

**All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2009**  
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## **1. 1975 Rambouillet, France (14 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué**

1975-1. To assure in a world of growing interdependence the success of the objectives set out in this declaration, we intend to play our own full part and strengthen our efforts for closer international cooperation and constructive dialogue among all countries, transcending differences in stages of economic development, degrees of resource endowment and political and social systems.

1975-2. The industrial democracies are determined to overcome high unemployment, continuing inflation and serious energy problems.

1975-3. The purpose of our meeting was to review our progress, identify more clearly the problems that we must overcome in the future, and to set a course that we will follow in the period ahead.

1975-4. The most urgent task is to assure the recovery of our economies and to reduce the waste of human resources involved in unemployment.

1975-5. In consolidating the recovery, it is essential to avoid unleashing additional inflationary forces which would threaten its success. The objective must be growth that is steady and lasting.

1975-6. We believe that the multilateral trade negotiations should be accelerated (Tokyo Declaration). We propose as our goal completion of the negotiations in 1977.

1975-7. We will also intensify our efforts to achieve a prompt conclusion of the negotiations concerning export credits.

1975-8. With regard to monetary problems, we affirm our intention to work for greater stability.

1975-9. This involves efforts to restore greater stability in underlying economic and financial conditions in the world economy.

1975-10. At the same time, our monetary authorities will act to counter disorderly market conditions, or erratic fluctuations, in exchange rates.

1975-11. Early practical action is needed to assist the developing countries. Accordingly, we will play our part, through the IMF and other appropriate international fora, in making urgent improvements in international arrangements for the stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries and in measures to assist them in financing their deficits. In this context, priority should be given to the poorest developing countries.

1975-12. World economic growth is clearly linked to the increasing availability of energy sources. We are determined to secure for our economies the energy sources needed for their growth.

1975-13. Through these measures as well as international cooperation between producer and consumer countries, responding to the long-term interests of both, we shall spare no effort in order to ensure more balanced conditions and a harmonious and steady development in the world energy market.

1975-14. We believe that industrialized and developing countries alike have a critical stake in the future success of the world economy and in the cooperative political relationships on which it must be based. We intend to intensify our cooperation on all these problems in the framework of existing institutions as well as in all the relevant international organizations.

## **2. 1976 San Juan, USA (7 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué**

#### **Economy**

1976-1. We thus recognize the importance of each nation managing its economy and its international monetary affairs so as to correct or avoid persistent or structural international payments imbalances. Accordingly, each of us affirms his intention to work toward a more stable and durable payments structure through the application of appropriate internal and external policies.

1976-2. Imbalances in world payments may continue in the period ahead. We recognize that problems may arise for a few developed countries which have special needs, which have not yet restored domestic economic stability, and which face major payments deficits. We agree to continue to cooperate with others in the appropriate bodies on further analysis of these problems with a view to their resolution.

#### **Trade**

1976-3. We have all set ourselves the objective of completing the Multilateral Trade Negotiations by the end of 1977. We hereby reaffirm that objective and commit ourselves to make every effort through the appropriate bodies to achieve it in accordance with the Tokyo Declaration.

#### **East-West Relations**

1976-4. We welcomed in this context the steady growth of East/West trade, and expressed the hope that economic relations between East and West would develop their full potential on a sound financial and reciprocal commercial basis. We agreed that this process warrants our careful examination, as well as efforts on our part to ensure that these economic ties enhance overall East/West relationships.

#### **Energy**

1976-5. In the field of energy, we intend to make efforts to develop, conserve and use rationally the various energy resources and to assist the energy development objectives of developing countries.

#### **Developing Countries**

1976-6. We attach the greatest importance to the dialogue between developed and developing nations in the expectation that it will achieve concrete results in areas of mutual interest. And we reaffirm our countries' determination to participate in this process in the competent bodies, with a political will to succeed, looking toward negotiations, in appropriate cases.

1976-7. Our common goal is to find practical solutions which contribute to an equitable and productive relationship among all peoples.

### **3. 1977 London, UK (29 commitments)**

#### **G7 Communiqué**

##### **World Economy**

1977-1. We commit our governments to stated economic growth targets or to stabilization policies which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained noninflationary growth, in our own countries and worldwide and for reduction of imbalances in international payments.

1977-2. We commit ourselves to seek additional resources for the IMF and support the linkage of its lending practices to the adoption of appropriate stabilization policies.

##### **Trade**

1977-3. We will provide strong political leadership to extend opportunities for trade to strengthen the open international trading system, which will increase job opportunities.

1977-4. We will give a new impetus to the Tokyo Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. Our objective is to make substantive progress in key areas in 1977. In this field structural changes in the world economy must be taken into consideration.

##### **Energy**

1977-5. We will further conserve energy and increase and diversify energy production, so that we reduce our dependence on oil.

1977-6. We agree on the need to increase nuclear energy to help meet the world's energy requirements. We commit ourselves to do this while reducing the risks of nuclear proliferation.

1977-7. We are launching an urgent study to determine how best to fulfill these purposes.

##### **Developing Countries**

1977-8. We are agreed to do all in our power to achieve a successful conclusion of the CIEC [Conference on International Economic Co-operation] and we commit ourselves to a continued constructive dialogue with developing countries.

1977-9. We aim to increase the flow of aid and other real resources to those countries.

1977-10. In our discussions we have reached substantial agreement. Our firm purpose is now to put that agreement into action. We shall review progress on all the measures we have discussed here at Downing Street in order to maintain the momentum of recovery.

##### **WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS**

1977-11. We commit our governments to targets for growth and stabilization which vary from country to country but which, taken as a whole, should provide a basis for sustained noninflationary growth worldwide.

1977-12. Some of our countries have adopted reasonably expansionist growth targets for The governments of these countries will keep their policies under review, and commit themselves to adopt further policies, if needed to achieve their stated target rates and to contribute to the adjustment of payments imbalances.

1977-13. Others are pursuing stabilization policies designed to provide a basis for sustained growth without increasing inflationary expectations. The governments of these countries will continue to pursue those goals.

1977-14. We are particularly concerned about the problem of unemployment among young people. Therefore we shall promote the training of young people in order to build a skilled and flexible labor force so that they can be ready to take advantage of the upturn in economic activity as it develops.

#### **BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS FINANCING**

1977-15. We also reaffirm our intention to strive to increase monetary stability. We agreed that the international monetary and financial system, in its new and agreed legal framework, should be strengthened by the early implementation of the increase in quotas. We will work towards an early agreement within the IMF on another increase in the quotas of that organization.

#### **TRADE**

1977-16. Policies of protectionism foster unemployment, increase inflation and undermine the welfare of our peoples. We are therefore agreed on the need to maintain our political commitment to an open and nondiscriminatory world trading system.

1977-17. We will seek both nationally and through the appropriate international institutions to promote solutions that create new jobs and consumer benefits through expanded trade and to avoid approaches which restrict trade.

The Tokyo Round of multilateral trade negotiations must be pursued vigorously. Toward this end, we will seek this year to achieve substantive progress in such key areas as:

1977-18. A tariff reduction plan of broadest possible application designed to achieve a substantial cut and harmonization and in certain cases the elimination of tariffs;

1977-19. Codes, agreements and other measures that will facilitate a significant reduction of nontariff barriers to trade and the avoidance of new barriers in the future and that will take into account the structural changes which have taken place in the world economy;

1977-20. A mutually acceptable approach to agriculture that will achieve increased expansion and stabilization of trade, and greater assurance of world food supplies.

1977-21. While seeking to conclude comprehensive and balanced agreements on the basis of reciprocity among all industrial countries we are determined, in accordance with the aims of the Tokyo Declaration, to ensure that the agreements provide special benefits to developing countries.

#### **ENERGY**

1977-22. We are committed to national and joint efforts to limit energy demand and to increase and diversify supplies. There will need to be greater exchanges of technology and joint research and development aimed at more efficient energy use, improved recovery and use of coal and other conventional resources, and the development of new energy sources.

1977-23. We are also agreed that, in order to be effective, nonproliferation policies should as far as possible be acceptable to both industrialized and developing countries alike. To this end, we are undertaking a preliminary analysis to be completed within two months of the best means of advancing these objectives, including the study of terms of reference for international fuel cycle evaluation.

#### **NORTH-SOUTH RELATIONS**

We shall work:

1977-24. To increase the flow of aid and other real resources from the industrial to developing countries, particularly to the 800 million people who now live in absolute poverty; and to improve the effectiveness of aid;

1977-25. To facilitate developing countries' access to sources of international finance;

1977-26. To support such multilateral lending institutions as the World Bank, whose lending capacity, we believe, will have to be increased in the years ahead to permit its lending to increase in real terms and widen in scope;

1977-27. To promote the secure investment needed to foster world economic development;

1977-28. To secure productive results from negotiations about the stabilization of commodity prices and the creation of a Common Fund for individual buffer stock agreements and to consider problems of the stabilization of export earnings of developing countries; and

1977-29. To continue to improve access in a non-disruptive way to the markets of industrial countries for the products of developing nations.

## **4. 1978 Bonn, Germany (35 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (33 commitments)**

#### **GROWTH, EMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION**

1978-1. We will act, through measures to assure growth and develop needed skills, to increase employment. In doing this, we will build on the progress that has already been made in the fight against inflation and will seek new successes in that fight.

1978-2. Canada reaffirmed its intention, within the limits permitted by the need to contain and reduce inflation, to achieve higher growth of employment and an increase in output of up to five percent.

1978-3. As a contribution to avert the worldwide disturbances of economic equilibrium, the German delegation has indicated that by the end of August it will propose to the legislative bodies additional and quantitatively substantial measures up to one percent of GNP [Gross National Product], designed to achieve a significant strengthening of demand and a higher rate of growth. The order of magnitude will take account of the absorptive capacity of the capital market and the need to avoid inflationary pressures.

1978-4. The President of the French Republic has indicated that, while pursuing its policy of reduction of the rate of inflation, the French Government agrees, as a contribution to the common effort, to increase by an amount of about 0.5 percent of GNP the deficit of the budget of the State for the year 1978.

1978-5. The Italian Prime Minister has indicated that the Government undertakes to raise the rate of economic growth in 1979 by 1.5 percentage points with respect to 1978. It plans to achieve this goal by cutting public current expenditure while stimulating investment with the aim of increasing employment in a noninflationary context.

1978-6. The Prime Minister of Japan has referred to the fact that his Government is striving for the attainment of the real growth target for fiscal year 1978, which is about 1.5 percentage points higher than the performance of the previous year, mainly through the expansion of domestic demand. He has further expressed his determination to achieve the said target by taking appropriate measures as necessary. In August or September he will determine whether additional measures are needed.

1978-7. The United Kingdom, having achieved a major reduction in the rate of inflation and improvement in the balance of payments, has recently given a fiscal stimulus equivalent to rather over one percent of GNP. The Government intends to continue the fight against inflation so as to improve still further the prospects for growth and employment.

1978-8. The President of the United States stated that reducing inflation is essential to maintaining a healthy U.S. economy and has therefore become the top priority of U.S. economic policy. He identified the major actions that have been taken and are being taken to counter inflation in the United States: tax cuts originally proposed for fiscal year 1979 have now been reduced by \$10 billion; government expenditure projections for 1978 and 1979 have been reduced; a very tight budget is being prepared for 1980; steps are being taken to reduce the direct contribution by government regulations or restrictions to rising costs and prices, and a voluntary program has been undertaken to achieve deceleration of wages and prices.

#### **ENERGY**

1978-9. We are committed to reduce our dependence on imported oil.



We note that the European Community has already agreed at Bremen the following objectives for 1985:

1978-10. to reduce the Community's dependence on imported energy to fifty percent,

1978-11. to limit net oil imports, and

1978-12. to reduce to 0.8 the ratio between the rate of increase in energy consumption and the rate of increase in gross domestic product.

1978-13. The U.S. will have in place by the end of the year a comprehensive policy framework within which this effort can be urgently carried forward. By year-end, measures will be in effect that will result in oil import savings of approximately 2.5 million barrels per day by 1985.

1978-14. In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. will establish a strategic oil reserve of 1 billion barrels;

1978-15. it will increase coal production by twothirds;

1978-16. it will maintain the ratio between growth in gross national product and growth in energy demand at or below 0.8; and

1978-17. its oil consumption will grow more slowly than energy consumption.

1978-18. The volume of oil imported in 1978 and 1979 should be less than that imported in 1977.

1978-19. In order to discourage excessive consumption of oil and to encourage the movement toward coal, the U.S. remains determined that the prices paid for oil in the U.S. shall be raised to the world level by the end of 1980.

1978-20. Looking to the longer term, our countries will review their national energy programs with a view to speeding them up.

1978-21. To promote the peaceful use of nuclear energy and reduce the risk of nuclear proliferation, the nuclear fuel cycle studies initiated at the London Summit should be pursued.

1978-22. The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of Canada have expressed their firm intention to continue as reliable suppliers of nuclear fuel within the framework of effective safeguards.

1978-23. The President intends to use the full powers of his office to prevent any interruption of enriched uranium supply and to ensure that existing agreements will be respected.

1978-24. The Prime Minister intends that there shall be no interruption of Canadian uranium supply on the basis of effective safeguards.

1978-25. To help developing countries, we will intensify our national development assistance programs in the energy field and we will develop a coordinated effort to bring into use renewable energy technologies and to elaborate the details within one year.

## **TRADE**

1978-26. We reaffirm our determination to expand international trade, one of the driving forces for more sustained and balanced economic growth. Through our joint efforts we will maintain and strengthen the open international trading system.

1978-27. At last year's Downing Street Summit we rejected a protectionist course for world trade. We agreed to give a new impetus to the Tokyo Round. Our negotiators have fulfilled that commitment. Today we charge them, in cooperation with the other participants, to resolve the outstanding issues and to conclude successfully the detailed negotiations by December 15, 1978.

1978-28. We note the need for countries with large current accounts deficits to increase exports and for countries with large current accounts surpluses to facilitate increases in imports. In this context, the United States is firmly committed to improve its export performance and is examining measures to this end.

1978-29. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he wishes to work for the increase of imports through the expansion of domestic demand and various efforts to facilitate imports. Furthermore, he has stated that in order to cope with the immediate situation of unusual surplus, the Government of Japan is taking a temporary and extraordinary step of calling for moderation in exports with the aim of keeping the total volume of Japan's exports for the fiscal year of 1978 at or below the level of fiscal year 1977.

## **RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

1978-30. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years.

1978-31. We pledge our governments to support replenishment of the International Development Association on a scale that would permit its lending to rise annually in real terms.

1978-32. As regards the more advanced developing countries, we renew our pledge to support replenishment of the multilateral development banks' resources, on the scale needed to meet the growing needs for loans on commercial terms.

1978-33. We agreed to pursue actively the negotiations on a Common Fund to a successful conclusion and to continue our efforts to conclude individual commodity agreements and to complete studies of various ways of stabilizing export earnings.

## **G7 Statement On Airhijacking (2 Commitments)**

1978-34. The Heads of State and Government, concerned about terrorism and the taking of hostages, declare that their governments will intensify their joint efforts to combat international terrorism. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have hijacked an aircraft and/or do not return such aircraft, the Heads of State and Government are jointly resolved that their governments shall take immediate action to cease all flights to that country.

1978-35. At the same time, their governments will initiate action to halt all incoming flights from that country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned.

## **5. 1979 Tokyo, Japan ( )**

**G7 Communiqué ( )**

## **6. 1980 Venice, Italy (55 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (46 commitments)**

#### **INFLATION**

1980-1. The reduction of inflation is our immediate top priority and will benefit all nations. Inflation retards growth and harms all sectors of our societies. Determined fiscal and monetary restraint is required to break inflationary expectations.

1980-2. Continuing dialogue among the social partners is also needed for this purpose. We must retain effective international coordination to carry out this policy of restraint, and also to guard against the threat of growing unemployment and worldwide recession.

1980-3. We are also committed to encouraging investment and innovation, so as to increase productivity, to fostering the movement of resources from declining into expanding sectors so as to provide new job opportunities, and to promoting the most effective use of resources within and among countries.

1980-4. This will require shifting resources from government spending to the private sector and from consumption to investment, and avoiding or carefully limiting actions that shelter particular industries or sectors from the rigors of adjustment.

1980-5. In shaping economic policy, we need a better understanding of the longterm effects of global population growth, industrial expansion and economic development generally. A study of trends in these areas is in hand, and our representatives will keep these matters under review.

#### **ENERGY**

1980-6. We must break the existing link between economic growth and consumption of oil, and we mean to do so in this decade. This strategy requires conserving oil and substantially increasing production and use of alternative energy sources.

1980-7. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices.

1980-8. Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures.

To conserve oil in our countries:

1980-9. We are agreed that no new baseload, oilfired generating capacity should be constructed, save in exceptional circumstances, and that the conversion of oilfired capacity to other fuels should be accelerated.

1980-10. We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.

1980-11. We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings, where necessary by financial incentives and by establishing insulation standards.

1980-12. In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles.

1980-13. We will accelerate this progress, where appropriate, by arrangements or standards for improved automobile fuel efficiency, by gasoline pricing and taxation decisions, by research and development, and by making public transport more attractive.

1980-14. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wideranging actions.

1980-15. Our potential to increase the supply and use of energy sources other than oil over the next ten years is estimated at the equivalent of 1520 MBD of oil. We intend to make a coordinated and vigorous effort to realize this potential.

1980-16. To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the mediumterm, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

1980-17. We shall encourage the exploration and development of our indigenous hydrocarbon resources in order to secure maximum production on a long-term basis.

1980-18. Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990.

1980-19. We will encourage long-term commitments by coal producers and consumers.

1980-20. It will be necessary to improve infrastructures in both exporting and importing countries, as far as is economically justified, to ensure the required supply and use of coal.

1980-21. We look forward to the recommendations of the International Coal Industry Advisory Board. They will be considered promptly.

1980-22. We are conscious of the environmental risks associated with increased coal production and combustion. We will do everything in our power to ensure that increased use of fossil fuels, especially coal, does not damage the environment.

1980-23. We underline the vital contribution of nuclear power to a more secure energy supply. The role of nuclear energy has to be increased if world energy needs are to be met.

1980-24. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity.

1980-25. We will continue to give the highest priority to ensuring the health and safety of the public and to perfecting methods for dealing with spent fuels and disposal of nuclear waste.

1980-26. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

1980-27. We will actively support the recommendations of the International Energy Technology Group, proposed at the Tokyo Summit last year, for bringing new energy technologies into commercial use at the earliest feasible time.

1980-28. As far as national programs are concerned, we will by mid1981 adopt a two-phased approach; first, listing the numbers and types of commercial scale plants to be constructed in each of our countries by the mid1980s, and, second, indicating quantitative projections for expanding production by 1990, 1995 and 2000, as a basis for future actions.

1980-29. As far as international programs are concerned, we will join others in creating an international team to promote collaboration among interested nations on specific projects.

1980-30. A high-level group of representatives of our countries and of the EEC Commission will review periodically the results achieved in these fields.

### **RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

1980-31. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new International Development Strategy. In particular, our object is to cooperate with the developing countries in energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems.

1980-32. We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic malnutrition afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on food imports. We are ready to join with them and the international agencies concerned in their comprehensive long-term strategies to increase food production, and to help improve national as well as international research services.

1980-33. We will support and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to improve grain storage and food handling facilities.

1980-34. We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. We would welcome an increase in the rate of lending of these institutions, within the limits of their present replenishments, as needed to fulfill the programs described above. It is essential that all members, especially the major donors, provide their full contributions on the agreed schedule.

1980-35. We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

1980-36. The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oilexporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The Personal Representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next Summit.

### **MONETARY PROBLEMS**

1980-37. Private lending will need to be supplemented by an expanded role for international institutions, especially the International Monetary Fund. We are committed to implementing the agreed increase in the IMF quotas, and to supporting appropriate borrowing by the Fund, if needed to meet financing requirements of its members.

1980-38. We reaffirm our commitment to stability in the foreign exchange markets. We note that the European Monetary System (EMS) has contributed to this end.

1980-39. We will continue close cooperation in exchange market policies so as to avoid disorderly exchange rate fluctuations.

1980-40. We will also cooperate with the IMF to achieve more effective surveillance. We support continuing examination by the IMF of arrangements to provide for a more balanced evolution of the world reserve system.

## **TRADE**

1980-41. We are resolved further to strengthen the open world trading system. We will resist pressures for protectionist actions, which can only be selfdefeating and aggravate inflation.

1980-42. We endorse the positive conclusion of the Multilateral Trade Negotiations, and commit ourselves to early and effective implementation.

1980-43. We reaffirm our determination to avoid a harmful export credit race. To this end we shall work with the other participants to strengthen the International Arrangement on Export Credits, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution covering all aspects of the Arrangement by 1 December 1980.

1980-44. In particular, we shall seek to bring its terms closer to current market conditions and reduce distortions in export competition, recognizing the differentiated treatment of developing countries in the Arrangement.

1980-45. As a further step in strengthening the international trading system, we commit our governments to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to prohibit illicit payments to foreign government officials in international business transactions.

1980-46. If that effort falters, we will seek to conclude an agreement among our countries, but open to all, with the same objective.

## **STATEMENT ON THE TAKING OF DIPLOMATIC HOSTAGES (4 commitments)**

1980-47. Gravely concerned by recent incidents of terrorism involving the taking of hostages and attacks on diplomatic and consular premises and personnel, the Heads of State and Government reaffirm their determination to deter and combat such acts.

1980-48. They note the completion of work on the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages and call on all States to consider becoming parties to it as well as to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons of 1973.

1980-49. The Heads of State and Government vigorously condemn the taking of hostages and the seizure of diplomatic and consular premises and personnel in contravention of the basic norms of international law and practice. The Heads of State and Government consider it necessary that all governments should adopt policies which will contribute to the attainment of this goal and to take appropriate measures to deny terrorists any benefits from such criminal acts.

1980-50. They also resolve to provide to one another's diplomatic and consular missions support and assistance in situations involving the seizure of diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel.

## **STATEMENT ON REFUGEES (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached.

## **POLITICAL TOPICS – AFGHANISTAN (4 commitments)**

1980-51. We have taken note of today's announcement of the withdrawal of some Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In order to make a useful contribution to the solution of the Afghan crisis, this withdrawal, if confirmed, will have to be permanent and continue until the complete withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Only thus will it be possible to reestablish a situation compatible with peace and the rule of law and thereby with the interests of all nations...We are resolved to do everything in our power to achieve this objective.

1980-52. We are also ready to support any initiative to this end, such as that of the Islamic Conference.

1980-53. And we shall support every effort designed to contribute to the political independence and to the security of the States of the region.

1980-54. Those governments represented at this meeting which have taken a position against attendance at the Olympic Games vigorously reaffirm their positions.

**STATEMENT ON HIJACKING (1 commitment)**

1980-55. While enforcement measures under the Declaration have not yet been necessary, the Heads of State and Government emphasize that hijacking remains a threat to international civil aviation and that there can be no relaxation of efforts to combat this threat. To this end they look forward to continuing cooperation with all other governments.



## **7. 1981 Ottawa, Canada (40 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (31 commitments)**

#### **The Economy**

1981-1. We must continue to reduce inflation if we are to secure the higher investment and sustainable growth on which the durable recovery of employment depends.

1981-2. We need in most countries urgently to reduce public borrowing; where our circumstances permit or we are able to make changes within the limits of our budgets, we will increase support for productive investment and innovation.

1981-3. We must also accept the role of the market in our economies. We must not let transitional measures that may be needed to ease change become permanent forms of protection or subsidy.

1981-4. Most of us need also to rely on containment of budgetary deficits, by means of restraint in government expenditures as necessary.

1981-5. It is also highly desirable to minimize volatility of interest rates and exchange rates; greater stability in foreign exchange and financial markets is important for the sound development of the world economy.

#### **Relations with Developing Countries**

1981-6. We support the stability, independence and genuine nonalignment of developing countries and reaffirm our commitment to cooperate with them in a spirit of mutual interest, respect and benefit, recognizing the reality of our interdependence.

1981-7. We reaffirm our willingness to explore all avenues of consultation and cooperation with developing countries in whatever forums may be appropriate.

1981-8. We are ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress.

1981-9. We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions.

1981-10. We are committed to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of Official Development Assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance.

1981-11. We will direct the major portion of our aid to poorer countries, and will participate actively in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

1981-12. We will maintain a strong commitment to the international financial institutions and work to ensure that they have, and use effectively, the financial resources for their important responsibilities.

1981-13. We call on the surplus oil exporting countries to broaden their valuable efforts to finance development in non-oil developing countries, especially in the field of energy. We stand ready to cooperate with them for this purpose and to explore with them, in a spirit of partnership, possible mechanisms, such as those being examined in the World Bank, which would take due account of the importance of their financial contributions.

1981-14. We recognize the importance of accelerated food production in the developing world and of greater world food security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound agricultural and food policies; we will examine ways to make increased resources available for these purposes.

1981-15. We are deeply concerned about the implications of world population growth. Many developing countries are taking action to deal with that problem, in ways sensitive to human values and dignity; and to develop human resources, including technical and managerial capabilities. We recognize the importance of these issues and will place greater emphasis on international efforts in these areas.

### **Trade**

1981-16. We reaffirm our strong commitment to maintaining liberal trade policies and to the effective operation of an open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT.

1981-17. We will work together to strengthen this system in the interest of all trading countries, recognizing that this will involve structural adaptation to changes in the world economy.

1981-18. We will implement the agreements reached in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations and invite other countries, particularly developing countries, to join in these mutually beneficial trading arrangements.

1981-19. We will continue to resist protectionist pressures, since we recognize that any protectionist measure, whether in the form of overt or hidden trade restrictions or in the form of subsidies to prop up declining industries, not only undermines the dynamism of our economies but also, over time, aggravates inflation and unemployment.

1981-20. We will keep under close review the role played by our countries in the smooth functioning of the multilateral trading system with a view to ensuring maximum openness of our markets in a spirit of reciprocity, while allowing for the safeguard measures provided for in the GATT.

1981-21. We endorse efforts to reach agreement by the end of this year on reducing subsidy elements in official export credit schemes.

### **Energy**

1981-22. Recognizing that our countries are still vulnerable and energy supply remains a potential constraint to a revival of economic growth, we will accelerate the development and use of all our energy sources, both conventional and new, and continue to promote energy savings and the replacement of oil by other fuels.

1981-23. To these ends, we will continue to rely heavily on market mechanisms, supplemented as necessary by government action.

1981-24. Our capacity to deal with short-term oil market problems should be improved, particularly through the holding of adequate levels of stocks.

1981-25. In most of our countries progress in constructing new nuclear facilities is slow. We intend in each of our countries to encourage greater public acceptance of nuclear energy, and respond to public concerns about safety, health, nuclear waste management and nonproliferation.

1981-26. We will further our efforts in the development of advanced technologies, particularly in spent fuel management.

1981-27. We will take steps to realize the potential for the economic production, trade and use of coal and will do everything in our power to ensure that its increased use does not damage the environment.

1981-28. We also intend to see to it that we develop to the fullest possible extent sources of renewable energy such as solar, geothermal and biomass energy.

1981-29. We will work for practical achievements at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.

#### **East-West Economic Relations**

1981-30. We concluded that consultations and, where appropriate, coordination are necessary to ensure that, in the field of East-West relations, our economic policies continue to be compatible with our political and security objectives.

1981-31. We will undertake to consult to improve the present system of controls on trade in strategic goods and related technology with the USSR.

#### **Chairmans's Summary of Political Issues (2 commitments)**

1981-32. Together with other States and regional organizations, we are resolved to do what is necessary to enhance regional security and to ensure a peace built on the independence and dignity of sovereign nations.

1981-33. Recalling the statement on refugees adopted at the Venice Summit, we are seriously concerned over the growing plight of refugees throughout the world. We reaffirm our support for international relief efforts and our appeal to all governments to refrain from actions which can lead to massive flows of refugees.

#### **Ottawa Summit Statement on Terrorism (7 commitments)**

1981-34. The Heads of State and Government, seriously concerned about the active support given to international terrorism through the supply of money and arms to terrorist groups, and about the sanctuary and training offered terrorists, as well as the continuation of acts of violence and terrorism such as aircraft hijacking, hostage-taking and attacks against diplomatic and consular personnel and premises, reaffirm their determination vigorously to combat such flagrant violations of international law.

1981-35. Emphasizing that all countries are threatened by acts of terrorism in disregard of fundamental human rights, they resolve to strengthen and broaden action within the international community to prevent and punish such acts.

1981-36. The Heads of State and Government are convinced that, in the case of the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft in March, the conduct of the Babrak Karmal government of Afghanistan, both during the incident and subsequently in giving refuge to the hijackers, was and is in flagrant breach of its international obligations under the Hague Convention to which Afghanistan is a party, and constitutes a serious threat to air safety. Consequently the Heads of State and Government propose to suspend all flights to and from Afghanistan in implementation of the Bonn Declaration unless Afghanistan immediately takes steps to comply with its obligations.

1981-37. Recalling the Venice Statement on the Taking of Diplomatic Hostages, the Heads of State and Government approve continued cooperation in the event of attacks on diplomatic and consular establishments or personnel of any of their governments.

1981-38. They undertake that in the event of such incidents, their governments will immediately consult on an appropriate response.

1981-39. Moreover, they resolve that any State which directly aids and abets the commission of terrorist acts condemned in the Venice Statement, should face a prompt international response.

1981-40. It was agreed to exchange information on terrorist threats and activities, and to explore cooperative measures for dealing with and countering acts of terrorism, for promoting more effective implementation of existing antiterrorist conventions, and for securing wider adherence to them.

## **8. 1982 Paris, France (23 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué**

#### **Economic Situation**

In this spirit, we have decided to implement the following lines of action:

1982-1. Growth and employment must be increased. This will be attained on a durable basis only if we are successful in our continuing fight against inflation.

1982-2. In order to achieve this essential reduction of real interest rates, we will as a matter of urgency pursue prudent monetary policies and achieve greater control of budgetary deficits.

1982-3. It is essential to intensify our economic and monetary cooperation. In this regard, we will work towards a constructive and orderly evolution of the international monetary system by a closer cooperation among the authorities representing the currencies of North America, of Japan and of the European Community in pursuing medium-term economic and monetary objectives. In this respect, we have committed ourselves to the undertakings contained in the attached statement.

1982-4. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening the open multilateral trading system as embodied in the GATT and to maintaining its effective operation.

1982-5. In order to promote stability and employment through trade and growth, we will resist protectionist pressures and tradedistorting practices.

1982-6. We are resolved to complete the work of the Tokyo Round and to improve the capacity of the GATT to solve current and future trade problems.

1982-7. We will also work towards the further opening of our markets.

1982-8. We will cooperate with the developing countries to strengthen and improve the multilateral system, and to expand trading opportunities in particular with the newly industrialized countries.

1982-9. We shall participate fully in the forthcoming GATT Ministerial Conference in order to take concrete steps towards these ends.

1982-10. We shall work for early agreement on the renewal of the OECD export credit consensus.

#### **East-West Economic Relations**

We agree to pursue a prudent and diversified economic approach to the USSR and Eastern Europe, consistent with our political and security interests. This includes actions in three key areas.

1982-11. First, following international discussions in January, our representatives will work together to improve the international system for controlling exports of strategic goods to these countries and national arrangements for the enforcement of security controls.

1982-12. Second, we will exchange information in the OECD on all aspects of our economic, commercial and financial relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

1982-13. Third, taking into account existing economic and financial considerations, we have agreed to handle cautiously financial relations with the USSR and other Eastern European countries in such a way as to ensure that they are conducted on a sound economic basis, including also the need for commercial prudence in limiting export credits.

### **Energy**

1982-14. Cooperation to develop new energy technologies, and to strengthen our capacity to deal with disruptions, can contribute to our common energy security. We shall also work to strengthen our cooperation with both oil-exporting and oil-importing developing countries.

### **Development Assistance**

1982-15. We are prepared to continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries through innovations within the World Bank, through our support of the work of the regional development banks, through progress in countering instability of commodity export earnings, through the encouragement of private capital flows, including international arrangements to improve the conditions for private investment, and through a further concentration of official assistance on the poorer countries.

1982-16. This is why we see a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA [International Development Association] VI, and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII.

1982-17. We will give special encouragement to programs or arrangements designed to increase food and energy production in developing countries which have to import these essentials, and to programs to address the implications of population growth.

### **Economic Situation**

1982-18. Revitalization and growth of the world economy will depend not only on our own efforts but also to a large extent upon cooperation among our countries and with other countries in the exploitation of scientific and technological development. We have considered the report presented to us on these issues by the President of the French Republic. In this context we have decided to set up promptly a working group of representatives of our governments and of the European Community to develop, in close consultation with the appropriate international institutions, especially the OECD, proposals to give help to attain these objectives.

### **STATEMENT ON INTERNATIONAL MONETARY UNDERTAKINGS**

1982-19. We accept a joint responsibility to work for greater stability of the world monetary system. We recognize that this rests primarily on convergence of policies designed to achieve lower inflation, higher employment and renewed economic growth; and thus to maintain the internal and external values of our currencies. We are determined to discharge this obligation in close collaboration with all interested countries and monetary institutions.

1982-20. We are ready to strengthen our cooperation with the IMF in its work of surveillance; and to develop this on a multilateral basis taking into account particularly the currencies constituting the SDR [special drawing rights].

1982-21. We rule out the use of our exchange rates to gain unfair competitive advantages.

1982-22. We are ready, if necessary, to use intervention in exchange markets to counter disorderly conditions, as provided for under Article IV of the IMF Articles of Agreement.

1982-23. We are all convinced that greater monetary stability will assist freer flows of goods, services and capital. We are determined to see that greater monetary stability and freer flows of trade and capital reinforce one another in the interest of economic growth and employment.

**Statement On Lebanon (0 commitments)**  
- no commitments reached

## **9. 1983 Williamsburg, USA (38 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (33 commitments)**

#### **Global Economy**

1983-1. We renew our commitment to reduce structural budget deficits, in particular, by limiting the growth of expenditures.

We recognize that we must act together and that we must pursue a balanced set of policies that take into account and exploit relationships between growth, trade, and finance in order that recovery may spread to all countries, developed and developing alike.

In pursuance of these objectives, we have agreed as follows:

1983-2. Our governments will pursue appropriate monetary and budgetary policies that will be conducive to low inflation, reduced interest rates, higher productive investment and greater employment opportunities, particularly for the young.

1983-3. The consultation process initiated at Versailles will be enhanced to promote convergence of economic performance in our economies and greater stability of exchange rates, on the lines indicated in an annex to this declaration.

1983-4. We agree to pursue closer consultations on policies affecting exchange markets and on market conditions.

1983-5. While retaining our freedom to operate independently, we are willing to undertake coordinated intervention in exchange markets in instances where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful.

1983-6. We commit ourselves to halt protectionism and as recovery proceeds to reverse it by dismantling trade barriers.

1983-7. We intend to consult within appropriate existing fora on ways to implement and monitor this commitment.

1983-8. We shall give impetus to resolving current trade problems.

1983-9. We will actively pursue the current work programs in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, including trade in services and in high-technology products.

1983-10. We should work to achieve further trade liberalization negotiations in the GATT, with particular emphasis on expanding trade with and among developing countries.

1983-11. We have agreed to continue consultations on proposals for a new negotiating round in the GATT.

#### **Developing Countries**

We view with concern the international financial situation, and especially the debt burdens of many developing nations. We agree to a strategy based on:

1983-12. effective adjustment and development policies by debtor nations;

1983-13. adequate private and official financing;



1983-14. more open markets;

1983-15. and worldwide economic recovery.

1983-16. We will seek early ratification of the increases in resources for the International Monetary Fund and the General Arrangements to Borrow.

1983-17. We encourage closer cooperation and timely sharing of information among countries and the international institutions, in particular between the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and the GATT.

1983-18. Special attention will be given to the flow of resources, in particular official development assistance, to poorer countries, and for food and energy production, both bilaterally and through appropriate international institutions.

1983-19. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association.

1983-20. We are agreed upon the need to encourage both the development of advanced technology and the public acceptance of its role in promoting growth, employment, and trade.

### **Technology, Growth and Employment**

1983-21. We have noted with approval the report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment which was set up at Versailles last year, and commend the progress made in the 18 cooperative projects discussed in that report. We will follow the implementation and coordination of work on these projects, and look forward to receiving a further report at our next meeting.

### **Energy**

1983-22. We all share the view that more predictability and less volatility in oil prices would be helpful to world economic prospects. We agree that the fall in oil prices in no way diminishes the importance and urgency of efforts to conserve energy, to develop economic alternative energy sources, to maintain and, where possible, improve contacts between oil-exporting and importing countries, and to encourage the growth of indigenous energy production in developing countries which at present lack it.

1983-23. We have agreed to strengthen cooperation in protection of the environment, in better use of natural resources, and in health research.

### **Strengthening Economic Cooperation for Growth and Stability**

1983-24. We reaffirm the objectives of achieving non-inflationary growth of income and employment, and promoting exchange market stability through policies designed to bring about greater convergence of economic performance in this direction.

We are reinforcing our multilateral cooperation with the International Monetary Fund in its surveillance activities, according to the procedures agreed at Versailles, through the following approach:

1983-25. We are focusing on near-term policy actions leading to convergence of economic conditions in the medium term. The overall medium-term perspective remains essential, both to ensure that short-term policy innovations do not lead to divergence and to reassure business and financial markets.

1983-26. In accordance with the agreement reached at Versailles, we are focusing our attention on issues in the monetary and financial fields including interaction with policies in other areas.

We shall take fully into account the international implications of our own policy decisions. Policies and objectives that will be kept under review include:

1983-27. Monetary Policy. Disciplined noninflationary growth of monetary aggregates, and appropriate interest rates, to avoid subsequent resurgence of inflation and rebound in interest rates, thus allowing room for sustainable growth.

1983-28. Fiscal Policy. We will aim, preferably through discipline over government expenditures, to reduce structural budget deficits and bear in mind the consequences of fiscal policy for interest rates and growth.

1983-29. Exchange Rate Policy. We will improve consultations, policy convergence, and international cooperation to help stabilize exchange markets, bearing in mind our conclusions on the Exchange Market Intervention Study.

Policies Toward Productivity and Employment. While relying on market signals as a guide to efficient economic decisions, we will take measures to improve training and mobility of our labor forces, with particular concern for the problems of youth unemployment, and promote continued structural adjustment, especially by:

1983-30. Enhancing flexibility and openness of economies and financial markets;

1983-31. Encouraging research and development as well as profitability and productive investment; and

1983-32. Continued efforts in each country, and improved international cooperation, where appropriate, on structural adjustment measures (e.g., regional, sectoral, energy policies).

1983-33. We shall continue to assess together regularly in this framework the progress we are making, consider any corrective action which may be necessary from time to time, and react promptly to significant changes.

#### **Declaration on Security (5 commitments)**

1983-34. As leaders of our seven countries, it is our first duty to defend the freedom and justice on which our democracies are based. To this end, we shall maintain sufficient military strength to deter any attack, to counter any threat, and to ensure the peace. Our arms will never be used except in response to aggression.

1983-35. We wish to achieve lower levels of arms through serious arms control negotiations. With this statement, we reaffirm our dedication to the search for peace and meaningful arms reductions.

1983-36. We are ready to work with the Soviet Union to this purpose and call upon the Soviet Union to work with us.

1983-37. Our nations are united in efforts for arms reductions and will continue to carry out thorough and intensive consultations.

1983-38. We commit ourselves to devote our full political resources to reducing the threat of war.

## **10. 1984 London, UK (31 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (25 commitments)**

#### **World Economy**

1984-1. To continue with and where necessary strengthen policies to reduce inflation and interest rates, to control monetary growth and where necessary reduce budgetary deficits;

To seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs:

1984-2. by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including in innovative small and medium-sized businesses;

1984-3. by encouraging the efficient working of the labor market;

1984-4. by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training;

1984-5. by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time; and

1984-6. by discouraging measures to preserve obsolescent production and technology.

1984-7. To support and strengthen work in the appropriate international organizations, notably the OECD, on increasing understanding of the sources and patterns of economic change, and on improving economic efficiency and promoting growth, in particular by encouraging innovation and working for a more widespread acceptance of technological change, harmonizing standards and facilitating the mobility of labor and capital;

#### **Developing Countries**

1984-8. To maintain and wherever possible increase flows of resources including official development assistance and assistance through the international financial and development institutions, to the developing countries and particularly to the poorest countries;

1984-9. to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and

1984-10. to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production.

In a spirit of cooperation with the countries concerned, to confirm the strategy on debt and continue to implement and develop it flexibly case by case; we have reviewed progress and attach particular importance to:

1984-11. helping debtor countries to make necessary economic and financial policy changes, taking due account of political and social difficulties;

1984-12. encouraging the IMF in its central role in this process, which it has been carrying out skillfully;

1984-13. encouraging closer cooperation between the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and strengthening the role of the IBRD in fostering development over the medium and long term;

1984-14. in cases where debtor countries are themselves making successful efforts to improve their position, encouraging more extended multiyear rescheduling of commercial debts and

standing ready where appropriate to negotiate similarly in respect of debts to governments and government agencies;

1984-15. encouraging the flow of long-term direct investment; just as there is need for industrial countries to make their markets more open for the exports of developing countries, so these countries can help themselves by encouraging investment from the industrial countries;

1984-16. encouraging the substitution of more stable long-term finance, both direct and portfolio, for short-term bank lending.

1984-17. To invite Finance Ministers to carry forward, in an urgent and thorough manner, their current work on ways to improve the operation of the international monetary system, including exchange rates, surveillance, the creation, control and distribution of international liquidity and the role of the IMF; and

1984-18. to complete the present phase of their work in the first half of 1985 with a view to discussion at an early meeting of the IMF Interim Committee.

1984-19. To carry forward the procedures agreed at Versailles and at Williamsburg for multilateral monitoring and surveillance of convergence of economic performance toward lower inflation and higher growth;

1984-20. To seek to improve the operation and stability of the international financial system, by means of prudent policies among the major countries, by providing an adequate flow of funding to the international financial institutions, and by improving international access to capital markets in industrialized countries;

1984-21. To urge all trading countries, industrialized and developing alike, to resist continuing protectionist pressures, to reduce barriers to trade and to make renewed efforts to liberalize and expand international trade in manufactures, commodities and services;

1984-22. To accelerate the completion of current trade liberalization programs, particularly the 1982 GATT work program, in cooperation with other trading partners;

1984-23. to press forward with the work on trade in services in the international organizations;

1984-24. to reaffirm the agreement reached at the OECD Ministerial Meeting in May 1984 on the important contribution which a new round of multilateral trade negotiations would make to strengthening the open multilateral trading system for the mutual benefit of all economies, industrial and developing; and, building on the 1982 GATT work program, to consult partners in the GATT with a view to decisions at an early date on the possible objectives, arrangements and timing for a new negotiating round.

#### **Eastern Europe**

1984-25. We have decided to invite the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment to consider what has been done so far and to identify specific areas for research on the causes, effects and means of limiting environmental pollution of air, water and ground where existing knowledge is inadequate, and to identify possible projects for industrial cooperation to develop costeffective techniques to reduce environmental damage. The Group is invited to report on these matters by 31 December 1984.

#### **DECLARATION ON DEMOCRATIC VALUES (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

#### **DECLARATION ON INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (5 commitments)**

Proposals which found support in the discussion included the following:

1984-26. Closer cooperation and coordination between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities, especially in the exchange of information, intelligence and technical knowledge;

1984-27. Scrutiny by each country of gaps in its national legislation which might be exploited by terrorists;

1984-28. Use of the powers of the receiving State under the Vienna Convention in such matters as the size of diplomatic missions, and the number of buildings enjoying diplomatic immunity;

1984-29. Action by each country to review the sale of weapons to States supporting terrorism;

1984-30. Consultation and as far as possible cooperation over the expulsion or exclusion from their countries of known terrorists, including persons of diplomatic status involved in terrorism.

#### **DECLARATION ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS AND ARMS CONTROL (0 commitments)**

June 9, 1984

- no commitments reached

#### **THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT (0 commitments)**

1984-31. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honorable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary General.

## 11. 1985 Bonn, Germany (24 commitments)

### G7 Communiqué

#### Growth and Employment

In order to sustain non-inflationary growth and higher employment, we have agreed that:

1985-1. We will consolidate and enhance the progress made in bringing down inflation.

1985-2. We will follow prudent, and where necessary strengthened monetary and budgetary policies with a view to stable prices, lower interest rates and more productive investment.

1985-3. Each of our countries will exercise firm control over public spending in order to reduce budget deficits, when excessive, and, where necessary, the share of public spending in Gross National Product.

1985-4. We will work to remove obstacles to growth and encourage initiative and enterprise so as to release the creative energies of our peoples, while maintaining appropriate social policies for those in need.

1985-5. We will promote greater adaptability and responsiveness in all markets, particularly the labor market.

1985-6. We will encourage training to improve occupational skills, particularly for the young.

1985-7. We will exploit to the full the opportunities for prosperity and the creation of permanent jobs, provided by economic change and technological progress.

Building on these common principles, each of us has indicated the specific priorities for national policies.

1985-8. The President of the United States considers it essential to achieve a rapid and appreciable cut in public expenditures and thus a substantial reduction in the budget deficit. He stresses also the need for further deregulation and for a reform of the tax system aimed at encouraging the efficient use of resources and stimulating new saving and investment.

1985-9. The President of the French Republic stresses the need to continue bringing down inflation, to modernize the means of production and to improve employment, to control public spending and to combat social inequality. In that context he attaches high priority to education, research and investment in high technologies with a view to sustained growth.

1985-10. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to work to reduce inflation and to create the conditions for sustained growth. It will continue to keep public spending under strict control and maintain monetary discipline. It will promote the development of small and medium-sized businesses and advanced technological industries, and encourage initiative and enterprise and the creation of new job opportunities.

1985-11. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany attaches high priority to strengthening the flexibility and vigor of the economy in order to achieve a lasting improvement in growth and to create new jobs. Small and medium-sized businesses should be especially encouraged as well as high technologies. It will continue to reduce the claims of the public sector on the economy, the budget deficit and the burden of taxation.

1985-12. The Government of Japan considers it essential to persevere with its policy of budgetary discipline and strengthening market functions, particularly with a view to fostering

investment. It intends to achieve further progress in deregulating financial markets, promoting the international role of the yen, facilitating access to markets and encouraging growth in imports.

1985-13. The Italian Government gives priority to the further reduction of inflation and of the public deficit, while sustaining growth and investment. Particular emphasis will be put on incentives to create small and medium-sized industries, especially in the field of high technology, and to promote employment, especially for young people.

1985-14. The Government of Canada will focus on promoting investment and creating jobs in the private sector, on removing obstacles to sustained noninflationary growth, on reducing the budget deficit and on restraining government expenditure. It will encourage entrepreneurial activities, with emphasis on the small and medium-sized business sectors.

### **Relations with Developing Countries**

1985-15. We emphasize the crucial role of, and the improved cooperation between, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank Group in supporting policies by debtor countries necessary to strengthen the confidence of domestic and foreign creditors and investors, to mobilize domestic savings and to ensure efficient use of resources and sound long-term development. We agree to work to ensure that these institutions are equipped with the necessary resources and instruments, and we stand ready to discuss an increase in the resources available to the World Bank which may be necessary in the coming years.

1985-16. We are deeply concerned about the plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought. We shall continue to supply emergency food aid.

1985-17. In addition, we shall intensify our cooperation with African countries to help them develop their economic potential and a long-term food strategy, based on their own agricultural programs.

1985-18. We are prepared to promote increases in food production by supplying agricultural inputs such as seed, pesticides and fertilizers, within the framework of agricultural development projects.

1985-19. We agree upon the need to improve the existing early warning systems and improve transportation arrangements.

1985-20. We emphasize the need to examine the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains.

1985-21. We shall strengthen our cooperation with African countries in fighting against desertification.

1985-22. Continued efforts are needed by all countries in a position to contribute to any or all of this work. We have set up an expert group to prepare proposals for follow-up measures to be reported to Foreign Ministers by September 1985.

### **Multilateral Trading System and International Monetary System**

1985-23. It is also essential to improve the functioning of the international monetary system. We take note that the Finance Ministers of the Group of Ten, at their meeting in Tokyo in June, intend to complete their current work on ways to improve the functioning of the monetary system and to put forward proposals, to be discussed at the next meeting of the Interim Committee of the International Monetary Fund in Seoul in October, with a view to making the international monetary system more stable and more effective.

**Environmental Policies**

1985-24. We shall harness both the mechanisms of governmental vigilance and the disciplines of the market to solve environmental problems. We shall develop and apply the "polluter pays" principle more widely.

**POLITICAL DECLARATION ON THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE END OF THE SECOND WORLD WAR (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached



## **12. 1986 Tokyo, Japan (not included)**

### **13. 1987 Venice, Italy (53 commitments)**

#### **G7 Communiqué (34 commitments)**

##### **Macroeconomic Policies and Exchange Rates**

1987-1. Given the policy agreements reached at the Louvre and in Washington, further substantial shifts in exchange rates could prove counterproductive to efforts to increase growth and facilitate adjustment. We reaffirm our commitment to the swift and full implementation of those agreements.

1987-2. Among the Summit countries, budgetary discipline remains an important medium-term objective and the reduction of existing public sector imbalances a necessity for a number of them.

1987-3. Those Summit countries that have made significant progress in fiscal consolidation and have large external surpluses remain committed to following fiscal and monetary policies designed to strengthen domestic growth, within a framework of medium-term fiscal objectives.

1987-4. Monetary policy should also support non-inflationary growth and foster stability of exchange rates. In view of the outlook for low inflation in many countries, a further market-led decline of interest rates would be helpful.

##### **Structural Policies**

We also agree on the need for effective structural policies especially for creating jobs. To this end we shall:

1987-5. Promote competition in order to speed up industrial adjustment;

1987-6. Reduce major imbalances between agricultural supply and demand;

1987-7. Facilitate job-creating investment;

1987-8. Improve the functioning of labor markets;

1987-9. Promote the further opening of internal markets; and

1987-10. Encourage the elimination of capital market imperfections and restrictions and the improvement of the functioning of international financial markets.

##### **Multilateral Surveillance and Policy Coordination**

1987-11. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm the important policy commitments and undertakings adopted at the [1987] Louvre and Washington meetings of the Group of Seven, including those relating to exchange rates.

1987-12. They agree that, if in the future world economic growth is insufficient, additional actions will be required to achieve their common objectives. Accordingly, they call on their Finance Ministers to develop, if necessary, additional appropriate policy measures for this purpose and to continue to cooperate closely to foster stability of exchange rates.

The coordination of economic policies is an ongoing process which will evolve and become more effective over time. The Heads of State or Government endorse the understandings reached by the Group of Seven Finance Ministers to strengthen, with the assistance of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the surveillance of their economies using economic indicators including exchange rates, in particular by:

1987-13. The commitment by each country to develop medium-term objectives and projections for its economy, and for the group to develop objectives and projections that are mutually consistent both individually and collectively; and

1987-14. The use of performance indicators to review and assess current economic trends and to determine whether there are significant deviations from an intended course that require consideration of remedial actions.

The Heads of State or Government consider these measures important steps towards promoting sustained noninflationary global growth and greater currency stability. They call upon the Group of Seven Finance Ministers and Central Bank governors to:

1987-15. Intensify their coordination efforts with a view to achieving prompt and effective implementation of the agreed policy undertakings and commitments;

1987-16. Monitor economic developments closely in cooperation with the Managing Director of the IMF; and

1987-17. Consider further improvements as appropriate to make the coordination process more effective.

### **Trade**

1987-18. We endorse fully the commitment to adopt appropriate measures in compliance with the principles of standstill and roll-back which have been reaffirmed in the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round.

1987-19. Basing ourselves on the Ministerial Declaration on the Uruguay Round and on the principles of the GATT, we call on all Contracting Parties to negotiate comprehensively, in good faith and with all due dispatch, with a view to ensuring mutual advantage and increased benefits to all participants.

1987-20. Canada, Japan, the United States and the European Community will table a wide range of substantive proposals in Geneva over the coming months.

1987-21. Progress in the Uruguay Round will be kept under close political review.

1987-22. In this context the launching, the conduct and the implementation of the outcome of the negotiations should be treated as parts of a single undertaking; however, agreements reached at an early stage might be implemented on a provisional or definitive basis by agreement prior to the formal conclusion of the negotiations, and should be taken into account in assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.

### **Agriculture**

1987-23. We reaffirm our commitment to the important agreement on agriculture set out in the OECD ministerial communiqué of May 13, 1987; in particular, the statement of the scope and urgency of the problem which require that a concerted reform of agricultural policies be implemented in a balanced and flexible manner; the assessment of the grave implications, for developed and developing countries alike, of the growing imbalances in supply of and demand for the main agricultural products; the acknowledgment of shared responsibility for the problems as well as for their equitable, effective and durable resolution; the principles of reform and the action required.

1987-24. We underscore our commitment to work in concert to achieve the necessary adjustments of agricultural policies, both at home and through comprehensive negotiations in the Uruguay Round.

1987-25. In this as in other fields, we will table comprehensive proposals for negotiations in the coming months to be conducted in accordance with the mandate in the Ministerial Declaration, and we intend to review at our next meeting the progress achieved and the tasks that remain.

1987-26. In the meantime, in order to create a climate of greater confidence which would enhance the prospect for rapid progress in the Uruguay Round as a whole, and as a step towards the long-term result to be expected from those negotiations, we have agreed, and call upon other countries to agree, to refrain from actions which, by further stimulating production of agricultural commodities in surplus, increasing protection or destabilizing world markets, would worsen the negotiating climate and, more generally, damage trade relations.

### **Developing Countries and Debt**

1987-27. We underline the continuing importance of official development assistance and welcome the increased efforts of some of our countries in this respect. We recall the target already established by international organizations (0.7 percent) for the future level of official development assistance, and we take note that overall financial flows are important to development.

1987-28. For the major middle-income debtors, we continue to support the present growth-oriented case-by-case strategy. Three elements are needed to strengthen the growth prospects of debtor countries: the adoption of comprehensive macroeconomic and structural reforms by debtor countries themselves; the enhancement of lending by international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank; and adequate commercial bank lending in support of debtor country reforms. We shall play our part by helping to sustain growth and expand trade.

1987-29. There is equally a need for timely and effective mobilization of lending by commercial banks. In this context, we support efforts by commercial banks and debtor countries to develop a "menu" of alternative negotiating procedures and financing techniques for providing continuing support to debtor countries.

1987-30. For those of the poorest countries that are undertaking adjustment effort, consideration should be given to the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt, and agreement should be reached, especially in the Paris Club, on longer repayment and grace periods to ease the debt service burden.

### **Environment**

1987-31. Further to our previous commitment to preserve a healthy environment and to pass it on to future generations, we welcome the report by the environment experts on the improvement and harmonization of techniques and practices of environmental measurement. Accordingly, we encourage the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) to institute a forum for information exchange and consultation in cooperation with the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Council of Scientific Unions (ICSU), assisted by other interested international organizations and countries, so that continuing progress in this important field can be ensured. The priority environmental problems identified by the environmental experts in their report should receive full attention.

1987-32. We underline our own responsibility to encourage efforts to tackle effectively environmental problems of worldwide impact such as stratospheric ozone depletion, climate change, acid rains, endangered species, hazardous substances, air and water pollution, and destruction of tropical forests.

1987-33. We also intend to examine further environmental issues such as stringent environmental standards as an incentive for innovation and for the development of clean,

cost-effective and low-resource technology; as well as promotion of international trade in low-pollution products, low-polluting industrial plants and other environmental protection technologies.

#### **Other Issues**

1987-34. We shall continue to review the ethical implications of developments in the life sciences. Following the conferences sponsored by Summit governments by Japan in 1984, by France in 1985, by the Federal Republic of Germany in 1986 and by Canada in 1987 we welcome the Italian Government's offer to host the next bioethics conference in Italy in April 1988.

#### **STATEMENT ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS (5 commitments)**

1987-35. Within existing alliances, each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defense which threatens the security of no one, protects freedom, deters aggression and maintains peace.

1987-36. We shall continue to consult closely on all matters affecting our common interest. We will not be separated from the principles that guide us all.

1987-37. We reaffirm our commitment to peace and increased security at lower levels of arms.

1987-38. We seek a comprehensive effort to lower tensions and to achieve verifiable arms reductions.

1987-39. Thus, we each seek to stabilize military competition between East and West at lower levels of arms; to encourage stable political solutions to regional conflicts; to secure lasting improvements in human rights; and to build contacts, confidence and trust between governments and peoples in a more humane world.

#### **STATEMENT ON TERRORISM (13 commitments)**

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major democracies and the Representatives of the European Community assembled here in Venice, profoundly aware of our peoples' concern at the threat posed by terrorism:

1987-40. Reaffirm our commitment to the statements on terrorism made at previous Summits in Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London and Tokyo;

1987-41. Confirm the commitment of each of us to the principle of making no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors;

1987-42. Remain resolved to apply, in respect of any State clearly involved in sponsoring or supporting international terrorism, effective measures within the framework of international law and in our own jurisdictions;

1987-43. Reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism both through national measures and through international cooperation among ourselves and with others, when appropriate, and therefore renew our appeal to all like-minded countries to consolidate and extend international cooperation in all appropriate fora;

1987-44. We will continue our efforts to improve the safety of travelers.

1987-45. We welcome improvements in airport and maritime security, and encourage the work of ICAO [International Civil Aviation Organization] and IMO [International Maritime Organization] in this regard. Each of us will continue to monitor closely the activities of airlines which raise security problems.

1987-46. The Heads of State or Government have decided on measures, annexed to this statement, to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation;

1987-47. Commit ourselves to support the rule of law in bringing terrorists to justice.

1987-48. Each of us pledges increased cooperation in the relevant fora and within the framework of domestic and international law on the investigation, apprehension and prosecution of terrorists. In particular, we reaffirm the principle established by relevant international conventions of trying or extraditing, according to national laws and those international conventions, those who have perpetrated acts of terrorism.

#### **Annex**

1987-49. The Heads of State or Government recall that in their Tokyo Statement on international terrorism they agreed to make the 1978 Bonn Declaration more effective in dealing with all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation.

1987-50. To this end, in cases where a country refuses extradition or prosecution of those who have committed offences described in the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and/or does not return the aircraft involved, the Heads of State or Government are jointly resolved that their Governments shall take immediate action to cease flights to that country as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

1987-51. At the same time, their Governments will initiate action to halt incoming flights from that country or from any country by the airlines of the country concerned as stated in the Bonn Declaration.

1987-52. The Heads of State or Government intend also to extend the Bonn Declaration in due time to cover any future relevant amendment to the above Convention or any other aviation conventions relating to the extradition or prosecution of the offenders.

#### **STATEMENT ON IRAQIRAN WAR AND FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE GULF (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

#### **CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY ON POLITICAL ISSUES (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

#### **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON AIDS (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

#### **CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON DRUGS (1 commitment)**

1987-53. The Heads of State and Government intend to continue their fight against illegal production and distribution of drugs and to create all necessary conditions for more effective international cooperation.

They will also work for the eradication of illegal cultivation of natural drugs and for its replacement with other types of production which will further the aims of social and economic development.

## **14. 1988 Toronto, Canada (27 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (16 commitments)**

#### **Macroeconomic Policies and Exchange Rates**

1988-1. We need to maintain vigilance against any resurgence of inflation. We reaffirm our determination to follow and, wherever feasible, strengthen our agreed strategy of coordinated efforts to reduce the growth of spending in countries with large external deficits and to sustain the momentum of domestic demand in those with large external surpluses.

#### **Structural Reforms**

1988-2. We shall collectively review our progress on structural reforms and shall strive to integrate structural policies into our economic coordination process.

1988-3. We will continue to pursue structural reforms by removing barriers, unnecessary controls and regulations; increasing competition, while mitigating adverse effects on social groups or regions; removing disincentives to work, save, and invest, such as through tax reform; and by improving education and training.

1988-4. One of the major structural problems in both developed and developing countries is in the field of agricultural policies. It is essential that recent significant policy reform efforts undertaken by a number of parties be continued through further positive action by all Summit participants.

1988-5. Financial and technological innovations are rapidly integrating financial markets internationally, contributing to a better allocation of capital but also increasing the speed and extent to which disturbances in one country may be transmitted to other countries. We will continue to cooperate with other countries in the examination of the functioning of the global financial system, including securities markets.

#### **Multilateral Trading System / Uruguay Round**

1988-6. We support efforts to adopt a framework approach, including short- as well as long-term elements which will promote the reform process as launched last year and relieve current strains in agricultural markets.

1988-7. This would be facilitated by a device for the measurement of support and protection. Also, ways should be developed to take account of food security and social concerns.

1988-8. To move the issue forward, and noting among other things the diversity of our agricultural situations, our negotiators in Geneva must develop a framework approach which includes shortterm options in line with longterm goals concerning the reduction of all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting directly or indirectly agricultural trade. The objective of the framework approach would be to make the agricultural sector more responsive to market signals.

1988-9. To this end, we support efforts to adopt a framework approach on all issues in the negotiations, i.e., reform of the GATT system and rules, market access, agriculture and new issues (such as trade in services, trade-related intellectual property rights, and trade-related investment measures).

1988-10. For our part, we are committed to ensure that the Mid-Term Review establishes a solid base for the full and complete success of the negotiations, in accordance with the Punta del Este Declaration.

1988-11. We resolve to progressively liberalize international investment policies and urge other countries to do likewise.

### **Middle-Income Countries**

1988-12. We endorse the recent initiatives taken by the International Monetary Fund to strengthen its capacity to support medium-term programs of macroeconomic adjustment and structural reform, and to provide greater protection for adjustment programs from unforeseen external developments.

1988-13. We strongly support the full implementation of the World Bank's U.S. \$75 billion General Capital Increase to strengthen its capacity to promote adjustment in middle-income countries.

1988-14. We also support greater awareness by international financial institutions of the environmental impact of their development programs.

### **Debt of the Poorest**

1988-15. An increase in concessional resource flows is necessary to help the poorest developing countries resume sustained growth, especially in cases where it is extremely difficult for them to service their debts.

1988-16. We have achieved consensus on rescheduling official debt of these countries within a framework of comparability that allows official creditors to choose among concessional interest rates usually on shorter maturities, longer repayment periods at commercial rates, partial writeoffs of debt service obligations during the consolidation period, or a combination of these options. This approach allows official creditors to choose options consistent with their legal or budgetary constraints.

### **Environment**

- no commitments reached

### **Political Declaration (7 commitments)**

#### **East-West**

1988-17. We welcome the beginning of the Soviet withdrawal of its occupation troops from Afghanistan. It must be total and apply to the entire country. The Afghan people must be able to choose their government freely. Each of us confirms our willingness to make our full contribution to the efforts of the international community to ensure the return of the refugees to their homeland, their resettlement, and the reconstruction of their country.

1988-18. Since our last meeting, progress has been made between the United States and the Soviet Union in agreeing to reduce nuclear weapons in a manner which accords fully with the security interests of each of our countries. The INF [IntermediateRange Nuclear Forces] Treaty, the direct result of Western firmness and unity, is the first treaty ever actually to reduce nuclear arms. It sets vitally important precedents for future arms control agreements: asymmetrical reductions and intrusive verification arrangements. We now look for deep cuts in U.S. and Soviet strategic offensive arms. We congratulate President Reagan on what he has already accomplished, along with General Secretary Gorbachev, towards this goal.

1988-19. We seek the early establishment of a comprehensive, effectively verifiable, and truly global ban on chemical weapons.



1988-20. We pay special attention to the countries in Eastern Europe. We encourage them to open up their economies and societies, and to improve respect for human rights. In this context we support the continuation and strengthening of the Helsinki process.

#### **Terrorism**

1988-21. We strongly reaffirm our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, including the taking of hostages. We renew our commitment to policies and measures agreed at previous Summits, in particular those against state-sponsored terrorism.

1988-22. We reaffirm our determination to continue the fight against terrorism through the application of rule of law, the policy of no concessions to terrorists and their sponsors, and international cooperation.

#### **Narcotics**

1988-23. We support the initiative of the Government of the United States for a special task force to be convened to propose methods of improving cooperation in all areas including national, bilateral and multilateral efforts in the fight against narcotics.

#### **Chairman's Summary of Political Issues (4 commitments)**

##### **Middle East**

1988-24. We declare our support for the convening of a properly structured international conference as the appropriate framework for the necessary negotiations between the parties directly concerned.

1988-25. We reaffirm our support for Security Council Resolution 598, which was adopted unanimously.

1988-26. We express our warm appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General to work for a settlement on this basis and reiterate our firm determination to ensure implementation of this mandatory resolution by a followup resolution.

1988-27. We condemn the use of chemical weapons by either party, deplore proliferation of ballistic missiles in the region, and renew our commitment to uphold the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

##### **South Africa**

- no commitments reached

##### **Cambodia**

- no commitments reached

##### **Human Frontier Science Program**

- no commitments reached

##### **Bioethics**

- no commitments reached

## **15. 1989 Paris, France (61 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (38 commitments)**

#### **International Economic Situation**

1989-1. In countries with fiscal and current account deficits, including the United States of America, Canada and Italy, further reductions in budget deficits are needed. Action will be taken to bring them down.

#### **International Monetary Developments and Coordination**

1989-2. Under the Plaza and Louvre agreements, our countries agreed to pursue, in a mutually reinforcing way, policies of surveillance and coordination aimed at improving their economic fundamentals and at fostering stability of exchange rates consistent with those economic fundamentals.

1989-3. It is important to continue, and where appropriate, to develop this cooperative and flexible approach to improve the functioning and the stability of the International Monetary System in a manner consistent with economic fundamentals. We therefore ask the Finance Ministers to continue to keep under review possible steps that could be taken to improve the coordination process, exchange market cooperation, and the functioning of the International Monetary System.

#### **Improving Economic Efficiency**

1989-4. We will continue to promote measures in order to remove inefficiencies in our economies. These inefficiencies affect many aspects of economic activity, reduce potential growth rates and the prospects for job creation, diminish the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies and impede the external adjustment process.

1989-5. In this context, tax reforms, modernization of financial markets, strengthening of competition policies and reducing rigidities in all sectors including energy, industry and agriculture are necessary.

1989-6. So are the improvement of education and vocational training, transportation and distribution systems and further policies aimed at giving more flexibility and mobility to the labor market and reducing unemployment.

#### **Trade Issues**

1989-7. World trade developed rapidly last year. Yet protectionism remains a real threat. We strongly reaffirm our determination to fight it in all its forms.

1989-8. We shall fulfill the Punta del Este standstill and rollback commitments which, inter alia, require the avoidance of any trade restrictive or distorting measure inconsistent with the provisions of the General Agreement and its instruments.

1989-9. We agree to make effective use of the improved GATT dispute settlement mechanism and to make progress in negotiations for further improvements.

1989-10. We will avoid any discriminatory or autonomous actions, which undermine the principles of the GATT and the integrity of the multilateral trading system.

1989-11. We also are pledged to oppose the tendency towards unilateralism, bilateralism, sectoralism and managed trade which threatens to undermine the multilateral system and the Uruguay Round negotiations.

1989-12. We express our full commitment to making further substantive progress in the Uruguay Round in order to complete it by the end of 1990.

### **General Problems of Development**

1989-13. We shall help developing countries by opening the world trading system and by supporting their structural adjustment.

1989-14. We shall encourage, too, economic diversification in commodity dependent countries and the creation of a favorable environment for transfers of technology and capital flows.

### **The Situation in the Poorest Countries**

1989-15. We welcome the increasing grant element in the development assistance as well as the steps taken to convert loans into grants and we urge further steps to this end. Flexibility in development aid as much as in debt rescheduling is required.

### **Strengthened Debt Strategy for the Heavily Indebted Countries**

1989-16. To address these challenges, we are strongly committed to the strengthened debt strategy. Our governments are prepared to consider as appropriate tax, regulatory and accounting practices with a view to eliminating unnecessary obstacles to debt and debt service reductions.

### **Environment**

1989-17. Decisive action is urgently needed to understand and protect the earth's ecological balance. We will work together to achieve the common goals of preserving a healthy and balanced global environment in order to meet shared economic and social objectives and to carry out obligations to future generations.

1989-18. In order to achieve sustainable development, we shall ensure the compatibility of economic growth and development with the protection of the environment.

1989-19. Environmental protection and related investment should contribute to economic growth. In this respect, intensified efforts for technological breakthrough are important to reconcile economic growth and environmental policies.

1989-20. Specific attention must also be given to those ozone-depleting substances not covered by the Montreal protocol. We shall promote the development and use of suitable substitute substances and technologies.

1989-21. We strongly advocate common efforts to limit emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, which threaten to induce climate change, endangering the environment and ultimately the economy.

1989-22. We need to strengthen the worldwide network of observatories for greenhouse gases and support the World Meteorological Organization initiative to establish a global climatological reference network to detect climate changes.

1989-23. We are committed to maintaining the highest safety standards for nuclear power plants and to strengthening international cooperation in safe operation of power plants and waste management, and we recognize that nuclear power also plays an important role in limiting output of greenhouse gases.

1989-24. Preserving the tropical forests is an urgent need for the world as a whole. To this end, we give strong support to rapid implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan which was

adopted in 1986 in the framework of the Food and Agriculture Organization [of the United Nations].

1989-25. We express our readiness to assist the efforts of nations with tropical forests through financial and technical cooperation, and in international organizations.

1989-26. We ask all countries to adhere to and implement fully the international conventions for the prevention of oil pollution of the oceans.

1989-27. We are committed to ensuring full implementation of existing rules for the environment. In this respect, we note with interest the initiative of the Italian government to host in 1990 a forum on international law for the environment with scholars, scientific experts and officials, to consider the need for a digest of existing rules and to give in-depth consideration to the legal aspects of environment at the international level.

### **Drug Issues**

The drug problem has reached devastating proportions. We stress the urgent need for decisive action, both on a national and an international basis. We urge all countries, especially those where drug production, trading and consumption are large, to join our efforts to counter drug production, to reduce demand, and to carry forward the fight against drug trafficking itself and the laundering of its proceeds. Accordingly, we resolve to take the following measures within relevant fora:

1989-28. Give greater emphasis on bilateral and United Nations programs for the conversion of illicit cultivation in the producer countries.

1989-29. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), and other United Nations and multilateral organizations should be supported, strengthened and made more effective.

1989-30. These efforts could include particular support for the implementation of effective programs to stop drug cultivation and trading as well as developmental and technical assistance.

1989-31. Support the efforts of producing countries who ask for assistance to counter illegal production or trafficking.

1989-32. Strengthen the role of the United Nations in the war against drugs through an increase in its resources and through reinforced effectiveness of its operation.

1989-33. Intensify the exchange of information on the prevention of addiction, and rehabilitation of drug addicts.

1989-34. Support the international conference planned for 1990 on cocaine and drug demand reduction.

1989-35. Strengthen the efficiency of the cooperative and mutual assistance on these issues, the first steps being a prompt adhesion to, ratification and implementation of the Vienna Convention on illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

1989-36. Conclude further bilateral or multilateral agreements and support initiatives and cooperation, where appropriate, which include measures to facilitate the identification, tracing, freezing, seizure and forfeiture of drug crime proceeds.

1989-37. Convene a financial action task force from Summit participants and other countries interested in these problems. Its mandate is to assess the results of cooperation already undertaken in order to prevent the utilization of the banking system and financial institutions for the purpose of money laundering, and to consider additional preventive efforts in this field, including the adaptation of the legal and regulatory systems so as to enhance multilateral judicial assistance.

1989-38. The first meeting of this task force will be called by France and its report will be completed by April 1990.

### **International Cooperation against AIDS**

- no commitments reached

### **DECLARATION ON CHINA (2 commitments)**

1989-39. This repression has led each of us to take appropriate measures to express our deep sense of condemnation to suspend bilateral Ministerial and high-level contacts, and also to suspend arms-trade with China, where it exists.

1989-40. Furthermore, each of us has agreed that, in view of current economic uncertainties, the examination of new loans by the World Bank be postponed.

### **DECLARATION ON EAST-WEST RELATIONS (9 commitments)**

1989-41. In order to hasten the advent of a world in which the weight of arms and military strength is reduced, we recommit ourselves to the urgent pursuit of a global ban on chemical weapons, a conventional forces balance in Europe at the lowest possible level consistent with our security requirements, and a substantial reduction in Soviet and American strategic nuclear arms.

1989-42. We welcome the process of reform underway in Poland and Hungary. We recognize that the political changes taking place in these countries will be difficult to sustain without economic progress. Each of us is prepared to support this process and to consider, as appropriate and in a coordinated fashion, economic assistance aimed at transforming and opening their economies in a durable manner.

1989-43. We believe that each of us should direct our assistance to these countries so as to sustain the momentum of reform through inward investment, joint ventures, transfer of managerial skills, professional training and other ventures which would help develop a more competitive economy.

1989-44. Each of us is developing concrete initiatives designed to encourage economic reforms, to promote more competitive economies and to provide new opportunities for trade.

1989-45. We agreed to work along with other interested countries and multilateral institutions to concert support for the process of reform underway in Hungary and Poland, in order to make our measures of support more effective and mutually reinforcing.

1989-46. We will encourage further creative efforts by interested governments and the public and private sectors in support of the reform process.

1989-47. Concerning concerted support for reform in Poland and Hungary, we call for a meeting with all interested countries which will take place in the next few weeks.

1989-48. We underline, for Poland, the urgent need for food in present circumstances.

1989-49. We are ready to support in the Paris Club the rescheduling of Polish debt expeditiously and in a flexible and forthcoming manner.

**DECLARATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (3 commitments)**

1989-50. We reaffirm our commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights.

1989-51. We reaffirm our belief in the rule of law which respects and protects without fear or favor the rights and liberties of every citizen, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in freedom and diversity.

1989-52. Human rights are a matter of legitimate international concern. We commit ourselves again to encouraging and promoting universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

**DECLARATION ON TERRORISM (9 commitments)**

1989-53. We remain resolutely opposed to terrorism in all its forms. We confirm the commitment each of us has undertaken to the principle of making no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors and to cooperating, bilaterally and in all relevant international fora, in combatting terrorism.

1989-54. We reiterate our commitment to the policies agreed at previous summits; in particular we condemn state-sponsored terrorism.

1989-55. We are determined not to let terrorists remain unpunished, and to have them brought to justice within the framework of international law and in conformity with the rule of law.

1989-56. We reaffirm in particular our absolute condemnation of the taking of hostages.

1989-57. Deeply concerned for the safety of all travelers and outraged by the murderous attacks perpetrated against international civil aviation and the frequent threat to air transport safety from terrorist groups, we reaffirm our commitment to the fight against all forms of terrorism affecting civil aviation.

1989-58. We reiterate our determination to contribute to reinforcing internationally agreed measures for protection against aircraft hijackings and sabotage.

1989-59. We particularly condemn the recent attack on an aircraft over Scotland, which killed 270 people. We have agreed to give priority to preventing such attacks by further strengthening security measures.

1989-60. We have also agreed on the need for improved methods of detecting explosives.

1989-61. We endorse efforts currently underway in ICAO to develop, as a matter of high priority, an appropriate international regime for the marking of plastic and sheet explosives for detection.

**STATEMENT ON THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**STATEMENT ON SOUTHERN AFRICA (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**STATEMENT ON CENTRAL AMERICA (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**STATEMENT ON PANAMA (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**STATEMENT ON CAMBODIA (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**STATEMENT ON LEBANON (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

## **16. 1990 Houston, USA (78 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (56 commitments)**

#### **The International Trading System**

1990-1. The successful outcome of the Uruguay Round has the highest priority on the international economic agenda. Consequently, we stress our determination to take the difficult political decisions necessary to achieve far-reaching, substantial results in all areas of the Uruguay Round by the end of this year.

1990-2. We instruct our negotiators to make progress and in particular to agree on the complete profile of the final package by the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee.

1990-3. The outcome of the GATT negotiations on agriculture should lead to a better balance between supply and demand and ensure that agricultural policies do not impede the effective functioning of international markets. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to the long-term objective of the reform, i.e., to allow market signals to influence agriculture production and to establish a fair and market-oriented agricultural trading system.

1990-4. The achievement of this objective requires each of us to make substantial, progressive reductions in support and protection of agriculture--covering internal regimes, market access, and export subsidies--and develop rules governing sanitary and phyto-sanitary measures.

1990-5. Agreement on such a framework by the time of the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee is critical to the successful completion of the Uruguay Round as a whole. Accordingly, we commend to our negotiators the text submitted by the Chairman of the Agricultural Negotiating Group as a means to intensify the negotiations.

1990-6. We intend to maintain a high level of personal involvement and to exercise the political leadership necessary to ensure the successful outcome of these negotiations.

As regards the new areas, the aim is to develop new rules and procedures within the GATT framework, including:

1990-7. a framework of contractually enforceable rules to liberalize services trade, with no sector excluded a priori;

1990-8. an agreement to reduce trade-distorting effects of trade-related investment measures; and

1990-9. an agreement to provide for standards and effective enforcement of all intellectual property rights.

1990-10. The concept of an international trade organization should be addressed at the conclusion of the Uruguay Round. We also need to improve the dispute settlement process in order to implement the results of the negotiations effectively. This should lead to a commitment to operate only under the multilateral rules.

#### **THE SOVIET UNION**

1990-11. We have all begun, individually and collectively, to assist these reform efforts. We all believe that technical assistance should be provided now to help the Soviet Union move to a market-oriented economy and to mobilize its own resources. Some countries are already in a position to extend large-scale financial credits.



1990-12. We have taken note of the decision of the European Council in Dublin on June 26. We have agreed to ask the IMF, the World Bank, the OECD and the designated president of the EBRD to undertake, in close consultation with the Commission of the European Communities, a detailed study of the Soviet economy, to make recommendations for its reform and to establish the criteria under which Western economic assistance could effectively support these reforms.

1990-13. This work should be completed by year's end and be convened by the IMF.

### **DEVELOPING NATIONS**

1990-14. We reiterate that our commitment to the developing world will not be weakened by the support for reforming countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The poorest of the developing nations must remain the focus of special attention.

1990-15. The International Development Association replenishment of SDR 11.6 billion, agreed to last December, will provide needed resources for these countries, and marks the incorporation of environmental concerns into development lending.

1990-16. It is our intention to take a constructive part in the Paris Conference on the least developed countries in September.

1990-17. The advanced industrial economies can make a number of major contributions to the long-run development of the developing countries. By sustaining economic growth and price stability, we can offer stable, growing markets and sources of capital for the developing world.

1990-18. By providing financial and technical support to developing countries undertaking genuine political and economic reform, we can reinforce their ongoing liberalization.

1990-19. The industrialized nations should continue to make efforts to enhance their development aid and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, including reinforcing the effectiveness of the aid.

1990-20. Supporting the efforts of developing countries to maintain this balance is a priority.

### **THIRD WORLD DEBT**

1990-21. Creditor nations will continue to play an important role in this process through ongoing contributions to the international financial institutions, rescheduling of official debt in the Paris Club, and new finance.

1990-22. We encourage the Paris Club to continue reviewing additional options to address debt burdens.

1990-23. In the case of the lower middle-income countries implementing strong reform programs, we encourage the Paris Club to lengthen the repayment period, taking account of the special situations of these countries.

1990-24. Creditor governments have also provided special support for the poorest countries through the implementation of Toronto terms in Paris Club re-schedulings.

1990-25. We note and will study with interest the Craxi Report on debt commissioned by the UN Secretary-General.

### **THE ENVIRONMENT**

1990-26. Climate change is of key importance. We are committed to undertake common efforts to limit emissions of greenhouse gases, such as carbon dioxide. We strongly support the work of

the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and look forward to the release of its full report in August.

1990-27. We reiterate our support for the negotiation of a framework convention on climate change, under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

1990-28. The convention should be completed by 1992.

1990-29. Work on appropriate implementing protocols should be undertaken as expeditiously as possible and should consider all sources and sinks.

1990-30. We welcome the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000 and to extend coverage of the Protocol to other ozone-depleting substances.

1990-31. We acknowledge that enhanced levels of cooperation will be necessary with regard to the science and impacts of climate change and economic implications of possible response strategies.

1990-32. We recognize the importance of working together to develop new technologies and methods over the coming decades to complement energy conservation and other measures to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions.

1990-33. We support accelerated scientific and economic research and analysis on the dynamics and potential impact of climate change, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.

1990-34. We are determined to take action to increase forests, while protecting existing ones and recognizing the sovereign rights of all countries to make use of their natural resources.

1990-35. The destruction of tropical forests has reached alarming proportions. We welcome the commitment of the new Government of Brazil to help arrest this destruction and to provide sustainable forest management.

1990-36. We are ready to cooperate with the Government of Brazil on a comprehensive pilot program to counteract the threat to tropical rain forests in that country.

1990-37. Experience gained in this pilot program should immediately be shared with other countries faced with tropical forest destruction. The Tropical Forestry Action Plan must be reformed and strengthened, placing more emphasis on forest conservation and protection of biological diversity.

1990-38. The International Tropical Timber Organization action plan must be enhanced to emphasize sustainable forest management and improve market operations.

1990-39. We are ready to begin negotiations, in the appropriate fora, as expeditiously as possible on a global forest convention or agreement, which is needed to curb deforestation, protect biodiversity, stimulate positive forestry actions, and address threats to the world's forests.

1990-40. The convention or agreement should be completed as soon as possible, but no later than 1992.

1990-41. The work of the IPCC and others should be taken into account.

The destruction of ecologically sensitive areas around the world continues at an alarming pace. Loss of temperate and tropical forests, developmental pressures on estuaries, wetlands and coral reefs, and destruction of biological diversity are symptomatic. To reverse this trend, we will:

1990-42. expand cooperation to combat desertification;

1990-43. expand projects to conserve biological diversity;

1990-44. protect the Antarctic; and

1990-45. assist developing countries in their environmental efforts.

1990-46. We will work within UNEP and other fora to achieve these objectives, and will participate actively in UNEP's work to protect biodiversity.

1990-47. Efforts to protect the environment do not stop at the water's edge. Serious problems are caused by marine pollution, both in the oceans and in coastal areas. A comprehensive strategy should be developed to address land-based sources of pollution; we are committed to helping in this regard.

1990-48. We will continue our efforts to avoid oil spills, urge the early entry into force of the existing International Maritime Organization (IMO) Convention, and welcome the work of that organization in developing an international oil spills convention.

1990-49. We are concerned about the impact of environmental degradation and unregulated fishing practices on living marine resources. We support cooperation in the conservation of living marine resources and recognize the importance of regional fisheries organizations in this respect.

1990-50. We recognize that debt-for-nature swaps can play a useful role in protecting the environment. We will examine how the World Bank can provide a coordinating role for measures to promote environmental protection.

## **NARCOTICS**

1990-51. We support the declaration adopted at the ministerial meeting on drugs convened by the United Kingdom that drug demand reduction should be accorded the same importance in policy and action as the reduction of illicit supply. Developed countries should adopt stronger prevention efforts and assist demand reduction initiatives in other countries.

1990-52. We endorse the report of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and commit our countries to a full implementation of all its recommendations without delay.

1990-53. As agreed at the May meeting of Task Force Finance Ministers, the FATF should be reconvened for a second year, chaired by France, to assess and facilitate the implementation of these recommendations, and to complement them where appropriate.

1990-54. Effective procedures should be adopted to ensure that precursor and essential chemicals are not diverted to manufacture illicit drugs. A task force similar to the FATF should be created for this purpose, composed of Summit participants and other countries that trade in these chemicals, with the involvement of representatives of the chemical industry.

1990-55. The task force should address the problems which concern cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs and report within a year.

1990-56. We should support an informal narcotics consultative arrangement with developed countries active in international narcotics control. Such a group could strengthen efforts to reduce supply and demand, and improve international cooperation.

**POLITICAL DECLARATION: SECURING DEMOCRACY (10 commitments)**

1990-57. We welcome the intention of the Soviet Union to move toward a democratic political system, as well as Soviet attempts to reform their economy along market principles. We commit ourselves to working with the Soviet Union to assist its efforts to create an open society, a pluralistic democracy, and a market-oriented economy.

1990-58. We acknowledge some of the recent developments in China, but believe that the prospects for closer cooperation will be enhanced by renewed political and economic reform, particularly in the field of human rights. We agree to maintain the measures put into place at last year's Summit, as modified over the course of this year.

1990-59. We will keep them under review for future adjustments to respond to further positive developments in China. For example, in addition to existing lending to meet basic human needs, we will explore whether there are other World Bank loans that would contribute to reform of the Chinese economy, especially loans that would address environmental concerns.

1990-60. We also welcome the positive developments that have taken place in South Africa, especially the launching of talks between the government and representatives of the black majority. We will continue to support this process and we call on all parties to refrain from violence or its advocacy.

1990-61. We reaffirm our commitment to the fundamental principles we seek to realize in our own societies, and we underscore that political and economic freedoms are closely linked and mutually reinforcing.

1990-62. Each of us stands ready to help in practical ways those countries that choose freedom, through the provision of constitutional, legal, and economic know-how and through economic assistance, as appropriate.

In drawing from our different constitutional and historical experiences, we stand ready, individually and jointly in relevant fora, to:

1990-63. assist in the drafting of laws, including bills of rights and civil, criminal, and economic framework laws;

1990-64. advise in the fostering of independent media;

1990-65. establish training programs in government, management, and technical fields;

1990-66. develop and expand people-to-people contacts and exchange programs to help diffuse understanding and knowledge.

**STATEMENT ON TRANSNATIONAL ISSUES (11 commitments)**

**Terrorism**

1990-67. We, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirm our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, our commitment to make no concessions to terrorists or their sponsors, and our resolve to continue to cooperate in efforts to combat terrorism.

1990-68. We demand that those governments which provide support to terrorists end such support immediately. We are determined not to allow terrorists to remain unpunished, but to see them brought to justice in accordance with international law and national legislation.

1990-69. We note with deep concern the continuing threat presented to civil aviation by terrorist groups, as demonstrated by such outrages as the sabotage of civil aircraft over Lockerbie, Scotland on December 21, 1988, above Niger on September 19, 1989, and over Colombia on November 27, 1989. We reiterate our determination to fight terrorist assaults against civil aviation.

1990-70. Accordingly, we will continue our cooperation to negotiate a convention requiring the introduction of additives into plastic explosives to aid in their detection.

1990-71. We pledge to work to strengthen international civil aviation security standards.

1990-72. Consistent with this objective, we note the importance of making available training and technical assistance to other nations.

1990-73. We support initiatives undertaken through the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) regarding this issue. We will work together with ICAO to expand such assistance.

#### **Non-Proliferation**

1990-74. With regard to chemical and biological proliferation, we commit ourselves to pursue efforts to prevent the diversion of chemical precursors at a national level, as well as in the relevant Western fora.

1990-75. We similarly commit ourselves to be vigilant about the danger of potential diversions in the field of biological technologies.

1990-76. We endorse a complete ban on chemical weapons, through an effective and verifiable treaty, as the only long-term guarantee against the proliferation of chemical weapons.

1990-77. We reiterate our determination, first expressed at the 1989 Paris Conference on Chemical Weapons, to redouble the effort at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva to resolve the remaining issues and to conclude the Convention at the earliest date.

#### **CHAIRMAN'S [James A. Baker III] STATEMENT (1 commitment)**

1990-78. We acknowledge some recent actions taken by the Chinese government, but for now the measures put in place at last year's Summit remain. We will explore, however, whether there are World Bank loans that would contribute to reform of the Chinese economy, especially to meet environmental concerns.

## **17. 1991 London, UK (53 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (38 commitments)**

#### **Economic Policy**

We will also, with the help of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and other institutions, pursue reforms to improve economic efficiency and thus the potential for growth. These include:

1991-1. greater competition in our economies, including regulatory reform. This can enhance consumer choice, reduce prices and ease burdens on business;

1991-2. greater transparency, elimination or enhanced discipline in subsidies that have distorting effects, since such subsidies lead to inefficient allocation of resources and inflate public expenditure;

1991-3. improved education and training, to enhance the skills and improve the opportunities of those both in and out of employment, as well as policies contributing to greater flexibility in the employment system;

1991-4. a more efficient public sector, for example through higher standards of management and including possibilities for privatisation and contracting out;

1991-5. the wide and rapid diffusion of advances in science and technology;

1991-6. essential investment, both private and public, in infrastructure.

#### **International Trade**

1991-7. We therefore commit ourselves to an ambitious, global and balanced package of results from the Round, with the widest possible participation by both developed and developing countries. The aim of all contracting parties should be to complete the Round before the end of 1991.

1991-8. We shall each remain personally involved in this process, ready to intervene with one another if differences can only be resolved at the highest level.

To achieve our objectives, sustained progress will be needed in the negotiations at Geneva in all areas over the rest of this year. The principal requirement is to move forward urgently in the following areas taken together:

1991-9. market access, where it is necessary, in particular, to cut tariff peaks for some products while moving to zero tariffs for others, as part of a substantial reduction of tariffs and parallel action against non-tariff barriers;

1991-10. agriculture, where a framework must be decided upon to provide for specific binding commitments in domestic support, market access and export competition, so that substantial progressive reductions of support and protection may be agreed in each area, taking into account non-trade concerns;

1991-11. services, where accord on a general agreement on trade in services should be reinforced by substantial and binding initial commitments to reduce or remove existing restrictions on services trade and not to impose new ones;

1991-12. intellectual property, where clear and enforceable rules and obligations to protect all property rights are necessary to encourage investment and the spread of technology.

1991-13. Progress on these issues will encourage final agreement in areas already close to conclusion, such as textiles, tropical products, safeguards and dispute settlement.

1991-14. Agreement to an improved dispute settlement mechanism should lead to a commitment to operate only under the multilateral rules.

1991-15. We will seek to ensure that regional integration is compatible with the multilateral trading system.

### **Energy**

1991-16. We will work to secure stable worldwide energy supplies, to remove barriers to energy trade and investment, to encourage high environmental and safety standards and to promote international cooperation on research and development in all these areas.

1991-17. We will also seek to improve energy efficiency and to price energy from all sources so as to reflect costs fully, including environmental costs.

1991-18. We all intend to take a full part in the initiative of the European Community for the establishment of a European Energy Charter on the basis of equal rights and obligations of signatory countries. The aim is to promote free and undistorted energy trade, to enhance security of supply, to protect the environment and to assist economic reform in Central and East European countries and the Soviet Union, especially by creating an open, non-discriminatory regime for commercial energy investment.

### **Central and Eastern Europe**

1991-19. Recognising that successful reform depends principally on the continuing efforts of the countries concerned, we renew our own firm commitment to support their reform efforts, to forge closer ties with them and to encourage their integration into the international economic system. Regional initiatives reinforce our ability to co-operate.

1991-20. We will support the work of the OECD to identify restrictions to East/West trade and to facilitate their removal.

1991-21. The Group of Twenty-four (G24) process, inaugurated by the Arch Summit and chaired by the European Commission, has mobilised \$31 billion in bilateral support for these countries, including balance of payments finance to underpin IMF-supported programmes. Such programmes are in place for Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. We welcome the contributions already made for Bulgaria and Romania. We are intensifying the G24 coordination process and we reaffirm our shared willingness to play our fair part in the global assistance effort.

### **The Soviet Union**

22. We support the moves towards political and economic transformation in the Soviet Union and are ready to assist the integration of the Soviet Union into the world economy.

### **Developing Countries and Debt**

1991-23. We will provide humanitarian assistance to those parts of Africa facing severe famine and encourage the reform of United Nations structures in order to make this assistance more effective. We will also work to help the countries concerned remove the underlying causes of famine and other emergencies, whether these are natural or provoked by civil strife.

### **Environment**

We aim to achieve the following by the time of UNCED:

1991-24. an effective framework convention on climate change, containing appropriate commitments and addressing all sources and sinks for greenhouse gases. We will seek to expedite work on implementing protocols to reinforce the convention.

1991-25. All participants should be committed to design and implement concrete strategies to limit net emissions of greenhouse gases, with measures to facilitate adaptation. Significant actions by industrial countries will encourage the participation of developing and East European countries, which is essential to the negotiations;

1991-26. Agreement on principles for the management, conservation and sustainable development of all types of forest, leading to a framework convention. This should be in a form both acceptable to the developing countries where tropical forests grow and consistent with the objective of a global forest convention or agreement which we set at Houston.

We will seek to promote, in the context of UNCED:

1991-27. mobilisation of financial resources to help developing countries tackle environmental problems.

1991-28. We support the use of existing mechanisms for this purpose, in particular the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The GEF could become the comprehensive funding mechanism to help developing countries meet their obligations under the new environmental conventions;

1991-29. encouragement of an improved flow of beneficial technology to developing countries, making use of commercial mechanisms;

1991-30. a comprehensive approach to the oceans, including regional seas. The environmental and economic importance of oceans and seas means that they must be protected and sustainably managed;

1991-31. further development of international law of the environment, drawing inter alia on the results of the Siena Forum;

1991-32. the reinforcement of international institutions concerned with the environment, including the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), for the decade ahead.

1991-33. We support the negotiation, under the auspices of UNEP, of an acceptable framework convention on biodiversity, if possible to be concluded next year. It should concentrate on protecting ecosystems, particularly in species-rich areas, without impeding positive developments in biotechnology.

1991-34. We remain concerned about the destruction of tropical forests. We welcome the progress made in developing the pilot programme for the conservation of the Brazilian tropical forest, which has been prepared by the Government of Brazil in consultation with the World Bank and the European Commission, in response to the offer of co-operation extended following the Houston Summit.

1991-35. We call for further urgent work under the auspices of the World Bank, in co-operation with the European Commission, in the framework of appropriate policies and with careful attention to economic, technical and social issues.

1991-36. We will financially support the implementation of the preliminary stage of the pilot programme utilising all potential sources, including the private sector, non-governmental organisations, the multilateral development banks, and the Global Environmental Facility.



1991-37. When details of the programme have been resolved, we will consider supplementing these resources with bilateral assistance, so that progress can be made on the ground. We call for greater efforts in co-operation in environmental science and technology, in particular:

1991-38. scientific research into the global climate, including satellite monitoring and ocean observation. All countries, including developing countries, should be involved in this research effort.

**PRIME MINISTER [JOHN MAJOR]'S STATEMENT ON THE ECONOMIC DECLARATION (0 commitments)**

- reiteration of communique's commitments

**POLITICAL DECLARATION: STRENGTHENING THE INTERNATIONAL ORDER (0 commitments)**

**Central and Eastern Europe**

1991-39. We have a strong interest in the success of market reforms and democracy in Central and Eastern Europe and we commit ourselves to full support for these reforms. We also take note of the progress of Albania towards joining the democratic community of nations.

**Yugoslavia**

1991-40. It is for the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves to decide upon their future. We will do whatever we can, with others in the international community, to encourage and support the process of dialogue and negotiation in accordance with the principles enshrined in the Helsinki Final Act and the Paris Charter for a new Europe, in particular respect for human rights, including rights of minorities and the right of peoples to self-determination in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of states. The normalisation of the present situation will allow us to contribute to the indispensable economic recovery of the country.

**South Africa**

1991-41. In addition to its own domestic efforts, South Africa also needs the help of the international community, especially in those areas where the majority have long suffered deprivation: education, health, housing and social welfare. We will direct our aid for these purposes.

**DECLARATION ON CONVENTIONAL ARMS TRANSFERS AND NBC [NUCLEAR, BIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL] NON-PROLIFERATION (12 commitments)**

**Conventional Arms Transfers**

1991-42. The principle of transparency should be extended to international transfers of conventional weapons and associated military technology. As a step in this direction, we support the proposal for a universal register of arms transfers under the auspices of the United Nations, and will work for its early adoption.

1991-43. The principle of consultation should now be strengthened through the rapid implementation of recent initiatives for discussions among leading arms exporters with the aim of agreeing a common approach to the guidelines which are applied in the transfer of conventional weapons. We welcome the recent opening of discussions on this subject. These include the encouraging talks in Paris among the Permanent Members of the United Security Council on 8-9 July; as well as ongoing discussions within the framework of the European Community and its Member States. Each of us will continue to play a constructive part in this important process, in these and other appropriate fora.

1991-44. The principle of action requires all of us to take steps to prevent the building up of disproportionate arsenals. To that end, all countries should refrain from arms transfers which

would be destabilising or would exacerbate existing tensions. Special restraint should be exercised in the transfer of advanced technology weapons and in sales to countries and areas of particular concern. A special effort should be made to define sensitive items and production capacity for advanced weapons, to the transfer of which similar restraints could be applied. All states should take steps to ensure that these criteria are strictly enforced. We intend to give these issues our continuing close attention.

### **Non-Proliferation**

1991-45. Iraq must fully abide by Security Council Resolution 687, which sets out requirements for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless under international supervision of its nuclear, biological and chemical warfare and missile capabilities; as well as for verification and long-term monitoring to ensure that Iraq's capability for such weapon systems is not developed in the future. Consistent with the relevant UN resolutions, we will provide every assistance to the United Nations Special Commission and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) so that they can fully carry out their tasks.

In the nuclear field, we:

1991-46. reaffirm our will to work to establish the widest possible consensus in favour of an equitable and stable nonproliferation regime based on a balance between nuclear nonproliferation and the development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy;

1991-47. reaffirm the importance of the Nuclear NonProliferation Treaty (NPT) and call on all other nonsignatory states to subscribe to this agreement;

1991-48. call on all other nonnuclear weapon states to submit all their nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards, which are the cornerstone of the international nonproliferation regime;

Each of us will also work to achieve:

1991-49. our common purpose of maintaining and reinforcing the NPT regime beyond 1995;

1991-50. a strengthened and improved IAEA safeguards system;

1991-51. new measures in the Nuclear Suppliers Group to ensure adequate export controls on dual use items.

1991-52. We welcome recent announcements by the United States which we believe will contribute to the swift conclusion of such a convention. We hope that the negotiation will be successfully concluded as soon as possible.

1991-53. We reaffirm our intention to become original parties to the convention.

### **CHAIRMAN [BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY DOUGLAS HURD]'S STATEMENT (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

## 18. 1992 Munich, Germany (41 commitments)

### G7 Communiqué (31 commitments)

#### World economy

1992-1. We pledge to adopt policies aimed at creating jobs and growth. We will seek to take the appropriate steps, recognising our individual circumstances, to establish sound macroeconomic policies to spur stronger sustainable growth. With this in mind we have agreed on the following guidelines:

1992-2. To continue to pursue sound monetary and financial policies to support the upturn without rekindling inflation;

1992-3. To create the scope for lower interest rates through the reduction of excessive public deficits and the promotion of savings;

1992-4. The coordination of economic and financial policies is a central element in our common strategy for sustained, non inflationary growth. We request our Finance Ministers to strengthen their cooperation on the basis of our agreed guidelines and to intensify their work to reduce obstacles to growth and therefore foster employment. We ask them to report to our meeting in Japan in 1993.

#### United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED)

To carry forward the momentum of the Rio Conference, we urge other countries to join us:

1992-5. in seeking to ratify the Climate Change Convention by the end of 1993;

1992-6. in drawing up and publishing national action plans, as foreseen at UNCED, by the end of 1993;

1992-7. in working to protect species and the habitats on which they depend;

1992-8. in giving additional financial and technical support to developing countries for sustainable development through official development assistance (ODA), in particular by replenishment of IDA, and for actions of global benefit through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with a view to its being established as a permanent funding mechanism;

1992-9. in establishing at the 1992 UN General Assembly the Sustainable Development Commission which will have a vital role to play in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21;

1992-10. in establishing an international review process for the forest principles, in an early dialogue, on the basis of the implementation of these principles, on possible appropriate internationally agreed arrangements, and in increased international assistance;

1992-11. in further improving monitoring of the global environment, including through better utilisation of data from satellite and other earth observations programmes;

1992-12. in the promotion of the development and diffusion of energy and environment technologies, including proposals for innovative technology programmes;

1992-13. by ensuring the international conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in the oceans is convened as soon as possible.

### Developing Countries

1992-14. We shall direct official development assistance more towards the poorest countries that undertake credible efforts to help themselves. The more prosperous developing countries are invited to contribute international assistance.

1992-15. We underline the importance for developing countries of trade, foreign direct investment and an active private sector. Poor developing countries should be offered technical assistance to establish a more diversified export base especially in manufactured goods.

1992-16. Negotiations on a substantial replenishment of IDA funds should be concluded before the end of 1992.

1992-17. The IMF should continue to provide concessional financing to support the reform programmes for the poorest countries. We call for an early decision by the IMF on the extension for one year of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility and for the full examination of options for the subsequent period, including a renewal of the facility.

### Central and Eastern Europe

1992-18. The industrial countries have granted substantial trade concessions to the CEECs in order to ensure that their reform efforts will succeed. But all countries should open their markets further. The agreements of the EC and EFTA countries aiming at the establishment of free trade areas with these countries are a significant contribution. We shall continue to offer the CEECs technical assistance in enhancing their export capacity.

1992-19. Investment from abroad should be welcomed. It is important for the development of the full economic potential of the CEECs. We urge the CEECs to focus their policies on the creation of attractive and reliable investment conditions for private capital. We are providing our bilateral credit insurance and guarantee instruments to promote foreign investment when these conditions, including servicing of debt, are met.

### New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

1992-20. We want to help the new States to preserve their highly developed scientific and technological skills and to make use of them in building up their economies. We call upon industry and science in the industrial countries to promote cooperation and exchange with the new States. By establishing International Science and Technology Centres we are helping the redirect the expertise of scientists and engineers who have sensitive knowledge in the manufacture of weapons of mass destruction towards peaceful purposes. We will continue our efforts to enable highlyqualified civil scientists to remain in the new States and to promote research cooperation with western industrial countries.

### Safety of Nuclear Power Plants in the New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union and in Central and Eastern Europe

While we recognise the important role nuclear power plays in global energy supplies, the safety of Soviet-design nuclear power plants gives cause for great concern. A special effort should be made to improve the safety of these plants. We offer the States concerned our support within the framework of a multilateral programme of action. We look to them to cooperate fully. We call upon other interested States to contribute as well. The programme of action should comprise immediate measures in the following areas:

1992-21. operational safety improvements;

1992-22. near-term technical improvements to plants based on safety assessments;

1992-23. enhancing regulatory regimes.

Such measures can achieve early and significant safety gains.

In addition, the programme of action is to create the basis for longerterm safety improvements by the examination of:

1992-24. the scope for replacing less safe plants by the development of alternative energy sources and the more efficient use of energy;

1992-25. the potential for upgrading plants of more recent design.

1992-26. Complementary to this, we will pursue the early completion of a convention on nuclear safety.

1992-27. The programme of action should develop clear priorities, provide coherence to the measures and ensure their earliest implementation. To implement the immediate measures, the existing G-24 coordination mandate on nuclear safety should be extended to the new States concerned of the former Soviet Union and at the same time made more effective. We all are prepared to strengthen our bilateral assistance.

1992-28. In addition, we support the setting up of a supplementary multilateral mechanism, as appropriate, to address immediate operational safety and technical safety improvement measures not covered by bilateral programmes. We invite the international community to contribute to the funding. The fund would take account of bilateral funding, be administered by a steering body of donors on the basis of consensus, and be coordinated with and assisted by the G-24 and the EBRD.

Decisions on upgrading nuclear power plants of more recent design will require prior clarification of issues concerning plant safety, energy policy, alternative energy sources and financing. To establish a suitable basis on which such decisions can be made, we consider the following measures necessary:

1992-29. the necessary safety studies should be presented without delay;

1992-30. together with the competent international organisations, in particular the IEA, the World Bank should prepare the required energy studies including replacement sources of energy and the cost implications. Based on these studies the World Bank and the EBRD should report as expeditiously as possible on potential financing requirements.

1992-31. We shall review the progress made in this action programme at our meeting in 1993.

**POLITICAL DECLARATION: SHAPING THE NEW PARTNERSHIP (8 commitments)**

1992-32. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the new States of the former Soviet Union can now seize unprecedented opportunities but they also face enormous challenges. We will support them as they move toward the achievement of democratic societies and political and economic freedom.

1992-33. We shall continue through bilateral contacts and the International Science and Technology Centres in Moscow and Kiev our efforts to inhibit the spread of expertise on weapons of mass destruction.

1992-34. We will support reference by the IAEA of unresolved cases of proliferation to the UN Security Council.

1992-35. We reaffirm our willingness to share the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology with all other States, in accordance with our nonproliferation commitments.

1992-36. Each of us will continue our efforts to improve transparency and consultation in the transfer of conventional weapons and to encourage restraint in such transfers.

1992-37. We will continue to intensify our cooperation in the area of export controls of sensitive items in the appropriate fora to reduce threats to international security. A major element of this effort is the informal exchange of information to improve and harmonize these export controls.

1992-38. We support Russia in its efforts to secure the peaceful use of nuclear materials resulting from the elimination of nuclear weapons.

1992-39. We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate on existing refugee problems.

**CHAIRMAN [GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER KLAUS KINKEL]'S STATEMENT (2 commitments)**

**Terrorism**

1992-40. We condemn terrorism in all its forms and reaffirm our resolve to cooperate in combatting it. We call upon all countries involved to renounce support for terrorism, including financial support, and to take effective action to deny the use of their territory to terrorist organizations.

**Declaration on Former Yugoslavia**

1992-41. The needs of hundreds of thousands of refugees and displaced persons require further significant financial support. We are willing to contribute and ask others also to make fair contributions.

**Address of the Council of the Baltic States to the Heads of State and Governments of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

## **19. 1993 Tokyo, Japan (29 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (22 commitments)**

#### **World Economy**

1993-1. We are taking and will take appropriate measures to implement this agreed global growth strategy to promote a sustainable expansion designed to create substantial increases in employment.

1993-2. We will consult closely so that our national policies can be mutually reinforcing and compatible with our shared goal of a strengthened and recovering world economy.

To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longerterm growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our Finance Ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, inter alia:

greater labor market efficiency;

improvement in education and training;

enhancement of savings and investment;

maintaining and improving the multilateral trading system;

reduction of subsidies;

addressing the economic impact of aging populations;

controlling overall outlays on health care;

enhancing efficiency in financial markets while ensuring their stability;

developing international cooperation on the environment.

1993-3. We commit ourselves to addressing these issues, together with issues of innovation and of improving the "quality" of budgets and of increasing the efficiency of the public sector, and we will review progress at the next Summit.

1993-4. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to send our high-level representatives to a meeting in the United States in the autumn to explore the causes of excessive unemployment and to search for possible answers to this critical problem which saps the strength of our societies.

#### **Trade**

1993-5. Maintaining and expanding the multilateral trading system is essential for world growth. We are determined to curb protectionism in all its manifestations and agree that no recourse should be made to initiatives and arrangements that threaten to undermine the multilateral open trading system.

#### **Environment**

1993-6. We renew our determination to secure environmentally sustainable development through an effective follow-up of the fruits of the UNCED, including the commitment to publish national action plans by the end of this year.

1993-7. We will work to ensure that the Global Environmental Facility, with necessary improvements, functions as the financial mechanism to provide funding for the incremental costs of implementing the global environment conventions signed at Rio.

1993-8. We shall continue to seek appropriate internationally agreed arrangements on the management, conservation and sustainable development of forests.  
Russia and the Other Countries in Transition

1993-9. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a \$300 million Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Fund in close cooperation with the EBRD.

1993-10. We will work with Russia as it proceeds towards accession to the GATT.

1993-11. In this connection, we will intensify efforts to adapt export controls to the post-Cold War era.

1993-12. Recognizing that privatization and enterprise reform are at the heart of Russia's transformation into a market economy, we agree to create a Special Privatization and Restructuring Program, in cooperation with international financial institutions, consisting of enterprise restructuring support, technical assistance and oblast support, focusing on an initial period to the end of 1994. In total, this program is expected to mobilize \$3 billion.

1993-13. In addition, we are ready to encourage our private sectors to assist in this process, sharing with their Russian counterparts methods and techniques to increase productivity.

1993-14. We agree to establish a Support Implementation Group in Moscow to facilitate implementation of our support to Russia.

1993-15. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety program agreed at the Munich Summit, including the establishment of the multilateral fund, in which we encourage broader participation. Our aim is to agree as quickly as possible on a framework for coordinated action by all those involved following a country-by-country approach.

1993-16. We will review the progress made in 1994.

### **Developing Countries**

1993-17. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance.

1993-18. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account.

1993-19. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements.

1993-20. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility.

1993-21. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year.

1993-22. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.



**TOKYO SUMMIT POLITICAL DECLARATION: Striving For A More Secure and Humane World (5 commitments)**

1993-23. In the field of conventional arms, we will work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms as an important step toward improving transparency and restraint in their transfers.

1993-24. We commit ourselves to assist the Secretary General of the United Nations to implement UN Security Council Resolution 836 by sending troops, by air protection of the UNPROFOR, by financial and logistical contributions or by appropriate diplomatic action.

1993-25. Sanctions should be upheld until the conditions in the relevant Security Council Resolutions are met.

1993-26. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

1993-27. We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions in full.

**STRENGTHENING G7 COOPERATION TO PROMOTE EMPLOYMENT AND NONINFLATIONARY GROWTH: G7 Finance Ministers' Report to the Tokyo Summit: (2 commitments)**

**Structural Policies Enhancing Opportunities for Employment and Growth**

1993-28. In order to maintain and improve the multilateral free trade system which is a prerequisite for a sustainable world growth, it is necessary for the G7 countries to take initiatives to bring the Uruguay Round to an early and successful conclusion and to avoid protectionistic measures.

1993-29. Particularly, in the areas of traded goods and in export credit systems, we should intensify within the existing forums the ongoing efforts to reduce distorting subsidies.

## **20. 1994 Naples, Italy (53 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (41 commitments)**

#### **Introduction**

As we approach the threshold of the 21st century, we are conscious of our responsibility to renew and revitalize these institutions and to take on the challenge of integrating the newly emerging market democracies across the globe.

To carry out this responsibility, we have agreed that, in Halifax next year, we will focus on two questions:

1994-1. How we can assure that the global economy of the 21st century will provide sustainable development with good prosperity and well-being of the peoples of our nations and the world?

1994-2. What framework of institutions will be required to meet these challenges in the 21st century? How can we adapt existing institutions and build new institutions to ensure the future prosperity and security of our people?

#### **Jobs and growth**

1994-3. New jobs have been created, and in more and more of our countries people are getting back to work. Inflation is now at the lowest levels in over three decades and the conditions are in place for strong and lasting non-inflationary growth. Therefore we reconfirm the growth strategy we agreed in Tokyo.

1994-4. We call on our Finance Ministers to cooperate closely to keep recovery on track and we have asked them to enhance the ongoing process of multilateral surveillance and policy cooperation.

Following the jobs conference in Detroit and the analysis of the OECD we have identified the actions we need to take.

1994-5. We will work for the growth and stability, so that business and individuals can plan confidently for the future.

1994-6. We will build on the present recovery by accelerating reforms so as to improve the capacity of our economies to create jobs.

We will concentrate on the following structural measures. We will:

1994-7. Increase investment in our people: through better basic education; through improving skills; through improving the transition from school to work; through involving employers fully in training and -- as agreed in Detroit-- through developing a culture of lifetime learning;

1994-8. Reduce labour rigidities which add to employment's cost or deter job creation, eliminate excessive regulations and ensure that indirect costs of employing people are reduced wherever possible;

1994-9. Pursue active labour market policies that will help the unemployed to search more effectively for jobs and ensure that our social support systems create incentives to work;

1994-10. Encourage and promote innovation and the spread of new technologies including, in particular, the development of an open, competitive and integrated worldwide information infrastructure; we agreed to convene in Brussels a meeting of our relevant Ministers to follow up these issues;

1994-11. Pursue opportunities to promote job creation in areas where new needs now exist, such as quality of life, and protection of the environment;

1994-12. Promote competition, through eliminating unnecessary regulations and through removing impediments to small and medium-sized firms;

1994-13. For the implementation of this programme we call for the active involvement of business and labour and the support of our people.

1994-14. We are determined to press ahead with this action programme and will review the progress made towards realizing our objectives of sustained growth and the creation of more -- and better quality -- new jobs.

### **Trade**

1994-15. We are determined to ratify the Uruguay Round Agreements and to establish the WTO by January 1st, 1995 and call on other countries to do the same.

1994-16. We are resolved to continue the momentum of trade liberalisation. We call on the WTO, IMF, World Bank and the OECD to cooperate within their own areas of responsibility.

1994-17. On new international trade issues we encourage work under way in the OECD to study the interaction of international trade rules and competition policies. We support the further development of international investment rules in order to remove obstacles to foreign direct investment.

1994-18. We welcome the work on the relation between trade and environment in the new WTO. We call for intensified efforts to improve our understanding of new issues including employment and labour standards and their implications for trade policies.

1994-19. In our meeting next year we will review progress on these issues.

### **Environment**

1994-20. Environment is a top priority for international cooperation. Environmental policies can contribute to enhancing growth, employment and living standards, for example through investments in appropriate technologies, energy efficiency improvements and cleaning up polluted areas.

1994-21. We urge the multilateral development banks to continue making progress in promoting local participation and incorporating environmental considerations into their programmes.

1994-22. We support the work of the Commission on Sustainable Development in reviewing progress in the implementation of the Rio process. We look forward to the implementation of the Conventions already concluded, in particular those on biological diversity and climate change and in this respect we will work for the success of the forthcoming Conferences of these subjects in Nassau and Berlin.

1994-23. We welcome the restructuring and the replenishment of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and we support its choice as the permanent financial mechanism of these two Conventions.

We welcome the recent conclusion of the Convention on Desertification and the results of the Conference on Small Islands, which add to the framework agreed in Rio.

1994-24. We are determined to speed up the implementation of our national plans called for under the Rio Climate Treaty and we will each report what we have achieved at next year's Summit. We also recognize the need to develop steps for the post-2000 period.

### **Developing Countries**

1994-25. We are committed to continue our efforts to enhance development assistance as well as promoting trade and investment in developing countries.

1994-26. We welcome the renewal of the ESAF and the measures under consideration by the IMF to increase support to developing countries and to ensure that all members take part in the SDR system. In addition we agree to explore ways to mobilize more effectively the existing resources of the international financial institutions to respond to the special needs of countries emerging from economic and political disruption and the poorest most indebted countries.

1994-27. In the Middle East, economic development is essential to underpin the peace process. Thus, along with others, we are providing financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority and are working to promote cooperation and development in the region.

1994-28. We warmly welcome South Africa's transition to full democracy. This will open new opportunities for trade and inward investment. We will provide further assistance to help strengthen economic and social development, in particular for the poorest groups.

### **Nuclear safety**

1994-29. We remain committed to the existing international initiatives to promote an early closure of high risk reactors. The closing down of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is an urgent priority.

1994-30. We are therefore putting forward to the Ukrainian Government an action plan for the closure of Chernobyl. This plan will require measures to be taken by the Ukrainian authorities as well as financial contributions from the international community.

1994-31. The closure of Chernobyl would be accompanied by the early completion of three new reactors to adequate safety standards, by comprehensive reforms in the energy sector, increased energy conservation and the use of other energy sources. In this context we welcome the contribution by the European Union.

1994-32. As a further step we are ready to provide for the Action Plan an initial amount of up to US \$200 million in grants, including a replenishment of the Nuclear Safety Account for this purpose.

1994-33. In addition, loans should be provided by the IFIs.

### **Ukraine**

1994-34. We are committed to support comprehensive reform efforts through intensified technical and financial assistance and by facilitating improved access to our markets for Ukrainian products.

1994-35. With a renewed commitment to comprehensive market reform, Ukraine could gain access to international financing of over \$4 billion in the course of a two-year period following the commencement of genuine reforms.

## **Russia**

1994-36. We recognize the historical dimension of the reform process in Russia. We are encouraged by the commitment to reform, both political and economic, of the Russian leadership and by the progress made so far.

1994-37. Mobilizing domestic savings for productive use and attracting foreign direct investment will be crucial to the success of Russia's reforms. We therefore urge Russia to improve the legal and institutional framework for private investment and for external trade. We ourselves will continue to work with Russia towards GATT membership, in order to advance Russia's integration into the world economy and further improve access to our markets for Russian products.

1994-38. We will continue to support reform in Russia.

## **Cooperation against transnational crime and money-laundering**

1994-39. We are alarmed by the growth of organized transnational crime, including money laundering, and by the use of illicit proceeds to take control of legitimate business. This is a world-wide problem with countries in transition increasingly targeted by criminal organisations. We are determined to strengthen international cooperation to address this situation.

1994-40. On money-laundering, we recognize the achievements of the FATF, which we set up in 1989, and reaffirm our support for its continued work over the next five years.

1994-41. In order to achieve our goal, we agree that counter-measures need to be implemented by FATF members and other countries with significant financial centers.

## **POLITICAL CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (12 commitments)**

1994-42. We reiterate our resolve to enforce full implementation of each and every relevant UN Security Council resolution concerning Iraq and Libya until they are complied with, and recall that such implementation would entail the reassessment of sanctions.

1994-43. We declare our unequivocal support for the indefinite extension of the Treaty in 1995.

1994-44. We underline the importance of continuing nuclear arms reduction, and confirm our commitment to achieve universal, verifiable and comprehensive treaties to ban nuclear tests and the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons.

1994-45. We reaffirm our commitment for the earliest possible entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention and welcome the Special Conference of States parties to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

1994-46. We support full implementation of the UN Register of Conventional Arms. We agree to cooperate to prevent nuclear smuggling.

1994-47. We assign priority to the problems of anti-personnel landmines, including efforts to curb their indiscriminate use, halt their export, assist in their clearance worldwide.

1994-48. We shall work together and with others for effective export controls to ensure that trade in armaments and sensitive dual-use goods is carried out responsibly.

1994-49. We are determined to strengthen efforts to combat racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, antisemitism and other forms of intolerance.

1994-50. The international community should equip itself with more efficient means to respond in a prompt way to humanitarian emergencies world-wide. We shall seek to improve our capabilities through the UN and other appropriate mechanisms to fulfill such requirements.

1994-51. We condemn terrorism in all its forms, especially when state-sponsored, and reaffirm our resolve to cooperate in combating it with determination.

1994-52. We stress that organized crime and narcotics trafficking are a threat to political as well as economic and social life, and we call for increased international cooperation. We have agreed that the proposed world ministerial conference to be held in October in Naples at the initiative of the Italian government will be a most important occasion to advance such cooperation.

1994-53. The meeting has also given us the opportunity for an exchange of views on the reform process in Russia, a historic task that President Yeltsin and the Russian government continue to bring forward with the confirmed support of the international community. President Yeltsin presented Russia's views on global economic and security issues. We intend to cooperate on such topics as transnational crime, money laundering, and nuclear safety.

## **21. 1995 Halifax Canada (78 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (59 commitments)**

#### **Growth and Employment**

1995-1. We will pursue appropriate macroeconomic and structural policies to maintain the momentum of growth.

1995-2. We remain committed to the medium-term strategy that we earlier agreed upon. Consistent with it, we are determined to make the best possible use of the current economic expansion by taking steps to promote durable job creation. This requires determined action to further reduce public deficits, to maintain a non-inflationary environment and to increase national savings for the funding of high level of global investment.

1995-3. We must also remove obstacles to achieving the longer-term potential of our economic view to grow and create secure, well-paying jobs. This will require measures to upgrade the skills of our labour force, and to promote, where appropriate, greater flexibility in labour markets and elimination of unnecessary regulations.

1995-4. As a follow-up to our discussions, we agree to ask ministers to meet in France before our next Summit to review the progress made in job creation and consider how best to increase employment in all of our countries.

1995-5. We are also committed to ensuring protection for our aging populations and those in need on our societies. To this end, some of our countries must take measures to ensure the sustainability of our public pension programmes and systems of social support.

#### **Strengthening the Global Economy**

1995-6. We urge Finance Ministers to commission studies and analysis from the international organizations responsible for banking and securities regulations and to report on the adequacy of current arrangements, together with proposals for improvement where necessary, at the next Summit.

1995-7. We also recognize that international financial fraud is a growing problem. We are committed to improving communication between regulators and law enforcement agencies.

#### **Promoting Sustainable Development**

1995-8. We are committed to securing substantial flows of funds and to improving the quality of our assistance.

1995-9. IDA plays an indispensable role in helping to reduce poverty and integrate the poorest countries into the global economy. We urge all donor countries to fulfil promptly their commitments to IDA-10 and to support a significant replenishment through IDA-11.

We will work with the organizations and all their members to ensure relevant multilateral institutions:

1995-10. make sustainable development a central goal of their policies and programmes, including by intensifying and deepening the integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of their programmes;

1995-11. encourage countries to follow sound economic, environmental and social policies and to create the appropriate legal and structural framework for sustainable development;

1995-12. encourage countries to follow participatory development strategies and support governmental reforms that assure transparency and public accountability, a stable rule of law, and an active civil society;

1995-13. encourage the development of a healthy private sector, expand guarantees and co-financing arrangements to catalyze private flows, and increase credit for small and medium-sized enterprises;

1995-14. continue to provide resources for the infrastructure needed for sustainable development, where these are not available from the private sector.

1995-15. We agree on the need to actively support the peace process in the Middle East. Such support would include the establishment of a new institution and financing mechanism enhancing regional cooperation. We therefore urge the Task Force already at work to continue its deliberations with an aim to arriving at a suitable proposal in time for the Amman summit next October.

### **Reducing Poverty**

Sub-Saharan Africa faces especially severe challenges. We will work with others to encourage relevant multilateral institutions to:

1995-16. focus concessional resources on the poorest countries, especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa, which have a demonstrated capacity and commitment to use them effectively, and take trends in military and other unproductive spending into account in extending assistance;

1995-17. direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

We recognize that some of the poorest countries have substantial multilateral debt burdens. We will encourage:

1995-18. the Bretton Woods institutions to develop a comprehensive approach to assist countries with multilateral debt problems, through the flexible implementation of existing instruments and new mechanisms where necessary;

1995-19. better use of all existing World Bank and IMF resources and adoption of appropriate measures in the multilateral development banks to advance this objective and to continue concessional ESAF lending operations.

1995-20. We encourage the WTO to monitor and review the Uruguay Round's impact on the least developed countries.

### **Safeguarding the Environment**

1995-21. In their policies, operations and procurement, G-7 governments must show leadership in improving the environment. This will require the appropriate mix of economic instruments, innovative accountability mechanisms, environmental impact assessment and voluntary measures. Efforts must focus on pollution prevention, the "polluter pays" principle, internalization of environmental costs, and the integration of environmental considerations into policy and decision making in all sectors.

1995-22. We underline the importance of meeting the commitments we made at the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and subsequently, and the need to review and strengthen them, where appropriate.

Climate change remains of major global importance. We will work with others to:



1995-23. fulfil our existing obligations under the Climate Change Convention, and our commitments to meet the agreed ambitious timetable and objectives to follow up the Berlin Conference of the Parties;

1995-24. implement the medium-term work programme adopted pursuant to the Convention on Biological Diversity;

1995-25. conclude successfully the work of the CSD intergovernmental panel on forests, and promote a successful UN Conference on Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and international consensus at the next CSD session on action to deal with the problems of the world's oceans.

### **Preventing and Responding to Crises**

Disasters and other crises complicate the development challenge and have exposed gaps in our institutional machinery. To help prevent and mitigate emerging crises, including those with human rights and refugee dimensions, we will ask:

1995-26. the UN Secretary-General to explore means to improve the analysis and utilization of disaster and conflict-related early warning information, particularly through the High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees;

1995-27. the Bretton Woods institutions and the UN to establish a new coordination procedure, supported as necessary by existing resources, to facilitate a smooth transition from the emergency to the rehabilitation phase of a crisis, and to cooperate more effectively with donor countries;

1995-28. the bodies involved in the provision of humanitarian assistance to cooperate more closely with the Department of Humanitarian Affairs in its assigned coordination role.

### **Reinforcing Coherence, Effectiveness, and Efficiency of Institutions**

The international financial institutions have shown flexibility in responding to the changing needs of the world economy; there nevertheless remain a number of areas where improvements are desirable to better prepare the institutions for the challenges ahead. We will encourage:

1995-29. the World Bank and the regional development banks to decentralize their operations wherever possible;

1995-30. the IMF and the World Bank to concentrate on their respective core concerns (broadly, macroeconomic policy for the IMF and structural and sectoral policies for the World Bank);

1995-31. revision of the Ministerial committees of the IMF and the World Bank to promote more effective decision-making;

1995-32. the World Bank Group to integrate more effectively the activities of the International Finance Corporation and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency into its country assistance strategies;

1995-33. the multilateral development banks to coordinate their respective country programmes more effectively with bilateral and other multilateral donors.

So as to allow the United Nations better to meet the objectives in its Charter, we will encourage broadening and deepening the reform process already underway, and will work with others to:

1995-34. complete the Agenda for Development, which should set out a fresh approach to international cooperation and define the particular contribution expected of U.N. bodies;

1995-35. develop a more effective internal policy coordination role for the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC); encourage deeper cooperation between UN and specialized agencies both at headquarters and in the field; consolidate and streamline organizations in the economic and social fields, such as humanitarian relief and development assistance; and encourage the adoption of modern management techniques, with a more transparent and accountable Secretariat;

1995-36. update and focus mandates to avoid duplication; eliminate overlaps with new organizations; e.g., UNCTAD with WTO, and consider the roles of certain institutions in light of evolving challenges; e.g., Regional Economic Commissions and UNIDO;

To increase overall coherence, cooperation and cost effectiveness we will work with others to encourage:

1995-37. rationalization of data collection, analysis, priority setting, and reporting activities, and greater complementarity in the provision of assistance at the country level;

1995-38. improved coordination among international organizations, bilateral donors and NGOs;

1995-39. all institutions to formulate and implement plans to effect significant reductions in operating costs over the next few years.

#### **Follow-up**

1995-40. These are our initial proposals to prepare multilateral institutions for the challenges of the next century. We intend to promote them actively, working together with the wider international community in all appropriate organizations.

1995-41. In particular, in the UN, we commit ourselves to working with other members to advance these goals.

1995-42. We will use the 50th anniversary celebrations in October 1995 to build consensus on these priorities with others. We will take stock at our meeting next year in France.

#### **Creating Opportunities through Open Markets**

1995-43. In order to improve market access, we intend to work for the reduction of remaining internal and external barriers.

1995-44. We will implement the Uruguay Round Agreements fully, and reaffirm our commitment to resist protectionism in all its forms.

1995-45. We will build on the Agreements to create new opportunities for growth, employment and global cooperation.

1995-46. We will work together with our trading partners to consolidate the WTO as an effective institution, and are committed to ensuring a well-functioning and respected dispute settlement mechanism.

1995-47. We are committed to ensuring that our participation in regional trade initiatives continues to be a positive force for the multilateral system.

1995-48. We are committed to the successful completion of current negotiations in services sectors and, in particular, significant liberalization in financial and telecommunications services.

1995-49. We will proceed with follow-up work foreseen in the Uruguay Round Final Act.

1995-50. We will begin discussions on investment with our partners in the WTO. Consistent with the goal of continued trade liberalization, we will pursue work on:

1995-51. Trade and environment to ensure that rules and policies in these different areas are compatible;

1995-52. The scope for multilateral action in the fields of trade and competition policy;

1995-53. Trade, employment and labour standards.

1995-54. We will work together with our partners in the WTO and other appropriate fora to create the basis for an ambitious first WTO Ministerial Meeting in Singapore in 1996.

### **Economies in Transition**

1995-55. We will continue our support for economic reform in the economies in transition, and their integration into the global trade and financial systems.

### **Nuclear Safety**

1995-56. We affirm the importance of improving nuclear safety in countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States and welcome efforts and progress made to date. We will continue to support these initiatives.

1995-57. We reaffirm the commitments of support made last year at Naples under the G7 Action Plan for Ukraine's Energy Sector.

1995-58. Recognizing the economic and social burden that the closure of Chernobyl will place on the Ukraine, we pledge to continue efforts to mobilize international support for appropriate energy production, energy efficiency and nuclear safety projects for the Ukraine.

### **Next Summit**

1995-59. We have accepted the invitation of the President of France to meet in Lyon from June 27th to 29th, 1996.

### **Chairman's Statement, Halifax Summit (19 commitments)**

#### **Commitment to Multilateral Engagement**

1995-60. We reaffirm our commitment to the UN, whose Charter lays down the fundamental principles for an international order based on peace and security, sustainable development, and respect for human rights.

1995-61. We support measures to strengthen the UN, which is called upon to play an ever more important role in the post Cold War period, and will work with other Member States to build, through concrete reforms of the institutions, a more effective and efficient organization to meet the challenges of the next half-century.

1995-62. We, for our part, are determined to coordinate more closely our individual efforts to assist in the prevention, management and resolution of conflicts.

#### **Arms Control and Disarmament**

1995-63. We support the safe and secure dismantlement of the nuclear weapons eliminated under START I and we welcome the work of the United States and Russia on measures to ensure that the fissile material from these weapons is rendered unusable for weapons purposes.

1995-64. Recognizing the continuing dangers posed worldwide by criminal diversion and illicit trafficking of nuclear materials, and drawing on the decisions taken in Naples and the practical work undertaken by our experts since then, we resolve to work together to strengthen systems of control, accounting and physical security for nuclear materials; to expand our cooperation in the area of customs, law enforcement and intelligence and to strengthen through venues such as the IAEA and INTERPOL the international community's ability to combat nuclear theft and smuggling.

1995-65. We emphasize the importance of bringing the Chemical Weapons Convention into force at the earliest possible date, and call for rapid progress in developing verification systems for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention.

1995-66. We shall work with others for effective and responsible export controls on arms and sensitive dual-use goods and technologies.

### **Promoting New Approaches**

1995-67. Initiatives such as the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Development that highlight the linkages between economic, social and political issues could make an important contribution to international stability. We commit ourselves to working with other Member States to build on it.

1995-68. We reiterate our firm belief in the necessity for the international community to promote efficient means to respond promptly to humanitarian emergencies, and support the work of the WEU in this area.

1995-69. We will work to promote good governance and democratic accountability, which are the surest guarantees of respect for universal human rights and fundamental freedoms.

1995-70. We reaffirm our support for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and his coordinating role on human rights throughout the UN system

1995-71. We restate our resolve to defeat all forms of terrorism. Following recent outrages, we agree to share more intensively our experiences of, and lessons learned from, major terrorist incidents, and to strengthen our cooperation in all areas of counter-terrorism, including research and technology.

1995-72. In pursuit of these shared aims, we charge our terrorism experts group to report to a ministerial level meeting on specific, cooperative measures to deter, prevent, and investigate terrorist acts. These sessions should be held prior to our next meeting.

1995-73. Transnational criminal organizations are a growing threat to the security of our nations. To counter their criminal activities effectively, we will work to reinforce existing institutions, strengthen our cooperation, exchange of information, and assistance to other nations.

1995-74. Sanctuaries provided by some countries to transnational criminal organizations and their agents create a major difficulty in the implementation of justice. We all agree to cooperate more closely together, and with others, to ensure that they cannot escape justice by crossing borders.

1995-75. To implement our commitments in the fight against transnational organized crime, we have established a group of senior experts with a temporary mandate to look at existing arrangements for cooperation both bilateral and multilateral, to identify significant gaps and

options for improved coordination and to propose practical action to fill such gaps. The group will report back to the Summit in 1996.

### **Europe**

- no commitments reached

### **Middle East and Africa**

1995-76. We reiterate our resolve to enforce full implementation of each and every relevant UN Security Council resolution concerning Iraq and Libya until they are complied with, and recall that such implementation would entail the reassessment of sanctions.

1995-77. We will continue to support efforts by African leaders to prevent conflict and enhance the welfare of their populations through democratization, structural reform, and economic liberalization.

### **Asia-Pacific**

1995-78. Each of us will pursue our respective dialogues with China in the interests of a more stable and prosperous world.

### **Americas**

- no commitments reached

## **22. 1996 Lyon, France (128 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (59 commitments)**

#### **STRENGTHENING ECONOMIC AND MONETARY COOPERATION**

While recognizing that our individual circumstances may vary, we share a common commitment to a medium-term economic strategy:

1996-1. credible fiscal consolidation programs

1996-2. successful anti-inflationary policies and as a consequence low interest rates, and

1996-3. strengthened structural reform.

1996-4. These should contribute to investment, growth and job creation.

1996-5. Such policies will contribute to reducing external imbalances, thereby promoting international monetary stability and maintaining the conditions for harmonious growth in global trade and business.

1996-6. We endorse the views of our Ministers of Finance on international monetary stability. We request our Ministers of Finance to continue to cooperate closely on economic policy and in the exchange markets.

1996-7. In this connection, we attach importance to the implementation of improved practical measures to deal with risks relating to the operation of the global financial markets and we request our Ministers to report to the next Summit on this issue.

Over the year ahead, we should seek to make maximum progress on the following objectives :

1996-8. enhancing cooperation among the authorities responsible for the supervision of internationally-active financial institutions, importantly by clarifying their roles and responsibilities;

1996-9. encouraging stronger risk management and improved transparency in the markets and connected activities, especially in the innovative markets ;

1996-10. encouraging the adoption of strong prudential standards in emerging economies and increasing cooperation with their supervisory authorities ;

1996-11. We ask our Finance Ministers in consultation with the relevant institutions to report back on this issue at our next meeting ;

1996-12. studying the implications of the recent technological advances which make possible the creation of sophisticated methods for retail electronic payments and how to ensure their benefits are fully realized.

1996-13. Together with the international community as a whole, we undertake to ensure that the IMF has the resources needed to perform its tasks in the service of international monetary stability.

1996-14. As we recognized last year, international financial fraud is a growing problem for our financial systems. In order to strengthen the fight against this phenomenon, we will continue to look for ways of facilitating, as much as possible, the exchange of information on cases involving serious financial crime and regulatory abuse between law enforcement agencies and

regulatory bodies, in accordance with our own domestic legal systems and other basic principles.

1996-15. We intend to maintain our dialogue to review progress and developments in this field.

1996-16. Finally, globalization is creating new challenges in the field of tax policy. We strongly urge the OECD to vigorously pursue its work in this field, aimed at establishing a multilateral approach under which countries could operate individually and collectively to limit the extent of these practices.

1996-17. We will follow closely the progress on work by the OECD, which is due to produce a report by 1998.

1996-18. We will also follow closely the OECD's continuation of its important work on transfer pricing, where we warmly endorse the significant progress that the OECD has already achieved.

1996-19. In order to face the challenges of economic and fiscal impact of aging populations, we remain committed to ensuring sustainability of our social security system.

#### **PROMOTING STRONG AND MUTUALLY BENEFICIAL GROWTH OF TRADE AND INVESTMENT**

1996-20. We give high priority to achieving a multilateral agreement on investment in the OECD that provides high standards of investment protection and liberalization, with effective dispute settlement.

1996-21. We look forward to the successful completion of these negotiations by June 1997.

1996-22. We reaffirm our commitment to working to strengthen the confidence in and credibility of the multilateral trading system by avoiding taking trade and investment measures that would be in contradiction with WTO rules and OECD codes, and by using and complying with any applicable provisions for consultation and dispute settlement when differences arise.

1996-23. We will continue to monitor the strict implementation of commitments and precise compliance with timetables agreed at the end of the Uruguay Round.

1996-24. In accordance with the rules of the World Trade Organization and on the basis of significant liberalization commitments, we support the accession of new members to the WTO.

1996-25. We have agreed on ways to help developing countries, especially the least developed, to benefit more fully from the results of the Uruguay Round.

1996-26. Together with our partners we will work for the success of the first ministerial conference of the WTO in December 1996.

1996-27. We will ensure full and effective implementation of the Uruguay Round results according to the agreed timetables.

1996-28. We are resolved to complete all ongoing negotiations in the service sector and to relaunch talks in Singapore on financial services so as to reach significant, balanced and non-discriminatory liberalization commitments by December 1997.

1996-29. In order to facilitate the free flow of trade, we will initiate an effort to further standardize and simplify customs procedures among our countries.

1996-30. Lastly, we are resolved to combat corruption in international business transactions, which is detrimental to transparency and fairness and imposes heavy economic and political costs.

1996-31. Looking ahead beyond the Singapore Ministerial Conference and recognizing that our next meeting will take place on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the multilateral trading system, we are committed to working together with our partners to give sustained impetus to trade liberalization.

#### **ENHANCING OUR APPROACH TO EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS**

1996-32. We seek to enhance the effectiveness of policies aimed at stimulating growth and jobs. This requires action in a wide range of structural policies, within a framework of sound macro-economic policies.

We welcome the conclusions reached by the Ministerial Conference on Employment in Lille, and we have agreed to pursue the following policies :

1996-33. We reaffirm our belief that investment in people is as vital as investment in capital. We will therefore pay special attention to a sound basic education, skill formation and training, which is a lifelong undertaking, and to improving the transition from school to work.

1996-34. We are determined to prevent and fight against social exclusion. We must define ways to reinforce people's employability throughout their working lives by facilitating the transition from one job to another.

1996-35. We pledge to carry out practical reforms, consistent with the specific situation in each of our countries, aimed at achieving a high level of employment and widely-shared prosperity.

1996-36. These include tax and social system reforms to ensure that "work pays," particularly for the least well-off ; lowering social security charges which place a burden on low-skilled jobs, in countries with high indirect labour costs ; and improving public employment agencies.

1996-37. In order to foster entrepreneurship we will modernize our regulatory frameworks where needed in the markets for goods and services, to enhance our economies' ability to respond to rapid change and to encourage job creation

1996-38. We will facilitate the dissemination, notably in the direction of small and medium-sized businesses, of new technologies, which are creating plentiful, quality jobs.

#### **IMPLEMENTING A NEW GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT: AN AMBITION FOR THE 21ST CENTURY**

1996-39. We renew our commitment to secure substantial flows of official aid and to improve the quality of this aid. The whole international community should be mobilized in this effort, and new donors should assume growing responsibility, so that the burden is more equally shared.

1996-40. Sub Saharan Africa continues to face unusually severe challenges. We will concentrate resources on those countries that need them most and that can use them effectively, reflecting the fact that their policy program is credible and that their Government is fully committed to implement it.

1996-41. Grants and concessional financing should be directed primarily to meet the financial requirements of the poorest countries which have no or limited access to the international capital markets, once they can demonstrate their commitment to create the conditions to use them effectively.



1996-42. Giving more explicit priority to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty. This should mean adequate ODA funding of essential sectors such as health and education, basic infrastructures, clean water schemes, environmental conservation, micro-enterprises, agricultural research and small-scale agriculture, with for example the help of IFAD.

1996-43. We should support the establishment of a dynamic and competitive private sector in developing countries based on small and medium scale enterprises.

1996-44. We will support the LLDCs' efforts to achieve such integration, for example, by responding favourably to requests for technical assistance in the fields of investment, privatisation and export diversification, and encouraging international organisations and programs to do likewise.

1996-45. We will implement the provisions of the Marrakech Decision on Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries.

1996-46. In this context we will examine what each of us could do to improve their access to our markets and we encourage others to do the same, including other developing countries.

#### **ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MULTILATERAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF DEVELOPMENT**

1996-47. We will work with other members to make rapid progress in the reform of the UN in order to rationalize and strengthen its role in development.

1996-48. UNCTAD IX was a major milestone in the renewal of UNCTAD. We are committed to the implementation of these reforms. The LLDC's will be the major beneficiaries of this action.

#### **PROVIDING THE NECESSARY MULTILATERAL SUPPORT FOR DEVELOPMENT**

1996-49. The replenishment of the concessional resources of the multilateral financial institutions must be completed. In this context, we stress the importance of sharing this burden equitably, we welcome the emergence of new donors and we encourage other countries to participate.

1996-50. We welcome the fact that all donors have agreed to contribute to IDA-XI and the activation of the Interim Trust Fund. This agreement will enable the Association to lend up to USD 22 billion over three years. This is a major success. It is important that all donors ensure the success of IDA-XI by fully respecting their commitments on time.

1996-51. We are committed to a continuing Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) as the centerpiece of the International Monetary Fund support for the poorest countries, and we welcome the proposals of the Managing Director of the IMF for greater concessionality in ESAF lending for a limited number of poor and highly indebted countries, as the IMF's contribution to putting them in a sustainable position.

1996-52. We will examine constructively and positively the options for financing the needed subsidies, using primarily resources held by the IMF, without excluding bilateral contributions.

1996-53. We welcome progress achieved in the alleviation of the debt problems and the active implementation, by the Paris Club, of the Naples terms. However, for some heavily indebted poor countries, we acknowledge the need for additional action, in particular to reduce debts owing to multilateral institutions and other bilateral creditors that are not members of the Paris Club. Following the proposals developed by the Bretton Woods Institutions, we look forward to a concrete solution being agreed by next Autumn at the latest on the following basis :

1996-54. the solution should provide an exit for unsustainable debt and be based on a case by case approach adapted to the specific situation of each country concerned, once it has shown its commitment to pursuing its economic adjustment ;

1996-55. the continuation of ESAF will provide the basis for a reduction in the burden of the debt to the IMF for these countries ;

1996-56. we will support and work together for an overall World Bank contribution of the order of 2 billion \$ for this initiative.

1996-57. As concerns bilateral credits, we are committed to work, in conjunction with a maximum possible contribution by the World Bank and the IMF, to achieve financial viability and debt sustainability for all these countries which undertake the necessary adjustment efforts.

1996-58. We urge the Paris Club creditor countries, where they deem appropriate, on a case by case basis, to go beyond the Naples terms for these countries. These efforts would include, on a voluntary basis, debt conversion schemes up to 20% instead of currently 10% of the stock of debts, and increased debt alleviation.

#### **TOWARD SUCCESSFUL INTEGRATION OF COUNTRIES IN TRANSITION INTO THE GLOBAL ECONOMY**

1996-59. We welcome the Moscow Summit declaration relating to Ukraine and the commitment of President KUCHMA to close reactor n° 1 at Chernobyl by the end of 1996, in the framework of the program to close the whole plant by the year 2000. We reaffirm our commitment to full implementation of the Memorandum concluded with Ukraine, through close cooperation with this country and the international financial institutions.

#### **DECLARATION ON TERRORISM (7 commitments)**

1996-60. We reaffirm our absolute condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, regardless of its perpetrators or motives. Terrorism is a heinous crime, and there must be no excuse or exception in bringing its perpetrators to justice.

1996-61. We proclaim our common resolve to unite our efforts and our determination to fight terrorism by all legal means.

1996-62. In keeping with the guidelines for action adopted by the Eight in Ottawa, we strongly urge all States to deny all support to terrorists.

1996-63. We rededicate ourselves and invite others to associate our efforts in order to thwart the activities of terrorists and their supporters, including fund-raising, the planning of terrorist acts, procurement of weapons, calling for violence, and incitements to commit terrorist acts.

1996-64. We consider the fight against terrorism to be our absolute priority, and reiterate the necessity for all States to adhere to the relevant international conventions.  
We are resolved to do more:

1996-65. to examine and implement, in cooperation with all States, all measures liable to strengthen the capacity of the international community to defeat terrorism.

1996-66. To that end, we have decided that a ministerial meeting to consider and Recommend further actions will be held in Paris, as early as the month of July.

## **Chairman's Statement [Political Declaration] (52 commitments)**

### **United Nations**

1996-67. We are committed to achieving early and practical results in the renewal of the UN so that, for both individuals and countries, it can more readily and effectively respond to the demands placed on it, and more clearly demonstrate its importance to the search for solutions to our globally shared problems.

1996-68. We undertake to intensify our role in the work of the high level and working groups set up by the General Assembly for this purpose in order to help ensure the balanced, timely and effective outcome of their efforts.

1996-69. We will work with other Members throughout the UN system to accomplish this goal.

1996-70. Conscious of the risks that the present financial crisis poses to the United Nations' ability to function, we are resolved to promote in parallel and as soon as possible a long-term solution based on the adoption of a more equitable scale of contributions, on scrupulous respect by Member States for their financial obligations, and on the payment of arrears.

### **Human Rights, Democratic Processes and Humanitarian Emergencies**

1996-71. We reaffirm our support for the High Commissioner for Human Rights as coordinator of human rights within the United Nations system and commend his contribution in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

1996-72. We will take care to ensure that women as well as men benefit fully and equally from the recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which were reiterated on the occasion of the Beijing Conference, and that the rights of children be respected.

1996-73. We support fully the efforts of the International Tribunals aimed at the prosecution and trial of persons indicted for serious violations of human rights in the Former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda and commit ourselves to making available to the Tribunals adequate resources for the fulfillment of their mandates.

1996-74. All over the world, we actively support the process of democratization, which is an essential guarantee of respect for human rights. We will provide assistance in the organization of free and impartial elections and in strengthening democratic institutions and standards.

1996-75. We are firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to populations in need, and we call for the coordination and rationalization of efforts in order to provide assistance more effectively.

### **Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament**

1996-76. We affirm our undertaking to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) so as to enable its signature by the outset of the 51st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, this coming September.

1996-77. We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives set out in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted on 11 May 1995 at the conclusion of the NPT Review and Extension Conference.

1996-78. We are determined to contribute to the effectiveness of the strengthened NPT review process before the next Review Conference in 2000, the first preparatory committee for which will meet in 1997.

1996-79. We reiterate the importance we attach to the entry into force of the Convention on Chemical Weapons. We will continue to work hard to implement the Convention on Prohibition of Biological and Toxin Weapons, including the establishment of an effective verification mechanism.

### **Nuclear Safety and Security**

1996-80. We reaffirm our commitment, made in Moscow, to the highest internationally recognized nuclear safety level. In this regard, we underline that nuclear safety has to prevail over all other considerations.

1996-81. We reaffirm our commitment to all the principles laid down in the Convention on Nuclear Safety and we urge all countries to ratify this Convention, as soon as possible, and to participate in the peer review mechanisms.

1996-82. We remain committed to assisting countries in transition in developing efficient and fully safety-oriented energy policies.

In order to ensure rapid and efficient follow-up of the decisions regarding non-proliferation issues adopted at the Moscow Summit, we have taken the following initiatives :

1996-83. on our behalf, France will undertake demarches in order to encourage more countries to adopt the "Programme for preventing and combatting illicit trafficking in nuclear material" ;

1996-84. a meeting dedicated to the implementation of this Programme, with the participation of agencies and ministries involved in the prevention and fight against illicit trafficking will be held as soon as possible.

### **Environment**

1996-85. In view of the threats such as global warming, desertification, deforestation, depleting resources and threatened species, and unsustainable urban development, we place top priority on integrating environmental protection more completely into all of our policies.

1996-86. 1997 will be a pivotal year for the environment. We renew our commitment to all agreements reached at Rio, and pledge to work for a successful outcome of the 1997 special session of the United Nations General Assembly which would lead to their better implementation.

We commit ourselves to strong action and anticipate in 1997 :

1996-87. a successful outcome of the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention;

1996-88. agreement on actions to promote sustainable management of forests, including appropriate implementing arrangements or instruments;

1996-89. the negotiation of a global, legally binding instrument on particular persistent organic pollutants (POPs);

1996-90. the speedy implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and the Convention on Desertification.

1996-91. We will assess compliance with international environmental agreements and consider options for enhancing compliance.

### **The Information Society**

1996-92. We encourage full cooperation among countries, existing international and non-governmental organizations for the promotion of projects demonstrating their use of information and communication technology. We are committed to fostering partnership between the public and the private actor.

1996-93. We are prepared to reflect on ethical and criminal issues raised by worldwide communication networks.

1996-94. We will support public and private efforts to increase the use of information and communication technologies for development and encourage international organizations to assess the appropriate role which they can play.

### **Infectious Diseases**

1996-95. We draw attention to the measures already undertaken in each of our countries to encourage the scientific community in its search for remedies to these diseases. We pledge to pursue this effort at the national level, while at the same time promoting international cooperation among research teams in this field.

1996-96. Moreover, we will continue to extend various kinds of assistance programs, in particular for the benefit of the countries hardest hit by HIV/ AIDS and other infectious diseases.

1996-97. We will continue to work to ensure the availability of safe and effective treatments for these all-too-often fatal diseases.

### **Drugs**

1996-98. Drugs represent a serious threat for our younger generations' future, our citizens' health and the integrity of our societies. We are determined to intensify our efforts in order to fight against any kind of drug trafficking and all forms of criminality in connection with it, including money laundering.

1996-99. We therefore urge all States to fully comply with their obligations under international conventions dealing with drugs abuse and illicit traffic in psychotropic substances, and are ready to strengthen our cooperation with all countries involved in this fight against drugs.

### **Transnational Organized Crime**

We commit ourselves to :

1996-100. Mobilize our full resources and influence to combat this danger.

1996-101. Support and enhance existing institutions that deal with transnational organized crime, including the United Nations, Interpol, and World Customs Organization.

1996-102. Encourage all States to adhere to and fully implement existing conventions, treaties and arrangements dealing with transnational organized crime.

1996-103. Resist the enormous threat posed by narcotic traffickers, by implementing the UN conventions against drugs, and intensifying efforts to put traffickers behind bars and prevent them from laundering their money.

1996-104. Share information and expertise to detect, investigate and prosecute criminals.

1996-105. Increase operational cooperation among relevant agencies.

1996-106. Deny the use of our territories to transnational organized crime.

1996-107. Take all possible steps, particularly extradition, to bring fugitives to justice.

1996-108. Provide the broadest possible mutual legal assistance.

1996-109. Deprive criminals of their illicit profits by adopting appropriate legislation and implementing recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).

1996-110. Adopt the necessary legislative and regulatory measures to combat corruption. Consequently, with a view to achieving these goals :

1996-111. We ask the Senior Experts Group to ensure the active follow-up of the implementation of these recommendations and to report on their progress and developments in this field to the next Summit.

### **Regional Situations**

1996-112. We will continue supporting all efforts of these organizations and all inter-regional initiatives aimed at developing and reinforcing cooperation between the different regions of the world in the areas of political, economic and cultural matters.

1996-113. We welcome the enormous achievements attained in the Middle East peace process over the past several years. We are strongly committed to the full implementation of all agreements reached, and we will continue to provide our full support to those who take risks for peace.

1996-114. We reaffirm our determination to enforce full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and Libya only full compliance with which could result in the lifting of all sanctions.

1996-115. We call on the international community to join us in providing political and financial support for the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO).

### **Review of UN Reforms in the Economic and Social Fields**

1996-116. We will continue and reinforce our efforts to improve the functioning of the UN in the economic and social fields and its impact on development.

1996-117. We will continue to work in partnership with other members to complete processes underway, including Agenda for Development, and initiate further processes as required.

1996-118. In addition, the effective implementation of results achieved to date will be a priority.

### **DECISIONS CONCERNING BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (9 commitments)**

Endorsing the conclusions adopted at the Peace Implementation Conference in Florence, we have taken the following decisions :

#### **Elections and Institutions**

1996-119. We shall contribute substantially to the preparation of the elections scheduled by the OSCE on 14 September 1996. To this end, we are increasing our assistance to the OSCE, inter alia by contributing to the deployment of 2,000 observers and the development of independent media.

1996-120. We support the High Representative in his work of preparation with the Parties of the establishment of the new institutions : the collective Presidency, the Council of Ministers, the Parliament, the Constitutional Court and the Central Bank. We shall provide the future authorities with the necessary constitutional and legal assistance.  
International War Crimes Tribunal

1996-121. Recalling UN Security Council Resolution 1022, including the provisions on sanctions, we support the High Representative and the Commander of IFOR and will, as necessary, act following their recommendations.

1996-122. We are ready to consider the application of sanctions instruments to any Party to the Peace Agreement.

### **Reconstruction**

1996-123. Economic reconstruction is vital to lasting peace. We call upon all donors to accelerate payment of their pledges for 1996 and to make every effort to disburse at least 50 % of 1996 pledges by December 1996 and 100 % by June 1997.

1996-124. Economic assistance should be provided to all Parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina depending upon their compliance with the peace process.

1996-125. We confirm our full support for the High Representative in the exercising of his coordination role.

### **Refugees and the Rule of Law**

1996-126. In order to strengthen the rule of law, we are prepared to provide technical legal assistance. We shall ensure that the means available to the International Police Task Force and its effectiveness be increased.

### **Regional and Security Issues**

1996-127. We stress the need to observe the timetable set by the Arms control Agreement signed in Florence on June 14. We shall provide the OSCE with the means to verify the Arms Control Agreement, and closely monitor its implementation.

### **A New Partnership for Development (1 commitment)**

1996-128. All participants at the meeting stated their conviction of the need to focus grants and concessional financing primarily on the poorest countries, to enable them to implement these policies and thus benefit from the globalization of capital and trade flows. They decided to pay particular attention to Sub-Saharan Africa. A medium-term strategy will be framed for this continent, taking as its starting point the initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General.

## **23. 1997 Denver, USA (145 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (75 commitments)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1997-1. Russia has taken bold measures to complete an historic transformation into a democratic state with a market economy. We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our officials between Summits and reiterate our shared commitment to the promotion of a fuller involvement of Russia in the Summit process.

1997-2. We support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members.

#### **THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AGING POPULATIONS**

1997-3. We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research.

1997-4. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st Century.

#### **ENVIRONMENT**

1997-5. This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

#### **UN General Assembly Special Session**

1997-6. We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives.

1997-7. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

#### **Climate Change**

1997-8. At the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto we must forge a strong agreement that is consistent with the Berlin Mandate and that contains quantified and legally-binding emission targets.

1997-9. We intend to commit to meaningful, realistic and equitable targets that will result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2010.



1997-10. Developing countries must also take measurable steps, recognizing that their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect by implementing technological development and diffusion and supporting environmental education and capacity building.

1997-11. We agree to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.

### **Forests**

1997-12. Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates ' in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call upon all countries to make a long-term political commitment to achieve sustainable forest management practices worldwide and to 'join us in the immediate implementation of proposals put forward by the UNCSD Intergovernmental Panel on Forests.

1997-13. We have discussed in Denver and have agreed to support a practical Action Program that includes implementing national programs and building capacity for sustainable forest management; establishing networks of protected areas; assessing the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators; promoting private sector management of forests; and eliminating illegal logging.

1997-14. We ask that our officials meet early next year to assess progress in implementing this Action Program and call for a report at our next meeting.

1997-15. At the Special Session of the United Nations, we will work with the active involvement of environmental groups to build consensus on an international agreement with appropriately high international standards to achieve these goals.

### **Freshwater**

1997-16. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements.

1997-17. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.

### **Oceans**

1997-18. We must strengthen our efforts to protect the world's oceans. We will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key issues, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land- based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response.

1997-19. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.

### **Desertification**

1997-20. We welcome the entry into force of the "Convention to Combat Desertification," and urge the parties to develop concrete steps to implement the convention at the First Conference of the Parties this Fall in Rome.

### **Children's Environmental Health**

1997-21. Our governments will explicitly incorporate children into environmental risk assessments and standard setting and together will work to strengthen information exchange,

provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and reduce children's exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.

### **Institutions**

1997-22. We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness.

1997-23. In this regard, we will each do our part to contribute to a successful replenishment of the Facility.

### **INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

1997-24. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build public health capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials.

1997-25. Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, with developing countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization.

1997-26. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration.

1997-27. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV / AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV / AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.

### **NUCLEAR SAFETY**

1997-28. We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy.

1997-29. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.

### **GLOBAL ENERGY ISSUES**

1997-30. We decided to convene a ministerial on energy issues in Moscow next year, and request our officials to start preparations for such a meeting. Its results will be discussed at our next Summit.

### **TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME**

We must intensify our efforts to implement the Lyon recommendations. In the coming year we will focus on two areas of critical concern:

1997-31. First, the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of high-tech criminals, such as those tampering with computer and telecommunications technology, across national borders;

1997-32. Second, a system to provide all governments the technical and legal capabilities to respond to high- tech crimes, regardless of where the criminals may be located.

1997-33. Border security is central to all efforts to fight transnational crime, drug-trafficking and terrorism. To this end, we will combat illegal firearms trafficking, by considering a new international instrument.

1997-34. We will seek to adopt standard systems for firearms identification and a stronger international regime for import and export licensing of firearms.

1997-35. We will continue our work to strengthen document security, and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, attacking the problem at the source and transit the destination countries.

1997-36. Our governments will also move further ahead with efforts to strengthen international legal regimes for extradition and mutual legal assistance, to ensure that no criminal receives safe haven anywhere in the world.

### **ILLICIT DRUGS**

1997-37. We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions.

We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will:

1997-38. study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in all States;

1997-39. support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and

1997-40. will work together to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit drugs.

1997-41. Our governments will work together to develop the agenda for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

### **TERRORISM**

We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism.

We have instructed our officials to take additional steps:

1997-42. to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiation experts and counterterrorism response units;

1997-43. to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks;

1997-44. to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure;

1997-45. to strengthen maritime security; to exchange information on security practices for international special events; and

1997-46. to strengthen and expand international cooperation and consultation.

## **UNITED NATIONS REFORM**

1997-47. We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts.

## **AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

1997-48. At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting- both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies.

1997-49. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

1997-50. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports.

1997-51. African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to promote capacity building and to provide predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year.

1997-52. We will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures.

1997-53. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

1997-54. Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their sustainable development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, with the particular goal of combating extreme poverty.

1997-55. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people.

1997-56. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

1997-57. To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors.

1997-58. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors.

1997-59. We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peacebuilding initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors.

1997-60. We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

## **DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

1997-61. We will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and States concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for violations of human rights and international humanitarian law.

1997-62. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor.

1997-63. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with nongovernmental organizations and young democracies.

1997-64. We have asked our Ministers to pursue these efforts and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

1997-65. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement.

1997-66. We will take prompt steps to criminalize, in an effective and coordinated manner, bribery of foreign public officials, and to implement previous undertakings on the tax-deductibility of such bribes.

## **NON-PROLIFERATION, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT**

1997-67. Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed "Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials." We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia and the Caucasus.

1997-68. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium.

1997-69. Recognizing that enhancing confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to complete as soon as possible through negotiation a legally-binding and effective verification mechanism.

1997-70. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non- Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a

program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system.

1997-71. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

1997-72. We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement.

1997-73. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms.

## **POLITICAL SITUATIONS**

### **Middle East**

1997-74. We shall do our utmost to reinvigorate implementation of the Oslo Accords and to uphold the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace.

1997-75. We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions.

## **G8 FOREIGN MINISTERS' PROGRESS REPORT (26 commitments)**

### **Nonproliferation - Plutonium Management**

1997-76. In order to sustain and build upon the momentum generated by these initiatives, developed in the wake of the Moscow Summit, the Non-Proliferation Experts Group should begin discussion of possible arrangements for coordinating and implementing plutonium management efforts.

1997-77. The Non-Proliferation Experts Group should submit a report to the Heads by next year's Summit in Birmingham.

### **Anti-Personnel Landmines**

1997-78. Our Governments will continue to participate in efforts to conclude an effective anti-personnel landmine ban to address this urgent problem.

1997-79. Consistent with last year's decisions at Lyon, our Governments are committed to universal adherence to the Convention on Conventional Weapons and to the 1996 Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps, and Other Devices, which strengthens restrictions on the use and transfer of anti-personnel landmines.

1997-80. Our Governments will continue their efforts to secure ratification of the amended Protocol by all countries that have not completed their ratification efforts.

1997-81. We will endeavor to ensure that our various bans on the export of anti-personnel landmines become permanent.

1997-82. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts to develop the most promising mine detection and clearing technology and to share this technology, as appropriate, with the international community.

1997-83. We will also continue our active demining assistance programs.  
Transnational Organized Crime

1997-84. The Senior Experts' Group has overseen follow-up and implementation of the 40 recommendations agreed upon in Lyon to combat transnational organized crime. To strengthen their operational effectiveness, our enforcement experts will consider joint project proposals to target and disrupt major transnational criminal organizations and activities.

1997-85. To help bring criminals to justice, we have agreed upon practical extradition and mutual assistance measures.

1997-86. Our experts are vigorously pursuing arrangements to ensure extradition, transfer for trial or effective domestic prosecution of nationals, and rapid and efficient coordination among law enforcement authorities.

1997-87. To combat illicit firearms trafficking more effectively, we have agreed to promote close operational cooperation among our experts and relevant law enforcement agencies in other states (including to facilitate prompt responses to firearms tracing requests) and to strengthen direct exchange of information with each other, including scientific and technological information for law enforcement purposes.

1997-88. To counter the illegal smuggling of people across our borders, we pledged to assure that our laws and practices effectively target the organized criminal groups involved.

1997-89. Recognizing that forged and stolen travel or other official documents are a key precondition for many forms of transnational crime, we have adopted measures to counter document fraud.

The significant growth in computer and telecommunications technologies brings with it new challenges: global networks require new legal and technical mechanisms that allow for a timely and effective international law enforcement response to computer-related crimes. To that end, we will:

1997-90. work together to enhance abilities to locate, identify, and prosecute criminals;

1997-91. cooperate with and assist one another in the collection of evidence; and

1997-92. continue to develop training for law enforcement personnel to fight high- technology and computer-related crime.

#### Counterterrorism

1997-93. To counter, inter alia, the use of strong encryption by terrorists, we have endorsed acceleration of consultations and adoption of the OECD guidelines for cryptography policy and invited all states to develop national policies on encryption, including key, management, which may allow, consistent with these guidelines, lawful government access to prevent and investigate acts of terrorism and to find a mechanism to cooperate internationally in implementing such policies.

1997-94. To promote further cooperation, our governments will compare their domestic legislation related to terrorist fund-raising, and ensure strong domestic laws and controls over the manufacture, trading and transport of explosives.

1997-95. We will continue these efforts in the coming year and extend our counterterrorist cooperation to other critical spheres.

1997-96. To protect our electronic and computer systems from disruption by terrorist attacks, we will share information and methodologies to prevent such attacks and to prevent the use of computer networks for terrorist and criminal purposes.

1997-97. To address the continuing danger from acts of terror using high explosives and other sophisticated technologies, and from potential use by terrorists of materials of mass destruction, our experts will intensify the exchange of information in research and development of counterterrorism technologies.

1997-98. Because of terrorist and other threats to the security of major international events, we will share information and experiences in providing security for such events.

1997-99. To heighten vigilance against acts of terror directed at maritime vessels and their passengers, our governments will encourage the International Maritime Organization (IMO) to strengthen maritime security measures and to improve the awareness and implementation of I.%IO standards.

1997-100. In response to a growing international desire for closer cooperation. we will strengthen and expand international cooperation and consultation and reach out bilaterally and multilaterally, on counterterrorism issues.

#### **UN Reform**

1997-101. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving early and practical results in the renewal of the United Nations.

### **G7 CONFRONTING GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL CHALLENGES (29**

#### **Commitments)**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

1997-102. We remain committed to sustaining non-inflationary growth and contributing to world prosperity.

The increasing globalization of markets is an important engine of world growth that provides opportunities to all countries. Our goal is to realize the full benefits of globalization for all while meeting the challenges it presents.

To achieve this goal, we must:

1997-103. Implement policies to promote sustainable, non- inflationary growth; create jobs; restore sound public finances; and meet the challenge of the aging of our populations.

1997-104. Work together with other countries to promote open markets for trade and investment and to support global financial stability, crucial underpinnings of economic growth and prosperity.

1997-105. Promote the successful integration of the transition and developing countries of all regions of the world into the global economy.

#### **PROMOTING GROWTH**

1997-106. One of the most important challenges we face is responding to the economic, financial and social implications of the changing demographics in our aging societies. It could significantly affect our pension and health care costs and influence our public budgets; reduce public and private savings, and affect global flows of capital. We therefore pledge to undertake structural reforms that will address these issues.



1997-107. We have asked our Finance and Economic Ministers to examine, in coordination with other competent national authorities, the economic and fiscal implications of aging, including within the OECD and other relevant international organizations.

1997-108. We reiterate our commitment to promoting international monetary stability.

1997-109. We have asked our Finance Ministers to continue to cooperate closely on economic policy and in the exchange markets.

#### **STRENGTHENING THE STABILITY OF THE GLOBAL FINANCIAL SYSTEM**

1997-110. We call on the international financial institutions and the international regulatory bodies to fulfill their roles in assisting emerging market economies in strengthening their financial systems and prudential standards. Our Finance Ministers will consult with the relevant supervisory and international regulatory bodies and international organizations to develop approaches for further actions, and report prior to next year's Summit on progress in implementing these initiatives.

#### **BUILDING AN INTEGRATED GLOBAL ECONOMY**

1997-111. The rapid growth of global trade and private capital flows requires continuing adaptation and reform of the international financial institutions (IFIs). We therefore reaffirm our support for the ambitious program of IFI reforms underway following Halifax, and our conviction that their comprehensive implementation will substantially strengthen the effectiveness of the international monetary system.

1997-112. We pledge to work collaboratively with the institutions as they pursue these efforts, and to cooperate among ourselves and with others having a stake in the international monetary system to provide them the resources and multilateral support needed for success.

1997-113. By the time of the World Bank/IMF annual meetings in Hong Kong, we seek substantial agreement on key elements of an amendment to the IMF Articles to give the specific mandate to promote capital account liberalization to meet the new challenges in global capital markets.

#### **Global Partnership for Development**

1997-114. We reiterate our commitment to sustainable and widely- shared economic growth and development, and reaffirm our full partnership with developing countries and the multilateral institutions, as agreed in Lyon.

1997-115. We remain committed, through this partnership and our bilateral efforts, to meeting the interrelated challenges of eradicating deep-seated poverty, investing in human potential and promoting dignity, and building on the clear lessons and major achievements of the past decade.

1997-116. This partnership is based on shared responsibilities and shared interests. For our part, we are committed to a sound global financial system, open trade and investment regimes, and consistent and sustainable growth in the advanced economies.

1997-117. We must ensure that adequate development assistance is available, and that it be concentrated primarily where it will have greatest impact, on the poorest countries in danger of being left further behind, and on the priority human resource investments that are the ultimate source of sustainable development.

1997-118. We reaffirm the Lyon commitment to support the IFIs' efforts to curtail unproductive expenditure in developing countries through our aid and credits.

### **Combating Corruption and Financial Crimes**

1997-119. We are committed to submit criminalization proposals to our legislative bodies by April 1, 1998, and to seek their enactment by the end of 1998.

1997-120. We are also committed to that end, promptly to open negotiations of a convention to be completed by the end of this year with a view to its entry into force as soon as possible within 1998.

1997-121. We reiterate our commitment to improve international cooperation between law enforcement agencies and financial regulators on cases involving serious financial crimes and regulatory abuse.

1997-122. We ask our experts to report and make recommendations at next year's Summit.  
**Supporting Growing Global Trade and Investment**

1997-123. We believe that it will be in the interests of all WTO members to secure a financial services agreement by the end of this year, on a full MFN basis, that contains significantly improved market access and national treatment commitments from a broader range of countries. We shall negotiate constructively to achieve such a result and urge our partners to join us in this effort.

1997-124. We restate the primacy of an open, multilateral, trading system based on the WTO. We are committed to building the widest possible support for this process.

1997-125. We agreed to explore further market opening initiatives, taking into account developments in the world economy, the widening membership of the multilateral system, and important traditional trade barriers that remain.

1997-126. While rejecting the use of labor standards for protectionist purposes, we renew our commitment to the observance of internationally recognized core labor standards.

1997-127. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for least-developed countries.

1997-128. We have directed our officials to work with the OECD, WTO, other appropriate international organizations, and the private sector to identify opportunities to facilitate global electronic commerce, as well as the challenges it poses to ensure preservation of national security interests, consumer protections, effective tax administration and the ability to deal with criminal activities, including money laundering.

### **UKRAINE**

1997-129. We have made significant progress in implementing the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ukraine on Chernobyl Closure. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MOU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs in 2000 and beyond after Chernobyl's closure.

1997-130. We agreed on the importance of securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chernobyl reactor. This task is inevitably beyond the resources of Ukraine alone. This is a major challenge for the international community. We have decided to add to the commitments we undertook in the MOU with Ukraine. We endorse the setting up of a multilateral funding mechanism and have agreed that the G-7 will contribute \$300 million over the lifetime of the project.

## **FINAL REPORT TO THE G-7 HEADS OF STATE AND GOVERNMENT ON PROMOTING FINANCIAL STABILITY (8 commitments)**

The Heads of State and Government in Lyon called for the "implementation of improved practical measures to deal with risks relating to the operation of the global financial markets."

The Heads asked for maximum progress over the year in:

1997-131. enhancing cooperation among the authorities responsible for the supervision of internationally-active financial institutions, importantly by clarifying their roles and responsibilities;

1997-132. encouraging stronger risk management and improved transparency in the markets and connected activities, especially in the innovative markets;

1997-133. encouraging the adoption of strong prudential standards in emerging economies and increasing cooperation with their supervisory authorities; and

1997-134. studying the implications of recent technological advances which make possible the creation of sophisticated methods for retail electronic payments and how to ensure their benefits are fully realized.

1997-135. The Heads requested that the G-7 Finance Ministers report to the next Summit in Denver on these issues.

We welcome the progress by these groups and, going forward, we:

1997-136. Agree to support necessary changes in laws or regulations that facilitate and improve information exchanges for supervisory purposes between national regulatory authorities, while preserving the confidentiality of information.

1997-137. Recognize the importance of changing laws and regulations, where necessary, to facilitate onsite inspection arrangements for branches.

1997-138. We agree to introduce, where necessary and appropriate, legislative measures to ensure the enforceability of sound netting agreements in relation to insolvency and bankruptcy rules to reduce systemic risk in international transactions.

## **G8 Statement On Bosnia And Herzegovina (7 commitments)**

1997-139. We, the Leaders of the Eight, reaffirm our commitment to full implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to the goal of Bosnia and Herzegovina becoming a single democratic, prosperous and multi-ethnic nation.

1997-140. We welcome the accomplishments since the 1995 Peace Agreement. Significant challenges remain but we are determined to accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to reinforce the progress made in the last eighteen months.

1997-141. We firmly endorse the political declaration adopted at the Sintra Ministerial on May 30, 1997, and join the Steering Board in demanding intensification of effort by the Parties toward fulfillment of their obligations under the Peace Agreement.

1997-142. We will continue to provide materials and financial support for the International Police Task Force's efforts to restructure, train, and equip police, in order to establish public order and safety for all the Bosnian people consistent with international democratic standards.

1997-143. When the Parties meet the necessary conditions, we are prepared to implement the full reconstruction program and to support considerable debt reduction by the Paris Club.

1997-144. The authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must uphold fully the right of refugees and displaced persons to return to their homes in a peaceful and orderly manner. We will support those communities that work cooperatively to support returns. Those who fail to do so will lose access to economic assistance.

1997-145. All authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must work to accelerate the development of democratic institutions, including accelerating efforts to establish independent news media. We shall contribute the necessary support for the conduct of municipal elections.

**G8 Statement On Cambodia (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

## **24. 1998 Birmingham, UK (73 commitments)**

### **G7 Communiqué (68 commitments)**

#### **Promoting sustainable growth in the global economy**

Overall global prospects remain good. However, since we last met, the prospects have been temporarily set back by the financial crisis in Asia. We confirm our strong support for the efforts to re-establish stability and growth in the region and for the key role of the International Financial Institutions. Successful recovery in Asia will bring important benefits for us all.

Therefore:

1998-1. We resolve to keep our own markets open and call on other countries to do the same.

Looking ahead to the WTO's celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the GATT next week, we:

1998-2. reaffirm our strong commitment to continued trade and investment liberalisation within the multilateral framework of the WTO;

1998-3. agree to promote public support for the multilateral system by encouraging greater transparency in the WTO, as in other international organisations;

1998-4. reaffirm our support for efforts to complete existing multilateral commitments, push forward the built-in agenda and tackle new areas in pursuing broad-based multilateral liberalisation;

1998-5. confirm our wish to see emerging and developing economies participate fully and effectively in the multilateral trade system;

1998-6. commit ourselves to deliver early, tangible benefits from this participation to help generate growth and alleviate poverty in these countries.

We undertake to help least developed countries by:

1998-7. providing additional duty-free access for their goods, if necessary on an autonomous basis,

1998-8. ensuring that rules of origin are transparent,

1998-9. assisting efforts to promote regional integration,

1998-10. helping their markets become more attractive and accessible to investment and capital flows.

We are encouraged by the new spirit of hope and progress in Africa.

1998-11. We commit ourselves to a real and effective partnership in support of these countries' efforts to reform, to develop, and to reach the internationally agreed goals for economic and social development, as set out in the OECD's 21st Century Strategy.

1998-12. We shall therefore work with them to achieve at least primary education for children everywhere, and to reduce drastically child and maternal mortality and the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty.

To help achieve these goals, we intend to implement fully the vision we set out at Lyon and Denver. We therefore pledge ourselves to a shared international effort:

1998-13. to provide effective support for the efforts of these countries to build democracy and good governance, stronger civil society and greater transparency,

1998-14. to take action against corruption, for example by making every effort to ratify the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention by the end of 1998;

1998-15. to recognise the importance of substantial levels of development assistance

1998-16. to mobilise resources for development in support of reform programmes, fulfilling our responsibilities and in a spirit of burden-sharing, including negotiating a prompt and adequate replenishment of the soft loan arm of the World Bank (IDA 12) as well as providing adequate resources for the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF and for the African Development Fund;

1998-17. to work to focus existing bilateral aid and investment agency assistance in support of sound reforms, including the development of basic social infrastructure and measures to improve trade and investment;

1998-18. to work within the OECD on a recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries with a view to proposing a text in 1999;

1998-19. to support the speedy and determined extension of debt relief to more countries, within the terms of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative agreed by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Paris Club.

1998-20. We will work with the international institutions and other creditors to ensure that when they qualify, countries get the relief they need, including interim relief measures whenever necessary, to secure a lasting exit from their debt problems.

1998-21. to enhance mutual cooperation on infectious and parasitic diseases and support the World Health Organisation's efforts in those areas.

1998-22. We support the new initiative to 'Roll Back Malaria' to relieve the suffering experienced by hundreds of millions of people, and significantly reduce the death rate from malaria by 2010.

1998-23. We will also continue our efforts to reduce the global scourge of AIDS through vaccine development, preventive programmes and appropriate therapy, and by our continued support for UNAIDS.

1998-24. We welcome the French proposal for a 'Therapeutic Solidarity Initiative' and other proposals for the prevention and treatment of AIDS, and request our experts to examine speedily the feasibility of their implementation.

1998-25. We will look for ways to enhance the capacity of Africa-based institutions to provide training in conflict prevention and peacekeeping.

## **Energy**

1998-26. With the objective of ensuring reliable, economic, safe and environmentally-sound energy supplies to meet the projected increase in demand, we commit ourselves to encourage the development of energy markets.

1998-27. We also recognise the importance of international co-operation to develop economically viable international energy transmission networks. We shall pursue this co-

operation bilaterally and multilaterally, including within the framework and principles of the Energy Charter Treaty.

1998-28. Considering the new competitive pressures on our electric power sectors, we reaffirm the commitment we made at the 1996 Moscow Summit to the safe operation of nuclear power plants and the achievement of high safety standards worldwide, and attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account grant agreements.

1998-29. We reaffirm our commitment to the stated mission of the Nuclear Safety Working Group (NSWG).

1998-30. We agreed to deepen Russia's role in the activities of the NSWG, with a view to eventual full membership in the appropriate circumstances.

### **Environment**

1998-31. The greatest environmental threat to our future prosperity remains climate change. We confirm our determination to address it, and endorse the results of our Environment Ministers' meeting at Leeds Castle.

1998-32. The adoption at Kyoto of a Protocol with legally binding targets was a historic turning point in our efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We welcome the recent signature of the Protocol by some of us and confirm the intention of the rest of us to sign it within the next year, and resolve to make an urgent start on the further work that is necessary to ratify and make Kyoto a reality. To this end:

1998-33. we will each undertake domestically the steps necessary to reduce significantly greenhouse gas emissions;

1998-34. as the Kyoto protocol says, to supplement domestic actions, we will work further on flexible mechanisms such as international market-based emissions trading, joint implementation and the clean development mechanism, and on sinks.

1998-35. We aim to draw up rules and principles that will ensure an enforceable, accountable, verifiable, open and transparent trading system and an effective compliance regime;

1998-36. we will work together and with others to prepare for the Buenos Aires meeting of COP4 this autumn.

1998-37. We will also look at ways of working with all countries to increase global participation in establishing targets to limit or reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

1998-38. We will aim to reach agreement as soon as possible on how the clean development mechanism can work, including how it might best draw on the experience and expertise of existing institutions, including the Global Environment Facility.

1998-39. We will work together with developing countries to achieve voluntary efforts and commitments, appropriate to their national circumstances and development needs.

1998-40. We shall also enhance our efforts with developing countries to promote technological development and diffusion.

1998-41. In the year 2000, we will assess our progress on the implementation of the G8 Action Programme on Forests published last week.

### **Growth, employability, and inclusion**

The London Conference Action Plans show that individually we are all making new commitments to improve employability and job creation in our countries. In particular, we have committed ourselves to:

1998-42. measures to help young, long-term unemployed and other groups hard hit by unemployment find work;

1998-43. measures to help entrepreneurs to set up companies;

1998-44. carrying out structural reforms, including making tax and benefit systems more employment friendly and liberalisation of product markets;

1998-45. measures to promote lifelong learning.

1998-46. Each country confirmed its determination to introduce the measures set out in its Action Plans and to pursue the concept of active ageing.

1998-47. We are also willing to share our principles and experiences, including in the relevant international institutions particularly the ILO, OECD and the IFIs, to help foster growth, jobs and inclusion not only in the G8 but throughout the world.

1998-48. We renew our support for global progress towards the implementation of internationally recognised core labour standards, including continued collaboration between the ILO and WTO secretariats in accordance with the conclusions of the Singapore conference and the proposal for an ILO declaration and implementation mechanism on these labour standards.

### **Combating drugs and international crime**

There must be no safe havens either for criminals or for their money. We have therefore agreed a number of further actions to tackle this threat more effectively:

1998-49. We fully support efforts to negotiate within the next two years an effective United Nations convention against transnational organised crime that will provide our law enforcement authorities with the additional tools they need.

1998-50. We agree to implement rapidly the ten principles and ten point action plan agreed by our Ministers on high tech crime.

1998-51. We call for close cooperation with industry to reach agreement on a legal framework for obtaining, presenting and preserving electronic data as evidence, while maintaining appropriate privacy protection, and agreements on sharing evidence of those crimes with international partners. This will help us combat a wide range of crime, including abuse of the internet and other new technologies.

1998-52. We agreed to establish Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) where we do not already have them, in line with our national constitutions and legal systems, to collect and analyse information on those engaged in money laundering and liaise with the equivalent agencies in partner countries.

1998-53. We agreed on principles and the need for adequate legislation to facilitate asset confiscation from convicted criminals, including ways to help each other trace, freeze and confiscate those assets, and where possible, in accordance with national legislation, share seized assets with other nations.

1998-54. We agree on the need to explore ways of combating official corruption arising from the large flows of criminal money.



1998-55. We are deeply concerned by all forms of trafficking of human beings including the smuggling of migrants. We agreed to joint action to combat trafficking in women and children, including efforts to prevent such crimes, protect victims and prosecute the traffickers.

1998-56. We commit ourselves to develop a multidisciplinary and comprehensive strategy, including principles and an action plan for future cooperation amongst ourselves and with third countries, including countries of origin, transit and destination, to tackle this problem. We consider the future comprehensive UN organised crime convention an important instrument for this purpose.

1998-57. We endorse joint law enforcement action against organised crime and welcome the cooperation between competent agencies in tackling criminal networks. We agree to pursue further action, particularly in dealing with major smuggling routes and targeting specific forms of financial fraud.

1998-58. We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress on the action plan on high tech crime, the steps taken against money laundering and the joint action on trafficking in human beings.

1998-59. For its part, the G8 is committed to partnership and shared responsibility in the international community to combat illicit drugs. This should include reinforced cooperation to curb illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical precursors, action to reduce demand in our countries, including through policies to reduce drug dependency, and support for a global approach to eradicating illicit crops.

#### **Non-Proliferation and Export Controls**

1998-60. Our countries have been in the forefront of efforts to prevent proliferation, and we have worked closely together to support international non-proliferation regimes. We pledge to continue and strengthen this co-operation. As a key element of this co-operation, we reaffirm our commitment to ensure the effective implementation of export controls, in keeping with our undertakings within the non-proliferation regimes.

1998-61. We will deny any kind of assistance to programmes for weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.

1998-62. To this end, we will where appropriate undertake and encourage the strengthening of laws, regulations and enforcement mechanisms.

1998-63. We will likewise enhance amongst ourselves and with other countries our co-operation on export control, including for instance on the exchange of information.

1998-64. We will ask our experts to focus on strengthening export control implementation.

1998-65. And we will broaden awareness among our industrial and business communities of export control requirements.

#### **Year 2000 Bug**

1998-66. We agreed to take further urgent action and to share information, among ourselves and with others, that will assist in preventing disruption in the near and longer term.

1998-67. We shall work closely with business and organisations working in those sectors, who will bear much of the responsibility to address the problem.

1998-68. We will work together in international organisations, such as the World Bank to assist developing countries, and the OECD, to help solve this critical technological problem and prepare for the year 2000.

**Statement on Northern Ireland (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**Political Statement -- Regional Issues (2 commitments)**

**MIDDLE EAST PEACE PROCESS**

1998-69. We remain determined to work with all the parties – Israel, the Palestinians, Syria, Lebanon – for a comprehensive peace.

**INDIAN NUCLEAR TESTS**

1998-70. We underline our full commitment to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty as the cornerstones of the global non-proliferation regime and the essential foundations for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament.

**G7 CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT (3 commitments)**

**Strengthening the Global Financial System**

1998-71. We also ask our Finance Ministers to consider further how the existing global discussion fora, particularly the IMF's Interim Committee, could be developed to permit a deeper and more effective dialogue.

**Ukraine**

1998-72. We renewed our resolve to work with Ukraine to implement strong financial and economic reform.

1998-73. We reaffirmed our commitment to the full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the G7 and Ukraine.

## **25. 1999, Germany (46 commitments)**

### **G7 Statement (7 commitments)**

#### **Köln Debt Initiative**

1999-1. We also ask the Paris Club and other bilateral creditors to forgive commercial debt up to 90 % and more in individual cases if needed to achieve debt sustainability, in particular for the very poorest among these countries.

1999-2. In addition to these amounts, we call for full cancellation on a bilateral basis, through various options, of Official Development Assistance (ODA) debt.

1999-3. For poor countries not qualifying under the HIPC Initiative, the Paris Club could consider a unified 67 per cent reduction under Naples terms and, for other debtor countries, an increase of the existing limit on debt swap operations.

#### **Nuclear Safety/Ukraine**

1999-4. We renew our commitment to the successful implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the G7 and Ukraine.

1999-5. We have agreed that the G7 will help ensure the continued financing and the progress in the work under the Shelter Implementation Plan.

1999-6. To this end, we plan to hold a pledging conference before the next summit.

1999-7. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MoU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs.

### **G8 Final Communiqué (37 commitments)**

#### **Getting the World Economy on Track for Sustained Growth**

1999-8. We agreed to intensify our dialogue within the G8 structures on the longer term social, structural and economic reform in Russia.

1999-9. To this end, we have instructed our personal representatives to ensure the overall continuity and cohesion of the work among the G8 on this subject. Particular emphasis should be given to concrete areas of cooperation such as small business development, strengthened cooperation with regions, health, the social impact of economic transformation.

1999-10. We agreed to deepen our cooperation on law enforcement, fighting organized crime and money laundering, including as they relate to capital flight.

#### **Building a World Trading System That Works for Everyone**

1999-11. The multilateral trading system incorporated in the World Trade Organization (WTO) has been key to promoting international trade and investment and to increasing economic growth, employment and social progress. We therefore renew our strong support for the WTO and our commitment to an open trade and investment environment.

1999-12. We pledge to work for a successful ministerial meeting in Seattle in order to launch the new round.

1999-13. We will also seek a more effective way within the WTO for addressing the trade and environment relationship and promoting sustainable development and social and economic welfare worldwide.

1999-14. We therefore call on all nations to launch at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle in December 1999 a new round of broad-based and ambitious negotiations with the aim of achieving substantial and manageable results.

1999-15. An effective new round of trade negotiations should help pave the way for the further integration of the developing countries into the world economy. In this context we reaffirm our commitment made in Birmingham last year to the least developed countries on improved market access.

1999-16. We also urge greater cooperation and policy coherence among international financial, economic, labor and environmental organizations.

### **Designing Policies for More Employment**

1999-17. One of the most urgent economic problems is the high level of unemployment in many countries. We reaffirm the importance of intensified international cooperation and enhanced efforts at the national level to design the right policies for more employment.

To strengthen the foundations for sustainable growth and job creation, we strongly emphasize a two-tiered approach:

1999-18. promoting structural re-forms to enhance the adaptability and competitiveness of our economies and to help the long-term unemployed to return to the labor market;

1999-19. pursuing macroeconomic policies for stability and growth and ensure that monetary and fiscal policies are well balanced.

### **Strengthening Social Safeguards**

1999-20. We commit ourselves to promote effective implementation of the International Labor Organization's (ILO) Declaration On Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up.

1999-21. We further intend to step up work with developing countries to improve their capacity to meet their obligations.

### **Deepening the Development Partnership**

1999-22. Developing countries are essential partners in a globalized world. We are committed to working with them, especially with the poorest countries, to eradicate poverty, launch effective policies for sustainable development and develop their capacity to integrate better into the global economy, thus benefiting from the opportunities offered by globalization.

1999-23. We will continue to provide substantial support and assistance to developing and transition economies in support of their own efforts to open and diversify their economies, to democratize and improve governance, and to protect human rights.

1999-24. We will strive gradually to increase the volume of official development assistance (ODA), and to put special emphasis on countries best positioned to use it effectively.

1999-25. To ease future debt burdens and facilitate sustainable development, we agree to increase the share of grant-based financing in the ODA we provide to the least developed countries.

1999-26. We intend to step up work with developing countries and multilateral institutions to improve developing country capacity to exercise their rights and meet their obligations in the

global trading system so as to ensure that they derive the full benefits of liberalized trade and thus contribute to global economic growth.

1999-27. We reaffirm our support for the OECD mandate to finalize a recommendation on unttying aid to the least developed countries.

### **Launching the Köln Debt Initiative**

1999-28. While several means of financing are under consideration, credible progress in identifying additional funding possibilities is needed, and we stand ready to help with financing solutions. In this context we recognize the importance of fair burden sharing among creditors.

### **Redoubling Efforts to Protect the Environment**

1999-29. To underscore our commitment to sustainable development, we will step up our efforts to build a coherent global and environmentally responsive framework of multilateral agreements and institutions.

1999-30. We agree to continue to support the Multilateral Development Banks in making environmental considerations an integral part of their activities and we will do likewise when providing our own support.

1999-31. We will work within the OECD towards common environmental guidelines for export finance agencies. We aim to complete this work by the 2001 G8 Summit.

1999-32. We will work towards timely progress in implementing the Buenos Aires Plan of Action with a view to early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.

1999-33. We underline the importance of taking action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions through rational and efficient use of energy and through other cost-effective means. To this end, we commit ourselves to develop and implement domestic measures including under the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change.

1999-34. We will also promote increasing global participation of developing countries in limiting greenhouse gas emissions.

### **Promoting Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament**

1999-35. Strengthening the international non-proliferation regime and disarmament measures is one of our most important international priorities. We are committed to increased resources for these purposes and encourage all other interested countries to join us.

1999-36. We affirm our intention to establish arrangements for the safe management of fissile material.

1999-37. We strongly support the concrete initiatives being undertaken by G8 countries and others for scientific and technical cooperation necessary to support future large-scale disposition programs. We recognize that an international approach to financing will be required involving both public and private funds, and we will review potential increases in our own resource commitments prior to the next G8 Summit.

### **Tackling Global Challenges Infectious Diseases**

1999-38. We are concerned at the continuing global spread of AIDS. We reaffirm the need to continue efforts to combat AIDS at the national and international level through a combined strategy of prevention, vaccine development and appropriate therapy.

1999-39. We also pledge to continue our national and international efforts in the fight against infectious and parasitic diseases, such as malaria, polio and tuberculosis, and their drug-resistant forms.

1999-40. In particular we will continue to support the endeavors of the World Health Organization and its initiatives "Roll Back Malaria" and "Stop TB".

#### **Drugs**

1999-41. We reaffirm our commitment to tackle the drug issue, in particular through active implementation of the conclusions of the 1998 UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Program.

1999-42. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen cooperation in the field of nuclear safety. We welcome the concerted efforts to address the Year 2000 computer problem ("Millennium Bug") in this area. With regard to the Nuclear Safety Account, we continue to attach great importance to full and timely implementation of the grant agreements.

#### **Y2K**

1999-43. It will be important, as the date approaches, for responsible bodies to have in place contingency plans to cope with system failures that may occur in the most sensitive areas despite intensive preparations. We will maintain close cooperation among ourselves and with others on this as well as other aspects of the problem.

1999-44. We shall convene a special G8 conference on contingency planning later this year.

#### **G8-Statement on Regional Issues (2 commitments)**

##### **Kosovo**

1999-45. We affirm our commitment to a meeting of the international donor community in July to address short-term humanitarian and other needs for Kosovo, and a subsequent meeting in the fall after a full assessment of needs has been developed pursuant to the assistance coordination process chaired by the European Commission and the World Bank.

##### **Nigeria**

1999-46. The G8 warmly welcomes Nigeria's return to civilian rule and democracy. The G8 will assist positive change in Nigeria by continued support for democracy and human rights, good governance, transparency and accountability and the reduction of poverty.

#### **KÖLN CHARTER AIMS AND AMBITIONS FOR LIFELONG LEARNING (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

## **26. 2000 Okinawa, Japan (105 commitments)**

### **G7 Statement (12 commitments)**

#### **Strengthening the International Financial Architecture**

2000-1. "We will continue to work together with other members of the international community to further strengthen the international financial architecture".

2000-2. : "We are determined to strengthen our efforts on the implementation of international codes and standards, including through their incorporation in IMF surveillance".

2000-3. "To adapt to the globalization of capital markets, we attach priority to early progress in achieving a streamlined, incentive-based structure for IMF lending as set out by our Finance Ministers".

#### **Progress of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative**

2000-4. "We agree to strengthen our efforts to help them prepare and come forward for debt relief, by asking our Ministers to make early contact with the countries in conflict to encourage them to create the right conditions to participate in the HIPC Initiative."

2000-5. "We will work together to ensure that as many countries as possible reach their Decision Points, in line with the targets set in Cologne, giving due consideration to the progress of economic reforms and the need to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable".

2000-6. "We reaffirm our commitment to provide 100% debt reduction of ODA claims, and newly commit to 100% debt reduction of eligible commercial claims. We welcome the announcement made by some non-G7 countries that they too will provide 100% debt relief, and we urge other donors to follow suit".

2000-7. "We reaffirm our commitment to make available as quickly as possible the resources we have pledged (to the HIPC Trust Fund). In this context, we recognize the importance of fair burden sharing among creditors."

#### **Actions Against Abuse of the Global Financial System**

2000-8. "We are ready to give our advice and provide, where appropriate, our technical assistance to jurisdictions that commit to making improvements to their regimes".

2000-9. "We are prepared to act together, when required and appropriate, to implement coordinated counter-measures against those NCCTs that do not take steps to reform their systems appropriately, including the possibility to condition or restrict financial transactions with those jurisdictions and to condition or restrict support from IFIs to them".

2000-10. "We will take steps to encourage jurisdictions to make the necessary changes and provide technical assistance where appropriate. Where jurisdictions fail to meet certain standards and are not committed to enhancing their level of compliance with international standards, we will also take measures to protect the international financial system from the effects of these failures".

#### **Nuclear Safety/Ukraine**

2000-11. "We reaffirm our commitment made at the Cologne Summit to continue our support for the Shelter Implementation Plan (SIP). We welcome the results of the Pledging Conference in July to ensure full implementation of the SIP."

2000-12. "We affirm our commitment in line with the Memorandum of Understanding to assist the Ukraine in the preparation and implementation of energy projects based on least cost principles".

### **Commitments from the G8 Leaders Communiqué (93 Commitments)**

#### **World Economy**

2000-13. "We must renew our unwavering commitment to structural change in our own economies, including greater competition and more adaptable labour markets, underpinned by appropriate macro-economic policies".

#### **Information and Communications Technology (IT)**

2000-14. "Acting in concert, we will maximize the benefits of IT and ensure that they are spread to those at present with limited access."

2000-15. "In support of these goals, we commit ourselves to pursuing the aims and ambitions set out in the Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society."

2000-16. "We will set up a Digital Opportunities Task Force (dot force), which will be asked to report to our next meeting its findings and recommendations on global action to bridge the international information and knowledge divide".

#### **Development**

2000-17. "We commit ourselves to the agreed international development goals, including the overarching objective of reducing the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty to half its 1990 level by 2015."

2000-18. "We will work with developing countries to put in place policies, programs and institutions that offer people a fair chance to better to their lives....and will work in the UN and other for a to further reduce poverty, especially in LDCs".

2000-19. "Trade and investment are critical to promoting sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty. We commit ourselves to put a higher priority on trade-related capacity-building activities".

We are committed to mobilizing the instruments and resources of the international community to support and reinforce the efforts of these countries to combat and overcome these challenges, with particular priority on promoting equitable distribution of the benefits of growth through sound social policies, including health and education. To this end, we have agreed to:

2000-20. push forward the HIPC debt initiative

2000-21. provide significantly improved access to our markets

2000-22. strengthen the effectiveness of our ODA

2000-23. implement an ambitious plan on infectious diseases, notably HIV/ AIDS, malaria and TB

2000-24. follow-up vigorously the conclusions of the recent Dakar Conference on Education by ensuring that additional resources are made available for basic education

2000-25. address the widening digital divide



2000-26. implement measures to prevent conflict, including by addressing the issue of illicit trade in diamonds

2000-27. "We commit ourselves to strengthening the effectiveness of our ODA in support of countries' own efforts to tackle poverty, including through national strategies for poverty reduction".

2000-28. "We will take a long-term approach favouring those countries where governments have demonstrated a commitment to improve the well-being of their people through accountable and transparent management of resources devoted to development."

2000-29. "To achieve increased effectiveness of ODA, we resolve to untie our aid to the LDCs on the basis of progress made in the OECD to date and a fair burden-sharing mechanism that we will agree with our OECD partners. We believe that this agreement should come into effect on 1 January 2002".

2000-30. "We will also seek to demonstrate to the public that well-targeted ODA get results, and on that basis will strive to give increased priority to such assistance".

### **Debt**

2000-31. "We agree to strengthen our efforts to help them (HIPC)s prepare and come forward for debt relief, by asking our Ministers to make early contact with the countries in conflict to encourage them to create the right conditions to participate in the HIPC initiative."

2000-32. "We will work together to ensure that as many countries as possible reach their Decision Points, in line with the targets set in Cologne, giving due consideration to the progress of economic reforms and the need to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable."

2000-33. "We will work expeditiously together with HIPC)s and the IFIs to realize the expectation that 20 countries will reach the Decision Point within the framework of the Enhanced HIPC initiative by the end of this year."

2000-34. "We for our part will promote more responsible lending and borrowing practices to ensure that HIPC)s will not again be burdened by unsupportable debt."

2000-35. "We reaffirm our commitment to make available as quickly as possible the resources we have pledged in the spirit of fair burden sharing".

### **Health**

We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:

2000-36. reduce the number of HIV/ AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010

2000-37. reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010

2000-38. reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010

In order to achieve this ambitious agenda, our partnership must aim to cover:

2000-39. Mobilizing additional resources ourselves, and calling on the MDBs to expand their own assistance to the maximum extent possible;

2000-40. Giving priority to the development of equitable and effective health systems, expanded immunization, nutrition and micro-nutrients and the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases;

2000-41. Promoting political leadership through enhanced high-level dialogue designed to raise public awareness in the affected countries;

2000-42. Committing to support innovative partnerships, including with the NGOs, the private sector and multilateral organizations;

2000-43. Working to make existing cost-effective interventions, including key drugs, vaccines, treatments and preventive measures more universally available and affordable in developing countries;

2000-44. Addressing the complex issue of access to medicines in developing countries, and assessing obstacles being faced by developing countries in that regard;

2000-45. Strengthening cooperation in the area of basic research and development of new drugs, vaccines and other international public health goods.

2000-46. "We will convene a conference in the autumn this year in Japan to deliver agreement on a new strategy to harness our commitments."

2000-47. "We will take stock of progress at the Genoa Summit next year and will work with the UN to organize a conference in 2001 focusing on strategies to facilitate access to AIDS treatment and care."

2000-48. "We therefore commit ourselves to strengthen efforts bilaterally and together with the international organizations and private sector donors to achieve the goals of universal primary education by 2015 and gender equality in schooling by 2005."

### **Trade**

2000-49. "We commit ourselves to playing a leading role by strengthening our support to developing country members for capacity building in line with their individual needs".

2000-50. "We are firmly committed to a new round of WTO trade negotiations with an ambitious, balanced and inclusive agenda, reflecting the interests of all WTO members".

2000-51. "We agree to intensify our close and fruitful cooperation in order to try together with other WTO members to launch such a round during the course of this year."

2000-52. "We therefore welcome the progress made on China's accession to the WTO and support the efforts of other applicants toward early accession."

### **Cultural Diversity**

2000-53. "We shall strive to promote the digitalization of cultural heritage through, for example, fostering international links between national museum systems, with a view to enhancing public access."

2000-54. "We encourage competent authorities to promote exchange of students, teachers, researchers and administrators with the goal of doubling the rate of mobility over the next ten years."

## **Crime and Drugs**

2000-55. "We reaffirm our support for the adoption by the end of 2000 of the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention and three related Protocols on firearms, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons for the establishment of an effective legal framework against transnational organized crime (TOC)."

2000-56. "We appreciate the work undertaken by the Lyon Group in the fight against TOC, and request them to report back to our next meeting".

2000-57. "We also endorse the results of the Moscow G8 Ministerial Conference on Combating Transnational Organized Crime".

2000-58. "We will promote dialogue with industry, including at the joint Berlin meeting in October"

2000-59. "We remain committed to reducing demand in our own countries, and to countering the threat from the production and trafficking of illicit drugs globally".

2000-60. "We will work with other countries, the UN system and other groups to reduce both supply and demand."

2000-61. "We will support regional initiatives to end narcotics production and trafficking."

We are also committed to strengthen international cooperation to:

2000-62. Combat the illicit diversion of precursor chemicals for the production of illegal drugs;

2000-63. Address the growing new threat from amphetamines and other synthetic drugs, and will convene an ad hoc meeting of drugs experts by the end of this year;

2000-64. Accelerate the pace of work on asset confiscation;

2000-65. Examine, by means of an international conference hosted by the UK, the global economy of illegal drugs.

2000-66. "We hereby declare our commitment to take all necessary national and international action to effectively combat financial crime, in line with international standards".

2000-67. "We renew our commitment to combat corruption through increased transparency"

2000-68. "We call for the ratification and effective implementation of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention by all signatory parties".

2000-69. "We will prepare for the launch of negotiations in the UN on a new instrument against corruption, and instruct the Lyon Group to pursue work on this issue."

2000-70. "We must assist in capacity-building efforts in the more vulnerable jurisdictions to strengthen their criminal justice systems."

2000-71. "We reaffirm the need for effective cooperation among competent authorities and for measures to be taken in cooperation with civil society."

## **Aging**

2000-72. "The central challenge is to promote a culture that values the experience and knowledge that come with age. To this end, we will:

2000-73. Make further efforts to remove inappropriate disincentives for people below retirement age to stay in the labour market;

2000-74. Counter age prejudice in employment;

2000-75. Encourage life-long learning so that people can remain active through the accelerating transition toward an information society;

2000-76. Pursue healthy ageing policies that permit a continued high quality of life;

2000-77. Seek to increase relevant cross-national society in promoting older people's participation in community and volunteer activities.

### **Biotechnology/Food Safety**

2000-78. "We are committed to continued efforts to make systems responsive to the growing public awareness of food safety issues, the potential risks associated with food, the accelerating pace of developments in biotechnology, and the increasing cross-border movement of food and agricultural products."

2000-79. "We will work to strengthen our support for their capacity building to harness the potentials of biotechnology, and encourage research and development as well as data and information sharing in technologies, including those that address global food security, health, nutritional and environmental challenges and are adapted to specific conditions in these countries."

2000-80. "We will explore, in consultation with international organizations and interested bodies including scientific academies, the way to integrate the best scientific knowledge available into the global process of consensus-building on biotechnology and other aspects of food and crop safety."

### **Human Genome**

2000-81. "We call for the further rapid release of all raw fundamental data on human DNA sequences as such".

2000-82. "We also emphasize the importance of pursuing the post genome-sequence research on the basis of multilateral collaboration."

2000-83. "We encourage further efforts in relevant international fora to achieve broad harmonization of patenting policies of biotechnological inventions."

2000-84. "We also welcome the conclusion of the Cartagena Protocol on Biodiversity, and encourage the parties concerned to work for its early entry into force".

2000-85. "We will endeavor will all our partners to prepare a future-oriented agenda for Rio+10 in 2002"

2000-86. "We are determined to achieve a successful outcome at the Sixth Conference of the Parties to the FCCC (COP6), in order to achieve the goals of the Kyoto Protocol through undertaking strong domestic actions and supplemental flexibility mechanisms."

2000-87. "We therefore call on all stakeholders to identify the barriers and solutions to elevating the level of renewable energy supply and distribution in developing countries."

2000-88. "We attach particular importance to projects that help indigenous and local communities. We will also examine how best we can combat illegal logging, including export and procurement practices."

2000-89. "We reaffirm our commitment to develop common environmental guidelines, drawing on relevant MDB experience, for export credit agencies by the 2001 G8 Summit. We will co-operate to reinvigorate and intensify our work to fulfil the Cologne mandate."

2000-90. We will jointly cooperate with the IMO to improve maritime safety".

2000-91. "We endorse efforts by the IMO to strengthen safety standards, in particular, the ships carrying dangerous or polluting cargo, and to verify implementation and enforcement of the application of international standards by flag States."

### **Conflict Prevention**

2000-92. We commit ourselves to work for their implementation particularly with respect to economic development and conflict prevent, children in conflict, and international civilian police."

2000-93. "We therefore call for an international conference, whose results shall be submitted to the UN, building on the UN Security Council Resolution 1306 and inter alia the "Kimberley" process launched by the Government of South Africa, to consider practical approaches to breaking the link between the illicit trade in diamonds and armed conflict, including consideration of an international agreement on certification for rough diamonds."

2000-94. "We invite the international community to exercise restraint in conventional arms exports, and are committed to work jointly to this end".

### **Disarmament, Non-proliferation and Arms Control**

2000-95. "We are determined to implement the conclusions reached at this Conference, including the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the immediate commencement and the conclusion within five years of negotiations for the Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty."

2000-96. "We remain committed to promoting universal adherence to and compliance with the NPT."

2000-97. "Our goal for the next Summit is to develop an international financing plan for plutonium management and disposition based on detailed project plan, and a multilateral framework to coordinate this cooperation."

2000-98. "We will expand our cooperation to other interested countries in order to gain the widest possible international support, and will explore the potential for both public and private funding."

2000-99. "We strongly support the important work of the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and will consider the proposal for a Global Monitoring System".

2000-100. "We will work to increase the level of international contributions to the Russian chemical weapons destruction programme".

2000-101. "We commit ourselves to work with others to conclude the negotiations on the Verification Protocol to strengthen the Biological Weapons Convention as early as possible in 2001".

**Terrorism**

2000-102. "We call for the urgent strengthening of international cooperation, in particular in exchanges of counter-terrorism information, improving measures against the financing of terrorist activities, and working together to bring terrorists to justice."

2000-103. "We call for all states to become parties to the twelve international counter-terrorism conventions to enhance international cooperation against terrorism."

2000-104. "We will continue to raise this (concern at the increased number of terrorist acts) in our bilateral contacts, carefully monitor developments and maintain close cooperation between us".

2000-105. "We call for full implementation of the UNSCR 1267".

## **27. 2001 Genoa, Italy (58 commitments)**

### **G7 Statement (10 commitments)**

#### **World Economy:**

2001-1. We pledge to pursue policies that will contribute to global growth by enhancing strong productivity growth in a sound macroeconomic environment, through structural reform, free trade and strengthened international economic cooperation.

#### **Launching a New Trade Round:**

2001-2. We pledge today to engage personally and jointly in the launch of a new ambitious Round of global trade negotiations at the Fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar this November.

2001-3. We are committed to working with developing countries, including the least developed, to ensure that the new Round addresses their priorities through improved market access and sounder, more transparent trade rules.

#### **Strengthening the International Financial System:**

2001-4. Increasing global growth and prosperity depends crucially on a sound and stable international financial system. We are united in our determination to continue to strengthen it to prevent financial crises, to limit the impact of those that inevitably do occur, and to tackle financial abuses.

2001-5. In particular, the international financial institutions and the G7 countries should stand ready to help countries adopt the policies required to ensure sustained access to capital markets.

2001-6. We also support our finance ministers' suggestions to further develop the framework for private sector involvement.

2001-7. We support a meaningful replenishment of IDA and, in that context, we will explore the increased use of grants for priority social investments, such as education and health.

2001-8. We reaffirm our support for the multilateral effort against abuses of the global financial system and endorse our finance ministers' recommendations to address this challenge.

#### **HIPC:**

2001-9. We have all agreed as a minimum to provide 100% debt reduction of official development assistance (ODA) and eligible commercial claims for qualifying HIPC countries.

2001-10. We pledge to continue working together to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable.

### **G8 Final Communiqué (43 commitments)**

#### **A Strategic Approach to Poverty Reduction**

2001-11. We will continue to provide effective development assistance to help developing countries' own efforts to build long-term prosperity.

We shall help developing countries promote:

2001-12. accountability and transparency in the public sector

2001-13. legal frameworks and corporate governance regimes to fight corruption

2001-14. safeguards against the misappropriation of public funds and their diversion into productive uses

2001-15. access to legal systems for all citizens, independence of the judiciary, and legal provisions enabling private sector activity

2001-16. active involvement of civil society and NGOs

2001-17. freedom of economic activities

We for our part will:

2001-18. implement fully the OECD Bribery Convention

2001-19. support efforts in the UN to pursue an effective instrument against corruption

2001-20. encourage Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) to help recipient countries strengthen public expenditure and budget management.

### **Debt Relief and Beyond**

2001-21. In particular we look to countries affected by conflict to turn away from violence. When they do, we confirm that we will strengthen our efforts to help them take the measures needed to receive debt relief.

2001-22. . We confirm our pledge made at the UN LDC III Conference to work towards duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating in the least developed countries.

We will better co-ordinate our trade related assistance to:

2001-23. provide bilateral assistance on technical standards, customs systems, legislation needed for World Trade Organisation (WTO) membership, the protection of intellectual property rights, and human resource development

2001-24. support the work of the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance.

2001-25. We commit ourselves to implement the landmark OECD-DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid to LDCs which should increase aid effectiveness and achieve more balanced effort-sharing among donors.

2001-26. To meet that commitment and to respond to the appeal of the UN General Assembly, we have launched with the UN Secretary-General a new Global Fund to fight HIV / AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis. We are determined to make the Fund operational before the end of the year. We have committed \$1.3 billion.

2001-27. In the context of the new Global Fund, we will work with the pharmaceutical industry and with affected countries to facilitate the broadest possible provision of drugs in an affordable and medically effective manner.

2001-28. At the same time, we reaffirm our commitment to strong and effective intellectual property rights protection as a necessary incentive for research and development of life-saving drugs.

2001-29. We reaffirm our commitment to help countries meet the Dakar Framework for Action goal of universal primary education by 2015.



2001-30. We will help foster assessment systems to measure progress, identify best practices and ensure accountability for results.

2001-31. We will also focus on teacher training.

2001-32. Building on the work of the G8 Digital Opportunities Task Force (dot.force), we will work to expand the use of information and communications technology (ICT) to train teachers in best practices and strengthen education strategies.

2001-33. We will also work with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to support efforts to fight child labour and we will develop incentives to increase school enrolment.

2001-34. We will establish a task force of senior G8 officials to advise us on how best to pursue the Dakar goals in co-operation with developing countries, relevant international organisations and other stakeholders. The task force will provide us with recommendations in time for our next meeting.

2001-35. We shall endeavour to develop capacity in poor countries, integrating programmes into national strategies and increasing training in agricultural science.

2001-36. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs.

2001-37. We will support the crucial role international organisations and NGOs play in relief operations.

### **Digital Opportunities**

2001-38. We will continue to support the process and encourage all stakeholders to demonstrate ownership, to mobilise expertise and resources and to build on this successful co-operation.

2001-39. We will review the implementation of the Genoa Plan of Action at our next Summit on the basis of a report by the G8 Presidency.

2001-40. We also encourage development of an Action Plan on how e-Government can strengthen democracy and the rule of law by empowering citizens and making the provision of essential government services more efficient.

### **Environment**

2001-41. We are determined to meet our national commitments and our obligations under the Convention through a variety of flexible means, drawing on the power of markets and technology.

2001-42. In this context, we agree on the importance of intensifying co-operation on climate-related science and research.

2001-43. We shall promote co-operation between our countries and developing countries on technology transfer and capacity building.

2001-44. To that end, we are participating constructively in the resumed Sixth Conference of the Parties in Bonn (COP6) and will continue to do so in all relevant fora.

2001-45. We will ensure that renewable energy sources are adequately considered in our national plans and encourage others to do so as well.

2001-46. We will help developing countries strengthen institutional capacity and market-oriented national strategies that can attract private sector investment in renewable energy and other clean technologies.

2001-47. We will work in partnership with developing countries for an inclusive preparatory process with civil society on a forward looking and substantial agenda with action-oriented results.

2001-48. We are committed to ensuring that our Export Credit Agencies (ECAs) adhere to high environmental standards.

2001-49. We therefore agreed in Okinawa to develop common environmental guidelines for ECAs, drawing on relevant MDB experience. Building on the progress made since last year, we commit to reach agreement in the OECD by the end of the year on a Recommendation that fulfils the Okinawa mandate.

### **Food Safety**

2001-50. Fully aware of the paramount importance of food safety to our peoples, we will continue to support a transparent, scientific and rules-based approach and will intensify our efforts to achieve greater global consensus on how precaution should be applied to food safety in circumstances where available scientific information is incomplete or contradictory.

### **Employment**

2001-51. In the firm belief that economic performance and social inclusion are mutually dependent, we commit to implement policies in line with the recommendations of the G8 Labour Ministers Conference held in Torino last year.

### **Combatting Transnational Organized Crime and Drugs**

2001-52. We reaffirm our commitment to combat transnational organised crime. To this end, we strongly endorse the outcome of the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers Conference held in Milano this year.

2001-53. Following up on the G8 ad hoc Meeting of Drug Experts held in Miyazaki last year and the recent London Conference on the global economy of illegal drugs, we will strengthen efforts to curb the trafficking and use of illegal drugs.

### **G8 Statement on Regional Issues (2 commitments)**

#### **Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia**

2001-54. We support the idea of convening a donors conference following the establishment of durable peace and a successful conclusion of a political agreement between the parties.

#### **Korean Peninsula**

2001-55. We reaffirm our support for the implementation of the Agreed Framework, including KEDO.

### **G8 Genova Plan for Africa (2 commitments)**

2001-56. We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to African development. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral fora—in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in the new Round of

WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the New African Initiative, including:

- Democracy and political governance
- Prevention and reduction of conflict
- Human development, by investing in health and education, and tackling HIV / AIDS, TB and malaria, including through the Global AIDS and Health Fund
- Information and communications technologies
- Economic and corporate governance
- Action against corruption
- Stimulating private investment in Africa
- Increasing trade within Africa and between Africa and the world
- Combating hunger and increasing food security

2001-57. To take this process forward, each of us will designate a high level personal representative to liaise with committed African Leaders on the development of a concrete Action Plan to be approved at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada.

**G8 Statement on the Middle East (0 commitments)**

- no commitments reached

**Statement by the G8 Leaders -Death in Genoa (1 commitment):**

2001-58. It is of vital importance that democratically elected leaders, legitimately representing millions of people can meet to discuss areas of common concern. We are firmly determined to carry on our dialogue with the representatives of civil society.

## **28. 2002 Kananaskis, Canada (187 commitments)**

### **Statement by G7 Leaders (3 commitments)**

#### **Completing the financing of the HIPC Initiative**

2002-1. We acknowledged the threat to sustainable exit from debt due to under-financing of the Initiative and we committed to work with other donor countries and the international financial institutions (IFIs) to address this issue.

#### **Debt sustainability at the Completion Point**

2002-2. We committed to work with other donor countries and IFIs to ensure that the need for financial resources for this purpose is met.

2002-3. Finally, we agreed on the need for bilateral donors to consider financing HIPC and HIPC "graduates" primarily through grants for a sustained period, and to refrain from supporting unproductive expenditures.

### **The Kananaskis Summit Chair's Summary (12 commitments)**

#### **Terrorism**

2002-4. We are committed to sustained and comprehensive actions to deny support or sanctuary to terrorists, to bring terrorists to justice, and to reduce the threat of terrorist attacks.

2002-5. We agreed on a set of six non-proliferation Principles aimed at preventing terrorists - or those who harbour them - from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment or technologies.

2002-6. We launched a new G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, under which we will undertake cooperative projects on the basis of agreed guidelines. We committed to raise up to US\$ 20 billion to support such projects over the next ten years.

#### **Development**

2002-7. We agreed to resist protectionist pressures and stressed our commitment to work with developing countries to ensure the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda by January 1, 2005.

#### **Sustainable Development**

2002-8. We agreed on the importance of reaffirming the Doha Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus and to work at the upcoming Johannesburg Summit to produce meaningful partnerships for sustainable development and measurable results.

#### **HIPC**

2002-9. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the enhanced HIPC initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US \$1 billion.

#### **Africa**

2002-10. Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance commitments announced at Monterrey could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

2002-11. We underlined the devastating consequences for Africa's development of diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis and HIV / AIDS. In addition to our ongoing commitments to combat these diseases, we committed to provide sufficient resources to eradicate polio by 2005.

2002-12. We agreed to work with African partners to deliver a joint plan by 2003 for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations.

2002-13. We will continue our dialogue with our African partners. At our next Summit, we will review progress on the implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan on the basis of a final report from our Personal Representatives for Africa.

#### Regional Issues

Finally, we discussed several regional issues that have significant implications for international peace and security.

2002-14. We stressed our commitment to work for peace in the Middle East, based on our vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side within secure and recognized borders. We agreed on the urgency of reform of Palestinian institutions and its economy, and of free and fair elections.

2002-15. We support the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan. We will fulfil our Tokyo Conference commitments and will work to eradicate opium production and trafficking.

#### **G8 Africa Action Plan, June 27, 2002 (132 commitments)**

2002-16. In support of the NEPAD objectives, we each undertake to establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.

2002-17. This will lead us to focus our efforts on countries that demonstrate a political and financial commitment to good governance and the rule of law, investing in their people, and pursuing policies that spur economic growth and alleviate poverty. We will match their commitment with a commitment on our own part to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance.

2002-18. We will continue to support African efforts to encourage public engagement in the NEPAD and we will continue to consult with our African partners on how we can best assist their own efforts.

2002-19. G8 governments are committed to mobilize and energize global action, marshal resources and expertise, and provide impetus in support of the NEPAD's objectives.

2002-20. As G8 partners, we will undertake mutually reinforcing actions to help Africa accelerate growth and make lasting gains against poverty.

2002-21. While we will focus particular attention on enhanced-partnership countries, we will also work with countries that do not yet meet the standards of NEPAD but which are clearly committed to and working towards its implementation.

2002-22. Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

2002-23. In this way we will support the objectives of the NEPAD. This will help ensure that no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, good governance and economic reform will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Goals through lack of finance.

2002-24. We will pursue this Action Plan in our individual and collective capacities, and through the international institutions to which we belong.

2002-25. We will continue to maintain a constructive dialogue with our African partners in order to achieve effective implementation of our Action Plan and to support the objectives of the NEPAD.

2002-26. We will take the necessary steps to ensure the effective implementation of our Action Plan and will review progress at our next Summit based on a final report from our Personal Representatives for Africa.

### **Promoting Peace and Security**

We are determined to make conflict prevention and resolution a top priority, and therefore we commit to:

Supporting African efforts to resolve the principal armed conflicts on the continent – including by:

2002-27. Providing additional support to efforts to bring peace to the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Sudan, and to consolidate peace in Angola and Sierra Leone within the next year;

2002-28. Assisting with programmes of disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; at the appropriate time,

2002-29. Taking joint action to support post-conflict development in the Great Lakes Region and Sudan; and,

2002-30. Endorsing the proposals from the UN Secretary-General to set up, with the Secretary-General and other influential partners, contact groups and similar mechanisms to work with African countries to resolve specific African conflicts.

Providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by:

2002-31. Continuing to work with African partners to deliver a joint plan, by 2003, for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations, including at the regional level;

2002-32. Training African peace support forces including through the development of regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre; and,

2002-33. Better coordinating our respective peacekeeping training initiatives.

Supporting efforts by African countries and the United Nations to better regulate the activities of arms brokers and traffickers and to eliminate the flow of illicit weapons to and within Africa – including by:

2002-34. Developing and adopting common guidelines to prevent the illegal supply of arms to Africa;

2002-35. Providing assistance in regional trans-border cooperation to this end.

2002-36. Supporting African efforts to eliminate and remove antipersonnel mines.

Working with African governments, civil society and others to address the linkage between armed conflict and the exploitation of natural resources – including by:

2002-37. Supporting United Nations and other initiatives to monitor and address the illegal exploitation and international transfer of natural resources from Africa which fuel armed conflicts, including mineral resources, petroleum, timber and water;

2002-38. Supporting voluntary control efforts such as the Kimberley Process for diamonds, and encouraging the adoption of voluntary principles of corporate social responsibility by those involved in developing Africa's natural resources;

2002-39. Working to ensure better accountability and greater transparency with respect to those involved in the import or export of Africa's natural resources from areas of conflict;

2002-40. Promoting regional management of trans-boundary natural resources, including by supporting the Congo Basin Initiative and trans-border river basin commissions.

Providing more effective peace-building support to societies emerging from or seeking to prevent armed conflicts – including by:

2002-41. Supporting effective African-led reconciliation efforts, including both pre-conflict and post conflict initiatives; and,

2002-42. Encouraging more effective coordination and cooperation among donors and international institutions in support of peace-building and conflict prevention efforts – particularly with respect to the effective disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants, the collection and destruction of small arms, and the special needs of women and children, including child soldiers.

2002-43. Working to enhance African capacities to protect and assist war-affected populations and facilitate the effective implementation in Africa of United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to civilians, women and children in armed conflict – including by supporting African countries hosting, assisting and protecting large refugee populations

### **Strengthening Institutions and Governance**

The task of strengthening institutions and governance is thus both urgent and of paramount importance, and for this reason, we commit to:

Supporting the NEPAD's priority political governance objectives – including by:

2002-44. Expanding capacity-building programmes related to political governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform;

2002-45. Supporting African efforts to ensure that electoral processes are credible and transparent, and that elections are conducted in a manner that is free and fair and in accordance with the NEPAD's commitment to uphold and respect "global standards of democracy";

2002-46. Supporting African efforts to involve parliamentarians and civil society in all aspects of the NEPAD process; and,

2002-47. Supporting the reform of the security sector through assisting the development of an independent judiciary and democratically controlled police structures.

Strengthening capacity-building programmes related to economic and corporate governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of implementing sound macro-economic strategies, strengthening public financial management and accountability, protecting the integrity of monetary and financial systems, strengthening accounting and auditing systems, and developing an effective corporate governance framework – including by:

2002-35. Supporting international and African organizations such as the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the African Regional Technical Assistance Centres (AFRITACs) initiative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in expanding regionally-oriented technical assistance and capacity-building programmes in Africa; and,

2002-48. Financing African-led research on economic governance issues (through the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), sub-regional and regional organizations, and other African institutions and organizations with relevant expertise).

Supporting African peer-review arrangements – including by:

2002-49. Encouraging cooperation with respect to peer-review practices, modalities and experiences between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the ECA, including the participation by the ECA in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peer-review process where the countries under review so agree;

2002-50. Encouraging, where appropriate, substantive information sharing between Africa and its partners with respect to items under peer-review; and,

2002-51. Supporting regional organizations in developing tools to facilitate peer-review processes.

giving increased attention to and support for African efforts to promote and protect human rights – including by:

2002-52. Supporting human rights activities and national, regional and sub-regional human rights institutions in Africa;

2002-53. Supporting African efforts to implement human rights obligations undertaken by African governments; and,

2002-54. Supporting African efforts to promote reconciliation and to ensure accountability for violations of human rights and humanitarian law, including genocide, crimes against humanity and other war crimes.

Supporting African efforts to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women – including by:



2002-55. Supporting African efforts to achieve equal participation of African women in all aspects of the NEPAD process and in fulfilling the NEPAD objectives; and,

2002-56. Supporting the application of gender main-streaming in all policies and programmes.

Intensifying support for the adoption and implementation of effective measures to combat corruption, bribery and embezzlement – including by:

2002-57. Working to secure the early establishment of a UN Convention on Corruption, and the early ratification of the UN Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime;

2002-58. Strengthening and assisting the implementation and monitoring of the OECD Convention on Bribery and assisting anti-bribery and anti-corruption programmes through the international financial institutions (IFIs) and the multilateral development banks;

2002-59. Intensifying international cooperation to recover illicitly acquired financial assets;

2002-60. Supporting voluntary anti-corruption initiatives, such as the DAC Guidelines, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Global Compact;

2002-61. Supporting the role of parliamentarians in addressing corruption and promoting good governance; and,

2002-62. Assisting African countries in their efforts to combat money laundering, including supporting World Bank /IMF efforts to improve coordination in the delivery of technical assistance to combat money laundering and terrorist financing in African countries.

### **Fostering Trade, Investment, Economic Growth and Sustainable Development**

Helping Africa attract investment, both from within Africa and from abroad, and implement policies conducive to economic growth – including by:

2002-63. Supporting African initiatives aimed at improving the investment climate, including sound economic policies and efforts to improve the security of goods and transactions, consolidate property rights, modernize customs, institute needed legal and judicial reforms, and help mitigate risks for investors;

2002-64. Facilitating the financing of private investment through increased use of development finance institutions and export credit and risk-guarantee agencies and by strengthening equivalent institutions in Africa;

2002-65. Supporting African initiatives aimed at fostering efficient and sustainable regional financial markets and domestic savings and financing structures, including micro-credit schemes – while giving particular attention to seeing that credit and business support services meet the needs of poor women and men;

2002-66. Enhancing international cooperation to promote greater private investment and growth in Africa, including through public-private partnerships; and,

2002-67. Supporting the efforts of African governments to obtain sovereign credit ratings and gain access to private capital markets, including on a regional basis.

Facilitating capacity-building and the transfer of expertise for the development of infrastructure projects, with particular attention to regional initiatives.

Providing greater market access for African products – including by:

2002-68. Reaffirming our commitment to conclude negotiations no later than 1 January 2005 on further trade liberalization in the Doha round of multilateral trade negotiations taking full account of the particular circumstances, needs and requirements of developing countries, including in Africa;

2002-69. Without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations, applying our Doha commitment to comprehensive negotiations on agriculture aimed at substantial improvements in market access, reductions of all forms of export subsidies with a view to their being phased out, and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support;

2002-70. Working toward the objective of duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), including African LDCs, and, to this end, each examining how to facilitate the fuller and more effective use of existing market access arrangements; and,

2002-71. Ensuring that national product standards do not unnecessarily restrict African exports and that African nations can play their full part in the relevant international standard setting systems.

Increasing the funding and improving the quality of support for trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building in Africa – including by:

2002-72. Supporting the establishment and expansion of trade-related technical assistance programmes in Africa;

2002-73. Supporting the establishment of sub-regional market and trade information offices to support trade-related technical assistance and capacity-building in Africa;

2002-74. Assisting regional organizations in their efforts to integrate trade policy into member country development plans;

2002-75. Working to increase African participation in identifying WTO-related technical assistance needs, and providing technical assistance to African countries to implement international agreements, such as the WTO agreement;

2002-76. Assisting African producers in meeting product and health standards in export markets; and,

2002-77. Providing technical assistance to help African countries engage in international negotiations, and in standard-setting systems.

Supporting African efforts to advance regional economic integration and intra-African trade – including by:

2002-78. Helping African countries develop regional institutions in key sectors affecting regional integration, including infrastructure, water, food security and energy, and sustainable management and conservation of natural resources;

2002-79. Working towards enhanced market access, on a WTO-compatible basis, for trade with African free trade areas or customs unions;

2002-80. Supporting the efforts of African countries to eliminate tariff and non-tariff barriers within Africa in a WTO-consistent manner; and,

2002-81. Supporting efforts by African countries to work towards lowering trade barriers on imports from the rest of the world.

Improving the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and strengthening ODA commitments for enhanced-partnership countries – including by:

2002-82. Ensuring effective implementation of the OECD / DAC recommendations on untying aid to the Least Developed Countries;

2002-83. Implementing effectively the OECD agreement to ensure that export credit support to lowincome countries is not used for unproductive purposes;

2002-84. Supporting efforts within the DAC to reduce aid management burdens on recipient countries and lower the transactions costs of aid;

2002-85. Taking all necessary steps to implement the pledges we made at Monterrey, including ODA level increases and aid effectiveness; and,

2002-86. Reviewing annually, within the DAC and in coordination with all relevant institutions, our progress towards the achievement in Africa of the Development Goals contained in the

### **Implementing Debt Relief**

2002-87. Our aim is to assist countries through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to reduce poverty by enabling them to exit the HIPC process with a sustainable level of debt. The HIPC Initiative will reduce, by US\$19 billion (net present value terms), the debt of some 22 African countries that are following sound economic policies and good governance. Combined with traditional debt relief and additional bilateral debt forgiveness, this represents a reduction of some US\$30 billion – about two-thirds of their total debt burden – that will allow an important shift of resources towards education, health and other social and productive uses.

2002-88. We are committed to seeing that the projected shortfall in the HIPC Trust Fund is fully financed.

2002-89. Moreover, we remain ready, as necessary, to provide additional debt relief – so-called “topping up” – on a case by case basis, to countries that have suffered a fundamental change in their economic circumstances due to extraordinary external shocks. In that context these countries must continue to demonstrate a commitment to poverty reduction, sound financial management, and good governance.

2002-90. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion.

### **Education and Expanding Digital Opportunities**

With this in mind, we commit to:

Supporting African countries in their efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels – including by:

2002-91. Significantly increasing the support provided by our bilateral aid agencies to basic education for countries with a strong policy and financial commitment to the sector, in order to achieve the goals of universal primary education and equal access to education for girls.

2002-92. In that regard, we will work vigorously to operationalize the G8 Education Task Force report with a view to helping African countries which have shown through their actions a strong policy and financial commitment to education to achieve these goals; and to encourage other African countries to take the necessary steps so that they, too, can achieve universal primary education by 2015;

2002-93. Supporting the development and implementation by African countries of national educational plans that reflect the Dakar goals on Education for All, and encouraging support for those plans – particularly universal primary education – by the international community as an integral part of the national development strategies;

2002-94. Giving special emphasis and support to teacher training initiatives, in line with the NEPAD priorities, and the creation of accountability mechanisms and EFA assessment processes;

2002-95. Working with IFIs to increase their education-related spending, as a further supplement to bilateral and other efforts;

2002-96. Supporting the development of a client-driven “Education for All” Internet portal;

2002-97. Supporting programmes to encourage attendance and enhance academic performance, such as school feeding programmes; and,

2002-98. Supporting the development of community learning centres to develop the broader educational needs of local communities.

Supporting efforts to ensure equal access to education by women and girls – including by:

2002-99. Providing scholarships and other educational support for women and girls; and,

2002-100. Supporting African efforts to break down social, cultural and other barriers to equal access by women and girls to educational opportunities.

Working with African partners to increase assistance to Africa’s research and higher education capacity in enhanced-partnership countries – including by:

2002-101. Supporting the development of research centres and the establishment of chairs of excellence in areas integral to the NEPAD in Africa; and,

2002-102. Favours the exchange of visiting academics and encouraging research partnerships between G8/ donor and African research institutions.

**Helping Africa create digital opportunities – including by:**

2002-103. Encouraging the Digital Opportunity Task Force (DOT Force) International e-Development Resources Network to focus on Africa, and supporting other DOT Force initiatives that can help to create digital opportunities, each building wherever possible on African initiatives already underway;

2002-104. Working towards the goal of universal access to ICT by working with African countries to improve national, regional and international telecommunications and ICT regulations and policies in order to create ICT-friendly environments;

2002-105. Encouraging and supporting the development of public-private partnerships to fast-track the development of ICT infrastructure; and,

2002-106. Supporting entrepreneurship and human resource development of Africans within the ICT sector.

Helping Africa make more effective use of ICT in the context of promoting sustainable economic, social and political development – including by:

2002-107. Supporting African initiatives to make best use of ICT to address education and health issues; and,

2002-108. Supporting African countries in increasing access to, and making the best use of, ICT in support of governance, including by supporting the development and implementation of national e-strategies and e-governance initiatives aimed at increased efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability of government.

### **Improving Health and Confronting HIV/AIDS**

we commit to:

Helping Africa combat the effects of HIV / AIDS – including by:

2002-109. Supporting programmes that help mothers and children infected or affected by HIV / AIDS, including children orphaned by AIDS;

2002-110. Supporting the strengthening of training facilities for the recruiting and training of health professionals;

2002-111. Supporting the development, adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive, multisectoral HIV / AIDS programs for prevention, care, and treatment;

2002-112. Supporting high level political engagement to increase awareness and reduce the stigma associated with HIV / AIDS;

2002-113. Supporting initiatives to improve technical capacity, including disease surveillance;

2002-114. Supporting efforts to develop strong partnerships with employers in increasing HIV / AIDS awareness and in providing support to victims and their families;

2002-115. Supporting efforts that integrate approaches that address both HIV / AIDS and tuberculosis; and,

2002-116. Helping to enhance the capacity of Africa to address the challenges that HIV / AIDS poses to peace and security in Africa.

Supporting African efforts to build sustainable health systems in order to deliver effective disease interventions – including by:

2002-117. Pressing ahead with current work with the international pharmaceutical industry, affected African countries and civil society to promote the availability of an adequate supply of lifesaving medicines in an affordable and medically effective manner;

2002-118. Supporting African countries in helping to promote more effective, and cost-effective, health interventions to the most vulnerable sectors of society – including reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity;

2002-119. Continuing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and working to ensure that the Fund continues to increase the effectiveness of its operations and learns from its experience;

2002-120. Supporting African efforts to increase Africa's access to the Global Fund and helping to enhance Africa's capacity to participate in and benefit from the Fund;

2002-121. Providing assistance to strengthen the capacity of the public sector to monitor the quality of health services offered by both public and private providers; and,

2002-122. Supporting and encouraging the twinning of hospitals and other health organizations between G8 and African countries.

Accelerating the elimination and mitigation in Africa of polio, river blindness and other diseases or health deficiencies – including by:

2002-123. Providing, on a fair and equitable basis, sufficient resources to eliminate polio by 2005; and,

2002-124. Supporting relevant public-private partnerships for the immunization of children and the elimination of micro-nutrient deficiencies in Africa.

2002-125. Supporting health research on diseases prevalent in Africa, with a view to narrowing the health research gap, including by expanding health research networks to focus on African health issues, and by making more extensive use of researchers based in Africa.

### **Increasing Agricultural Productivity** we commit to:

Making support for African agriculture a higher international priority in line with the NEPAD's framework and priorities – including by:

2002-126. Supporting the reform and financing of international institutions and research organizations that address Africa's agricultural development priority needs;

2002-127. Supporting efforts to strengthen agricultural research in Africa as well as research related to issues and aspects that are of particular importance to Africa; and,

2002-128. Working with African countries to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of ODA for agriculture, rural development and food security where there are coherent development strategies reflected in government budget priorities.

Working with African countries to reduce poverty through improved sustainable productivity and competitiveness – including by:

2002-129. Supporting the development and the responsible use of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to the African context, to increase crop production while protecting the environment through decreased usage of fragile land, water and agricultural chemicals;

2002-130. Studying, sharing and facilitating the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs;

2002-131. Helping to improve farmers' access to key market information through the use of traditional and cutting edge communications technologies, while also building upon ongoing international collaboration that strengthens farmers' entrepreneurial skills;

2002-132. Encouraging partnerships in agriculture and water research and extension to develop, adapt and adopt appropriate demand-driven technologies, including for low-income resource-poor farmers, to increase agricultural productivity and improve ability to market agricultural, fish and food products;

2002-133. Working with African countries to promote property and resource rights;

2002-134. Supporting the main-streaming of gender issues into all agricultural and related policy together with targeted measures to ensure the rights of women for equal access to technology, technical support, land rights and credits;

2002-135. Working with African countries to support the development of agricultural infrastructure including production, transportation and markets; and,

2002-136. Working with African countries to develop sound agricultural policies that are integrated into Poverty Reduction Strategies.

Working to improve food security in Africa – including by:

2002-137. Working with African countries to integrate food security in poverty reduction efforts and promote a policy and institutional environment that enables poor people to derive better livelihoods from agriculture and rural development;

2002-138. Working with appropriate international organizations in responding to the dire food shortages in Southern Africa this year;

2002-139. Working with African countries to expand efforts to improve the quality and diversity of diets with micro-nutrients and by improving fortification technologies;

2002-140. Supporting African efforts to establish food safety and quality control systems, including helping countries develop legislation, enforcement procedures and appropriate institutional frameworks; and,

2002-141. Supporting efforts to improve and better disseminate agricultural technology.

### **Improving Water Resource Management**

We commit to:

Supporting African efforts to improve water resource development and management – including by:

2002-142. Supporting African efforts to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources;

2002-143. Supporting efforts to improve sanitation and access to potable water;

2002-144. Mobilizing technical assistance to facilitate and accelerate the preparation of potable water and sanitation projects in both rural and urban areas, and to generate greater efficiency in these sectors; and,

2002-145. Supporting reforms in the water sector aimed at decentralization, cost-recovery and enhanced user participation.

**Statement by G8 Leaders: The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction (23 commitments)**

2002-146. We have also decided today to launch a new G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

2002-147. Under this initiative, we will support specific cooperation projects, initially in Russia, to address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues.

2002-148. Among our priority concerns are the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines, the disposition of fissile materials and the employment of former weapons scientists.

2002-149. We will commit to raise up to \$20 billion to support such projects over the next ten years

2002-150. We will review over the next year the applicability of the guidelines to existing projects.

2002-151. We will review progress on this Global Partnership at our next Summit in 2003. The G8 Global Partnership: Principles to prevent terrorists, or those that harbour them, from gaining access to weapons or materials of mass destruction

The G8 calls on all countries to join them in commitment to the following six principles to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment and technology.

2002-152. Promote the adoption, universalization, full implementation and, where necessary, strengthening of multilateral treaties and other international instruments whose aim is to prevent the proliferation or illicit acquisition of such items; strengthen the institutions designed to implement these instruments.

2002-153. Develop and maintain appropriate effective measures to account for and secure such items in production, use, storage and domestic and international transport; provide assistance to states lacking sufficient resources to account for and secure these items.

2002-154. Develop and maintain appropriate effective physical protection measures applied to facilities which house such items, including defence in depth; provide assistance to states lacking sufficient resources to protect their facilities.

2002-155. Develop and maintain effective border controls, law enforcement efforts and international cooperation to detect, deter and interdict in cases of illicit trafficking in such items, for example through installation of detection systems, training of customs and law enforcement personnel and cooperation in tracking these items; provide assistance to states lacking sufficient expertise or resources to strengthen their capacity to detect, deter and interdict in cases of illicit trafficking in these items.



2002-156. Develop, review and maintain effective national export and transshipment controls over items on multilateral export control lists, as well as items that are not identified on such lists but which may nevertheless contribute to the development, production or use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missiles, with particular consideration of end-user, catch-all and brokering aspects; provide assistance to states lacking the legal and regulatory infrastructure, implementation experience and/or resources to develop their export and transshipment control systems in this regard.

2002-157. Adopt and strengthen efforts to manage and dispose of stocks of fissile materials designated as no longer required for defence purposes, eliminate all chemical weapons, and minimize holdings of dangerous biological pathogens and toxins, based on the recognition that the threat of terrorist acquisition is reduced as the overall quantity of such items is reduced.

The G8 Global Partnership: Guidelines for New or Expanded Cooperation Projects  
Cooperation projects under this initiative will be decided and implemented, taking into account international obligations and domestic laws of participating partners, within appropriate bilateral and multilateral legal frameworks that should, as necessary, include the following elements:

2002-158. Mutually agreed effective monitoring, auditing and transparency measures and procedures will be required in order to ensure that cooperative activities meet agreed objectives (including irreversibility as necessary), to confirm work performance, to account for the funds expended and to provide for adequate access for donor representatives to work sites;

2002-159. The projects will be implemented in an environmentally sound manner and will maintain the highest appropriate level of safety;

2002-160. Clearly defined milestones will be developed for each project, including the option of suspending or terminating a project if the milestones are not met;

2002-161. The material, equipment, technology, services and expertise provided will be solely for peaceful purposes and, unless otherwise agreed, will be used only for the purposes of implementing the projects and will not be transferred. Adequate measures of physical protection will also be applied to prevent theft or sabotage;

2002-162. All governments will take necessary steps to ensure that the support provided will be considered free technical assistance and will be exempt from taxes, duties, levies and other charges;

2002-163. Procurement of goods and services will be conducted in accordance with open international practices to the extent possible, consistent with national security requirements;

2002-164. All governments will take necessary steps to ensure that adequate liability protections from claims related to the cooperation will be provided for donor countries and their personnel and contractors;

2002-165. Appropriate privileges and immunities will be provided for government donor representatives working on cooperation projects; and

2002-166. Measures will be put in place to ensure effective protection of sensitive information and intellectual property.

2002-167. Given the breadth and scope of the activities to be undertaken, the G8 will establish an appropriate mechanism for the annual review of progress under this initiative which may

include consultations regarding priorities, identification of project gaps and potential overlap, and assessment of consistency of the cooperation projects with international security obligations and objectives.

2002-168. With respect to nuclear safety and security, the partners agreed to establish a new G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group by the time of our next Summit.

#### **Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security (19 commitments)**

We have therefore agreed on a set of cooperative actions to promote greater security of land, sea and air transport while facilitating the cost-effective and efficient flow of people, cargo, and vehicles for legitimate economic and social purposes. The G8 will:

2002-169. Implement as expeditiously as possible a common global standard based on UN EDIFACT for the collection and transmission of advance passenger information (API).

2002-170. Work towards granting reciprocal bilateral access, on a voluntary basis, to departure and transit lounges, including timely implementation of a pilot project.

2002-171. Work towards agreement by October 2002 on minimum standards for issuance of travel and identity documents for adoption at ICAO, and by June 2003 on minimum standards for issuance of seafarers' identity documents for adoption at the ILO.

2002-172. Work towards developing recommendations on minimum standards for the application of biometrics in procedures and documents by the spring of 2003, with a view to forwarding them to standards organizations.

2002-173. Improve procedures and practices for sharing data on lost or stolen passports and denied entries, with a practical exercise by September 2002.

#### **Container Security**

2002-174. Recognizing the urgency of securing global trade, work expeditiously, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, to develop and implement an improved global container security regime to identify and examine high-risk containers and ensure their in-transit integrity.

2002-175. Develop, in collaboration with interested non-G8 countries, pilot projects that model an integrated container security regime.

2002-176. Implement expeditiously, by 2005 wherever possible, common standards for electronic customs reporting, and work in the WCO to encourage the implementation of the same common standards by non-G8 countries.

2002-177. Begin work expeditiously within the G8 and the WCO to require advance electronic information pertaining to containers, including their location and transit, as early as possible in the trade chain.

#### **Aviation Security**

2002-178. Accelerate implementation of standards for reinforced flight deck doors for all G8 passenger aircraft, by April 2003 wherever possible.

2002-179. Support in ICAO the rapid implementation of mandatory aviation security audits of all ICAO contracting states.

2002-180. Enhance cooperation, in a spirit of capacity-building assistance, on aviation security with other countries. The G8 will also share their information and assessments about security vulnerabilities.

2002-181. Encourage non-G8 countries to make, as we have done, proportionate contributions to the ICAO AVSEC mechanism, and encourage MDBs to consider requests to assist developing countries in this area.

#### Maritime Security

2002-182. Support, in the IMO, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to accelerate the date of the installation of automatic identification systems (AIS) on certain ships to December 2004.\*

2002-183. Support, in the IMO, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to require mandatory ship security plans and ship security officers on board ships by July 2004.

2002-184. Support, in the IMO, amendment of the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) to require mandatory port facility security plans and port facility security assessments for relevant ports serving ships engaged on international voyages by July 2004.\*

\* The Government of the Russian Federation supports the proposal concerning installation of AIS on certain ships by December 2004, as well as the proposal concerning availability of port facility security plans and port facility security assessments for relevant ports serving ships engaged on international voyages by July 2004. However, on grounds of technical feasibility of these proposals, the Russian Federation reserves for itself the right to extend the timeframe of their implementation by the year 2006.

#### Land Transportation

2002-185. Develop, in the UN and other relevant international organizations, an effective and proportionate security regime for the overland transportation and distribution of hazardous cargoes which present potentially significant security risks, with initial consultations this year.

#### Implementation

2002-186. In order to ensure timely implementation of this initiative, we will review progress every six months, providing direction as required to G8 experts.

2002-187. G8 experts will pursue these priorities and will promote policy coherence and coordination in all relevant international organizations (ICAO, IMO, WCO, ILO), in partnership with industry.

## **29. 2003 Evian, France (Commitments: 206)**

### **1. Evian Summit Chair's Summary, 3 June 2003**

#### **Strengthening Growth World-Wide**

2003-1. We reaffirm our commitment to multilateral co-operation , to achieve the objectives and overall timetable set out in the Doha Development Agenda as reflected in our Action Plan on Trade, and to implement sound macro-economic policies supportive of growth, while ensuring domestic and external sustainability.

2003-2. We reaffirm our commitment to implement structural reforms of labour, product and capital markets.

2003-3. We reaffirm our commitment to implement pension and health care reforms, as we face a common challenge of ageing populations.

2003-4. We reaffirm our commitment to raise productivity through education and lifelong learning and by creating an environment where entrepreneurship can thrive, fostering competition and promoting public and private investment in knowledge and innovation.

2003-5. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen investor confidence by improving corporate governance, enhancing market discipline and increasing transparency.

2003-6. We reaffirm our commitment to the principles of our Declaration on Fostering Growth and Promoting a Responsible Market Economy, accompanied with specific actions to improve transparency and to fight corruption more effectively, including a specific initiative on extractive industries.

2003-7. We will exercise improved discipline in the provision of official finance.

#### **Enhancing Sustainable Development**

##### **Africa**

2003-8. We endorsed the report by our African Personal Representatives. We agreed to widen our dialogue to other African Leaders on NEPAD and the G8 African Action Plan. We invite interested countries and relevant international institutions to appoint senior representatives to join this partnership. We will review progress on our Action Plan no later than 2005 on the basis of a report.

##### **Famine**

2003-9. To alleviate the threat of facing millions of people, especially in Africa, we committed to responding to the emergency food aid needs and agreed on ways to improve famine prevention mechanisms and long term food security.

##### **Health**

2003-10. We agreed on measures to strengthen the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and other bilateral and multilateral efforts, notably through our active participation in the donors' and supporters' conference to be hosted in Paris this July.

2003-11. We agreed on measures to improve access to health care, including to drugs and treatments at affordable prices, in poor countries.

2003-12. We agreed on measures to encourage research on diseases mostly affecting developing countries.

2003-13. We agreed on measures to mobilise the extra funding needed to eradicate polio by 2005.

2003-14. We agreed on measures to improve international co-operation against new epidemics such as SARS.

### **Financing for development**

2003-15. We welcomed the report of our Finance Ministers' discussions on our increased resources and on our financing instruments. We invite them to report to us in September on the issues raised by the financing instruments, including the proposal for a new international Finance Facility.

### **HIPC**

2003-16. We reaffirmed the objective of ensuring lasting debt sustainability in HIPC countries and noted that these countries will remain vulnerable to exogenous shocks, even after reaching completion point. In this context, we have asked our Finance Ministers to review by September mechanisms to encourage good governance and the methodology for calculating the amount of "topping-up" debt relief available to countries at completion point based on updated cost estimates.

## **2. Fostering Growth and Promoting A Responsible Market Economy, 3 June 2003**

### **Corporate Governance**

2003-17. We commit to pursue with strong resolve our fight to further improve the integrity of the international economy, (including efforts against money laundering, financial crime and terrorist financing), which is essential for its efficiency, fairness and transparency. We will continue to work towards investor protection, enhanced regulatory compliance and vigorous law enforcement, including through comprehensive cross-border assistance.

2003-18. We commit to promoting high quality, internationally recognized accounting standards that are capable of consistent application, interpretation and enforcement, especially for listed companies.

(Corporate social responsibility)

2003-19. We will work with all interested countries on initiatives that support sustainable economic growth, including the creation of an environment in which business can act responsibly.

(Corruption and transparency)

2003-20. We will jointly ask UN bodies, the IFIs, FSF, standard-setting bodies and other relevant international organizations to work with us on these and to further integrate them in their programs and actions.

## **3. Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency, 3 June 2003**

2003-21. We Will focus bilateral assistance on countries demonstrating commitment to improve performance on transparency, good governance and rule of law.

2003-22. We will require fiduciary assessments before countries can access budgetary support (as already done with the World Bank Poverty Reduction Support Credit program).

2003-23. We will work to ensure that all fiduciary and governance diagnostics are made public.

2003-24. We will improve coordination and harmonisation of our administrative procedures.

- 2003-25.. We will develop with donors and governments a PFMA performance assessment based on the HIPC Tracking exercise.
- 2003-26. We will work with others to achieve full disclosure of multilateral development bank (MDB) performance allocation systems.
- 2003-27. We will require publication of all MDB Assistance strategies.
- 2003-28. We will urge presumptive publication of Article IV staff reports.
- 2003-29. We will require publication of all staff reports for all exceptional access cases, including a report for each that lays out clearly the related justification.
- 2003-30. We will encourage participation in and publication of fiscal policy transparency ROSCs by all IMF members, including making this standard practice for exceptional access cases.
- 2003-31. We will accelerate peer reviews of each country's implementation of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials, accompanied by the public release of these results, so as to complete a first cycle of reviews by 2007.
- 2003-32. We will work together with our OECD Convention partners to ensure stable, long-term financing for these reviews.
- 2003-33. We will encourage the private sector to develop, implement and enforce corporate compliance programs relating to our domestic laws criminalizing foreign bribery.
- 2003-34. We are committed to actively contributing to the completion of a UN Convention against Corruption.
- 2003-35. We will each seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to public officials guilty of corruption, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.
- 2003-36. We reaffirm our commitment to fight financial abuses and to encourage wider accession to and ratification of the U.N. Convention on Transnational Organised Crime so that money laundering, corruption and other relevant crimes are universally criminalized and that all countries have the power to identify, trace, freeze or seize and ultimately confiscate and dispose of assets from the proceeds of these crimes.
- 2003-37. We reaffirm our commitment to fight financial abuses and to require that our own financial institutions establish procedures and controls to conduct enhanced due diligence on accounts of "politically exposed persons" and thereby to detect and report transactions that may involve proceeds of foreign official corruption.
- 2003-38. We reaffirm our commitment to fight financial abuses and to support issuance in June by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) of a revised 40 Recommendations that includes strong customer due diligence provisions, enhanced scrutiny for politically exposed persons and a requirement to make corruption and bribery a predicate offence for money laundering.
- 2003-39. We reaffirm our commitment to fight financial abuses and to encourage all countries to work to come into compliance with the revised FATF Recommendations, and to apply the Basel Committee's guidance on customer due diligence for their banking sectors.

2003-40. We recognise the importance of promoting Transparency in Government Procurement and the Awarding of Concessions. To this end, we will work towards including in our regional and bilateral trade agreements provisions requiring transparency in government procurement and the awarding of concessions, as well as provisions on trade facilitation.

2003-41. To this end, we will at the Ministerial meeting in Cancun, in accordance with the Doha Development Agenda, commence negotiations aimed at achieving an inclusive multilateral agreement on transparency in government procurement.

2003-42. To this end, we will ensure that transparency also constitutes a core element of a trade facilitation agreement.

2003-43. To this end, we will encourage governments and companies, both private and state-owned, to disclose to the IMF or another agreed independent third party such as the World Bank or Multilateral Development Banks, in a consistent fashion and common format, revenue flows and payments from the extractive sectors.

2003-44/45 To this end, we will work with participating governments to develop and implement agreed action plans for establishing high standards of transparency with respect to all budget flows (revenues and expenditures) and with respect to the awarding of government contracts and concessions.

2003-46. To this end, we will assist those governments that wish to implement this initiative with capacity building assistance.

#### **4. Co-operative G8 Action on Trade, 3 June 2003**

2003-47. We are therefore committed to delivering on schedule, by the end of 2004, the goals set out in the Doha Development Agenda, and to ensuring that the Cancun Ministerial Conference in September takes all decisions necessary to help reach that goal.

To these ends, we direct our ministers and officials to pursue urgently with WTO partners, the actions outlined below:

2003-48. Work towards an agreed framework for finalising the negotiations to achieve further substantial opening of trade in all areas, including in agricultural and non-agricultural goods, and in services, in order to benefit economic growth, trade and employment.

2003-49. Work towards strengthening the existing WTO rules and disciplines, as well as developing further multilateral rules, so as to provide fairer, less distorted, more transparent and more predictable conditions for world trade, and as a contribution to improved international governance.

2003-50. Establish a multilateral solution in the WTO to address the problems faced by developing countries with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector before the Cancun Ministerial, rebuilding the confidence of all parties involved in this issue.

2003-51. In accordance with the Doha mandate, seek agreement on the negotiating modalities for each of the four Singapore issues of investment, competition, transparency in government procurement and trade facilitation.

2003-52. Deliver capacity building technical assistance to developing countries in need to help them participate fully in WTO negotiations, implement trade agreements, and respond to the

trade opportunities created, in co-operation with other bilateral and multilateral donors.

2003-53. To better integrate trade, finance and development policies, and by using relevant institutions, make trade an engine for economic growth and help developing countries make the transition to full participants in the global economy.

2003-54. We will each work to ensure that the rules (particularly rules of origin provisions and documentation requirements) do not inadvertently preclude eligible developing countries from taking advantage of preference programmes.

## **5. Action Against Famine, Especially in Africa, 3 June 2003**

### **Meet Emergency Food Assistance Needs**

2003-55. We will improve the efficiency, timeliness and responsiveness of our own contributions of food aid, cash and items other than food and encourage and facilitate contributions by other traditional and non-traditional donors to meet emergency needs.

2003-56. We will work with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society and other parts of the international community to provide the specific mix of assistance and types of programs best suited to actual needs.

### **Improve assessment capacities, warning systems and prevention mechanisms**

2003-57. We will support the strengthening of national, regional and international capacity for developing accurate needs assessments as well as better shared analysis and understanding of vulnerability and its links to food insecurity.

2003-58. We will support the review and improvement of early warning and crop forecast systems as well as contingency planning at the national and regional level, in order to increase emergency preparedness and response.

(Increased aid effectiveness)

2003-59. We commit ourselves to more flexible and efficient approaches to the use of aid in specific food crisis situations.

2003-60. We will utilise both food assistance and cash to avoid or mitigate the impact of famine, taking into account the availability of food locally, ability of vulnerable populations to pay for food, and other relevant local market conditions.

2003-61. We will actively participate in discussions in relevant fora and institutions that address food aid modalities, and promote flexible, sustainable, efficient and responsive aid approaches while avoiding distortions to local markets.

### **Longer term initiatives to address food insecurity**

2003-62. We will support integrated approaches and programmes to identify and tackle the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

2003-63. To this end, we deem it necessary to increase productive investment in rural and agricultural development to achieve lasting food security. We undertake to work towards reversing the decline of official development assistance to agriculture and increasing trade opportunities for developing countries.

2003-64. We will encourage improved specific resources and adaptation of new and improved agricultural technologies including tried and tested biotechnology for use in developing countries.



2003-65. Building on the work of the G8 Contact Group on famine, we will work actively to take this Action Plan forward in all relevant international fora.

## **6. Science and Technology for Sustainable Development, 3 June 2003**

### **Strengthen international co-operation on global observation**

2003-66. We will develop close co-ordination of our respective global observation strategies for the next ten years; identify new observations to minimise data gaps.

2003-67. We will build on existing work to produce reliable data products on atmosphere, land, fresh water, oceans and ecosystems.

2003-68. We will improve the world-wide reporting and archiving of these data and fill observational gaps of coverage in existing systems.

2003-69. We will develop an implementation plan to achieve these objectives by next spring's Tokyo ministerial conference.

### **Accelerate the research, development and diffusion of energy technologies**

2003-70. We will promote energy efficiency of all sources and encourage the diffusion and uptake of advanced energy efficient technologies, taking pollution reduction into account. Possible measures include standards, public procurement, economic incentives and instruments, information and labelling.

2003-71. We will promote rapid innovation and market introduction of clean technologies, in both developed and developing countries, including at the Milan Conference of the Parties of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and beyond, at the International Energy Agency (IEA) and other international fora such as the UN Economic Commission for Europe, the Expert Group on Technology Transfer, etc., finding appropriate methodologies to involve the private sector.

Support efforts aimed at substantially increasing the share of renewable energy sources in global energy use:

2003-72. Stimulate fundamental research in renewable energies, such as solar photovoltaics, offshore wind energy, next generation wind turbines, wave / tidal and geothermal, biomass.

2003-73. Collaborate on sharing research results, development and deployment of emerging technologies in this area.

2003-74. Work towards making renewable energy technologies more price competitive.

2003-75. Participate in the International Conference on Renewable Energies, spring 2004 in Bonn.

2003-76. Accelerate the development of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies (power generation, transportation, hydrogen production, storage, distribution, end-use and safety).

2003-77. Increase international co-operation and exchange of information in pre-competitive research based on the principle of full reciprocity through the IEA and other existing organisations.

2003-78. Work with industry to remove obstacles to making fuel cell vehicles price competitive, striving to achieve this goal within two decades.

2003-79. Accelerate developing internationally agreed codes and standards in appropriate existing organisations.

2003-80. Work together to facilitate the use of hydrogen technologies in our and other markets, including through development of infrastructures.

2003-81. Expand significantly the availability of and access to cleaner, more efficient fossil fuel technologies and carbon sequestration systems and pursue joint research and development and expanded international co-operation, including demonstration projects.

2003-82. Develop codes and standards for next generation vehicles, cleaner diesel and biodiesel, recognising that social needs for fuel quality are diverse among G8 countries.

2003-83. In accordance with our national procedures, promote clean and efficient motor vehicles including next generation vehicles.

### **Agriculture and biodiversity**

2003-84. We will support the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture by concluding negotiations over a standard material transfer agreement that facilitates access to plant genetic resources for agricultural research and development and equitable sharing of benefits from their use.

2003-85. We will support efforts to ensure funding for genetic resources conservation in the framework of the priorities set up by the Food and Agriculture Organisation Commission on Genetic Resources.

2003-86. Promote sustainable agricultural technologies and practices, including the safe use of biotechnologies among interested countries, that contribute to preventing famine, enhancing nutrition, improving productivity, conserving water and other natural resources, reducing the application of chemicals, improving human health and preserving biodiversity.

2003-87. Participate in 22-25 June 2003 Agricultural Science and Technology ministerial conference in Sacramento, to implement the commitment from the Rome World Food Summit.

Use modern technologies such as satellite imaging technologies to help us:

2003-88. Combat illegal logging.

2003-89. Promote sustainable forest management.

2003-90. Promote agricultural biodiversity and conservation.

2003-91. We will enhance our understanding of resource material flows and continue work on resources productivity indices, notably in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

2003-92. We will discuss various aspects of the global climate change problem at the World Conference on Climate Control (Moscow, September 2003).

2003-93. We will work in partnership with developing countries and relevant multilateral organisations to facilitate utilisation in developing countries of the results of relevant research and development in these technologies, and so continue to sustainable development.

2003-94. We will convene senior G8 policy and research officials and their research institutions to compare and to link programmes and priorities, to involve and assist in more effective planning and potential linkage of future programmes addressing research on global observation, cleaner energy, agriculture and biodiversity.

## **7. Water, 3 June 2003**

### **Promoting good governance**

2003-95. We are committed to assisting, as a priority, countries that make a political commitment to prioritise safe drinking water and basic sanitation as part of their strategy to promote sustainable development, including poverty eradication, in their efforts to:

- develop comprehensive plans for the integrated management and efficient use of water resources;
- develop an institutional framework that is stable, transparent and based on the rule of law, respecting fundamental human needs and ecosystems conservation, and promoting local empowerment and appropriate cost recovery approaches;
- establish clear objectives and, where appropriate, develop and evaluate performance indicators.

2003-96. We will support these countries' capacity building efforts to develop the skills necessary to provide efficient public services, seeking to help partner countries to:

- develop appropriate legal, regulatory, institutional and technical frameworks;
- strengthen basic and further professional training institutions in water management, or create them, where necessary.

We will reinforce our efforts to:

2003-97. Provide assistance for the further development of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans.

2003-98. Support better management and development of shared river basins.

2003-99. Promote river basin co-operation throughout the world, with a particular attention to African river basins.

2003-100. We offer to share best practice in the delivery of water and sanitation services including the role of stakeholders and the establishment and operation of partnerships, whether public-public or public-private, where appropriate.

2003-101. We are committed to give high priority in Official Development Aid allocation to sound water and sanitation proposals of developing country partners.

Help mobilise domestic resources for water infrastructure financing through the development and strengthening of local capital markets and financial institutions, particularly by:

2003-102. Establishing, where appropriate, at the national and local levels, revolving funds that offer local currency.

2003-103. Appropriate risk mitigation mechanisms.

2003-104. Providing technical assistance for the development of efficient local financial markets and building municipal government capacity to design and implement financially viable projects.

2003-105. Providing, as appropriate, targeted subsidies for the poorest communities that cannot fully service market rate debt.

### **Building infrastructure by empowering local authorities and communities**

2003-106. Helping build, among other things, local water management systems in rural areas, and water and sewage facilities in urban areas, through efficient use of public resources and promotions of PPP's where appropriate.

2003-107. Promoting community-based approaches, including the involvement of civil society in provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

### **Strengthening monitoring, assessment and research**

2003-108. In collaboration with all stakeholders, we will promote co-ordination of mechanisms for information sharing and monitoring by utilising existing UN and other systems and the network of websites established at the Third World Water Forum Ministerial Conference, and will encourage relevant international organisations to operate them.

2003-109. We will support strengthening water monitoring capacity in partner countries to complement existing monitoring efforts.

2003-110. We will support the development of mechanisms for collaboration in water-cycle related research, and enhance research efforts in this area.

## **8. Health, 3 June 2003**

### **Fighting HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis And Malaria**

2003-111. We commit, with recipient countries, to fulfil our shared obligations as contained in the Declaration of Commitment on HIV / AIDS for the 2001 United Nations General Assembly Special Session.

2003-112. We reiterate our commitment to fight against AIDS as well as Tuberculosis and Malaria as agreed in Okinawa, through further actions in such areas as institutional building, public-private partnerships, human resource development, research activities and promotion of public health at the community level. We will strengthen our efforts in this fight, both bilaterally and multilaterally.

2003-113. We reaffirm our support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

2003-114. We welcome and support the proposal to host, in collaboration with the Global Fund, an international donors' and supporters' conference bringing together governments, international organisations, NGOs and members of the private sector active in this field in Paris in July.

2003-115. We will work to develop an integrated approach that will facilitate the availability and take-up of discounted medicines for the poorest in a manner that is fair, efficient and sustainable.

2003-116. We will also work with developing countries to encourage greater uptake of such offers of free and discounted drugs, as are now being made.

2003-117. We will take the steps necessary to prevent the diversion of those medicines away from the countries or regions for which they were intended.

2003-118. We direct our ministers and officials, working urgently with WTO partners, to establish a multilateral solution in the WTO to address the problems faced by these countries, rebuilding the confidence of all parties, before the Cancun Ministerial.

### **Fighting Diseases Mostly Affecting Developing Countries**

2003-119. In particular we will work with developing countries to increase their own ability to contribute to research and development on these diseases, including to create incentives and the necessary regulatory systems to support ethical and safe clinical trials.

### **Confronting the threat of SARS**

2003-120. We will continue to work closely with the World Health Organisation, to undertake research and investigation at a high level and to develop appropriate means of international co-operation.

### **9. Marine Environment and Tanker Safety, 3 June 2003**

By acting in accordance with the relevant United Nations Conventions, we will work towards sustainable fisheries and marine conservation.

2003-121. The ratification or acceding to and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for oceans.

2003-122. Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, for the management of human activities in order to protect oceans and seas and their resources, drawing on the work underway in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

2003-123. Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including on the high seas.

2003-124. The urgent restoration and maintenance of fish stocks.

2003-125. The ratification and effective implementation of the relevant UN and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the UN Fish Stocks Agreement.

2003-126. The urgent development and implementation of international plans of action under the FAO, inter alia to eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing.

2003-127. Strengthening regional fisheries organisations, including through improved data collection and compliance with their measures by their member States.

2003-128. Reaffirmation of the commitments made at Doha, to clarify and improve disciplines in the context of negotiations under the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

that covers fisheries subsidies, and at Johannesburg to reform subsidies that damage the environment and are otherwise incompatible with sustainable development.

2003-129. Address the lack of effective flag State control of fishing vessels, in particular those flying Flags of Convenience.

2003-130. Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources.

2003-131. Improved co-ordination and co-operation among national agencies and international organisations, notably the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), the FAO, the Intergovernmental Ocean

2003-132. The incorporation of priorities from the 1995 Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment into national, regional and international policies and initiatives.

2003-133. Establish ecosystem networks of marine protected areas, consistent with international law and based on scientific information by 2012 in our own waters and regions, and work with others to achieve the same in theirs.

2003-134. For those of us who participate in the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries of the FAO, promote responsible fisheries as embodied in this code.

We have agreed to take all necessary and appropriate steps to strengthen international maritime safety. We will support IMO efforts, and will take the lead within the IMO in order to:

2003-135. Work towards further accelerating the phasing out of single hulled tankers.

2003-136. Address through appropriate measures the special risks posed by the carriage of the heaviest grades of oil in single hulled tankers.

2003-137. Accelerate the introduction of a code in particular for flag States. AS a first step, introduce a voluntary model audit scheme with the aim of enhancing the responsibilities of flag States for the effective implementation and control of IMO instruments and to enhance supervision over recognised organisations authorised by flag States.

2003-138. Establish mandatory pilotage in narrow, restricted and congested waters in conformity with IMO rules and procedures. Relevant coastal States should also give consideration to the introduction, in such waters, of pilots' immediate reporting to the relevant authority of evident defects or deficiencies, and to other measures.

2003-139. Accelerate the adoption of guidelines on places of refuge for vessels in distress.

2003-140. Enhance compensation funds to the benefit of the victims of oil pollution and review the international compensation regime.

2003-141. Support efforts to improve the training of seafarers, including mandatory minimum qualifications.

2003-142. We have also agreed to intensive port State control inspections and to carry them out effectively, and to make publicly available details of any ships detained; to these ends, as appropriate, to request the relevant regional bodies, such as the Paris Memorandum and the

Tokyo Memorandum, to update as soon as possible existing procedures and guidelines in this sphere.

2003-143. We are, in addition to efforts to improve the safety regimes for tankers, committed to act on the significant environmental threat posed by large cargo vessels and their bunkers and therefore encourage the adoption of liability provisions including, where appropriate, through the ratification of relevant international liability conventions, in particular the 2001 International Convention on Civil Liability for Bunker Oil Pollution Damage (Bunker Convention) and the 1996 International Convention on Liability and Compensation for Damage in Connection with the Carriage of Hazardous and Noxious Substance by Sea.

2003-144. We will also support efforts within the International Labour Organisation to finalise a new consolidated convention on maritime labour standards and will seriously consider the ratification of this convention when adopted.

#### **10. Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism, 3 June 2003**

The G8 will support the UN Security Council's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) by:

2003-145. Ensuring that the CTC is sufficiently staffed.

2003-146. Prioritising countries, regions and fields in order to co-ordinate the assistance necessary to fulfil obligations under UNSCR 1373.

2003-147. Outlining specific ways G8 members can support and encourage countries to fulfil their UNSCR 1373 obligations.

2003-148. Working with the CTC in identifying relevant international best practices, codes and standards.

2003-149. Supporting steps by our Finance Ministers to co-ordinate counter-terrorism financing measures and to work with the Financial Action Task Force and the international financial institutions (IFIs) to address terrorist financing, capacity building and other counter-terrorism objectives in their assessment and assistance initiatives.

2003-150. To this end the G8 will create a Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), to focus on building political will, co-ordinating capacity building assistance when necessary. CTAG will provide funding, expertise or training facilities.

The CTAG will analyse and prioritise needs, and expand counter-terrorism capacity building assistance by:

2003-151. Reviewing requests, analysing the requirements and prioritising needs for capacity building assistance (by the second CTAG meeting to be held by October 15).

2003-152. Exchanging information as far as possible on the needs assessments missions CTAG members have carried out.

2003-152. Holding co-ordination meetings between CTAG members missions in priority recipient countries, involving the host government and local officials responsible for capacity-building assistance.

2003-153. Seeking to increase counter-terrorism capacity building assistance and co-ordination (by the 2004 Summit).

2003-154. Providing reports bi-annually of current and planned capacity building assistance which will be shared with the CTC.

2003-155. Identifying cases of successful implementation of counter-terrorism capacity building efforts to share best practice and lessons learned (by the second CTAG meeting to be held on October 15).

2003-156. Facilitating joint initiatives by members in some countries.

The CTAG will expand regional assistance by:

2003-157. Encouraging regional assistance programmes including delivery through regional and donor sponsored training centres (by the 2004 Summit).

2003-158. Sharing available information on counter-terrorism curricula and best training practices (by the first CTAG meeting no later than July 150 and developing key areas of focus that various regional training centres could address (by the second CTAG meeting to be held October 15).

2003-159. Seeking to address unmet regional assistance needs (by the 2004 Summit).

The G8 will increase outreach efforts to third countries and regional and functional organisations by:

2003-160. Continuing to implement B8 demarches to countries that are not parties to all international counter-terrorism conventions and protocols to urge them to become parties and accelerate domestic implementation of required measures.

2003-161. Conducting outreach bilaterally and jointly through experts meetings and seminars to share benefits of concluding conventions and impart technical knowledge for implementation (plan to be presented by CTAG first meeting).

2003-162. Building upon the March 6, 2003 meeting between the CTC and regional organisations, identify specific roles and responsibilities for regional and functional organisations that emphasise their strengths while avoiding duplication of effort.

2003-163. Requesting regional and functional organisations to become more active in encouraging UNSCR 1373 implementation by their members.

2003-164. Encouraging regional and functional organisations to develop best practices, codes or standards towards implementing UNSCR 1373 requirements.

2003-165. Implementing G8 outreach to the IFIs and functional organisations such as the World Customs Organisation, the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Maritime Organisation to discuss areas of mutual interest in the funding and provision of counter-terrorism capacity building assistance.

## **11. Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS), 3 June 2003**

### **Control of MANPADs**

2003-167. We are therefore implementing national measures to combat such illegal use of Manpads, and will encourage other States to do so as well.



2003-168. Given the increasing number of Manpads in world-wide circulation, we commit ourselves to reducing their proliferation and call upon all countries to strengthen control of their Manpads stockpiles.

2003-169. We undertake to promote the application of the principles defined in these “Elements” by a larger number of States.

In addition, we agree to implement the following steps to prevent the acquisition of Manpads by terrorists:

2003-170. To provide assistance and technical expertise for the collection, secure stockpile management and destruction of Manpads surplus to national security requirements.

2003-171. To adopt strict national export controls on Manpads and their essential components.

2003-172. To ensure strong national regulation of production, transfer and brokering.

2003-173. To ban transfers of Manpads to non-state end-users; Manpads should only be exported to foreign governments or to agents authorised by a government.

2003-174. To exchange information on unco-operative countries and entities.

2003-175. To examine the feasibility of development for new Manpads of specific technological performance or launch control features that preclude their unauthorised use.

2003-176. To encourage action in the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Aviation Security (AVSEC) Working Group on Manpads.

2003-177. We agree to exchange information on national measures related to the implementation of these steps by December 2003. We will review progress at our next meeting in 2004.

### **Air Transport**

2003-178. To review security procedures in place to ensure that staff do not pose a threat to aviation, including, in particular, by examining the feasibility and benefits of ensuring that all staff and items carried are screened when they enter critical parts of security-restricted areas of airports.

2003-179. To encourage further work within ICAO to review and adopt the measures related to an enhanced threat level for the standard security procedures.

2003-180. To encourage each of us to adopt and implement as soon as possible the harmonised and supplementary provisions on flight-deck door locking issues by the ICAO.

2003-181. To explore experience gained, inter alia, from installation of on-board TV monitoring systems to control the security inside passenger aircraft.

2003-182. To co-ordinate aviation security capacity building efforts for non-G8 countries and to lead in donating funds and advisors to ICAO’s aviation security audit programme (AVSEC).

### **People**

2003-183. We also agree to develop a secure, verifiable seafarer identity document at the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and are working together towards agreeing on seafarers

and port workers security requirements compatible with trade facilitation at the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and the ILO.

2003-184. We will work to ensure that other necessary requirements for passenger information are developed to a global standard.

#### **12. Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, 3 June 2003**

2003-185. We reaffirm our commitment to the Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention, and the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, and we urge all states which have not yet joined to do so.

2003-186. We reaffirm our support for the IAEA, which should be granted the necessary means to implement its monitoring tasks.

#### **13. Non Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: Securing Radioactive Sources, 3 June 2003**

##### **Support for the IAEA Work**

2003-187. it undertakes to promote the application of the Code of Conduct, collectively or individually, when the revisions to the Code have been completed and approved, and to encourage States to request the assistance of the Agency in this sphere.

##### **Support for the most vulnerable States**

2003-188. They will exchange information and consult to review progress achieved in this sphere.

##### **Mechanisms for the control of radioactive sources**

2003-189. The G8 undertakes to carry out a long term review of the means to strengthen control over radioactive sources and international co-operation in this sphere.

2003-190. Political commitments by States producing, possessing, using, importing or exporting radioactive sources to uphold the <<principles of safe and secure management of radioactive sources>>, inspired by the relevant sections of the IAEA Code of Conduct.

2003-191. Identification of the elements of the completed Code of Conduct that are of the greatest relevance in preventing terrorism and encouragement to implement them world-wide.

2003-192. The G8 members will promote - individually and collectively - the Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources when the revisions to it have been completed and approved, and invites States to work through the Agency for its application.

2003-193. The G8 will direct a working group to identify those elements of the IAEA Code of Conduct that are of greatest relevance to prevent terrorists from gaining access to radioactive sources and to develop recommendations for national consideration on the implementation of those elements, in close connection with the IAEA.

2003-194. Establishing a national register to track sources throughout their life-cycle.

2003-195. Setting up an outline for creating a national mechanism for the recovery and securing of <<orphan>> or poorly-controlled sources within their national territory.

2003-196. Establishing a series of guidelines with respect to the control of exports of sources, conditions attaching to them, and mechanisms (e.g. notifications) for monitoring these exports.

2003-197. Developing national measures as necessary to combat malevolent acts involving radioactive sources.

2003-198. Identifying possible measures to be taken by the State in order to safeguard and restrict access to sources.

2003-199. Identifying measures that the state could take regarding the conditioning and/or encouraging the recycling of sources at the end of their life.

2003-200. Putting in place a system which aims to detect the passage of radioactive sources at strategic points such as border crossings.

2003-201. Consultations should be conducted, after the Evian Summit, with the main States concerned in order to give substance to the initiatives launched.

2003-202. Consideration will also be given to the need to launch campaigns to secure poorly-controlled radioactive sources, and to search for, locate and secure <<orphan>> radioactive sources, with international funding (mainly via the G8 Global Partnership and IAEA Nuclear Security Fund.)

2003-203. Consolidating the IAEA's international efforts with regard to radioactive sources.

2003-204. Evaluating the main projects in progress.

2003-205. Preparing a provisional assessment of the campaigns to secure poorly-controlled sources.

2003-206. This conference would be attended by all of the aforementioned operational actors concerned by this issue.

## **30. 2004 Sea Island, United States (253 commitments)**

### **1. G8 Leaders Statement on Trade**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 4

In agriculture, we are on the verge of an historic opportunity to meet our objectives established at Doha for fundamental agricultural reform encompassing strengthened rules and specific commitments on support and protection in order to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets.

1. The next step is to secure the framework, by July, for these comprehensive negotiations on all forms of export competition, domestic support and market access.
2. We call on developing countries to further increase their efforts in this regard, and pledge to provide strong support in the form of technical assistance to build trading capacity.
- 3 - 4. We direct our ministers and call on all WTO members to finalize the frameworks by July to put the WTO negotiations back on track so that we can expeditiously complete the Doha Development Agenda.

### **2. G8 Action Plan:**

#### **Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 39

1. G8 countries will work to ensure that bilateral and multilateral assistance help to mobilize capital and expertise to accelerate growth and free up resources for productive use by people in developing countries.
2. To highlight and disseminate best practices in this private-sector approach to development, the G8, together with relevant international organizations, will sponsor a conference in the fall of 2004 involving private sector representatives and developing and developed country governments.
3. G8 countries will work with the World Bank, IMF, and other bodies to improve data on remittance flows and to develop standards for data collection in both sending and receiving countries.
4. G8 countries will also lead an international effort to help reduce the cost of sending remittances. The developmental impact of these flows may be fostered by increasing financial options for the recipients of these flows.

The G8 programs listed in the attached annex, and others that we contemplate, will:

5. Make it easier for people in sending and receiving countries to engage in financial transactions through formal financial systems, including by providing access to financial literacy programs, where appropriate, and by working with the private sector to extend the range and reach of these services.
6. Reduce the cost of remittance services through the promotion of competition, the use of innovative payment instruments, and by enhancing access to formal financial systems in sending and receiving countries.

7. Promote better coherence and coordination of international organizations that are working to enhance remittance services and heighten the developmental impact of remittance receipts in developing countries.
8. Encourage cooperation between remittance service providers and local financial institutions, including microfinance entities and credit unions, in ways that strengthen local financial markets and improve access by recipients to financial services.
9. Encourage the creation, where appropriate, of market-oriented local development funds and credit unions that give remittance-receiving families more options and incentives for productively investing remittance flows.
10. Support dialogue with governments, civil society, and the private sector to address specific infrastructure and regulatory impediments.
11. Support coordinated, country-specific MDB action plans to address key impediments to the business environment. The action plans should have timetables to achieve measurable results.
12. Encourage the MDBs to incorporate these action plans into their country strategies and budgets, and report annually on the progress made in conducting investment climate assessments and action plans.
13. Encourage the MDBs to enhance their lending and technical assistance programs for small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) over the next three years with clear, results-based objectives, and to develop these plans by September.

The G8 will work with developing countries to develop pilot projects and support actions to:

14. Assist committed countries to launch comprehensive programs and reforms to improve their business and investment climates, working with the MDBs and other international bodies such as the OECD.
15. Help drive down the cost and time to start businesses in developing countries.
16. Support efforts highlighted in the UN Commission on the Private Sector and Development to assist the evolution of informal businesses into the formal sector.
17. Help promote investment compacts, similar to OECD work in the Balkans, in which countries commit to implement structural policy reform in order to help attract increased private investment.
18. Support the work of international bodies, such as the World Bank and African Development Bank, in promoting macroeconomic, legal and regulatory reforms to establish an efficient and transparent business climate appropriate to the unique challenges faced by poorer countries.
19. Help develop business-to-business links to promote commercially viable projects and to match investors, exporters, and service providers through entrepreneurial conferences and smaller sectoral meetings.
20. Support developing countries' ability to attract knowledge-based investment and promote innovation by working with them to curb piracy and counterfeiting, which increasingly damage domestic as well as international business.

21. Promote good corporate governance, including through cooperation with the OECD / World Bank Global Corporate Governance Forum, and through technical assistance to develop or improve financial regulatory bodies.

22. Promote adoption of measures to improve transparency in fiscal policy and public procurement, to improve the climate for investment and responsible use of government resources.

23. Promote and facilitate investment opportunities in developing countries, including through the negotiation and implementation of investment treaties.

24. Promote credit bureaus that enable responsible borrowers to improve access to credit and other financial services.

This year, the G8 will concentrate on two aspects of financial market development by carrying out pilot projects to meet the needs of people for housing and clean water. Specifically, we will:

25. Work with the MDBs and other organizations to facilitate the establishment of the fundamental components of mortgage markets, including property rights, title transfer, credit risk management, legal and regulatory frameworks, funding sources, and the operational capacity of mortgage lenders.

26. Seek to provide opportunities for recipients of remittance inflows to utilize that income efficiently in domestic financial markets, including for building and improving their homes.

27. Help develop sub-sovereign bond markets to provide water and sanitation by building on relevant commitments in the G8 Evian water action plan, including technical assistance to design instruments and the legal and institutional frameworks necessary for market acceptance. We welcome the ongoing work of the World Bank on this issue.

28. Provide assistance for selected viable sub-sovereign bond issues for water projects by utilizing and expanding existing programs.

29. Promote the development of pooled funds, backed by homeowner associations, to pay for local water projects.

30. In anticipation of the UN-designated “international year of micro-credit” in 2005, G8 countries will work with the World Bank-based Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP) to launch a global market-based microfinance initiative.

31. To assess the status and effectiveness of current microfinance programs, G8 countries will work with CGAP to promote best practices in microfinance for developing countries.

32. We endorse the “Key Principles of Microfinance,” compiled by CGAP and its members and will work with CGAP on ways to implement these key ideas with microfinance donors and practitioners.

33. G8 countries will also launch pilot projects to increase the number, scale and effectiveness of microfinance institutions in selected countries. These pilots will:

34. Focus on institutional best practices for expanding and mainstreaming sustainable microfinance.

35. Develop a microfinance institution code of conduct based on CGAP's efforts to identify key principles for microfinance lending.

36. Reduce barriers for growing microfinance institutions to gain access to domestic and international capital markets.

37. Encourage, where needed, the establishment and expansion of self-sustaining microfinance investment funds.

38. Assist developing countries to improve their legal and institutional frameworks for microfinance so it can become sustainable and more widely available.

39. Enable growing microenterprises to continue to access capital by reducing barriers for bank lending, promoting innovative bank-microfinance institutions (MFIs) linkages, and removing disincentives to business formalization.

### **3. Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 8

1. We commit ourselves today to a *Partnership for Progress and a Common Future* with the governments and peoples of the Broader Middle East and North Africa. This partnership will be based on genuine cooperation with the region's governments, as well as business and civil society representatives to strengthen freedom, democracy, and prosperity for all.

2. We pledge to provide support and assistance for the electoral process leading to national elections for the Transitional National Assembly no later than January 31, 2005.

3. We express our shared commitment, and urge others, to support the economic revitalization of Iraq, focusing on priority projects identified by the Interim Government.

4. We welcome the success of the recent International Reconstruction Fund Facility donors' conference in Doha, and commit to meeting before the next conference in Tokyo later this year to identify how each of us can contribute to the reconstruction of Iraq.

5. We will work with each other, within the Paris Club, and with non-Paris Club creditors, to achieve that objective in 2004.

6. To help reestablish the ties that link Iraq to the world, we will explore ways of reaching out directly to the Iraqi people – to individuals, schools, and cities – as they emerge from decades of dictatorship and deprivation to launch the political, social, and economic rebirth of their nation.

7. We will focus our efforts to reduce illiteracy and increase access to education, especially for girls and women.

8. In the economic sphere, creating jobs is the number one priority of many countries in the region. To expand opportunity, and promote conditions in which the private sector can create jobs, we will work with governments and business leaders to promote entrepreneurship, expand trade and investment, increase access to capital, support financial reforms, secure property rights, promote transparency and fight corruption. Promotion of intra-regional trade will be a priority for economic development of the Broader Middle East and North Africa.

#### **4. G8 Plan of Support for Reform**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 38

Today, in the spirit of partnership and in support of reform efforts in the region, we commit to:  
Establish together with our partners a Forum for the Future to:

1. Provide a ministerial framework for our on-going dialogue and engagement on political, economic, and social reform in a spirit of mutual respect;
2. Bring together in one forum foreign, economic and other ministers of the G-8 and the region on a regular basis;
3. Be accompanied by parallel business-to-business and civil society-to-civil society dialogues, whose participants will provide input on reforms and work with the Forum's member governments on implementation;
4. Encourage cultural exchange and cooperation.
5. Launch a microfinance initiative to expand sustainable microfinance in the region and increase financing opportunities for the region's small entrepreneurs, especially women, including by:
  6. Establishing a Microfinance Consultative Group, managed by the World Bank's Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), that would include G-8, regional, and other donors and partners, who would meet regularly to review microfinance progress, coordinate efforts, set benchmarks, help governments in the region establish a policy environment conducive to sustainable microfinance institutions, and exchange best practices;
  7. Working with CGAP to establish in the region a Best Practices Training Center, which will concentrate on improving the policy and regulatory framework, disseminating best practice materials, building management capacity, and training a new generation of professional microfinance managers. The Center would draw from the Microfinance Consultative Group's experience and guidelines;
  8. Launching pilot programs in the region to help small entrepreneurs open or expand their businesses and create new jobs; the microfinance institutions would use the best practices center's training opportunities to train local managers, staff, and, if needed, government officials in "best practices;"
  9. In conjunction with the countries of the region, pledging to help over two million potential entrepreneurs to pull themselves out of poverty through microfinance loans over five years.
10. Enhance support for efforts in the region, including through the appropriate multilateral institutions, to impart literacy skills to an additional 20 million people by 2015 with the aim of assisting governments in the region to achieve their objective of halving the illiteracy rate over the next decade (a target consistent with a goal of the January 2004 Beirut Conference on Education for All) including by:
  11. Training teachers in techniques, including on-line learning, that enhance the acquisition of literacy skills among school-aged children, especially girls, and of functional literacy skills among adults;



12. Working to train, including through appropriate multilateral institutions, 100,000 teachers by 2009, with a particular focus on high-quality literacy skills;
13. Providing teacher training through existing institutions and employing guidelines established in the “Education for All” program administered by UNESCO;
14. Setting up and maintaining a regional network for sharing experience and best practices;
15. Expanding and improving education opportunities for girls and women, including by providing assistance to help local communities have access to learning centers and schools;
16. Supporting community-based, demand-led adult literacy programs and programs outside the formal education system that couple literacy courses with lessons on health, nutrition, and entrepreneurial skills.
17. Enhance support for business, entrepreneurship, and vocational training programs to help young people, especially women, expand their employment opportunities, including by:
18. Carrying out programs, in alliance with business partners in our countries and in the region, to provide 250,000 young people with hands-on entrepreneurial training;
19. Sponsoring or supporting seminars for outstanding executives, especially women, to enhance their skills through short-term business programs and more focused, industry-specific sessions;
20. Carrying out or sponsoring corporate apprenticeship programs, in cooperation with local businesses and chambers of commerce, to increase internship opportunities for the region's young men and women;
21. Encouraging exchanges of engineers and support for vocational training initiatives.
22. Coordinate and share information and lessons learned on democracy programs in the region, taking into account the importance of local ownership and each country's particular circumstances;
23. Work to enhance existing democracy programs or initiate new programs;
24. Provide opportunities for participants to develop joint activities, including twinning projects;
25. Foster exchanges with civil society groups and other organizations working on programs in the region.
26. Combining and expanding in terms of funding and geographic reach the IFC's two regional facilities to create a new USD\$100 million facility that will cover the entire region, funded by contributions from G-8 countries, countries within the region, and other donors. Our Finance Ministers will convene a meeting to this end with interested countries;
27. Leveraging existing expertise, experience, and financial resources of the IFC;
28. Providing technical assistance to interested countries working on improving their business and investment climate;

29. Encouraging the IFC to increase the focus of its regional investment portfolio on SMEs;
30. Providing an appropriate mix of technical assistance and financial instruments.
31. Coordinating better existing programs and resources;
32. Supporting through technical assistance regional efforts to build institutional capacity and improve the investment climate;
33. Exploring the voluntary pooling of new and existing resources to target financing to SMEs and large cross-border projects.
34. Identifying impediments to investment;
35. Recommending concrete proposals for change, and quantifying where possible likely benefits;
36. Working with countries in the region interested in pursuing reforms and supporting their reform efforts;
37. Reviewing and reporting on progress of reform in the region.
38. We commit to intensify and in partnership and dialogue with governments, business, and civil society, expand these already strong individual and collective engagements.

## **5. G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 23

### **Nuclear Nonproliferation**

1. We reaffirm our commitment to the NPT and to the declarations made at Kananaskis and Evian, and we will work to prevent the illicit diversion of nuclear materials and technology.
2. To allow the world to safely enjoy the benefits of peaceful nuclear energy without adding to the danger of weapons proliferation, we have agreed to work to establish new measures so that sensitive nuclear items with proliferation potential will not be exported to states that may seek to use them for weapons purposes, or allow them to fall into terrorist hands.
3. We shall work to amend appropriately the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) guidelines, and to gain the widest possible support for such measures in the future.
4. We aim to have appropriate measures in place by the next G8 Summit.
5. We will also develop new measures to ensure reliable access to nuclear materials, equipment, and technology, including nuclear fuel and related services, at market conditions, for all states, consistent with maintaining nonproliferation commitments and standards.
6. We seek universal adherence to IAEA comprehensive safeguards and the Additional Protocol and urge all states to ratify and implement these agreements promptly. We are actively engaged in outreach efforts toward this goal, and ready to offer necessary support.

7. The Additional Protocol must become an essential new standard in the field of nuclear supply arrangements. We will work to strengthen NSG guidelines accordingly. We aim to achieve this by the end of 2005.

8. To enhance the IAEA's integrity and effectiveness, and strengthen its ability to ensure that nations comply with their NPT obligations and safeguards agreements, we will work together to establish a new Special Committee of the IAEA Board of Governors. This committee would be responsible for preparing a comprehensive plan for strengthened safeguards and verification.

### **Proliferation Security Initiative**

9. We will continue our efforts to build effective PSI partnerships to interdict trafficking in weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related materials.

10. We also will prevent those that facilitate proliferation from engaging in such trafficking and work to broaden and strengthen domestic and international laws supporting PSI.

11. We will further cooperate to defeat proliferation networks and coordinate, where appropriate, enforcement efforts, including by stopping illicit financial flows and shutting down illicit plants, laboratories, and brokers, in accordance with national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law.

12. Directly, and through the relevant international mechanisms, we will work actively with states requiring assistance in improving their national capabilities to meet international norms.

13. We recommit ourselves to raising up to \$20 billion for the Global Partnership through 2012.

14. Expanding the Partnership to include additional donor countries is essential to raise the necessary resources and to ensure the effort is truly global. Today we welcome the decisions of Australia, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Ireland, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand to join.

15. We will continue to work with the other Soviet states to discuss their participation in the Partnership.

16. We reaffirm that we will address proliferation challenges worldwide. We will, for example, pursue the retraining of Iraqi and Libyan scientists involved in past WMD programs.

17. We also support projects to eliminate over time the use of highly-enriched uranium fuel in research reactors worldwide, secure and remove fresh and spent HEU fuel, control and secure radiation sources, strengthen export control and border security, and reinforce biosecurity. We will use the Global Partnership to coordinate our efforts in these areas.

### **Nonproliferation Challenges**

We remain united in our determination to see the proliferation implications of Iran's advanced nuclear program resolved. Iran must be in full compliance with its NPT obligations and safeguards agreement.

18. To this end, we reaffirm our support for the IAEA Board of Governors' three Iran resolutions.

### **Defending Against Bioterrorism**

Bioterrorism poses unique, grave threats to the security of all nations, and could endanger public health and disrupt economies.

We commit to concrete national and international steps to:

19. expand or, where necessary, initiate new biosurveillance capabilities to detect bioterror attacks against humans, animals, and crops; improve our prevention and response capabilities;
20. increase protection of the global food supply;
21. and respond to, investigate, and mitigate the effects of alleged uses of biological weapons or suspicious outbreaks of disease.

### **Chemical Weapons Proliferation**

22. We support full implementation of the CWC, including its nonproliferation aspects.

### **Implementation of the Evian Initiative on Radioactive Source Security**

23. We have agreed to export and import control guidance for high-risk radioactive sources, which should only be supplied to authorized end-users in states that can control them.

## **6. G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI)**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 35

We reaffirm our commitment to promote and implement relevant international standards in appropriate fora such as ICAO and IMO. In this regard, we agree to the following shared principles, which underlie our initiative:

1. Work collaboratively, cooperatively, and reciprocally to protect borders and facilitate trade and travel.
2. Facilitate movement of travelers across international borders quickly and easily, while focusing enforcement resources on enhanced security procedures, including risk analysis methods.
3. Permit visa-free travel and simplify and expedite visa processing when acceptable to the receiving state.
4. Maximize effective information exchange among partner states as a key element of strengthening international border security.
5. Work cooperatively to improve screening methods for international travelers, crews, and cargo for known or emerging threats as far in advance as possible.
6. Make all possible efforts to ensure that travel documents are secure, resistant to fraud and globally interoperable.
7. Ensure effective, coordinated responses to imminent threats.

The agreed SAFTI Action Plan follows and includes 28 individual action items.

## **G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI)**

### **ACTION PLAN**

#### **Document Interoperability through International Standards**

8. Expedite cooperative work to develop and export best practices, including methods of risk analysis, to ensure security while facilitating travel across international borders, particularly for frequent travelers, without compromising existing or future security procedures. We will ensure these best practices are fair and objective.

9. Work with ICAO and others to strengthen international standardized practices for passport issuance, and encourage their adoption and implementation by all governments. We will work to effect implementation by the 2005 Summit .

10. Accelerate development of international standards for the interoperability of government-issued smart chip passports and other government-issued identity documents. We will work for implementation by the 2005 Summit .

#### **International Information Exchange**

11. Develop mechanisms, where possible, for real-time data exchange with respect to validation of travel documents, visa watchlist information and advanced passenger information, while fully respecting applicable personal data protection rules. Interim progress by December 2004, with a view toward beginning implementation in 2005.

12. Agree to provide effective and timely information exchange on the terrorist watchlist or lookout data of participating countries on a reciprocal basis, using procedures that satisfy security concerns and are consistent with the privacy and other laws of those countries. Status report to be provided by the end of the year; implement by the 2005 Summit .

13. Agree to start providing information by December 2004 to an Interpol database that allows for real-time information sharing on lost and stolen international travel documents.

14. In carrying out the SAFTI initiative, share best practices on effective cooperation between intelligence and law enforcement officials.

#### **MANPADS Threat Reduction**

15. Accelerate efforts to destroy excess and/or obsolete MANPADS and provide assistance to do so where needed.

16. Work toward expedited adoption of the updated 2003 Wassenaar “Elements for Export Controls on MANPADS” as an international standard.

17. Further strengthen controls on transfer of MANPADS production technology to deter marketing of MANPADS by countries that do not maintain strong standards of export controls.

18. Establish a best practices document, that can be adopted as an international standard, on optimal methods for securely storing MANPADS.

19. Develop a methodology to be used by G8 countries in assessing airport vulnerability to the MANPADS threat and effective countermeasures, taking into account the study conducted by ICAO.

20. Improve methods for enhancing MANPADS identification techniques and countermeasures against smuggling.

### **Capacity Building and Collaboration**

21. Collaborate to improve methodologies, techniques and systems to analyze data on passengers, crew and cargo in advance of travel. Provide a status report by December 2004; where improved approaches are agreed, seek to begin to implement them by the 2005 Summit .
22. Develop procedures, working with ICAO, to ensure that all states have proper inspections and enforcement regimes to ensure that airlines and airports are complying with international standards.
23. Establish a Point-of-Contact network for the communication of imminent threats to civilian air transportation and urgent security requests, and guidelines for responding.
24. Accelerate efforts to develop best practices and procedures for air and ground countermeasures, including the training, qualification and use of guards and sky marshals, as appropriate; examine how to work within ICAO and CTAG to share expertise and information with others. Begin implementation of these agreed best practices and procedures by December 2004; finalize in 2005.
25. Examine ways and means to collaborate, on a reciprocal basis, on the forward placement of document advisors, where this will effectively contribute to aviation security and where mutually acceptable and bilateral arrangements are worked out.
26. Develop arrangements to ensure that passengers and their hold and cabin bags, once screened, are protected from unlawful interference, through the deployment of a “layered security” regime comprising background checks on staff; robust physical access controls; and arrangements to limit access to screened passengers and their bags to persons who are subject to an appropriate security system. Seek to finalize plans in 2005 for implementing the regime.
27. Work to develop and promote cost effective, robust flight deck security, first by pressing for full compliance by October 2004 by all States with the requirements of the ICAO Standards for all passenger aircraft of over 45.5 metric tons or more than 60 passenger seats to be fitted with reinforced flight deck doors, and then by examining ways to reinforce flight deck security, including reinforced bulkheads. All such carriers flying within G8 airspace should be compliant on flight deck door security by October 2004. Provide progress report on bulkhead security study by 2005 Summit .
28. Identify and adopt best practices within the G8, and then promote these practices internationally, to ensure that appropriate information regarding passengers in transit is provided to the transit state from the immediately preceding departure state.
29. Study and assess the need for, and the feasibility of, developing guidelines similar to ICAO Standards of Aviation Security for possible application to General Aviation and Corporate / Business Aviation operations in order to enhance security regulations.
30. Endorse and promote mechanisms for frequent consultation with public and private sector transportation security stakeholders.
31. Expand research and development collaboration on biometric technologies, working with ICAO, to develop for practical implementation a next-generation passenger control concept. Show progress by 2005.
32. Examine ways and means to further improve, simplify and expedite visa procedures to enhance security and facilitate legitimate travel when acceptable to the receiving state.

33. Assess and reduce terrorism-related risk in the maritime domain through focused cooperative efforts, beginning with voluntary self audits and the development of a port facilities security auditing methodology and checklist among the G8 and within the International Maritime Organization, taking into account the concept of the ICAO audit program for aviation security.

34. Endorse increased support for capacity building through CTAG to willing states to improve their travel document approval and issuance systems, and border controls.

35. Undertake, through CTAG, to examine how the G8 and other states or organizations can assist states in meeting and sustaining these new security requirements.

#### **7. G8 Statement on Sudan**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 1

1. We pledge our countries' assistance in ending the conflicts in Sudan and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need.

#### **8. G8 Statement: Gaza Withdrawal and the Road Ahead to Mideast Peace**

Sea Island, June 9, 2004

Number of Commitments: 3

1. The G8 countries will join with others in the international community, led by the Quartet, to restore momentum on the Roadmap, to enhance humanitarian and economic conditions among the Palestinian people and to build democratic, transparent and accountable Palestinian institutions.

2. We will also work to help ensure security and stability in Gaza and the areas of the West Bank from which Israel withdraws. We call on both sides to end all acts of violence.

3. In furtherance of these goals, the G8 calls upon the Quartet to meet in the region before the end of this month, engage with Israeli and Palestinian representatives and set out its plans for taking forward in practical terms its declaration of May 4.

#### **9. G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 14

##### **Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations**

1. Today, we committed to an Action Plan to expand global capability for peace support operations that is available for any international peace support operation or mission on a timely basis.

We undertake specific activities and coordinate our efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to our partners and ourselves. Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to:

2. Train and, where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010, in line with commitments undertaken at Kananaskis and Evian. This effort will have a sustained focus on Africa and other nations that can contribute to peace support operations both in Africa and elsewhere.

3. We are also committed to training and exercises to ensure that those troops will maintain their skills after their initial training.
4. By playing an active part in the AU-hosted annual consultation, setting up donor contact groups in African capitals (as foreseen in the Evian plan), and conducting coordination meetings with interested parties, we will more fully coordinate assistance by G8 members and others related to peace support operations and their related activities.
5. To this end, we will establish G8 expert-level meetings to serve as a clearinghouse for exchanging information for as long as will be needed to accomplish this goal.
6. Build peace support operations capabilities in other regions by 2010.
7. Member states are also committed to providing training and exercises to help ensure that those troops trained maintain their newly learned skills.
8. Work with interested parties, before the next Summit, to develop a transportation and logistics support arrangement, which will help provide countries with transportation to deploy to peace support operations and logistics support to sustain units in the field.
9. Increase our contribution to the training of carabinieri/gendarme-like forces both by continuing to support existing centers dedicated to that purpose, notably those in France and Italy, and those in Africa, and by supporting new initiatives in that respect.
10. In particular, we will support the Italian initiative to establish, on a multinational basis, an international training center that would serve as a Center of Excellence to provide training and skills for peace support operations.

The initiatives will be carried out by:

11. Operating training programs, including "train the trainer" courses and pre-deployment training for specific missions;
12. Developing a common doctrine and common operational standards for employing carabinieri/gendarme-like forces in peace support operations, specifically with regard to crowd control, combating organized crime, high risk arrests, prison security, protection of sensitive facilities, election security, VIP security and border control;
13. Providing interoperability training with the relevant military forces; and
14. Interacting with academic and research institutions in related areas, such as humanitarian law, human rights, criminal law, prison management, and civil-military cooperation.

#### **10. G8 Action to Endorse and Establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 4

We believe the time is right for the major scientific and other stakeholders -- both public and private sector, in developed and developing countries -- to come together in a more organized fashion. This concept has been proposed by an international group of scientists. Published as a "Policy Forum" in *Science* magazine. Klausner, RD, Fauci AS, et al: "The need for a global HIV vaccine enterprise." *Science* 300:2036, 2003.



1. We endorse this concept and call for the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.
2. We call on all stakeholders in the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise to complete the development of this strategic plan by our next Summit.
3. The United States, in its role as president of the G8, will convene later this year a meeting of all interested stakeholders in the Enterprise to encourage their collaborative efforts in HIV vaccine development. This meeting should clarify how the strategic plan is to be implemented.
4. We support this conference becoming an annual event and we look forward to a report on the follow-up of the Initiative at the next G8 Summit.

#### **11. G8 Commitment to Help Stop Polio Forever**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 5

1. We will take all necessary steps to eradicate polio by 2005.
2. To ensure that polio does not reemerge, we will work to ensure the full integration of necessary measures in national health strategies and structures in the post-eradication period through 2008.
3. We are determined to close the 2005 financing gap by the 2005 G8 Summit through contributions from the G8 and other public and private donors.
4. We will also remain engaged with the governments of the six polio-endemic countries and the nine countries in which polio is now spreading to urge them to take stronger steps to contain and destroy the polio virus.
5. We will also engage other donors and organizations to help support and encourage these countries.

#### **12. Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 18

1. Participating G8 countries will support them (compacts) by providing bilateral technical assistance and political support. With each compact partner, participants will develop action plans that set forth our joint efforts to achieve measurable improvements in these areas.
2. Participating G8 governments will work with partner countries to enlist the support and engagement of private companies, organizations and civil society, as well as international institutions.

G8 governments met their Evian goal of seeing conclusion of the UN Convention Against Corruption, which establishes high international standards of public integrity, transparency and accountability, and facilitates the recovery of illicitly acquired assets that have been transferred abroad. To ensure that this important new international agreement is implemented effectively, we will:

3. Remain committed to become parties to the Convention and call for rapid signature and completion of all necessary steps to ratify and implement the Convention, and support the

convening in Vienna of a multilateral “Friends of the Convention” process for promoting active and effective implementation.

4. We are committed to translating the words of this Convention into effective actions and assisting third countries, particularly developing countries, in accomplishing the objectives of the Convention.

5. establishing G8 accelerated response teams;

6. enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and

7. holding G8 asset recovery workshops.

To meet these goals, we will ensure that:

8. each of our countries has rules in place by Summer 2005, where possible, to require due diligence for “politically exposed persons” accounts;

9. each of our countries has rules in place, preferably by 12/31/04, to require wire transfer originator information;

10. we create G8 best practices for modalities of disposition and return; and

11. we explore effective measures to recover assets in corruption cases.

12. We will direct our experts to examine and improve efforts to achieve this objective and review progress at our next Summit.

13. We will adhere rigorously to our updated 2004-2007 enforcement review schedule, honour our pledges to serve as lead examiners or examinees, and send our prosecutors and other law enforcement officials to participate in peer reviews.

14. We will encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws against foreign bribery, and welcome the positive steps already taken by certain industries to develop specific principles relevant to their specific activities to promote such compliance.

15. All G8 countries committed to implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised 40 recommendations adopted in June 2003.

16. We will develop a diplomatic strategy to urge speedy consideration of ratification of the TOC Convention and coordinate with others, including donors to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime, to provide technical assistance to promote implementation of the Convention.

17. We reaffirm our pledge at Evian to “work towards including in our regional and bilateral trade agreements provisions requiring transparency in government procurement, the awarding of concessions, as well as provisions on trade facilitation.”

18. We reaffirm our commitment to further enhance transparency and supervisory standards in financial markets in particular non-compliant off-shore centers. We ask our Finance Ministers to carry this work forward.

### **13. Debt Sustainability for the Poorest (HIPC)**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004  
Number of Commitments: 4

We are committed to fully implementing the HIPC initiative and to supporting debt sustainability in the poorest countries through debt relief and grant financing. To that end, we have asked our Finance Ministers to:

1. Work with other donors and the international financial institutions to extend the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006
2. provide the necessary financing for completion of the initiative, including topping up where appropriate.
3. Consider measures that can further help the poorest countries address the sustainability of their debt.
4. We have asked for a progress report on these efforts by the end of the year.

#### **14. Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004  
Number of Commitments: 49

##### **Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa:**

1. Along with the World Bank and other donors, we have agreed to support a new Ethiopian Government framework that offers a real chance to break the cycle of famine in that country and can serve as a point of reference for other countries.
2. We will work with the New Coalition for Food Security to offer unified support for the Government's reform program to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009.
3. We will support land reform by funding the rollout of a land user rights system throughout Ethiopia by 2006.
4. We will expand our support for rural infrastructure development to help the Government meet or exceed the road building goals set out in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).
5. We will work in a coordinated fashion to develop agricultural markets and facilitate regional economic integration.

##### **Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems:**

6. We will work closely with the World Food Program (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), other UN agencies, and leading international NGOs to continue to improve global emergency assessment and agricultural information systems in order to estimate more accurately food aid and non-food needs and enable emergency assistance to reach the areas and groups that need it most.
7. During 2004, we will support field testing of improvements to emergency needs assessment systems in two Southern African countries.

#### **Raising Agricultural Productivity in Food Insecure Countries and Promoting Rural Development, Especially in Africa:**

8. We will strengthen local and regional agricultural markets and work with governments to improve access for poor farmers to productive resources such as land, credit, agricultural inputs and services, and technology.

9. We will encourage private investment, foster sub-regional growth, promote the use of geo-spatial data, and explore famine-risk schemes.

10. To promote agricultural science and research, we will enhance institutional capacity to utilize science and technology through links between universities.

**Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity, and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries:**

**A G8 Action Plan**

11. We will work with the New Coalition for Food Security in Ethiopia to give unified support to the Government's nascent structural reform effort. G8 and other donors have worked with the Government of Ethiopia to develop an alternative to emergency food aid which should cover more than five million people over three years.

12. We will work with the Government and other donors to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009.

13. We will cooperate closely with the Ethiopian Government to address the problems of the most vulnerable groups. Our aid agencies will monitor closely the implementation of the safety net and will coordinate on effective approaches for targeting populations and regions.

14. We will help accelerate land reform and strengthen land tenure for all Ethiopians, including vulnerable groups, by supporting the Government's plan to establish a system of user rights in the context of its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP).

15. Working with all stakeholders, G8 countries and other donors will fund the rollout of a transparent user right system in two states in 2004, three more in 2005, and a final two states in 2006. Land reform will increase incentives for farmers to invest in their land and increase agricultural productivity.

16. We will expand our support for rural infrastructure development in the Horn, including social infrastructure, soil fertility, and water management programs.

17. We will work with the World Bank to increase the number of activities under its Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility.

18. We will unleash the power of markets through cash-for-work and cash-for-relief programs and working with business associations and cooperatives to expand private participation in market development.

19. Our aid agencies will work with the World Bank and the Government of Ethiopia to complete an Action Plan for improving market and trade infrastructure by June 2005.

20. We will work to expand access for Ethiopian farmers to improved agricultural technologies and add value to farmers' production through innovations in processing, packaging, and shipping.

21. We will facilitate regional economic integration and debt relief to mitigate threats of famine and strengthen rural economies as has occurred in other regions of Africa.

22. We will coordinate our trade capacity building assistance to support Ethiopia's full integration into the COMESA Free Trade Agreement as soon as feasible and stand ready to assist Ethiopia in its negotiations to join the WTO.

## **II. Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems**

23. We will monitor closely the WFP's estimates of food aid needs in the Horn of Africa.

24. Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will take the following actions:

25. Support national efforts to improve data collection and monitoring systems and enhance capacity to respond to emergency food crisis in line with the NEPAD initiative on Stimulating an Agriculture Renaissance in Support of Food Security in Africa presented at the April 2004 meeting of the African Partnership Forum in Maputo.

26. Continue to work closely with the WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve global food emergency assessment methodologies and response systems.

27. G8 countries will support the piloting of the improved assessment process in two Southern African countries this year.

28. The G8 will support further activities to improve needs assessment and monitoring of famine and food security.

29. We will support the development of regional strategies for disaster prevention and emergency management covering policy instruments, institutional responses and safety mechanisms.

30. We will work to ensure coherence among our policies, including development, trade and agricultural policies that may affect famine, agricultural productivity and rural development in food insecure countries.

31. We will work to ensure that the outcome of the re-negotiation of the Food Aid Convention promotes good food aid practices and improved assessments based on the needs of beneficiaries in food insecure countries.

32. We will work with other governments and stakeholders to implement the recommendations of the World Food Summit and the World Food Summit: Five Years Later.

33. To improve early warning systems, we will share technologies and data to develop food security maps and improve donor and government capacity to collect geo-spatial data.

## **III. Boosting Agricultural Productivity and Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries, Especially in Africa**

34. We commit to supporting efforts by Africans to create a positive and sustainable agricultural output growth rate in Sub Saharan Africa by 2007.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will:

35. Focus our institutional capacity building, including in the field of trade facilitation, to help food insecure countries, particularly in Africa, develop agricultural science and technology, raise agriculture productivity, and meet international food safety standards.
36. We will examine the potential of improving education and literacy for farmers to enable them to better utilize existing agricultural technology and equipment.
37. We will explore ways of improving farming techniques and raising yields through improving investment climates, disseminating appropriate and practically usable agricultural technology, identifying research needs, infrastructure and knowledge bottlenecks, and trade capacity gaps.
38. Establish food and nutrition security scholars programs to expand training in agricultural science and technology for researchers, scientists, and policy makers in developing countries.
39. Foster partnership relationships between agricultural institutes and agriculture departments in our universities and their counterparts in food-insecure countries, including by linking national programs into sub-regional and regional networks.
40. We will also support initiatives on staple Africa food crops, including the Pan Africa Cassava Initiative, the Global Cassava Partnership and the Pan Africa Nerica initiative.
41. Assist developing countries in producing and gaining access to geo-spatial information for land-use planning, land cover analysis, agricultural assessments, and environmental monitoring.
42. Promote increased use of local and regional commercial markets to meet food needs in famine prone countries and reduce dependence on food aid.
43. Support the organization of community level associations, including agricultural cooperatives, to provide farmers in food insecure areas with up-to-date information on government policies, useful technologies, and micro finance options.
44. Coordinate in supporting the African Forum for Agricultural Research (FARA) and related Subregional Research Organizations (SROs) in East, West and Southern Africa to facilitate the involvement of all stakeholders in identifying research priorities for stimulating agricultural growth and tackling food and nutrition insecurity.
45. Review ongoing initiatives and help develop a global consensus on the core building blocks of agricultural productivity that includes increasing yields, secure land tenure, functioning markets, sustainable management of natural resources, and social equity.
46. Work with the AU, NEPAD, regional economic organizations, business groups, and relevant international institutions to review and improve the investment environment in Africa and promote private sector links and development.
47. Encourage CGIAR to increase its efforts in Africa, and increase funding for challenge programs on Water and Food and those others which benefit Africa. Develop at least three new projects with the African Agricultural Technology Foundation.
48. Implement programs of support for regional and national programs aimed at tackling food insecurity and vulnerability in Southern Africa by 2005.
49. Support continued exploration of potential market-based famine risk-insurance mechanisms, taking into account work done by the World Bank and WFP.

**15. Science and Technology for Sustainable Development:  
"3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation**

Sea Island, June 10, 2004

Number of Commitments: 8

1. Last year at Evian we agreed "to support the development of cleaner, sustainable and more efficient technologies." 1. We reaffirm our conviction that "cooperative scientific research on transformation technologies offers potential to improve public health by cutting pollution and reduce greenhouse gas emission to address the challenge of global climate change."

2. As we continue to implement the G8 Action Plan on Science and Technology for Sustainable Development adopted at Evian, we commit to launching the Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle ("3R") Initiative to encourage more efficient use of resources and materials.

3. We will launch the Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle ("3R") Initiative at a Ministerial Conference in spring 2005 hosted by the Government of Japan.

In cooperation with relevant international organizations such as the OECD, we will seek through this initiative to:

4. Reduce waste, Reuse and Recycle resources and products to the extent economically feasible;

5. Reduce barriers to the international flow of goods and materials for recycling and remanufacturing, recycled and remanufactured products, and cleaner, more efficient technologies, consistent with existing environmental and trade obligations and frameworks;

6. Encourage cooperation among various stakeholders (central governments, local governments, the private sector, NGOs and communities), including voluntary and market-based activities;

5. Promote science and technology suitable for 3Rs; and

6. Cooperate with developing countries in such areas as capacity building, raising public awareness, human resource development and implementation of recycling projects.

## 31. 2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom (212 commitments)

### 1. Chair's Summary : Commitments - 17

Prime Minister Tony Blair

Gleneagles, July 8, 2005 (final press conference)

#### Climate Change

2005:1 - We resolved to take urgent action to meet the challenges we face. The Gleneagles Plan of Action which we have agreed demonstrates our commitment. We will take measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies, to increase their availability in developing countries, and to help vulnerable communities adapt to the impact of climate change.

2005: 2 - We will advance the global effort to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal later this year. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success.

#### Africa and Development

The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support Africa's progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:

- 2005:3 - to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa
- 2005:4 - to give enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets
- 2005:5 - to boost investment in health and education, and to take action to combat HIV / AIDS, malaria, TB and other killer diseases
- 
- 2005: 6 - to stimulate growth, to improve the investment climate and to make trade work for Africa, including by helping to build Africa's capacity to trade and working to mobilise the extra investment in infrastructure which is needed for business

2005:7 - The G8 leaders agreed to back this plan with substantial extra resources for countries which have strong national development plans and are committed to good governance, democracy and transparency.

2005:8 - We have agreed to double aid for Africa by 2010. Aid for all developing countries will increase, according to the OECD, by around \$50bn per year by 2010, of which at least \$25bn extra per year for Africa.

A group of G8 and other countries will also take forward innovative financing mechanisms including

- 2005: 9- the IFF for immunisation,
- 2005: 10 - an air-ticket solidarity levy and the IFF to deliver and bring forward the financing,
- 2005: 11 - and a working group will consider the implementation of these mechanisms.



2005: 12 - The G8 has also agreed that all of the debts owed by eligible heavily indebted poor countries to IDA, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Fund should be cancelled, as set out in our Finance Ministers agreement on 11 June.

### **Global Economy, Oil and Trade**

2005: 13 - We agreed to redouble our efforts to achieve a successful conclusion across the whole of the Doha Development Agenda.

2005: 14 - We reaffirmed our commitment to open markets more widely to trade in agricultural goods, industrial goods and services, and in agriculture to reduce trade distorting domestic subsidies and eliminate all forms of export subsidies by a credible end date.

2005: 15 - We also committed to address products of interest to Least Developed Countries in the negotiations, and to ensure Least Developed Countries have the flexibility to decide their own economic strategies.

### **Regional Issues and Proliferation**

2005: 16 - Six months on from the enormous tragedy of the Indian Ocean disaster on 26 December 2004, we have underlined our support for UN work on post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction, as well as confirming our commitment to reduce the risk from future disasters and to encourage reform of the humanitarian system.

2005: 17 - We reaffirmed our commitments and called on all States to uphold in full international norms on non-proliferation and to meet their arms control and disarmament obligations.

## **2. Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development: Commitments - 13**

2005:1 - We reaffirm our commitment to the UNFCCC and to its ultimate objective to stabilise greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

We will, therefore take further action to:

2005:2 - promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate deployment of cleaner technologies, particularly lower-emitting technologies

2005:3 - work with developing countries to enhance private investment and transfer of technologies, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities.

2005: 4 - raise awareness of climate change and our other multiple challenges, and the means of dealing with them; and make available the information which business and consumers need to make better use of energy and reduce emissions.

2005:5 - We will work with developing countries on building capacity to help them improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies.

We therefore agree to take forward a Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, and invite other interested countries with significant energy needs to join us. We will:

2005:6 - address the strategic challenge of transforming our energy systems to create a more secure and sustainable future;

2005:7 - monitor implementation of the commitments made in the Gleneagles Plan of Action and explore how to build on this progress; and

2005:8 - share best practice between participating governments.

2005:9 - We will ask our Governments to take the Dialogue forward.

2005:10 - We welcome Japan's offer to receive a report at the G8 Summit in 2008.

2005:11 - Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its entry into force and will work to make it a success.

2005:12 - We will work together to advance the goals and objectives we have agreed today to inform the work of the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal 2005.

2005:13 - We are committed to move forward in that forum the global discussion on long-term co-operative action to address climate change.

### **3. Africa: Commitments - 65**

Gleneagles, July 8, 2005

#### **Peace and Stability**

2005:1 - We back the African Union and the other African institutions which must continue to develop their capacity for promoting lasting peace and stability on the continent. In this regard, we are progressing with our Sea Island commitment to train and, where appropriate equip, some 75,000 troops by 2010 to take part in peace support operations worldwide, with a sustained focus on Africa.

2005:2 - We commend and will continue to support the African Union's mission in Sudan (Darfur), just as we are contributing to UNMIS's operation in southern Sudan.

We will enhance our support for the development of Africa's capacity to resolve conflicts and keep the peace, consistent with our national laws, by:

2005:3 - Providing co-ordinated technical assistance to the African Standby Force and helping to establish planning elements at the African Union HQ and its regional brigades.

2005:4 - Supporting the AU in developing its ability to deploy unarmed military observer missions, civilian policing operations and gendarmerie / carabinieri-like forces as part of stabilisation and peace support operations.

2005:5 - Providing support, including flexible funding, for African peace support operations including transport, logistics and financial management capacity.

2005:6 - Countering terrorism in Africa, including through co-operation with the AU Anti-Terrorism Centre in Algiers.

2005:7 - Supporting efforts from regional and international organisations to reinforce African capacity to promote peace and stability.

We will also help Africa prevent conflict and ensure that previous conflicts do not re-emerge, by:

2005:8 - Working in partnership with the AU and sub-regional organisations, including by providing resources to develop their planned Continental Early Warning System and implement the AU Panel of the Wise to address and mediate conflicts before they erupt into violence.

2005:9 - Enhancing the capabilities of the AU and African sub-organisations, building on the existing G8 Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, as well as commitments from the Evian and Kananaskis Summits. To support this, we will work to promote within our respective governments mechanisms for more effective and flexible crisis response and promote faster, more comprehensive and coordinated partner responses engaging ourselves, the UN, key regional organisations and other partners.

2005:10 - Maximising the contribution of local and multinational companies to peace and stability including through working with the UN Global Compact and developing OECD guidance for companies working in zones of weak governance.

2005:11 - Working to implement UN sanctions regimes more effectively by improved co-ordination of existing monitoring mechanisms and more efficient use of independent expertise.

2005:12 - Acting effectively in the UN and in other fora to combat the role played by 'conflict resources' such as oil, diamonds and timber, and other scarce natural resources, in starting and fuelling conflicts.

2005:13 - Improving the effectiveness of transfer controls over small arms and light weapons, including at inter alia the review conference of the UN Programme of Action on small arms and light weapons in 2006, and taking effective action in Africa to collect and destroy illicit small arms. =

We will give greater attention and resources to reconstruction and reconciliation in post-conflict countries by:

2005: 14- Providing rapid and flexible multilateral and bilateral debt relief for post-conflict countries, where appropriate.

2005:15 - Allocating grant financing for reconstruction needs, including the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) into civilian society of former combatants.

We will work urgently with other partners to improve the timeliness, predictability, effectiveness and availability of humanitarian assistance by:

2005:16 - Helping to fund sufficiently the urgent needs of millions of Africans caught up in the humanitarian emergencies identified by the UN in Africa, especially in the so-called 'forgotten humanitarian crises', so that co-ordinated emergency funding is available in time to save lives at risk.

2005:17 - Working with the UN to improve the tracking, reporting, and co-ordination of the resources provided for humanitarian emergencies.

### **Promoting Good and Responsive Governance**

2005:18 - We will support African countries' efforts to make their governments more transparent, capable and responsive to the will of their people; improve governance at the regional level and across the continent; and strengthen the African institutions that are essential to this.

In response to this African commitment, we will:

Help strengthen the AU and NEPAD, including through:

2005:19 - support, including flexible funding, for the African Union and other pan-African institutions such as the Pan-African Parliament;

2005:20 - support to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), while respecting African ownership, such as through contributions to the APRM Secretariat Trust Fund;

2005:21 - appropriate and co-ordinated support to African countries in the implementation of their good governance national strategies, including their country action plans for implementation of APRM recommendations.

2005:22 - Support greater transparency in public financial management, including revenues, budgets and expenditure, licences, procurement and public concessions, including through increased support to capacity building in those African countries that are taking credible action against corruption and increasing transparency and accountability.

2005:23 - Support African partners in signing and ratifying the African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption and provide support towards the implementation of the AU Convention.

2005:24 - Work vigorously for early ratification of the UN Convention Against Corruption and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation.

2005:25 - Work to establish effective mechanisms, consistent with the provisions of UNCAC and previous G8 commitments, within our own administrations for the recovery of assets, including those stolen through corruption, taking into account final disposal of confiscated property where appropriate, and to return assets to their legitimate owners.

2005:26 - Reduce bribery by the private sector by rigorously enforcing laws against the bribery of foreign public officials, including prosecuting those engaged in bribery;

2005:27 - strengthening anti-bribery requirements for those applying for export credits and credit guarantees, and continuing our support for peer review, in line with the OECD Convention;

2005:28 - encouraging companies to adopt anti-bribery compliance programmes and report solicitations of bribery;

2005:29 - and by committing to co-operate with African governments to ensure the prosecution of those engaged in bribery and bribe solicitation.

2005:30 - Take concrete steps to protect financial markets from criminal abuse, including bribery and corruption, by pressing all financial centres to obtain and implement the highest international standards of transparency and exchange of information.

2005:31 - We will continue to support Financial Stability Forums ongoing work to promote and review progress on the implementation of international standards, particularly the new process concerning offshore financial centres that was agreed in March 2005, and the OECD's high standards in favour of transparency and exchange of information in all tax matters.

## **Investing in People**

2005:32 - Life expectancy is increasing in every continent except Africa, where it has been falling for the last 20 years. We will continue to support African strategies to improve health, education and food security.

2005:33 - To unlock the vast human potential of Africa, we will work with Africa to create an environment where its most capable citizens, including teachers and healthcare workers, see a long-term future on the continent.

2005:34 - We will work with committed national governments to assist in creating that environment.

We will work to achieve these aims by:

2005:35 - Working with African governments, respecting their ownership, to invest more in better education, extra teachers and new schools. This is made more crucial by the number of teachers dying from AIDS.

2005:36 - As part of this effort, we will work to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing our support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and our efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable educational strategies.

2005:37 - Helping develop skilled professionals for Africa's private and public sectors, through supporting networks of excellence between African's and other countries' institutions of higher education and centres of excellence in science and technology institutions. In this respect, we look forward to the outcome of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society taking place in November in Tunis.

2005:38 - Investing in improved health systems in partnership with African governments, by helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers.

2005:39 - We will ensure our actions strengthen health systems at national and local level and across all sectors since this is vital for long-term improvements in overall health, and we will encourage donors to help build health capacity.

2005:40 - With the aim of an AIDS-free generation in Africa, significantly reducing HIV infections and working with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010.

2005:41 - We will also work with them to ensure that all children left orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS or other pandemics are given proper support.

2005:42 - We will work to meet the financing needs for HIV / AIDS, including through the replenishment this year of the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria; and actively working with local stakeholders to implement the '3 Ones' principles in all countries.

2005:43 - We note continuing work to explore establishing an International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Biotechnology centre in Africa to help research into vaccines for the diseases that are afflicting the continent.

2005:44 - Supporting the Polio Eradication Initiative for the post eradication period in 2006-8 through continuing or increasing our own contributions toward the \$829 million target and mobilising the support of others.

2005:45 - Working with African countries to scale up action against malaria to reach 85% of the vulnerable populations with the key interventions that will save 600,000 children's lives a year by 2015 and reduce the drag on African economies from this preventable and treatable disease.

2005:46 - Helping to meet the needs identified by the Stop TB Partnership. We also support the call for a high-level conference of Health Ministers for TB in 2006.

2005:47 - Implementing the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, in partnership with the AfDB initiative on rural water and sanitation, including through increasing aid in this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment on the water issue; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms.

2005:48 - Reconfirming our Sea Island commitment to help countries that are willing to make a political commitment to develop comprehensive food security and famine prevention programmes.

### **Promoting Growth**

2005:49 - African countries need to build a much stronger investment climate: we will continue to help them do so, including through the promotion of a stable, efficient and harmonised legal business framework (noting the work of the OHADA business legal unification process and the improvement of the investment climate through the OECD / NEPAD Investment Initiative)

2005:50 - and increased access to finance including strong support for the development of micro-finance in Africa.

2005:51 - Investment is needed in sustainable agriculture, which is the most important economic sector for most Africans. African governments have made a commitment to invest 10% of their budgets in agriculture. We will strengthen our support for their commitment.

We agree:

2005:52 - To increase our help to developing countries to build the physical, human and institutional capacity to trade, including trade facilitation measures.

2005:53 - We are committed to granting additional support for trade capacity building to assist LDCs, particularly in Africa, to take advantage of the new opportunities to trade which will result from a positive conclusion of the DDA.

2005:54 - To provide resources and training to help African producers meet current and new health and safety standards for food exports and other products.

2005:55 - To support African efforts to increase South-South trade and regional integration, to improve specialisation and create more jobs and prosperity;

2005:56 - To improve the utilisation of our preference schemes by ensuring that rules (particularly rules of origin) are transparent and simple to follow and do not inadvertently preclude eligible developing countries from taking advantage of those schemes.

2005:57 - We support the efforts underway by the World Bank and others to address concerns regarding trade preference erosion. We further agree to report back on progress to future presidencies.

2005:58 - Continue our work to build an international infrastructure consortium involving the AU, NEPAD, World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), recognised by NEPAD as the lead infrastructure agency, to facilitate infrastructure investment, including in cross-border infrastructure, in Africa.

2005:59 - Support investment, enterprise development and innovation, for example through support to the AU/NEPAD Investment Climate Facility, the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance with the AfDB, and other appropriate institutions, to invest in SMEs and microfinance, and through actions by the relevant International Financial Institutions and African governments to increase access to financial services through increased partnerships between commercial banks and micro-finance institutions, including through support for diversification of financial services available to the poor and effective use of remittances.

2005:60 - Support a comprehensive set of actions to raise agricultural productivity, strengthen urban-rural linkages and empower the poor, based on national initiatives and in cooperation with the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and other African initiatives.

2005:61 - Encourage best practice in responsible investment through African private sector networks, including support to the UN Global Compact.

2005:62 - Support youth employment in Africa for both men and women, including vocational education and training relevant to market demands.

#### **Financing for Development**

2005:63 - The G8 has agreed a proposal to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced, as set out in the statement of 11 June.

2005:64 - We will focus aid on low income countries, which are committed to growth and poverty reduction, to democratic, accountable and transparent government, and to sound public financial management, although aid is also important to respond to humanitarian crises and countries affected by or at risk of conflict.

2005:65 - We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible; increasing harmonisation and donor co-ordination, including through more programme-based approaches.

#### **4. Global Economy and Oil: Commitments - 5**

We agree that we must all play our part through vigorous action to address global imbalances and foster growth. We are committed to concrete and credible actions, including:

2005:1- continued fiscal consolidation to increase national savings in the United States;

2005:2 - actions to raise productivity in Canada;

2005:3 - further structural reforms in Russia, and in the European Union, to boost growth, employment and domestic demand;

2005:4 - and further structural reforms, including fiscal consolidation, in Japan.

2005:5 - We emphasise the need for concrete actions to reduce market volatility through more comprehensive, transparent and timely data.

Reliable and timely data on supply, demand and stocks facilitate timely adjustment to shifts in supply and demand while contributing to more solidly based investment decisions.

#### **5. Trade: Commitments - 7**

2005:1 - We pledge ourselves to work to further increase momentum towards our goal of an ambitious and balanced outcome in the negotiations, our highest common priority in trade policy for the year ahead.

2005:2 - We recognise that, in particular, least developed countries face specific problems in integrating into the international trading system and will continue to work to ensure that there is appropriate flexibility in the DDA negotiations.

2005:3 - We must focus on the core issues to create new market opportunities. In agriculture, we are committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and substantially improving market access.

2005:4 - We are also committed to eliminating all forms of export subsidies and establishing disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect by a credible end date.

2005: 5 - We are also committed to opening markets more widely to trade in non-agricultural products, expanding opportunities for trade in services, improving trade rules and improving customs and other relevant procedures to facilitate trade.

2005:6 - In this spirit, we also reiterate our commitment to the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs.

2005:7 - We commit to work, in partnership with others and recognising Members' sensitivities, with renewed energy and constructiveness, to seize this historic opportunity to deliver on the ambitions agreed at Doha in 2001.

#### **6. Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting Through More Effective Enforcement: Commitments - 7**

We are deepening these efforts at home and abroad, with the aim of reducing substantially global trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, and efficiently combating the transnational networks that support it. In particular, we will take further concrete steps to:

2005:1 - strengthen and highlight analysis of the underlying trends, issues and domestic and international enforcement actions;

2005:2 - promote and uphold laws, regulations and/or procedures to strengthen effective intellectual property enforcement, where appropriate, in areas such as the seizure and retention of suspected counterfeit or pirated goods, the destruction of such goods and the equipment



used to produce them, and the use of clear, transparent and predictable judicial proceedings, policies and guidelines related to intellectual property enforcement;

2005:3 - Enhance detection and deterrence of the distribution and sale of counterfeit goods through the internet and combat online theft;

2005:4 - improve co-ordination of anti-counterfeiting and anti-piracy crime strategies, and ensure closer co-operation among enforcement officials, including through shared risk analysis, exchange of best practice, enhanced existing cooperation at international borders, and between governments and the private sector;

2005:5 - raise awareness among government officials and the public of the health risks, economic damage and growth of organized crime groups resulting from counterfeiting and piracy;

2005:6 - work closely with developing country partners to strengthen legislation and build to help to improve national anti-counterfeiting, anti-piracy and enforcement capacities through shared best practices, training and technical assistance, to help achieve our shared development goals.

2005:7 – we will convene this autumn to lay out the work plan to implement these steps and will review progress during future presidencies.

#### **7. Middle East Peace Process: Commitments - 2**

2005:1 - We support Mr Wolfensohn's intention to stimulate a global financial contribution of up to \$3bn per year over the coming three years. Domestic and international investors should be full partners to this process. We are mobilising practical support for Mr Wolfensohn's efforts and look forward to further development of his plans and their presentation to the Quartet and the international community in September.

2005:2 - The global significance of this conflict requires strong international engagement. We underline our resolve to support both sides in meeting their Roadmap commitments and call on others to do the same.

#### **8. Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation: Commitments - 13**

##### **Universalising and reinforcing the non-proliferation regime**

2005:1 - Multilaterally agreed norms provide an essential basis for our non-proliferation efforts. We strongly support universal adherence to and compliance with these norms. We will work to strengthen them, including through improved verification and enforcement.

2005:2 - We call on all States not party to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, an IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and Additional Protocol, the Chemical Weapons Convention, the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, the 1925 Geneva Protocol and the Hague Code of Conduct Against the Proliferation of Ballistic Missiles, to accede without delay. We remain ready to assist States to this end.

##### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)**

2005:3 - We emphasise that the NPT remains the cornerstone of nuclear non-proliferation. We reaffirm our full commitment to all three pillars of the Treaty.

2005:4 - For our part, we pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts to uphold and strengthen the Treaty.

### **International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)**

2005:5 - We will continue to work together to strengthen NSG guidelines accordingly.

### **Enrichment and Reprocessing Technology**

2005:6 - We continue to agree, as we did at Sea Island, that it would be prudent in the next year not to inaugurate new initiatives involving transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies to additional states.

2005:7 - We welcome the efforts of the Expert Group, established by the Director-General of the IAEA, which has recently reported on possible Multinational Approaches to the Fuel Cycle. We will work together with all interested partners for a way forward which provides genuine access while minimising the risks of proliferation.

### **Defending against biological threats**

2005: 8 - We reaffirm our strong commitment to strengthening our defences against biological threats. Over the last year, our efforts have focussed on enhancing protection of the food supply. We will continue efforts to address biological threats and support work in other relevant international groups.

### **Chemical Weapons Convention**

2005:9 - We continue to support full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention, including its non-proliferation aspects. While acknowledging the obligation to destroy chemical weapons within the time limits provided for by the chemical weapons convention and to destroy or convert chemical weapons production facilities, we recall that States Party agreed in 2003 to an Action Plan which requires all to have national implementing measures in place by the time of the Conference of States Party scheduled for this November. We urge those States Party who have not yet done so to take all necessary steps to ensure the deadline is met. We stand ready to provide appropriate assistance.

### **Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction**

2005:10 - We will work to build on the considerable progress we have made to implement co-operative projects to which the G8 and thirteen other countries now contribute.

2005:11 - We renew our pledge to raise up to \$20 billion over ten years to 2012 for Global Partnership priorities, initially in Russia.

2005:12 - In this context, we will embark on new projects according to these priorities.

### **Radioactive Source Safety and Security**

2005:13 - We welcome the IAEA endorsement of the international import and export framework for the control of radioactive sources. We will work towards having effective controls applied by the end of 2005, in a harmonized and consistent manner.

## **9. Iraq: Commitments - 3**

2005:1 - We commit ourselves to helping Iraq complete the process of transition as set out in United Nations Security Council Resolution 1546 and in accordance with Iraq's Transitional Administrative Law.

2005:2 - We reaffirm our intention to reduce Iraq's debt by implementing the terms of the November 2004 Paris Club agreement. We call on other creditors to provide debt relief on generous terms comparable to or even better than those agreed by the members of the Paris Club in November 2004.

2005:3 - We are committed to assisting the Iraqis in the reconstruction of their country.

#### **10. Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative: Summit Progress Report: Commitments - 6**

2005:1 - The G8 determined that ICAO has developed interoperable technical specifications for smart chip passports that are now being used as the basis for the production of these documents. The G8 will maintain a watching brief on future developments.

#### **International Information Exchange**

2005:2 - The G8 is working on a Statement of Principles on negotiating bilateral mechanisms for sharing terrorist screening information. The final statement will be completed by November 2005.

#### **Capacity Building and Collaboration**

2005:3 - Work under action items 14 and 21 has been merged. Work on 14 is divided into its cargo and passenger elements, and both are making solid progress. Best practice papers will be prepared and discussed in November 2005.

2005:4 - A G8 aviation security emergency Point of Contact Network has been established and tested. We will continue testing the Network periodically to ensure its credibility and effectiveness among G8 Member States. It is intended to expand the Network to include all 188 Member States of ICAO, which has agreed to host the Network on a secure website.

2005:5 - *Examine ways and means to further improve, simplify and expedite visa procedures to enhance security and facilitate legitimate travel when acceptable to the receiving state.* The G8 is developing a comprehensive work plan to address this action item. The work plan will be completed by November 2005.

2005:6 - G8 members will conduct self audits and share experience in order to prepare recommendations for the IMO, with European members coordinating through the European Commission, on possible amendments to the checklist and guidance.

#### **11. Statement by the G8 and AU on Sudan: Commitments - 2**

2005:1 - We, the leaders of the G8 and of Africa, renew our resolve today to see an end to the crisis in Darfur – a crisis that has seen thousands killed, some two million displaced and fearful to return home, and that threatens to undermine a hard-won peace agreement for Southern Sudan, itself the scene of over twenty years of brutal civil war. To this end we have already provided diverse and significant assistance, and we commit here to continuing that support.

2005:2 – We are committed to supporting the Sudanese people as they implement this agreement, and establish a more transparent and democratic system of government.

#### **12. G8 Response to the Indian Ocean Disaster, and Future Action on Disaster Risk Reduction: Commitments - 4**

We recognise that to be effective, early warning systems for global geophysical events should be:

2005:1 - Based on high quality and appropriate scientific advice that can be translated into effective action by policy makers and those most at risk at a local level. We will support closer co-ordination on natural hazard assessment to enable the scientific community to advise decision-takers on potential natural hazards likely to have high global or regional impact,

within the existing UN co-ordinated international disaster reduction framework, including ISDR, in co-operation with GEOSS.

### **Supporting Disaster Risk Reduction**

2005:2 - Early warning alone will not eradicate the risk of disaster, nor will it reduce the impact of disasters, which have particularly grave implications for the poor and for hard-won development gains. In order to reduce disaster risk, we will work together with the UN, World Bank, other multi-development banks and developing countries to help them tackle disaster risk reduction more effectively. We will also consider how to improve the profile of disaster risk reduction in our development and other ministries.

### **Improving the Humanitarian System**

2005:3 - We support efforts to improve the co-ordination and the timeliness of humanitarian response. We recognise the strong leadership of the Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in providing effective disaster assistance in the wake of the Tsunami disaster. The G8 will seek to strengthen OCHA and UN Humanitarian and Resident Co-ordinators, and will support the co-ordination and prioritisation of the allocation of funding to where it is most needed.

2005:4 - We are willing to explore initiatives to strengthen the UN coordination role and its ability to react more rapidly and efficiently in the face of emergencies, including through enhanced access to the necessary resources and capabilities such as personnel, logistics, transportation and means of adequately distributing assistance, provided at the request of the UN by individual UN member states.

## **13. Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Broader Middle East and North Africa Region: Commitments – 0**

### **14. G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism: Commitments - 5**

2005:1 - We have carried forward initiatives to prevent the spread of weapons of mass destruction to terrorists and other criminals, reinforce international political will to combat terrorism, secure radioactive sources and - as announced at Sea Island - ensure secure and facilitated travel. Today we commit ourselves to new joint efforts. We will work to improve the sharing of information on the movement of terrorists across international borders,

2005:2 - to assess and address the threat to the transportation infrastructure,

2005:3 - and to promote best practices for rail and metro security.

2005:4 - We leave Gleneagles with a renewed commitment to work with partners in the UN and in other key international and regional fora. This tragedy strengthens our resolve to reach early agreement on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

### **Protecting communities against terrorist attack**

2005:5 - We have established a G8 aviation security contact network, and are enhancing our co-operation against trans-national document fraud. We have developed a methodology to assess port security. We will continue to strengthen and broaden this co-operation, encouraging the active engagement of the relevant international organisations, to raise international standards of transport security.

## **15. Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development: Commitments – 63**

### **Buildings**

To promote energy efficient buildings, we will:

2005:1 - invite the International Energy Agency (IEA) to review existing building standards and codes in developed and developing countries, develop energy indicators to assess efficiency, and identify policy best practices;

2005:2 - encourage the work of existing partnerships such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships in outreach to developing countries; and

2005:3 - develop domestic guidelines or standards for the procurement and management of public buildings in our respective countries.

### **Appliances**

To encourage co-ordination of international policies on labelling, standard setting and testing procedures for energy efficiency appliances, we will:

2005:4 - promote the application of the IEA's 1 Watt Initiative;

2005:5 - ask the IEA to undertake a study to review existing global appliance standards and codes, building on its existing capacity on energy efficiency in appliances;

2005:6 - extend the use of clear and consistent labelling to raise consumer awareness of energy consumption of appliances;

2005:7 - work nationally and in co-operation with other countries to seek improvements in the efficiency and environmental performance of products in priority sectors; and

2005:8 - explore the potential to co-ordinate standards with other countries, building on the examples provided by existing international bodies.

### **Surface transport**

We will encourage the development of cleaner, more efficient and lower-emitting vehicles, and promote their deployment, by:

2005:9 - adopting ambitious policies to encourage sales of such vehicles in our countries, including making use of public procurement as appropriate to accelerate market development;

2005:10 - asking the IEA to review existing standards and codes for vehicle efficiency and identify best practice;

2005:11 - encouraging co-operation on technology research, development and, where relevant, deployment in areas including cleaner gasoline and diesel technologies, biofuels, synthetic fuels, hybrid technology, battery performance and hydrogenpowered fuel cell vehicles;

2005:12 - continuing our discussions on these issues at the United Kingdom's international conference in November on cleaner, more efficient vehicles; and

2005:13 - raising consumer awareness of the environmental impact of their vehicle choices, including through clear and consistent labelling for relevant energy consumption, efficiency

and exhaust emissions data, and encouraging the provision of clearer information on the result of driving behaviour and choices for mode of transport.

### **Aviation**

We will:

2005:14 - undertake a programme of collaborative work to explore and accelerate the potential for operational advances (including air traffic control and ground operations) that will continue to enhance safety, improve fuel efficiency and reduce emissions in air transport;

2005:15 - work with the IPCC to provide, as part of its forthcoming Fourth Assessment Report, an up-to-date assessment of the latest evidence on aviation's impacts on the climate;

2005:16 - support climate science research, aimed at improving our understanding of specific issues such as contrails and cirrus cloud effects, to inform technological and operational responses;

2005:17 - encourage co-ordination among our existing national research programmes on long-term technology developments with the potential to significantly reduce emissions.

### **Industry**

We will:

2005:18 - Work with the multilateral development banks (MDBs) to expand the use of voluntary energy savings assessments as a part of major investments in new or existing projects in energy intensive sectors;

2005:19 - invite the IEA to develop its work to assess efficiency performance and seek to identify areas where further analysis of energy efficiency measures by industry sector could add value, across developed and interested developing countries;

2005:20 - develop partnerships, including sectoral and cross-border partnerships, with industry to reduce the greenhouse gas emissions intensity of the major industrial sectors of our economies; and

2005:21 - continue to support the work of the UNFCCC clearing house on technology transfer *TT:Clear* in disseminating information on available technologies, and cooperate further on sharing information on best practices and national policies to encourage the deployment of energy efficiency technologies.

### **Cleaner Fossil Fuels**

We will support efforts to make electricity generation from coal and other fossil fuels cleaner and more efficient by:

2005:22 - supporting IEA work in major coal using economies to review, assess and disseminate widely information on energy efficiency of coal-fired power plants; and to recommend options to make best practice more accessible;

2005:23 - inviting the IEA to carry out a global study of recently constructed plants, building on the work of its Clean Coal Centre, to assess which are the most cost effective and have the highest efficiencies and lowest emissions, and to disseminate this information widely; and

2005:24 - continuing to work with industry and with national and international research programmes and partnerships on projects to demonstrate the potential of advanced fossil fuel technologies, including clean coal.

14. We will work to accelerate the development and commercialization of Carbon Capture and Storage technology by:

2005:25 - endorsing the objectives and activities of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF), and encouraging the Forum to work with broader civil society and to address the barriers to the public acceptability of CCS technology;

2005:26 - inviting the IEA to work with the CSLF to hold a workshop on short-term opportunities for CCS in the fossil fuel sector, including from Enhanced Oil Recovery and CO<sub>2</sub> removal from natural gas production;

2005:27 - inviting the IEA to work with the CSLF to study definitions, costs, and scope for 'capture ready' plant and consider economic incentives;

2005:28 - collaborating with key developing countries to research options for geological CO<sub>2</sub> storage; and

2005:29 - working with industry and with national and international research programmes and partnerships to explore the potential of CCS technologies, including with developing countries.

We will encourage the capture of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, by:

2005:30 - supporting the Methane to Markets Partnership and the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR), and encouraging expanded participation; and

2005:31 - working bilaterally to support an extension of the World Bank's GGFR Partnership beyond 2006.

### **Renewable Energy**

We will promote the continued development and commercialisation of renewable energy by:

2005:32 - promoting the International Action Programme of the Renewables 2004 conference in Bonn, starting with a Conference at the end of 2005, hosted by the Chinese government, and supporting the goals of the Renewable Energy Policy Network (REN 21);

2005:33 - welcoming the work of interested parties, including in partnerships, to take forward the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, including the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) and the Mediterranean Renewable Energy Partnership (MEDREP);

2005:34 - working with developing countries to provide capacity-building assistance, develop policy frameworks, undertake research and development, and assess potential for renewable energy, including bioenergy;

2005:35 - launching a Global Bioenergy Partnership to support wider, cost effective, biomass and biofuels deployment, particularly in developing countries where biomass use is prevalent following the Rome International Workshop on Bioenergy;

2005:36 - welcoming the establishment and further development of the range of IEA implementing agreements on renewable energy.

### **Electricity Grids**

We will work with the IEA to:

2005:37 - draw together research into the challenges of integrating renewable energy sources into networks and optimising the efficiency of grids, and produce a report; and

2005:38 - identify and link “Centres of Excellence” to promote research and development in the developed and developing world; and

2005:39 - promote workshops during 2006/07 aimed at evaluating and promoting means to overcome technical, regulatory and commercial barriers.

### **Promoting networks for research and development**

2005:40 - We recognise the need for increased commitment to, international cooperation in and co-ordination of research and development of energy technologies. We will continue to take forward research, development and diffusion of energy technologies in all the fields identified in the Evian Science and Technology Action Plan.

We take note of the Energy Research and Innovation Workshop held in Oxford in May 2005, and will:

work with the IEA to:

2005:41 - build on the work already underway through its implementing agreements to facilitate cooperation and share energy research findings;

2005:42 - reinforce links with the international business community and developing countries;

2005:43 - create an inventory of existing collaborative efforts to facilitate exchange on their effectiveness; and

2005:44 - raise the profile of existing research networks and encourage broader participation where appropriate; and

2005:45 - seek ways to improve the current arrangements for collaboration between developed and developing countries, and enhance developing country participation in existing networks.

### **Financing the transition to cleaner energy**

We recognise that there are a range of tools to support a market-led approach to cleaner technology and energy resources and that each country will select those appropriate to its national circumstances.

We will:



2005:46 - support a market-led approach to encouraging energy efficiency and accelerating investment and the deployment of cleaner technologies which will help transition to a low-emission future;

2005:47 - adopt, where appropriate market-based policy frameworks which:

2005:48 - support re-investment in capital stock turnover;

2005:49 - remove barriers to direct investment;

2005:50 - leverage private capital for clean development;

2005:51 - use standards, or use pricing and regulatory signals to provide confidence in the near- and long-term value of investments, so as to reduce emissions of greenhouse gases and / or pollutants.

2005:52 - We will promote dialogue on the role, suitability, potential synergies and timing of various policy approaches within the context of each country's national circumstances, including:

2005:53 - developing long-term sectoral, national or international policy frameworks including goals;

2005:54 - market-based instruments including fiscal or other incentives for the development and deployment of technologies, tradable certificates and trading of credits for reductions of emissions of greenhouse gases or pollutants; and

2005:55 - We will continue to work through our bilateral development programmes, in line with our national priorities, to promote more sustainable energy policies worldwide.

2005:56 - We will work with Export Credit Agencies with a view to enhancing the economic and financial viability of cleaner and efficient energy projects.

2005:57 - We will build on the work in other fora, including the UNFCCC Experts Group on Technology Transfer, to support necessary capacity building, enabling environments and information dissemination.

2005:58 - We will also work through multi-stakeholder partnerships to develop the policy, regulatory and financing frameworks needed in the major developing countries to provide a commercially attractive balance of risk and reward to private investors.

### **Monitoring and Data Interpretation**

The G8 made a commitment at Evian to strengthen international cooperation on global Earth observations. We will continue to exercise leadership in this area, and welcome the adoption of the 10-year implementation plan for development of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS) at the Third Earth Observations Summit which took place in Brussels in February this year.

We will:

2005:59 - move forward in the national implementation of GEOSS in our member states;

2005:60 - support efforts to help developing countries and regions obtain full benefit from GEOSS, including from the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) such as placement of observational systems to fill data gaps, developing of in country and regional capacity for analysing and interpreting observational data, and development of decision-support systems and tools relevant to local needs;

2005:61 - in particular, work to strengthen the existing climate institutions in Africa, through GCOS, with a view to developing fully operational regional climate centres in Africa.

### **Risk Management**

We will:

2005:62 - Invite the World Bank to develop and implement 'best practice' guidelines for screening their investments in climate sensitive sectors to determine how their performance could be affected by climate risks, as well as how those risks can best be managed, in consultation with host governments and local communities; and

2005:63 - invite other major multilateral and bilateral development organisations to adopt the World Bank guidelines, or develop and implement similar guidance.

## **32. 2006 St. Petersburg, Russia (317 commitments)**

### **1. Fight Against Infectious Diseases: Commitments - 52**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

To address these challenges, we, the G8 Leaders, are determined to achieve tangible progress in the following areas:

2006 - 1: improved international cooperation on the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases, including better coordination between the animal and human health communities, building laboratory capacities, and full transparency by all nations in sharing, on a timely basis, virus samples in accordance with national and international regulations and conventions, and other relevant information about the outbreaks of diseases;

2006 – 2: intensification of scientific research and exchanges in the area of infectious diseases, with a special attention given to involving scientists from developing countries in international scientific research programs;

2006 – 3: support for efforts by the relevant international organizations to respond effectively to outbreaks of avian influenza and to help the global community prepare for a possible human influenza pandemic, including timely implementation of the commitments made at the January 2006 Beijing International Pledging Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza;

2006 – 4: fulfillment of prior G8 commitments on the major infectious diseases, in particular by mobilizing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; continuing to pursue as close as possible to universal access to HIV / AIDS treatment for all who need it by 2010; supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB; providing resources in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria; continuing to expand the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise; and continuing our support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years;

2006- 5: improved access to prevention and treatment of diseases for those in need, through assistance programs focused on strengthening the capacity of health systems and the training, deployment, and retention of qualified health workers; and through innovative clinical research programs, private-public partnerships, and other innovative mechanisms;

2006 – 6: support for efforts by work with relevant international organizations to mitigate the health consequences of emergencies, including natural and man-made disasters, including through better coordination and capacity building.

#### **Strengthening the Global Network for Surveillance and Monitoring of Infectious Diseases**

Recent outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza (H5N1) highlight the need for improved international cooperation in detecting such diseases and mounting an effective response.

2006 – 7: In this regard, we support immediate implementation of the provisions of the revised International Health Regulations considered relevant to the risk posed by avian and pandemic influenza.

2006 – 8: We will comply with the provisions, including those related to rapid and transparent notification, and to provision of essential information.

2006 – 9: We will continue to support existing global networks working under World Health Organization (WHO) auspices, such as the Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN).

We also call upon the international community to take such measures as are necessary to further strengthen global surveillance mechanisms by:

2006 – 10: enhancing information exchange and encouraging national governments to provide timely and reliable information in an open and transparent manner;

2006 – 11: helping developing countries improve the capacity of their national systems for the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases, by providing technical assistance and training experts;

2006 – 12: building preparedness for future emerging infectious diseases, including through future-oriented scientific and clinical research projects.

2006 – 13: We will also seek to improve global and regional cooperation among experts to combat illegal wildlife trafficking, which is contributing to the spread of zoonotic diseases.

2006- 14: In this effort, we will aim to increase scientific cooperation with developing countries, encourage partnerships between experts and laboratories of developing and developed countries, and increase the scientific potential in countries of all income levels.

**Fighting Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and Increasing Global Preparedness for a Human Pandemic**

2006 – 15: We will continue to provide full support for their efforts, and for those of the international financial institutions such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, and the International Monetary Fund.

2006 – 16: We pledge to coordinate our international investments to fight the spread and impact of the disease.

In addition to ongoing initiatives, we will support such efforts through the following actions:

2006 – 17: working with the WHO, FAO, and other UN agencies to update global avian influenza and pandemic influenza control strategies and preparedness plans; establish standard operating procedures and logistical arrangements, using existing technical networks; and to encourage robust arrangements for the quickest possible reporting;

2006 – 18: supporting efforts to increase worldwide production capacity for, and stockpiling of, antivirals;

2006 – 19: working with pharmaceutical companies to examine options for increasing production capacities for vaccines, and encouraging development of next generation influenza vaccines;

2006 – 20: supporting capacity building in the most vulnerable countries in disease-surveillance and early warning systems, including enhancement of diagnostic capacity and virus research, by helping them to develop their national plans, build relevant infrastructure, train experts, strengthen veterinary services and laboratories and mitigate the socio-economic impact of control measures;

2006- 21: raising awareness among populations, and enhancing public education programs in all countries at risk;

2006 – 22: exchanging timely information and samples, in accordance with national and international regulations and conventions, related to the occurrence of avian influenza in our countries on a timely basis with the international community, and developing and using best practices for influenza preparedness, surveillance and control;

2006 – 23: using reference and national laboratories for the timely detection of avian influenza, and encouraging the establishment of additional laboratories in epidemic-prone regions. In this regard, we welcome the Russian proposal to establish the WHO Collaborating Centre on Influenza for Eurasia and Central Asia, subject to meeting all applicable WHO and other international standards, to enhance international capacity to counter the spread of the viruses in the region.

### **Combating HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria**

2006 – 24: We pledge our continued support to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/ AIDS (UNAIDS), the WHO, the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (the Global Fund), the World Bank and other organizations, initiatives and partnerships actively working to fight these diseases.

[In our response to HIV/ AIDS, we will adhere to the following principles:]

2006 – 25: further promotion of a comprehensive and well-balanced approach to tackling HIV/ AIDS, which includes prevention, treatment and care;

2006 – 26: continued involvement of all relevant partners, including civil society, the private sector and people living with HIV/ AIDS, in the activities to tackle the HIV/ AIDS pandemic and to reduce stigma and discrimination against people with this disease;

2006 – 27: [In our response to HIV/ AIDS, we will adhere to the following principles:] scale up support to address the rising rates of HIV infection among young people, particularly young girls and women;

2006 – 28: supporting the continued implementation of comprehensive, evidence-based strategies of prevention, and the development of new and innovative methods of prevention, such as microbicides, and vaccines against the diseases that increase the risk of HIV transmission;

2006 – 29: facilitating access to prevention, treatment and care for the most vulnerable segments of the population;

2006 – 30: building the capacity of health care systems in poor countries through recruitment, training and deployment of public and private health workers; and raising public awareness of the existing threat in all countries affected.

2006 – 31: We will work with other donors and stakeholders in the effort to secure funds needed for the 2006-2007 replenishment period and call upon all concerned to participate actively in the development of a four-year strategy, aimed at building a solid foundation for the activities of the Fund in the years ahead.

2006 – 32: The G8 members will work with governments and technical agencies to support the preparation of high quality, timely proposals for Global Fund AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria grants.

2006 – 33: We reaffirm our partnership with African nations and with the African Union, and will continue to work with them to deliver on the goals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), to improve health systems overall and to fight infectious diseases.

2006 – 34: We remain committed to our Sea Island Summit initiative on creation of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise, and reaffirm our determination to bring it to fruition.

2006 – 35: We reaffirm the commitment we made at the Genoa Summit in 2001 to halt the spread of this disease.

2006 – 36: We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation.

The fight against malaria can save hundreds of thousands of lives, and bring new hope to countries that have been devastated by this terrible disease. To address this urgent situation, we:

2006 – 37: reaffirm our commitment to work with African countries to scale up malaria control interventions, reduce the burden of the disease, and eventually defeat malaria on the continent and meet the Abuja target of halving the burden of malaria by 2010

2006 – 38: agree to strengthen malaria control activities and programs in African countries with the objective of achieving significant public health impact;

2006 – 39: will collaborate with governments, private sector companies and non-governmental organizations in public-private partnerships to expand malaria interventions and programs;

2006 – 40: support the development of new, safe, and effective drugs, creation of a vaccine, and promotion of the widest possible availability of prevention and treatment to people in need;

2006 – 41: welcome efforts in the framework of the "Roll Back Malaria Partnership" and support activities of public and private entities to save children from the disease.

2006 – 42: Finally, we commit ourselves to a regular review of our work in the field of tackling these three pandemics.

### **Polio Eradication**

2006 – 43: We urgently call for mobilization of financial support and will continue to work collectively and with bilateral and multilateral donors to close the funding gap for 2007-2008, and will continue to work with others towards securing the resources necessary to finish the program and declare our planet polio-free in the near future.

2006 – 44: The existing polio monitoring network is a valuable resource. We will work with other donors and stakeholders to maintain this network after polio has been eradicated, with a view to supporting other public health objectives, in particular those related to disease monitoring.

### **Measles and Other Preventable Diseases**

2006 – 45: We will continue our support for the Measles Initiative launched in 2001 and will work towards a steady decrease in the number of measles-related deaths, progress in halting the spread of measles in regions and countries, and its eventual elimination.

2006 – 46: We will assist the Global Measles Partnership and encourage the WHO to continue to implement its plans on measles prevention and elimination, as mandated by the World Health Assembly in 2004, and to propose measures donors and national governments should take to reach and maintain a high level of immunity to measles.

### **Access to Prevention, Treatment and Care**

2006 – 47: In this regard, we agree to continue to support efforts by developing country partners, particularly in Africa, to ensure that initiatives to reduce the burden of disease are built on sustainable health systems.

2006 – 48: We will also continue to emphasize the training, deployment and retention of health workers in our health sector assistance programs

2006 – 49: In order to stimulate active involvement of the pharmaceutical industry, we are committed to strengthening cooperation with regulatory authorities in developing countries and to working with them on identifying appropriate standards and pathways for swift regulatory approval of new prevention and treatment methods.

### **Health Consequences of Natural and Man-Made Disasters**

2006 – 50: We reaffirm the importance of the coordinating role played by the UN in the area of humanitarian emergency response through its Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and seek to further enhance the effectiveness of United Nations entities in tracking and coordinating assistance to the affected countries.

2006 – 51: Given the potential for the breakdown of public health services as a result of natural and man-made disasters, we support actions aimed at improving the preparedness and capacity of healthcare systems to meet health challenges posed by emergencies, especially in developing countries.

2006 – 52: We commit to strengthen existing networks aimed at mitigating health consequences of natural and man-made disasters, including through effective use of rapid response teams, where appropriate, and helping disaster-prone developing countries build their own capacities in this area.

## **2. Global Energy Security: commitments – 114**

### **Response of the International Community**

2006 – 53: We will pursue energy security through a comprehensive and concerted approach consistent with our common environmental goals.

2006 – 54: We also reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to meet our shared multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security, and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce energy poverty.

2006 – 55: We also agree to work to improve access to energy in developing countries.

### **Statement on Global Energy Security Principles**

Recognizing the shared interest of energy producing and consuming countries in promoting global energy security, we, the Leaders of the G8, commit to:

2006 – 56: strong global economic growth, effective market access, and investment in all stages of the energy supply chain;

2006 – 57: open, transparent, efficient and competitive markets for energy production, supply, use, transmission and transit services as a key to global energy security;

2006 – 58: transparent, equitable, stable and effective legal and regulatory frameworks, including the obligation to uphold contracts, to generate sufficient, sustainable international investments upstream and downstream;

2006 – 59: enhanced dialogue on relevant stakeholders' perspectives on growing interdependence, security of supply and demand issues;

2006 – 60: diversification of energy supply and demand, energy sources, geographical and sectoral markets, transportation routes and means of transport;

2006 – 61: promotion of energy saving and energy efficiency measures through initiatives on both national and international levels;

2006 – 62: environmentally sound development and use of energy, and deployment and transfer of clean energy technologies which help to tackle climate change;

2006 – 63: promotion of transparency and good governance in the energy sector to discourage corruption;

2006 – 64: cooperative energy emergency response, including coordinated planning of strategic stocks;

2006 – 65: safeguarding critical energy infrastructure; and

2006 – 66: addressing the energy challenges for the poorest populations in developing countries.

2006 – 67: Based on the above objectives, principles and approaches, we will implement our common global energy security strategy through the following Plan of Action.

### **ST. PETERSBURG PLAN OF ACTION GLOBAL ENERGY SECURITY**

2006 – 68: our commitment to implement and build upon the agreements related to energy reached at previous G8 summits.

We will enhance global energy security through actions in the following key areas:

2006 – 69: increasing transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets;

2006 – 70: improving the investment climate in the energy sector;

2006 – 71: enhancing energy efficiency and energy saving;

2006 – 72: diversifying energy mix;



2006 – 73: ensuring physical security of critical energy infrastructure;

2006 – 74: reducing energy poverty;

2006 – 75: addressing climate change and sustainable development.

### **I. Increasing Transparency, Predictability and Stability of Global Energy Markets**

2006 – 76: We welcome the beginning of implementation of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and will take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries including through development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves.

2006 – 77: In this respect, we will invite the IEF to work on the expansion of JODI membership and to continue to improve the quality and timeliness of data.

2006 – 78: As a critical tool in the fight against corruption, we will also take forward efforts to make management of public revenues from energy exports more transparent, including in the context of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and the IMF Guide on Resource Revenue Transparency (GRRT).

### **II. Improving the Investment Climate in the Energy Sector**

2006 – 79: We will create and maintain the conditions to attract these funds into the energy sector through competitive, open, equitable and transparent markets.

2006 – 80: In producing, consuming and transit states, therefore, we will promote predictable regulatory regimes, including stable, market-based legal frameworks for investments, medium and long-term forecasts of energy demand, clear and consistent tax regulation, removal of unjustified administrative barriers, timely and effective contract enforcement and access to effective dispute settlement procedures.

We shall take measures both nationally and internationally to facilitate investments into a sustainable global energy value chain to:

2006 – 81: further save energy through demand-side measures as well as introduce advanced energy-efficient technologies;

2006 – 82: introduce cleaner, more efficient technologies and practices including carbon capture and storage;

2006 – 83: promote wider use of renewable and alternative energy sources;

2006 – 84: expand the hydrocarbon proven reserves in a way that would outpace their depletion and increase the recovery of energy resources;

2006 – 85: increase the efficiency of oil and gas production, and develop resources on the continental shelf;

2006 – 86: establish, expand and improve the efficiency of oil-refining, petrochemical and gas processing industries' capacity;

2006 – 87: develop global LNG market;

2006 – 88: establish or upgrade infrastructure for energy transport and storage;

2006 – 89: develop efficient power generating facilities; and

2006 – 90: expand and improve the efficiency, safety and reliability of electricity transmission facilities and power grids and their international connectivity including, where appropriate, in developing countries.

2006 – 91: We will work with all stakeholders to improve energy regulatory regimes, *inter alia*, through feasible technical standards harmonization.

2006 – 92: We will ask the International Standards Organization to study ways and means of harmonizing relevant standards in this context.

2006 – 93: To reduce huge investment risks and facilitate smooth functioning of the emerging global LNG market, we will seek to create appropriate investment conditions.

2006 – 94: We will work to reduce barriers to energy investment and trade.

### **III. Enhancing Energy Efficiency and Energy Saving**

2006 – 95: We will move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.

2006 – 96: We have instructed our relevant ministers to continue the dialogue on climate change, clean energy and sustainable development and report its outcomes to the G8 summit in 2008.

2006 – 97: we call upon other states, especially fast-growing economies, to join the corresponding G8 initiatives.

A comprehensive approach within the international community to energy saving, energy efficiency and the extension of relevant efforts, including sharing best practices, to the entire energy value chain are important in this respect. For this purpose, we shall undertake to:

2006 – 98: strengthen and elaborate the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics;

2006 – 99: consider national goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development to be reported by the end of the year;

2006 – 100: for energy intensive products, encourage the development, extension and deployment of best practice energy efficiency labeling programs, and increase efforts to adopt the most stringent energy efficiency standards that are technically feasible and economically justified.

2006 – 101: take necessary measures, including financial and tax incentives at home for the promotion of energy-efficient technologies, and the actual use of those available technologies on a wide-scale basis;

2006 – 102: demonstrate leadership at the national level by incorporating energy efficient technologies and practices in government buildings and drawing upon alternative energy resources to help power them;

2006 – 103: raise public awareness about the importance and benefits of energy efficiency and energy saving.

2006 – 104: encourage relevant actions taken by multilateral development banks (MDBs), including EBRD and the World Bank;

2006 – 105: increase the Global Environment Facility's involvement in energy efficiency projects.

2006 – 106: We will invite the World Bank, the IEA, and other organizations as appropriate to work on improvement of internationally accepted standards, labeling and best practices, and public awareness campaigns, in accordance with their respective mandates and comparative advantages.

2006 – 107: As part of an integrated approach to the entire resource cycle we reaffirm our commitment to comprehensive measures to optimize the resource cycle within the 3Rs Initiative (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle).

2006 – 108: In furthering these efforts, we will set targets as appropriate taking account of resource productivity.

2006 – 109: We will also raise awareness of the importance of energy efficiency and environmental protection through national as well as international efforts.

Increasing energy saving and efficiency we will pay more attention to the energy sector itself, which can contribute significantly to this end by reducing losses in production and transportation. Our priority measures in this area will include:

2006 – 110: raising the environmental and efficiency levels for processing hydrocarbons;

2006 – 111: reducing gas flaring to minimal levels and promoting utilization of associated gas;

2006 – 112: improving energy infrastructure, including minimizing oil and oil products losses in transportation and gas emissions from gas systems;

2006 – 113: using methane otherwise released in the atmosphere from coal mining, landfills, and agricultural operations.

2006 – 114: Since 2/3 of world oil is consumed by the transportation sector and its fuel consumption is outpacing general energy consumption we will pay special attention to this sector of energy demand.

For making transportation more energy efficient and environmentally advanced we shall:

2006 – 115: share best practices to promote energy efficiency in the transportation sector;

2006 – 116: develop programs in our respective countries, consistent with national circumstances, to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, including clean diesels and hybrids; and introduce on a large scale efficient public hybrid and/or clean diesel transportation systems, where appropriate;

2006 – 117: promote diversification of vehicle energy systems based on new technologies, including significant sourcing from biofuels for motor vehicles, as well as greater use of compressed and liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and synthetic liquid fuels;

2006 – 118: promote wider use of modern technologies, materials and devices on traditional vehicles, leading to lighter, more aerodynamic and more efficient engines and other transport components such as transmission and steering systems, tires, etc.;

2006 – 119: increase research to develop vehicles using gasoline/hydrogen fuel and hydrogen fuel cells to promote the "hydrogen economy";

2006 – 120: facilitate the development of trans-modal and trans-border transportation, where appropriate;

2006 – 121: study further the Blue Corridor project by the UN Economic Commission for Europe;

2006 – 122: continue to consider the impact of the air transport sector on energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions noting international cooperation on these issues.

#### **IV. Diversifying Energy Mix**

2006 – 123: We will work to develop low-carbon and alternative energy, to make wider use of renewables and to develop and introduce innovative technologies throughout the entire energy sector.

#### **Alternative, Cleaner Low-Carbon Energy**

2006 – 124: We shall further encourage the activities of the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF) aimed at preparing and implementing demonstration projects on CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage and on the development of zero emission power plants.

2006 – 125: In this context we will facilitate development and introduction of clean coal technologies wherever appropriate.

2006 – 126: We encourage all oil producing states and private sector stakeholders to reduce to minimal levels natural gas venting or flaring by facilitating the use of associated gas, including its refining and processing into fuels and petrochemical products.

#### **Nuclear Energy**

We are committed to:

2006 – 127: further reduce the risks associated with the safe use of nuclear energy. It must be based on a robust regime for assuring nuclear non-proliferation and a reliable safety and security system for nuclear materials and facilities;

2006 – 128: ensure full implementation of the international conventions and treaties in force today which are a prerequisite for a high level of safety and a basis to achieve a peaceful and proliferation-resistant nuclear energy use.

2006 – 129: continue to consider nuclear safety and security issues in the Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG).

2006 – 130: We reaffirm the objective set out in the 2004 G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation to allow reliable access of all countries to nuclear energy on a competitive basis, consistent with non-proliferation commitment and standards.

2006 – 131: Building on that plan, we intend to make additional joint efforts to ensure reliable access to low enriched uranium for power reactor fuel and spent fuel recycling, including, as

appropriate, through a multilateral mechanisms provided that the countries adhere to all relevant international non-proliferation commitments and comply with their obligations.

### **Renewables**

2006 – 132: The renewable solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and geothermal energy resources are becoming increasingly cost competitive with conventional fuels, and a wide variety of current applications are already cost-effective. Therefore, we reaffirm our commitment to implement measures set out in the Gleneagles Plan of Action.

2006 – 133: We will work in partnership with developing countries to foster the use of renewable energy.

2006 – 134: We will continue enhancing international cooperation in using the potential of biomass, and advanced sustainable forest management practices.

2006 – 135: We shall promote international cooperation in the area of forest management, primarily in addressing deforestation and forest degradation, the trade in illegally harvested timber and forest fires.

2006 – 136: We reaffirm the importance of tackling illegal logging and agree to take further action, with each country taking steps where it can contribute most effectively.

### **Innovative Energy Technologies**

2006 – 137: We will work in partnership with the private sector to accelerate market entry and utilization of innovative energy technologies by supporting market-led policies that encourage investments in this area.

2006 – 138: Therefore we will work with the private sector to accelerate utilization of innovative technologies that advance more efficient hydrocarbon production and reduce the environmental impact of its production and use.

2006 – 139: We will take measures to develop other promising technologies including construction of advanced electricity networks, superconductivity, nanotechnology, including nanobiotech, etc.

2006 – 140: We shall facilitate closer ties between fundamental and applied research to promote the earliest economically viable market entry of these technologies.

### **V. Securing Critical Energy Infrastructure**

2006 – 141: we are committed to ensuring the security of the global energy network, and will work to gain a better understanding of its vulnerabilities and ways to improve our efforts to prevent disruptions by deliberate attack.

2006 – 142: We commit ourselves to address threats and vulnerabilities to critical energy infrastructures, and to promote international cooperation in this regard.

2006 – 143: We instruct our experts to meet as necessary to examine and make recommendations on addressing the many challenges in securing energy infrastructure and deliver to the Russian Presidency at the end of this year a comprehensive report on:

2006 – 144: defining and prioritizing the most important vulnerabilities among energy infrastructure sites, and share methodologies for assessing and mitigating them;

2006 – 145: assessing potential risks of terrorist attacks;

2006 – 146: developing a compendium of effective security response best practices across all energy sectors within our countries;

2006 – 147: developing, implementing, and providing to other countries a checklist for the physical security of critical energy infrastructure;

2006 – 148: encouraging international cooperation on R&D for technologies to enhance critical infrastructure protection;

2006 – 149: establishing points of contact for coordination of technical assistance in this area;

2006 – 150: continuing to advocate the adoption of export controls on radioactive sources and new initiatives to prevent terrorists' access to radioactive sources.

2006 – 151: We call upon governments to fully implement the International Ships and Ports Facility Security Code and encourage attention to the management of maritime security.

## **VI. Reducing Energy Poverty**

2006 – 152: We confirm our commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals, including through facilitating a better access to energy. .

2006 – 153: We will help vulnerable countries overcome the macroeconomic shocks related to energy prices, and the longer term challenge of facilitating access to energy for the poorest populations.

2006 – 154: We call upon other countries and IFIs to facilitate access to energy in the poorest countries by promoting private-public partnerships.

2006 – 155: To improve access to reliable, modern, and sustainable energy services to the populations of energy poor developing countries, we will enhance existing bilateral and multilateral development mechanisms.

2006 – 156: We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries. .

Building on the Gleneagles Plan of Action, such concerted efforts may help improve energy efficiency and promote energy conservation in developing countries through the following actions:

2006 – 157: supporting the development of infrastructure to improve energy access tailored to specific needs and targeted towards energy efficiency;

2006 – 158: assisting in policy and institutional capacity building for improving energy access, enhancing energy efficiency and promoting energy conservation and diversification of energy sources;

2006 – 159: promoting renewable energy;

2006 – 160: encouraging rural electrification, using both grid and non-grid connected solutions;

2006 – 161: developing human resources in cooperation with the private sector.

## **VII. Addressing Climate Change and Sustainable Development**

2006 – 162: We reaffirm our intention to deliver on commitments made in Gleneagles in order to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce poverty.

2006 – 163: We also affirm our commitment to the UNFCCC's ultimate objective of stabilizing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that prevents dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

2006 – 164: We will continue to work to reduce greenhouse gas and deal effectively with the challenge of climate change.

2006 – 165: With respect to climate change, we reaffirm our shared commitment under the UNFCCC and its related mechanisms.

2006 – 166: We look forward to the next Ministerial meeting in Mexico in October 2006, where we will continue to identify opportunities for greater collaboration to tackle climate change, while pursuing energy security and sustainable development through deployment of cleaner, more efficient and low-carbon energy technologies, finance and market mechanisms, including, as appropriate, Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation, emissions trade, and adaptation.

## **3. Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century: commitments – 50**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

To achieve this common vision for the Innovation Society, and noting the Moscow Declaration adopted by Ministers of Education on June 2, 2006, we will:

2006 - 167: actively cooperate to achieve high quality basic education, literacy and gender equality in accord with the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives of Education for All (EFA);

2006 – 168: build modern, effective education systems to meet the challenges of and participate fully in the global innovation society;

2006 – 169: encourage educational policies and investment that foster diverse, efficient, sustainable, and high quality higher education institutions;

2006 – 170: promote lifelong learning based on the principles of the G-8 Cologne Summit Charter on Aims and Ambitions for Lifelong Learning, to enable individuals to adapt to change, maximize their skills and knowledge, and contribute to their communities and work places;

2006 – 171: cooperate with the private sector to expand research networks to generate knowledge, encourage innovation, and move new technologies quickly from the laboratory to the marketplace;

2006 – 172: increase exchanges in science and technology and other fields at all levels of education, and promote better understanding of foreign qualifications and educational outcomes;

2006 – 173: promote high standards notably in mathematics, science, technology, and foreign languages at all levels of education, and support the engagement of highly qualified teachers in these critical areas;

2006 – 174: promote social and economic integration of immigrants into host countries and societies with education being one of the effective means of doing so.

### **I. Developing a Global Innovation Society**

2006 – 175: We will collaborate on creating research networks among higher education institutions, research centers and business, and capitalize on the leading edge technology they produce.

2006 – 176: We will share best practices on knowledge-based cluster development and public-private partnerships to facilitate global knowledge dissemination and move technologies quickly from the laboratory to the marketplace.

2006 – 177: We will promote investment in knowledge, research and development.

2006 – 178: We will also leverage public expenditures strategically to attract private funding in R&D, including in the education sector.

2006 – 179: In addition, we will encourage closer cooperation between universities and industry. These actions will generate innovation that improves the lives of our people, the prosperity of our nations and the well-being of the global community.

2006 – 180: We will develop policies to promote the creation and dissemination of new technologies that encourage innovation and entrepreneurship.

2006 – 181: We will also make effective use of technological advances and research across businesses, education systems, and nations, while preserving the rights of innovators.

2006 – 182: Our governments will cooperate with the private sector in the development of innovative, high quality higher education and research and development systems.

2006 – 183: We will ensure a reliable, transparent and non-discriminatory environment that fosters a supportive, pro-competitive and predictable policy framework, offers strong protection of intellectual property rights, provides incentives to investment, and promotes regulatory policies that encourage innovation.

2006 – 184: Our governments will promote dialogue and synergies with business, higher education and labour to develop sound higher education and human resources policies.

2006 – 185: We will promote innovation alliances and increase the exchange of ideas and expertise about university-based public-private partnerships in the G-8 countries.

2006 – 186: We will collaborate internationally through innovation alliances to generate the critical mass of scientific and technological talent and knowledge needed to support innovative societies.

2006 – 187: We will identify points of contact in our countries that can facilitate the exchange of ideas and expertise, while recognizing that private sector involvement in the development of



these partnerships is one of the main keys to achieving an effective linkage between higher education and the needs of the global innovation society.

2006 – 188: We will promote international academic mobility at all levels, significantly increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers.

2006 – 189: We will enhance existing programs of exchange and promote the development of linguistic and cross cultural skills. The Bologna Process aimed at creating the European higher education area is an example of one such program.

2006 – 190: We will also facilitate access to knowledge generated in other countries, taking account of the multiple factors that impede the movement of students and scholars.

2006 – 191: We will share information about qualification systems in our countries to increase understanding of national academic practices and traditions.

2006 – 192: We will foster a global education environment that merges excellence and innovation with increased access, and we will encourage effective systems for the assessment and comparison of foreign qualifications in the public and private sectors.

## **II. Building Skills For Life and Work Through Quality Education**

2006 – 193: We will improve the quality of education to provide stronger opportunities for our young people and for future generations.

2006 – 194: We will promote more effective use of public resources in education at all levels and at all stages of life.

2006 – 195: We will build innovative societies that provide continuing improvement of labor force skills and creative opportunities for lifelong learning.

2006 – 196: We will strengthen linkages between learning, enterprise training and the labour market, including through distance education and cross-border provision of education services.

2006 – 197: We reaffirm the importance of the G-8 Cologne Summit Charter on Aims and Ambitions for Lifelong Learning and its call for opportunities and incentives for lifelong learning to be created for all people.

2006 – 198: We will also foster greater and more equitable participation in adult learning beyond secondary and tertiary education.

2006 – 199: We will collaborate with the academic community and the private sector to ensure we use the best models of education governance, teaching and management.

2006 – 200: We reaffirm our commitment to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education more effectively in accordance with the G-8 Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society and the Tunis Commitment of the World Summit on Information Society.

2006 – 201: We will encourage the development of education policies aimed at fostering a system of accessible, diverse, sustainable, and high-quality higher education institutions, both university and non university including research institutions, community colleges, technical schools, public and private sector vocational training institutes, with the ability to respond to new demands.

2006 – 202: We will work within our national systems to make teaching an attractive career choice, to develop teachers' knowledge and skills, and to retain effective teachers in schools.

### **III. Education for All and Development**

2006 – 203: We will work to provide affordable, quality education and professional training accessible for all, regardless of social and economic background, age, sex, religion, ethnicity or disability.

2006 – 204: We will support the educational elements that develop critical thinking, and the open exchange of knowledge, which build both democratic societies and well-functioning economies with opportunities for all.

2006 – 205: We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard.

2006 – 206: We reaffirm our commitment to the EFA agenda and welcome UNESCO's efforts to finalize a Global Action Plan to achieve the EFA goals and provide a framework for coordinated and complementary action by multilateral aid agencies in support of country-level implementation.

2006 – 207: We reiterate our commitment to support Africa in its achievement of the Education for all (EFA) agenda. This builds on the partnership that the G8 has developed with Africa, as set out in the Africa Action Plan (Kananaskis) and subsequently in the Gleneagles Declaration.

2006 – 208: In this context we confirm our commitment to work with all FTI - endorsed countries including newly endorsed ones to meet these goals.

2006 – 209: We call upon developing countries to take the lead to create sound national education sector strategies, policies, and plans, to integrate them fully into national development plans, and to work with all relevant stakeholders to provide education opportunities for all.

2006 – 210: We will work with all relevant stakeholders to promote cooperation and the sharing of good practices to achieve EFA goals.

2006 – 211: We are committed to attaining EFA goals and to eliminating obstacles in other sectors that narrow education opportunities.

2006 – 212: We will work to support cross-sectoral approaches combining investments in education and other key areas such as poverty reduction, health and sanitation, water nutrition and infrastructure to achieve EFA goals, raising HIV/ AIDS awareness in education systems.

### **IV. Advancing Social Cohesion and Immigrant Integration through Education**

2006 – 213: We will promote civic participation, as well as equality of opportunity and cross-cultural understanding to help people to maximize their individual potential and overcome barriers to their participation in society.

2006 – 214: We will facilitate social, cultural and professional integration in our societies by promoting support for life-long learning, and encouraging the language competencies necessary to secure employment commensurate with levels of skill and experience.

2006 – 215: We also call for joint research and exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices among the G-8 countries and other stakeholders in this important area.

2006 – 216: We will aim to maximize the human and social capital of all people through policies that recognize that diversity in the educational sector and in the workplace, advance innovation and stimulate creativity.

#### **4. Update on Africa: commitments – 12**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

We have made substantial progress since Gleneagles. Our key steps over the next year include:

2006 – 217: continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organisations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements;

2006 – 218: tackling the undesirable illicit proliferation of conventional arms including by strengthening existing mechanisms;

2006 – 219: working towards ratifying the UN Convention Against Corruption as soon as possible, with successful discussions on monitoring and implementation mechanisms at the Conference of State Parties later this year ;

2006 – 220: continuing to support the African Peer Review Mechanism whilst respecting African ownership;

2006 – 221: encouraging wider implementation of the EITI and other resource transparency programmes in resource-rich African countries;

2006 – 222: urgently stepping up our efforts to achieve an ambitious and balanced outcome for the WTO Doha Round that gives developing countries - especially Least Developed Countries - improved access to global markets, builds trade capacity and allows developing countries to decide, plan and sequence their own economic policies;

2006 – 223: supporting agriculture development, in particular under the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP);

2006 – 224: further work on Aid for Trade to help ensure that African countries are better able to participate in and benefit from the multilateral trading system;

2006 – 225: fulfilling our aid promises and continuing to track progress through the APF in particular;

2006 – 226: ensuring the full implementation and financing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) according to our commitments made at Gleneagles and on a fair burden-share basis, and preserving long-term debt sustainability through the implementation of the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries; and

2006 – 227: implementing our Paris Agenda on aid effectiveness and monitoring progress.

2006 – 228: We will review progress, and identify the next steps to support Africa's successful development, at the 2007 G8 Summit in Germany. Our goal remains a democratic, prosperous and peaceful Africa.

## 5. Fighting high level corruption: commitments – 17

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 229: We, the Leaders of the G8, renew our commitment to fight corruption, in particular at the highest levels, and to improve transparency and accountability.

2006 – 230: We underscore our commitment to prosecute acts of corruption and to preventing corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their kleptocratic activities in our financial systems.

2006 – 231: We have committed to seek, when appropriate and in accordance with national laws, to deny entry and safe haven to public officials found guilty of corruption, enforce rigorously our anti-bribery laws, and establish procedures and controls to conduct enhanced due diligence on accounts of "politically exposed persons."

2006 – 232: We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption. We note the critical contribution of non-governmental organizations in the fight against corruption.

### *Action Plan*

Today, we advance our commitment against high level large-scale public corruption. We commit to:

2006 – 233: continue to investigate and prosecute corrupt public officials and those who bribe them, including by vigorously enforcing our laws against bribery of foreign public officials to ensure that the supply side of corruption is effectively prosecuted consistent with domestic legislation;

2006 – 234: work with all the international financial centers and our private sectors to deny safe haven to assets illicitly acquired by individuals engaged in high level corruption.

2006 – 235: In this framework, we reiterate our commitment to take concrete steps to ensure that financial markets are protected from criminal abuse, including bribery and corruption, by pressing all **financial centres** to attain and implement the highest international standards of transparency and exchange of information;

2006 – 236: implement fully our commitments to seek, when appropriate and in accordance with national laws, to deny entry and safe haven, to public officials found guilty of corruption, developing a compendium of our best practices and promoting information sharing on those identified as corrupt;

2006 – 237: work together and with international and regional development institutions to rigorously combat fraud and corruption and misuse of public resources, to support national efforts to combat corruption by building capacity and strengthening the rule of law, fiscal transparency and accountability, and reforming public procurement systems and to develop and promote mechanisms that support effective return of recovered assets.

2006 – 238: We call upon the Presidents of the Multilateral Development Banks to submit to their memberships by September 2006 a sound, coordinated and comprehensive anticorruption strategy in accordance with relevant international conventions and consistent across countries, and with a view to improved efforts against corruption;

2006 – 239: support the global ratification and implementation of the UN Convention Against Corruption and call upon those States that have not already ratified the UNCAC to do so at the earliest date possible.

2006 – 240: We also commit to target our assistance to prevent corruption through transparency and accountability while enhancing capacity to detect, prosecute, and recover the proceeds of large-scale corruption, and building strong systems to prevent exploitation and promote responsible and accountable leadership.

2006 – 241: We will work together at the conference of State Parties to promote effective implementation of our shared commitments;

2006 – 242: ensure vigorous implementation of the OECD Anti-bribery Convention by parties to the Convention, including through ensuring that domestic law adopted in this framework is effectively implemented and through further effective peer review evaluation;

2006 – 243: promote governance and greater fiscal transparency, notably through the Sea Island Compacts and by supporting the implementation of EITI;

2006 – 244: work towards including in our regional and bilateral trade agreements provisions promoting transparency in government procurement and concessions, as well as provisions on trade facilitation; and

2006 – 245: fight vigorously against money laundering, including by prosecuting money laundering offences and by implementing the revised recommendations of the FATF-related customer due diligence, transparency of legal persons and arrangements which are essential to tackling corruption.

## **6. Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting: commitments – 8**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 246: We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening individual and collective efforts to combat piracy and counterfeiting, especially trade in pirated and counterfeit goods and note that such efforts will contribute to the sustainable development of the world economy, including through innovations, as well as to health and safety of consumers all over the world.

We consider it necessary to take, in the near term, the following concrete measures which will form the basis of a G8 work plan on piracy and counterfeiting:

2006 – 247: to create in each G8 country a website providing businesses and individuals with information on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country, on threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities, as well as on measures taken at the national and international levels to combat intellectual property rights violations, and on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;

2006 – 248: to engage the OECD in preparing and focusing its report estimating the economic consequences of piracy and counterfeiting on national economies and right holders, and public health and safety;

2006 – 249: in cooperation with WIPO, WTO, OECD, Interpol and WCO to develop and begin implementing technical assistance pilot plans within the G8 in interested developing countries to build the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeit and pirated goods;

2006 – 250: to improve border enforcement through increased customs co-ordination and exchange of enforcement information and best practices designed to better target the trade of counterfeit goods and combat intellectual property crime at the borders, including by examining effective strategies already being implemented within the G8 Customs Administrations as models for broader cooperation;

2006 – 251: to prepare recommendations aimed at improving G8 member countries' cooperative actions to combat serious and organized intellectual property rights crimes.

2006 – 252: We instruct our experts to study the possibilities of strengthening the international legal framework pertaining to IPR enforcement.

2006 – 253: We will continue to give priority to enhancing cooperation with a view to substantially reducing the global trade in pirated and counterfeit products, and to taking effective measures against transnational networks supporting such trade.

#### **7. Trade: commitments – 7**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 254: We call upon all countries to commit to the concerted leadership and action needed to reach a successful conclusion of the Doha round.

2006 – 255: We renew our commitment to pursue a high level of ambition in all areas of the DDA with a view to reaching a meaningful and balanced outcome.

2006 – 256: We commit ourselves to substantial improvement in market access for trade in both agricultural and industrial products and to expanding opportunities for trade in services.

2006 – 257: In agriculture, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong.

2006 – 258: We are fully committed to the development dimension of Doha and the need to improve the participation of developing countries, including through south-south trade and enhanced regional integration.

2006 – 259: We reaffirm our commitment to Aid for Trade and Trade Capacity Building.

2006 – 260: We will promote trade-related technical assistance through training and education.

#### **8. G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism: commitments – 16**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 261: In the attached statement, we express our resolve to support and strengthen the United Nations' (UN) counter-terrorism efforts and to enhance the role of the entire UN system in coordinating its important work in this area.

2006 – 262: We will report next year at our Summit in Germany on the results of our efforts.

2006 – 263: We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries.

We reaffirm our commitment to collaborative work, with our international partners, to combat the terrorist threat, including:

2006 – 264: implementing and improving the international legal framework on counter-terrorism;

2006 – 265: ensuring national legislation is adapted, as appropriate, to address new terrorist challenges;

2006 – 266: suppressing attempts by terrorists to gain access to weapons and other means of mass destruction;

2006 – 267: engaging in active dialogue with civil society to help prevent terrorism;

2006 – 268: enhancing efforts to counter the financing of terrorism based on agreed standards;

2006 – 269: developing and implementing an effective strategy to counter terrorist propaganda and recruitment, including with regard to the use of suicide bombers;

2006 – 270: effectively countering attempts to misuse cyberspace for terrorist purposes, including incitement to commit terrorist acts, to communicate and plan terrorist acts, as well as recruitment and training of terrorists;

2006 – 271: preventing any abuse of the migration regime for terrorist purposes while at the same time facilitating legitimate travel;

2006 – 272: bringing to justice, in accordance with obligations under international law, those guilty of terrorist acts, as well as their sponsors, supporters, those who plan such acts and those who incite terrorist acts;

2006 – 273: ensuring and promoting respect for international law, including international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law in all our counter-terrorism efforts;

2006 – 274: promoting supply chain security, based on existing international standards and best practices;

2006 – 275: promoting international cooperation in subway, rail and road security and in raising standards in aviation, and maritime security.

2006 – 276: We reiterate our continued resolve to work together to reduce the terrorist threat while protecting fundamental rights and liberties that we have struggled so long to establish.

**9. G8 Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program:  
commitments – 8**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 277: We pledge to work with the UN to ensure that each of its programs is results-focused and calibrated to maximize its impact and that subsidiary bodies and their staffs are streamlined and engage with each other and with other relevant international bodies with increased cooperation and systemic coherence.

2006 – 278: We call for the Council and its counter-terrorism bodies to redouble efforts to ensure universal compliance.

2006 – 279: Keeping in mind the primary responsibility of the member States to ensure implementation of their counter-terrorism obligations, we reaffirm our commitment to such implementation and call upon all States to meet their obligations.

2006 – 280: We call on States to redouble their efforts on an urgent basis and to do so, whether or not they are a party to regional conventions.

2006 – 281: We call upon all States to ratify this instrument and look forward to its early entry into force.

2006 – 282: We reiterate our call for the UN General Assembly to conclude swiftly the draft Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism, which will complement the broad legal framework set out in Security Council resolutions and the other international conventions and protocols related to terrorism. It is time to conclude this negotiation.

2006 – 283: We commit to work constructively with all UN Member States in concluding our deliberations on the UN strategy as soon as possible.

2006 – 284: As G8 Leaders, we pledge the sustained commitment required to identify and counter the terrorist threat, and to work together to strengthen the UN's counter-terrorism efforts.

**10. G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction:  
commitments – 4**

2006 – 285: The G8 Heads of State commit as a group to establish a more coordinated approach with each other and key external partners to conflict prevention, stabilization and reconstruction that ties together existing initiatives - both inside and outside the G8 - and builds on them, by committing to the following measures:

2006 - 286: G8 experts will invite representatives from the UN and appropriate regional organizations from a range of disciplines (development, security and diplomacy) to meet as soon as possible in 2006 after the conclusion of the UN General Assembly to discuss feasibility of implementation of the following measures.

2006 – 287: Uphold previous G8 commitments to increase global capability for peace support operations, particularly in Africa, including through support to the Centre of Excellence for Stability Police Units (COESPU) in Vicenza, Italy, also including further discussion on possibility of creation of a transportation and logistics support arrangement (TLSA) in 2006, that would address a key capabilities gap in timely reaction to crises, by providing countries with transportation to deploy peace support units and their logistics support in the field.



2006 – 288: In order to facilitate the UN's rapid and efficient response to crises, G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it works to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations: pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning, and the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO;

#### **11. Statement on Non-Proliferation: commitments – 18**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 289: We rededicate ourselves to the re-invigoration of relevant multilateral fora, beginning with the Conference on Disarmament. These efforts will contribute to the further reinforcement of the global non-proliferation regime.

2006 – 290: We call on all states not Party to the Treaty on the Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT), the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) and the 1925 Geneva Protocol to accede to them without delay and those states that have not yet done so to subscribe to the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.

#### **Nuclear Non-Proliferation**

##### NPT

2006 – 291: We reaffirm our full commitment to all three pillars of the NPT.

##### IAEA Safeguards

2006 – 292: We urge all states that have not yet done so, to sign, ratify and implement these instruments promptly.

2006 – 293: We will also work together vigorously to establish the Additional Protocol as an essential new standard in the field of nuclear supply arrangements.

##### Peaceful use of nuclear energy

2006 – 294: We are committed to facilitate the exchange of equipment, materials and information for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

To further strengthen this common approach we will:

2006 – 295: continue reviewing multinational approaches to the fuel cycle, including international centres to provide nuclear fuel cycle services, with the IAEA, as well as relevant practical, legal and organizational solutions;

2006 – 296: facilitate developing credible international assurances of access to nuclear fuel related services

#### **BTWC**

2006 – 297: We will facilitate adoption by the Review Conference of decisions aimed at strengthening and enhancing the implementation of the BTWC.

2006 – 298: We call upon all States Parties to take necessary measures, including as appropriate the adoption of and implementation of national legislation, including penal legislation, in the framework of the BTWC, in order to prohibit and prevent the proliferation of biological and toxin weapons and to ensure control over pathogenic micro organisms and toxins.

**United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540**

2006 – 299: . We urge all states to implement fully UNSC Resolution 1540, including reporting on their implementation of the Resolution.

2006 – 300: We intend to continue working actively at national and international levels to achieve this important aim, and stand ready to consider all requests for assistance in this regard.

**HCOC**

2006 – 301: We reaffirm our commitment to work toward the, universalisation of the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation, and the full implementation of its confidence-building measures.

**PSI**

2006 – 302: We reaffirm our commitment to the Proliferation Security Initiative, which constitutes an important means to counter trafficking in WMD, their delivery means and related materials.

**DPRK**

2006 – 303: We reaffirm our full support for the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement and the Six-Party talks.

**Global Partnership**

2006 – 304: We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives.

2006 – 305: We also reaffirm our openness to examine the expansion of the Partnership to other recipient countries and donor states which support the Kananaskis documents and to embrace the goals and priorities of all Partnership members.

2006 – 306: We remain committed to our pledges in Kananaskis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership, initially in Russia, to support projects to address priority areas identified in Kananaskis and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions.

**12. Middle East: commitments – 1**

St. Petersburg, July 16, 2006

2006 – 307: We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference.

**13. Report on the G8 global partnership (report to leaders by WG – no commitments counted)****14. Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group ( report to leaders by WG – no commitments counted)****15. Chair's Summary: commitments – 10**

St. Petersburg, 17 July 2006

2006 – 308: We shall promote cooperation with the private sector to foster diverse, efficient, sustainable higher education institutions.

2006 – 309: We shall facilitate wider use of information and communication technologies, enhance standards in mathematics, science, technology and foreign languages, and support the engagement of highly qualified teachers in these critical areas.

2006 – 310: We will seek to enhance international capacities to monitor and respond to outbreaks of infectious diseases through establishment of new laboratories and strengthening WHO Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network.

2006 – 311: Aware of the threat posed by avian influenza, we will cooperate closely with each other and with relevant international organizations and other partners in preparing for a possible human influenza pandemic.

2006 – 312: We reaffirmed our commitments to fight HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and agreed to work further with other donors to mobilize resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to continuing to pursue as closely as possible to universal access to HIV / AIDS treatment for those who need it by 2010.

2006 – 313: We also resolved to support the Global Plan to Stop TB aimed to save up to 14 millions lives by 2015 and to provide resources in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria.

2006 – 314: With the aim to monitor the progress in tackling these three major pandemics, we agreed to a regular review of our work in this field.

2006 – 315: We will also continue to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years.

2006 – 316: We will further work through assistance programs focused on strengthening health care systems in developing countries.

2006 – 317: We will also promote research and development of new drugs and vaccines, through building public-private partnerships.

### **33. 2007 Heiligendamm Commitments (329 commitments)**

#### **Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy:**

2007-1: [Global imbalances have been showing some signs of stabilisation more recently and deficits have been relatively easily financed. An orderly adjustment, which is in the interest of the world economy, will take time.] We are committed to implementing domestic policies to promote this.

2007-2: Given the strong growth of the hedge fund industry and the increasing complexity of the instruments they trade, we reaffirm the need to be vigilant.

2007-3: reinforcing our G8 commitment to the freedom of investment,

2007-4: enabling greater benefits from and sustainability of foreign direct investments (FDI) for developing countries,

2007-5: [promoting and] strengthening corporate and other forms of social responsibility.

2007-6: We will work together to strengthen open and transparent investment regimes and to fight against tendencies to restrict them.

2007-7: [Erecting barriers and supporting protectionism would result in a loss of prosperity.] We therefore agree on the central role of free and open markets for the world economy, respecting sustainability concerns, and the need to maintain open markets to facilitate global capital movements.

2007-8: Against this background we remain committed to minimize any national restrictions on foreign investment. [Such restrictions should apply to very limited cases which primarily concern national security. The general principles to be followed in such cases are non-discrimination, transparency and predictability. In any case, restrictive measures should not exceed the necessary scope, intensity and duration. Applicable treaties relating to investment remain unaffected.]

2007-9: We will work with the OECD and other fora to develop further our common understanding of transparency principles for market-driven cross border investment of both private and state-owned enterprises.

2007-10: [We call on the emerging economies to adopt the OECD Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises. We invite the major emerging economies to participate in a structured High Level Dialogue on investment conditions in industrialized countries and emerging economies as part of the Heiligendamm Process. A stocktaking exercise, an examination of best practices and the implementation of peer review mechanisms to promote an open, efficient investment environment that aims to remove remaining barriers to investment should be a good start.] We ask the OECD to provide a platform for such a dialogue.

2007-11: We support the regional and multilateral development banks (MDBs), including the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), in addressing the problem of poor business environments in their borrowing members and urge them to integrate efforts to address these impediments to investment in their country strategies and budgets.

2007-12: also commit to promoting decent work and respect for the fundamental principles in the ILO Declaration in bilateral trade agreements and multilateral fora.

2007-13: In this respect, we commit ourselves to promote actively internationally agreed corporate social responsibility and labour standards (such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the ILO Tripartite Declaration), high environmental standards and better governance through OECD Guidelines' National Contact Points.

2007-14: We ask the OECD, in cooperation with the Global Compact and the ILO, to compile the most relevant CSR standards in order to give more visibility and more clarity to the various standards and principles.

2007-15: [We believe that social security systems require further development and extension of coverage taking into account nations' abilities to provide such coverage given their varying states of economic growth and recognizing the fact that there can be no one size fits all model of social protection.] We agree to keep this issue on our development policy agenda, encouraging relevant international organizations to work in close cooperation on this issue.

2007-16: We will undertake to bring forward an international economic and political environment that promotes and protects innovation.

2007-17: [Possible areas of cooperation could be sustainable use of water and land and research in the field of energy efficiency as well as the promotion of environmentally-related innovations both in the public and in the business sector.] We will work together to achieve more effective coordination and cooperation in our research efforts in these fields.

2007-18: We therefore strongly reaffirm our commitment to combat piracy and counterfeiting.

2007-19: We commit to strengthen cooperation in this critical area among the G8 and other countries, particularly the major emerging economies, as well as competent international organizations, notably the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), WTO, the World Customs Organization (WCO), Interpol, the World Health Organization (WHO), the OECD, APEC, and the Council of Europe.

2007-20: Industry and business have an essential role to play in protecting innovation, and we will engage our respective private sectors on effective solutions with regard to both the supply and the demand side of piracy and counterfeiting.

2007-21: In partnership with certain developing countries we agree to launch technical assistance pilot plans with a view to building the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeited and pirated goods to strengthen intellectual property enforcement.

2007-22: The progress on these pilot plans will be reviewed by the G8 in 2008.

2007-23: [Fully respecting the mandate, function and role of the competent multilateral organizations, in particular the WTO and the WIPO, participants in the dialogue may also discuss initiatives aimed at strengthening intellectual property rights protection which should then be addressed in the appropriate international fora.] The G8 Summit 2009 will take stock of the progress made by that date.

2007-24: We firmly agree that resolute and concerted international action is urgently needed in order to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions and increase energy security.

2007-25: We are committed to take strong leadership in combating climate change.

2007-26: We confirm our determination to work among ourselves and with the global community on global solutions that address climate change while supporting growth and economic development.

2007-27: We commit ourselves to implement approaches which optimally combine effective climate protection with energy security.

2007-28: To this end, we are committed to the further development of the international regime to combat climate change, especially in the run-up to the UN Climate Change Conference in Indonesia at the end of this year.

2007-29: To maintain the momentum of those achievements we herewith strongly reaffirm our commitment to Global Energy Security Principles, including our commitment to enhance dialogue on relevant shareholders' perspectives on growing interdependence, security of supply and demand issues, facilitate diversification of different types of contracts, including market-based long-term and 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.

2007-30: [To maintain the momentum of that groundbreaking achievement, we] will prepare national reports, with the assistance of the IEA, evaluating G8 member states' efforts to adhere to those principles, for delivery at the 2008 G8 summit,

2007-31: We are therefore committed to taking strong and early action to tackle climate change in order to stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system.

2007-32: In setting a global goal for emissions reductions in the process we have agreed today involving all major emitters, we will consider seriously the decisions made by the European Union, Canada and Japan which include at least a halving of global emissions by 2050.

2007-33: We commit to achieving these goals and invite the major emerging economies to join us in this endeavour.

2007-34: We reaffirm, as G8 leaders, our responsibility to act.

2007-35: [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 actively and constructively participate in the UN Climate Change Conference in Indonesia in December 2007 with a view to achieving a comprehensive post 2012-agreement (post Kyoto-agreement) that should include all major emitters.

2007-36: We have urgently to develop, deploy and foster the use of sustainable, less carbon intensive, clean energy and climate-friendly technologies in all areas of energy production and use.

2007-37: We have to develop and create supportive market conditions for accelerating commercialisation of new less carbon intensive, clean-energy and climate-friendly technologies.

2007-38: [Therefore, we will] stimulate global development, commercialisation, deployment and access to technologies,

2007-39: [Therefore, we will] promote major emerging and developing economies' participation in international technology partnerships and collaborations,

2007-40: [Therefore, we will] scale up national, regional and international research and innovation activities and

2007-41: [Therefore, we will] undertake strategic planning and develop technology roadmaps to strengthen the role of advanced technology in addressing climate change.

2007-42: [Therefore, we will share experience on the effectiveness of the different policy instruments in order to] better provide the international business community with a predictable and long-term perspective, and

2007-43: [Therefore, we will share experience on the effectiveness of the different policy instruments in order to] strengthen and extend market mechanisms by, inter alia, developing and extending existing programmes, taking into account the appropriate metrics for such systems.

2007-44: We are determined to assist in reducing emissions from deforestation, especially in developing countries.

2007-45: [To this end, we will] continue to support existing processes to combat illegal logging.

2007-46: [To this end, we will] remain 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, i.e. the Congo Basin and the Asia Forest Partnerships.

2007-47: At the St. Petersburg Summit, we agreed to enhance international co-operation in the area of sustainable forest management.

2007-48: Building on these initiatives, we are determined and urge the international community to strengthen co-operation and the sharing of best practices at all levels.

2007-49: We are committed to enhancing resiliency to climate variability and climate change in a way that fully supports our common goal of sustainable development.

2007-50: We emphasise our willingness to continue and enhance cooperation with and support for developing countries in adapting to climate change and enhancing their resilience to climate variability, in particular those most vulnerable to the negative impacts of climate change.

2007-51: We also emphasise our willingness to work with developing countries on the costs and benefits of climate change adaptation measures to help integrating them in national development planning.

2007-52: We reaffirm our commitment to assist with climate research and risk assessments including through helping developing countries benefit from satellite observation systems.

2007-53: We will also endeavour under the Montreal Protocol to ensure the recovery of the ozone layer by accelerating the phase-out of HCFCs in a way that supports energy efficiency and climate change objectives.

2007-54: We will continue to exercise leadership in the development of the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS).

2007-55: We will report on the progress achieved in the areas mentioned above at the G8 Summit in 2008.

2007-56: We acknowledge the "Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010" presented at the G8 Environmental Ministerial meeting in March 2007 and will increase our efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve our agreed goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.

2007-57: [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.

2007-58: [To this end, we will] continue and further substantiate our energy-efficiency dialogue begun at Evian;

2007-59: [To this end, we will] move forward with implementing the Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Action Plans, thereby retaining and supporting the IEA's close involvement;

2007-60: [To this end, we will] take forward the concrete recommendations on energy efficiency presented by the IEA and consider drawing on these when preparing national energy efficiency plans;

2007-61: [To this end, we will] ask the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development and the IEA to explore the most effective means to promote energy efficiency internationally, including through the exchange of best practices, sharing methodologies and further cooperation and by inviting other countries with significant energy needs to join;

2007-62: [To this end, we will] promote international research, encourage investment and development cooperation aimed at energy efficient technologies and other greenhouse gas mitigation options;

2007-63: [To this end, we will] report on progress in the policies and measures on energy efficiency outlined below at the G 8 summit in 2008.

2007-64: 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.

2007-65: 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 energy performance 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.

2007-66: We will develop and implement national energy efficiency programmes and advance international cooperation on energy efficiency, notably on efficiency standards.



2007-67: We ask the IEA to continue to support our national efforts by appropriate advice and make proposals for effective international co-operation.

2007-68: We will furthermore work together with the major emerging economies towards a reduction in energy consumption in priority sectors.

2007-69: [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,

2007-70: [Following the EU / G8 conference on energy efficiency, held in Berlin in April 2007, we will] work to increase energy efficiency in the building sector, and to reach a considerable expansion of renewable energies in this area.

2007-71: 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 to move towards low or zero-energy buildings. 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.

2007-72: [we will] work to increase energy efficiency in the transport sector.

2007-73: 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, increase the share of alternative fuels and energy carriers (biofuels, hydrogen, LPG / CNG, electricity, hybrid, etc.) in total fuel consumption; 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, provided that second generation biofuel technologies become commercially available

2007-74: step up coordination on development of international biofuel quality standards from various feedstocks to achieve optimal interoperability and emission profiles,

2007-75: 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 in biomass cultivation.

2007-76: 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,

2007-77: introduce energy efficiency labels for new cars along the lines of those already on some white goods.

2007-78: [we will] stimulate investments in high efficient power plants and grids and promote refurbishment of existing ones by an appropriate national policy framework.

2007-79: By this we aim to increase average power plant efficiencies in each of our countries.

2007-80: 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

2007-81: adopt instruments and measures to significantly increase the share of combined heat and power (CHP) in the generation of electricity.

2007-82: [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,

2007-83: [We will] 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.

2007-84: [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 geo-technical conditions for secure CO<sub>2</sub> storage, encourage research, development and deployment of clean coal technologies in both developed and emerging economies with the highest energy needs,

2007-85: [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] 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,

2007-86: [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] 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),

2007-87: 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.

2007-88: cooperate more closely with major emerging economies and leading industries on improving energy efficiency in energy intensive industries utilising on-going work of the IEA for developing sector energy efficiency indicators and combining good practices.

2007-89: Underlining the importance of energy diversification, and recognising that G8 members will choose different ways to achieve their energy diversity goals, we will 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).

2007-90: We will make efforts to integrate renewables into the power grid,

2007-91: [We will] reaffirm our pledge at former summits regarding the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

2007-92: Those of us who have or are considering plans relating to the use and/or development of safe and secure nuclear energy believe that its development will contribute to global energy security, while simultaneously reducing harmful air pollution and addressing the climate change challenge.

2007-93: [We will] reaffirm our commitment to work towards the reduction or, where appropriate, the elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services through the WTO Doha negotiations, which will also help us to address our shared energy security and climate goals,

2007-94: We are committed to the paramount importance of safety, security and non proliferation in using nuclear power.

2007-95: We remain committed to a robust regime for assuring nuclear non-proliferation as well as a reliable safety and security system for nuclear materials, radioactive wastes and nuclear facilities.

2007-96: Considering the above mentioned challenges, the G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) will continue in its work to consider nuclear safety and security issues.

2007-97: In recognition of the Chernobyl accident in 1986 we reaffirm our commitments – under former G7/G8 Summit declarations and memoranda of understanding and through Chernobyl Shelter Fonds (CSF) and Nuclear Safety Account (NSA) programmes – to undertake joint efforts with Ukraine to convert the damaged reactor unit site into safe conditions.

2007-98: We firmly agree that significant and lasting progress in this area can only be achieved on the basis of transparency and good governance.

2007-99: [Against this background, we support increased transparency with regard both to the extractive sector and the subsequent trade and financial flows.] In doing so, we will work closely together with resource rich economies as well as important raw-material consuming emerging economies.

2007-100: [We therefore,] reaffirm our strong commitment to the principles of free trade and to a further strengthening of the multilateral trading system.

2007-101: [We therefore,] will work to promote global applicability of and compliance with WTO rules, also with regard to trade in primary and secondary mineral raw materials.

2007-102: We firmly agree on the need to further enhancing the contribution of mineral resources to sustainable growth and will continue to support resource rich countries in their efforts to further expand their resource potential while promoting sustainable development and good governance.

2007-103: To this end we will build capacity for good governance of mineral resources consistent with social and environmental standards and sound commercial practices by reducing barriers to investment and trade, through the provision of financial, technical and

capacity building support to developing countries for the mining, processing and trading of minerals.

2007-104: Based on sound life cycle analyses, we will also encourage conservation, recycling and substitution of raw materials, including rare metals, for sustainable growth.

2007-105: [It is important that all stakeholders be involved in a process to build consensus around a set of recognised principles and guidelines in the mining sector. In order to encourage such a consensus among key stakeholders we] reaffirm our support of the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises as important international benchmark for corporate social responsibility,

2007-106: [It is important that all stakeholders be involved in a process to build consensus around a set of recognised principles and guidelines in the mining sector. In order to encourage such a consensus among key stakeholders we] will support the work of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Business and Human Rights.

2007-107: Therefore, we reaffirm our support for existing initiatives such as the Kimberley Process, Green Lead, the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, the International Council on Mining and Metals or the International Cyanide Management Code, and encourage the adaptation of the respective principles of corporate social responsibility by those involved in the extraction and processing of mineral resources,

2007-108: In order to better support the development of sustainable livelihoods and positive developmental impacts associated with artisanal and small-scale mineral production, we support a pilot study, in co-operation with the World Bank and its initiatives, concerning the feasibility of a designed certification system for selected raw materials.

2007-109: In taking this initiative we will focus on the artisanal and small scale mining sector and work in close partnership with governments from mineral resource rich developing countries as well as industry on the basis of their voluntary commitments. The pilot study shall strive on the basis of the existing principles and guidelines, in order to comply with internationally recognised minimum standards by verifying the process of mineral resource extraction and trading.

2007-110: support efforts to develop techniques to limit pollution associated with artisanal mining, such as education and training to encourage the use for example of safer retorts for gold extraction.

2007-111: We emphasise our determination to fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures.

2007-112: As part of our ongoing efforts to foster transparency with regard to resource-induced payment flows, we will continue to support good governance and anti-corruption initiatives, such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI)

2007-113: we commit to provide continuous assistance to strengthen EITI, as appropriate through financial, technical and political means. Equally, we invite all stakeholders to provide support for the implementation of the EITI,

2007-114: initiate, within the framework of the 2007 global conference on transparency, a dialogue with the major emerging economies to enlist the governments and especially the state-owned companies domiciled in these countries as participants in EITI.

2007-115: We are committed to full implementation of their obligations under existing international agreements created to combat corruption, particularly those of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

2007-116: [This includes the partners commitment to effective investigation and prosecution of domestic and foreign bribery cases.] We will intensify their common efforts to effectively combat corruption worldwide.

2007-117: Supporting the ratification of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries;

2007-118: Coordinating closely to promote effective implementation of the UNCAC, particularly related to developing effective review mechanisms, strengthening international measures on asset recovery, and encouraging provision of technical assistance;

2007-119: Supporting the work of the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Interpol, the OECD and other international bodies to coordinate the implementation of UNCAC;

2007-120: Ensuring that developing countries can access and develop technical expertise to help them recover illicitly-obtained assets;

2007-121: Reaffirming a shared commitment to effective monitoring through the implementation of a continuous, rigorous and permanent peer review mechanism under the OECD Anti Bribery Convention, and strategic advancement of the Convention through continued engagement with non-party emerging economies;

2007-122: Supporting International Financial Institutions efforts to combat corruption, including the implementation of the World Banks Governance and Anti-Corruption Strategy to increase assistance to countries to strengthen governance and reduce corruption;

2007-123: Denying safe havens through our national laws to individuals found guilty of corruption and the return of illicitly-acquired assets with high priority and developing additional measures to prevent such individuals from gaining access to the fruits of their criminal activities in our financial systems;

2007-124: Urging all financial centers to implement the highest international standards of transparency, exchange of information and the fight against money laundering;

2007-125: Supporting the efforts of the private sector in combating and preventing corruption, including through promoting greater accountability and transparency of payments in key sectors;

2007-126: Providing assistance to countries that show willingness and ability to use funds effectively;

2007-127: We will continue to develop concrete strategies and best practices regarding specific aspects of combating corruption; for example, this will include implementing regional G8 workshops on the recovery of illicitly-obtained assets.

2007-128: We will also provide developing countries with enhanced capacity building assistance.

2007-129: We are aware of the increasing role of investments from emerging countries and will keep this topic on the agenda.

2007-130: Building on the St. Petersburg Statement of 17 July 2006, we will focus on preventing corruption and of raising public awareness, in collaboration with civil society.

2007-131: We agree that corruption should be combated most effectively by measures which reduce the vulnerability of the public sector to corruption.

2007-132: We will work actively to promote appropriate preventive measures, particularly in the government and administration, inter alia through transparent public procurement and will also provide support to other States in working up best practices in this area.

2007-133: Building on our discussions, we decided to launch a new form of specific cooperation with major emerging economies in order to discuss substantive topics in a comprehensive follow-up process with the aim of reaching tangible results in two years.

2007-134: We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership.

2007-135: [We agreed to address] Promoting and protecting innovation,

2007-136: [We agreed to address] Enhancing freedom of investment through an open investment environment including strengthening corporate social responsibility principles,

2007-137: [We agreed to address] Defining common responsibilities for development with special regard to Africa,

2007-138: [We agreed to address] Sharing knowledge for improving energy efficiency and technology cooperation with the aim to contribute to reducing CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions, consistent with the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, and the St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security.

2007-139: We ask the OECD to provide a platform for this new dialogue process, with the IEA being the relevant organisation in the field of energy efficiency.

2007-140: The dialogue process will begin in the second half of 2007.

2007-141: The G8 Summit in Japan in 2008 will receive an interim report on the progress made and at the G8 Summit in Italy in 2009 a final report on the outcomes of the Dialogue Process will be presented.

### **Growth and Responsibility in Africa**

2007-142: At the same time, we stress our firm resolve to implement the commitments on development made, in particular, in Gleneagles.

2007-143: These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$ 60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway.

2007-144: They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.

2007-145: We have agreed on a further set of measures to promote sustainable development in Africa.

2007-146: We will focus on promoting growth and investments in order to combat poverty and hunger, to foster peace and security, good governance and the strengthening of health systems, and to assist the fight against infectious diseases.

2007-147: [We also recognize that the impacts of climate change in combination with other stresses present increased risks to sustainable development in Africa.] To tackle these challenges, we are firmly determined to support a vibrant Africa through further strengthening our concerted efforts, as well as respective ones that are partly demonstrated by the African Partnership Forum, 24th Conference of African and French Heads of States in February, the EU-Africa-Summit to be held this December, and the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) of next spring.

2007-148: The G8 will encourage more African states to join the APRM and support efforts to accelerate progress in the APRM and the implementation of necessary reforms.

2007-149: The G8 will support the processing of lessons learned so as to help facilitate even swifter and more effective implementation of the reviews.

2007-150: In that regard, the G8 will enhance the dialogue with our African partners to facilitate a coordinated support effort that respects full African ownership.

2007-151: The G8 reaffirm their commitments to actively support countries that implement sound policies consistent with the recommendations of the APRM.

2007-152: We will support these countries in implementing their national Plans of Action to make progress in achieving the MDGs by 2015.

2007-153: Consequently, we commit ourselves and encourage others to give priority attention to the results of the reviews in their own strategies for bilateral and regional cooperation.

2007-154: In order to address constraints, the G8 "Action Plan for Good Financial Governance in Africa" developed together with African partners and endorsed at the Pre-Summit of Finance Ministers will support the promotion of good financial governance, including capacity development, working closely with the International Financial Institutions' (IFIs') ongoing initiatives.

2007-155: We will assist African countries that are taking credible action against corruption and increasing transparency and accountability.

2007-156: In the Action Plan we strongly support efforts to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public finance.

2007-157: We will also continue to strengthen efforts such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) as appropriate to enhance good financial governance on the revenue side.

2007-158: In this context, we support African states in their efforts to increase the transparency and predictability of expenditure flows and encourage more African participation in EITI.

2007-159: The G8 are committed to working closely together in support of regional integration and trade in Africa.

2007-160: In this context, we will intensify our efforts to better support regional integration in a consistent manner and build synergies in our activities.

2007-161: We will support a Capacity Development Initiative for RECs in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration.

2007-162: We will coordinate our support to REC capacity development.

2007-163: The G8 reaffirm their support for the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) to address infrastructure shortcomings so as to reduce the high cost of production and transport and assure their maintenance.

2007-164: Promoting good governance: In implementing development assistance we are committed to promoting universal values of: Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, the rule of law, solidarity and justice as well as sustainable management of natural resources.

2007-165: We will actively assist countries which make efforts to govern justly, invest in their people, favor open and democratic debate on priorities and policies, and create an environment of economic opportunity.

2007-166: Improving our response to fragile states: We will improve our response to post-conflict and fragile states, where a third of the world's poor live and will bring more timely and substantial assistance to these countries, with a view to preventing the emergence of failed states.

2007-167: We support the role played by the AU and the RECs. We will strengthen our efforts in conflict prevention and will support governance as well as the building of viable state institutions in order to help them fulfill a range of basic functions and meet the needs of their citizens.

2007-168: Following the Partnership Commitments of the Paris Declaration - Ownership, Alignment, Harmonization, Results-based Management and Accountability: We are working to implement the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and recognize that both donors and partner countries have steps to take to improve the impact of aid.

2007-169: We must all work to encourage country ownership, assure alignment of aid programs with country priorities, reduce transaction costs of aid and improve donor coordination.

2007-170: We need to continue enhancing efforts to untie aid pursuant to the 2001 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) recommendation and disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion through partner country systems where possible.

2007-171: We need to support sound development strategies with appropriately targeted aid, to ensure that it achieves the greatest possible effect, particularly in poverty eradication.



2007-172: We therefore continue to work with African countries to establish clear objectives, result-based implementation plans, benchmarks for measuring and effective monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure transparent and accountable results from development programs.

2007-173: The G8 will further concentrate on trade capacity building assistance and support the recommendations of the WTO's Aid for Trade Task Force to improve quality and monitor delivery of the commitments on Aid for Trade.

2007-174: The G8 will assist countries' efforts to integrate trade into their growth and poverty reduction strategies.

2007-175: As agreed in Hong Kong at the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference, we are fully committed to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) to achieve substantial improvements in market access.

2007-176: We will examine the merits of existing preference schemes in order to achieve further improvements and we urge other developed and emerging economies to do the same.

2007-177: The G8 will also provide assistance to help Africa increase its capacity to trade:

2007-178: We will promote simplified, more transparent, easier to use and development friendly Rules of Origin, in particular for Least Developed Countries.

2007-179: The G8 will support African countries in their efforts to remove the obstacles hampering more investment and to reduce the cost of doing business.

2007-180: The G8 will support national and regional efforts to improve the investment climate by means of regulatory and administrative reform (including the implementation of national APRM recommendations).

2007-181: We will individually and collectively continue to support initiatives which address the investment climate, such as the Investment Climate Facility (ICF), the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the IFC or the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative.

2007-182: [This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:] enhancing country capacities to formulate and implement sector wide approaches for addressing financial sector deficiencies in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, through country action plans;

2007-183: [This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:] developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA) as an instrument to mobilize resources to refinance medium- and long-term investment credits for smaller enterprises and to microfinance institutions.

2007-184: We will also strengthen microfinance institutions' capacities, notably through training programs and technical assistance;

2007-185: developing long-term local currency financing and suitable insurance instruments for coverage of exchange rate risks as well as a range of insurance products for the coverage of basic social and economic risks;

2007-186: continuing to enhance the effectiveness of remittances of Diaspora Africans to their home countries via the formal sector by pushing ahead the implementation of measures

resolved at the G8 Summit on Sea Island in 2004. This includes simplifying and reducing transaction costs and improving access to financial services.

2007-187: On a high-level meeting in fall 2007, the G8 presidency will monitor the progress towards this goal and if necessary identify the need for additional action until the next Summit;

2007-188: encouraging African states to promote higher allocations toward domestic investment by sharing best practices about market-oriented financing schemes to open-up more options for a productive use of remittances, for example granting incentives for migrants channeling parts of their savings towards economic development in their country of origin;

2007-189: providing assistance to enhance capital markets in Africa, targeting, among other things, local debt market development, accounting and regulatory capacity, as well as the enforcement of property rights;

2007-190: launching mortgage-market programs in pilot countries combining technical assistance with loans and guarantees for mortgage-financed housing projects;

2007-191: working with African central banks to provide risk-based supervision training and support international best practices in bank supervision.

2007-192: The G8 will encourage sustainable investment through African private sector networks, including support for the UN Global Compact and the UN Principles for Responsible Investment.

2007-193: The G8 will also strengthen their dialogue with emerging donors on international initiatives for responsible investment and financial transparency (such as EITI).

2007-194: [The G8 welcome the progress made on the elaboration of the Clean Energy Development and Investment Framework (CEDIF) and] will work with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and other donors with a view to implementing the Energy Access Action Plan for Africa.

2007-195: We reaffirm our commitment made in Gleneagles to helping Africa strengthen its adaptive capacity on climate change and work with African countries in the context of their national development strategies.

2007-196: To improve energy security in Africa, we will give particular attention to energy efficiency and the use of domestic renewable energy sources, including hydropower, where appropriate, and to give priority support to the rehabilitation of existing hydro-power plants, and the development of small hydropower plants.

2007-197: We will further promote responsible sustainable bio-energy production, generated from renewable biomass resources, with a view to contributing to climate protection without jeopardizing food security and the environment.

2007-198: To improve food security and sustainable use of natural resources, the G8 will support AU/NEPADs Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) and promote policy reforms and investments in sustainable agriculture leading to higher productivity, better market access and reduced vulnerabilities in order to support the population in rural areas.

2007-199: We are committed to working with partner governments and the private sector to expand opportunities for disadvantaged girls and boys, including beyond the class rooms, to learn 21st century skills and increase their participation in society.

2007-200: We reaffirm that no country seriously committed to “Education for All” will be thwarted in their achievement of this goal by lack of resources.

2007-201: The G8 reiterate their commitment to “Education for All” for sustainable development in Africa.

2007-202: The G8 will continue to work with partners and other donors to meet shortfalls in all FTI endorsed countries, estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around US\$ 500 million for 2007.

2007-203: We will work together with other donors and recipient governments towards helping to fund long-term plans provided by countries to ensure every child gets to school, with attention to low income countries and fragile states furthest away from the 2015 target of universal primary completion.

2007-204: We will especially focus on high quality education and capacity development.

2007-205: It is the aim of the G8 to continue to assist the African Union and sub-regional organizations in developing their capacity for promoting and maintaining lasting peace and stability on the continent, including through the prevention and resolution of conflict.

2007-206: Whilst reaffirming our resolution in helping to complete the building of the ASF, we will devote greater attention and efforts to conflict prevention and stabilization, reconstruction, reconciliation, and development in post-conflict countries.

2007-207: The G8 continue their support for the African Peace and Security Architecture, consolidating projects to which both sides have made important contributions so far and moving ahead in new directions.

2007-208: We will endeavor - together with others - to identify, agree and support lasting solutions to matters such as sustainable financing and operational support, planning and management of peacekeeping missions, enhanced management of donors’ support, as well as exit strategies to Africa-led peace-keeping operations.

2007-209: We will continue and intensify at different levels our ongoing dialogue with the African Union.

2007-210: Together with other important donors, we will renew our efforts to improve the exchange of information concerning our respective plans and activities, and will strengthen the coordination and coherence of our endeavors.

2007-211: Together with the UN and in accordance with our African partners, the G8 will assist the AU in a lessons-learned-data collection effort with assistance of the UN that aims at capturing the experiences of African-led peace-keeping operations for the process of building up the ASF.

2007-212: The G8 are committed to strengthen the civilian, including police capabilities of the ASF.

2007-213: At the same time we remain firmly committed to providing the necessary support to the ASF for its core military capabilities, which require increased investment by troop contributors and donors alike.

2007-214: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to build capacities at AU headquarters and regional levels to plan and supervise the use of the new civilian component, help identify the training needs for civilian experts, offer appropriate training and assist in building up a continental roster of experts.

2007-215: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to create additional capacity for the training of civilian experts;

2007-216: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to assist the AU in setting up an African Volunteer Service, which will recruit experts for participation in post-conflict and reconstruction operations in accordance with the needs identified by the AU;

2007-217: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to support a network of existing peacekeeping training facilities, in Africa and elsewhere, with a view to better coordinating their activities and maximizing their impact on the overall capabilities of peace support operations, in particular in Africa.

2007-218: [The AU and the African sub-regional organizations have identified the uncontrolled proliferation and excessive accumulation of small arms and light weapons as a matter of continental concern and have taken a number of initiatives.] We welcome those efforts and will provide our support to such programs.

2007-219: [We commit ourselves:] to assist in building the capacities of the AU and sub regional organizations to combat the unauthorized proliferation and the misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons as well as to identify, collect and destroy illicit, excess, and/or obsolete small arms and light weapons.

2007-220: We will accompany these activities by supporting the development and the implementation of integrated policies.

2007-221: [We commit ourselves:] to cooperate with the AU, sub-regional organizations, and individual states through technical and staff support when appropriate, in drafting an African Convention on Small Arms and Light Weapons, which would include measures for secure and safe management of state stockpiles of Small Arms and Light Weapons and ammunition.

2007-222: In this regard, we strongly support the ratification and implementation of existing international, regional and sub-regional instruments.

2007-223: [We commit ourselves:] to support all efforts in coordination with the air transport industry to recommend measures that will help to fight and to prevent violations through air channels of UNSC arms embargoes.

2007-224: The G8 commit themselves to working closely with African governments, the United Nations, the private sector, civil society, and other players to halt illegal resource exploitation and re-confirm their Kananaskis commitment to promote regional management of trans-boundary natural resources.

2007-225: The G8 countries will scale up their efforts to contributing towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV / AIDS prevention programs, treatment and care and

support by 2010 for all, and to developing and strengthening health systems so that health care, especially primary health care, can be provided on a sustainable and equitable basis in order to reduce illness and mortality, with particular attention paid to the needs of those most vulnerable to infection, including adolescent girls, women and children.

2007-226: [We recognize that meeting this goal of universal access as well as realizing the Millennium Development Goals for fighting HIV / AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis on a sustainable basis and strengthening of health systems will require substantial resources.] We will continue our efforts towards these goals to provide at least a projected US\$ 60 billion over the coming years, and invite other donors to contribute as well.

2007-227: [We recognize that the level of demand to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) will increase substantially in the future as has been projected by the GFATM Board. In this regard, noting the conclusions of the April meeting of the GFATM Board, which estimated an additional demand approximately of US\$ 6 billion by 2010 which might possibly reach US\$ 8 billion,] G8 members pledge to work with other donors to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets.

2007-228: G8 partners will work with other stakeholders so that Global Fund resources continue to be used in alignment with existing national priorities and processes.

2007-229: Recognizing the growing feminization of the AIDS epidemic, the G8 in cooperation with partner governments support a gender-sensitive response by the GFATM, with the goal of ensuring that greater attention and appropriate resources are allocated by the Fund to HIV / AIDS prevention, treatment, and care that addresses the needs of women and girls.

2007-230: In the overall context of scaling up towards the goal of universal access and strengthening of health systems we will contribute substantially with other donors to work towards the goal of providing universal coverage of PMTCT programs by 2010.

2007-231: [The cost to reach this target, as estimated by UNICEF, is US\$ 1,5 billion.] The G8 together with other donors will work towards meeting the needed resources for paediatric treatments in the context of universal access, at a cost of US\$ 1,8 billion till 2010, estimated by UNICEF.

2007-232: We will also scale up efforts to reduce the gaps, in the area of maternal and child health care and voluntary family planning, an estimated US\$ 1,5 billion.

2007-233: The G8 will take concrete steps to support education programs especially for girls, to promote knowledge about sexuality and reproductive health and the prevention of sexually transmitted infections.

2007-234: The G8 will support the nationwide inclusion of appropriate HIV / AIDS-related information and life-skills information in school curricula, in the context of nationally owned sector plans as well as prevention information with regard to malaria and other relevant health topics.

2007-235: The G8 will emphasize the importance of programs to promote and protect human rights of women and girls as well as the prevention of sexual violence and coercion especially in the context of preventing HIV / AIDS infections.

2007-236: We will also work to support additional concerted efforts to stop sexual exploitation and gender-based violence.

2007-237: The G8 will take concrete steps to work toward improving the link between HIV/AIDS activities and sexual and reproductive health and voluntary family planning programs, to improve access to health care, including preventing mother-to-child transmission, and to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by adopting a multisectoral approach and by fostering community involvement and participation.

2007-238: We are committed to working toward further integration of efforts against TB and HIV/AIDS and the integration of DOTS-treatment and other comprehensive approaches necessary to control TB in our programs and activities in order to alleviate the burden of the co-pandemic.

2007-239: The G8 will make utmost efforts in cooperation with international organizations and partners to eradicate polio and will also work with others to close urgent funding shortfalls.

2007-240: As a priority, the G8 are committed to expand significantly their efforts to contributing to meet the Millennium Development Goal of having halted and begun to reverse the scourge of malaria.

2007-241: To this effect, we will work with African governments and donors to strengthen the effectiveness of their malaria control programs in Africa along the three main intervention lines of artemisinin combination therapy, effective case management, effective, tailored vector control strategies and bednets.

2007-242: G8 members, in support of national malaria control programs, using existing and additional funds, will individually and collectively over the next few years work to enable the 30 highest malaria prevalence countries in Africa (contributing to at least 80 percent of the global malaria deaths) reach at least 85 percent coverage of the most vulnerable groups with effective prevention and treatment measures and achieve a 50 percent reduction in malaria related deaths.

2007-243: To accelerate implementation of the financial commitments we have undertaken at Gleneagles, we will work to reach this goal by mobilizing the private sector and its expertise and resources, enhancing public awareness, encouraging public-private partnerships, and urging non-G8 countries to do the same.

2007-244: We will support responding to those African countries that indicate that they require technical assistance and capacity building programmes for advancing their access to affordable, safe, effective and high quality generic and innovative medicines in a manner consistent with the WTO.

2007-245: The G8 reiterate their support for the work of WHO including its prequalification program and for regulatory authorities to help assure the safety, efficacy, and quality of pharmaceutical drugs, including those produced locally, in particular for second-line antiretroviral treatment and for the newly developed more effective treatment for malaria.

2007-246: The G8 reaffirm their commitment to scaling up towards “universal access” to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and recognise the significant progress made by countries on target setting and planning, notably concerning enhanced availability of affordable antiretroviral treatment.

2007-247: We will therefore work with UNAIDS, WHO, WB and the GF to strengthen their efforts and work together with the African Union and African States, the innovative and generic pharmaceutical industry, private donors, civil society and other relevant stakeholders to help deliver next steps towards “universal access”.

2007-248: [In particular we will work with: African Governments] to strengthen and finance health systems and make them more efficient with constructive support of donors and the relevant international organizations such as WHO and World Bank,

2007-249: [In particular we will work with: African Governments] to contribute to the provision of affordable and quality medicines by eliminating or substantially reducing import tariffs and taxes with the aim to exempt price-reduced or subsidised medicines from these levies as soon as possible and examining logistics and governance issues that may hinder access,

2007-250: [In particular we will work with: African Governments] to strengthen procurement practices, ensuring accountability and transparency and to review the currently existing drug and device registration policies with the aim of facilitating timely access to safe, affordable and effective HIV/AIDS drugs and medical devices,

2007-251: [In particular we will work with: African Governments] to develop country-led policies that can ensure effective coordination of donor health programs and identify technical assistance needs, with the support of the WHO, World Bank, UNAIDS, GFATM and other agencies.

2007-252: [In particular we will work with: International Organizations and donors] to support country-led efforts to improve coordination between all relevant stakeholders to develop costed, inclusive, sustainable, credible and evidence-based national AIDS plans which ensure effective links to health system strengthening,

2007-253: [In particular we will work with: International Organizations and donors] to intensify their efforts to assist countries in setting up a workable forecasting system for pharmaceutical demand,

2007-254: [In particular we will work with: International Organizations and donors] to respond constructively to requests by African developing countries without manufacturing capacities with regard to the use of the flexibilities referenced in the WTO Doha declaration on TRIPS and Public Health, while respecting WTO obligations,

2007-255: [In particular we will work with: International Organizations and donors] to continue to support investments in research and development of new medicines, microbicides and vaccines, including by promoting policies that encourage innovation.

2007-256: [In particular we will work with: the Pharmaceutical Industry] to continue to explore further initiatives to provide enhanced access to HIV-medicines at affordable prices and to review price policies with regard to second-line antiretroviral drugs.

2007-257: [In particular we will work with: the Pharmaceutical Industry] to consider supporting local production of HIV/AIDS pharmaceuticals by voluntary licences and laboratory capacities that meet international standards and strengthen regulatory, certification and training institutes.

2007-258: [In particular we will work with: the Pharmaceutical Industry] to build on their expressed commitment to increase investment in research and development of new medicines, microbicides and vaccines also by extending public-private partnership.

2007-259: As an important step to scaling up towards the goal of universal access to HIV / AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support in Africa, G8 members, in support of national HIV / AIDS programs globally, individually and collectively over the next few years will aim to employ existing and additional programs to support life-saving anti-retroviral treatment through bilateral and multilateral efforts for approximately five million people, to prevent twenty-four million new infections, and to care for twenty-four million people, including ten million orphans and vulnerable children.

2007-260: [In view of the G8 countries contributions to achieving the health related international goals we agreed in St. Petersburg to review the progress in this regard, including our financial commitments, in fighting the three diseases HIV / AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria, regularly.] We will undertake this monitoring exercise for the first time this year under the Presidency's guidance.

2007-261: The report will inform our activities and commitments and we affirm that we will continue this close monitoring process regularly.

2007-262: In this context, the G8 will enhance coordination of bilateral and multilateral health partnerships with national health strategies (Scaling Up for Better Health process) and appeal to the World Bank and the WHO to support country driven harmonization processes in the health sector in cooperation with the African Development Bank and the African Union as well as other relevant international organizations.

2007-263: Based on the St. Petersburg declaration and noting the Paris conference in March 2007, the G8 support the establishment by African countries of sustainable financing of health systems.

2007-264: We will work with African states to address the different causes of this lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including working conditions and salaries with the aim of recruiting, training and retaining additional health workers.

2007-265: We will also work with national governments as they endeavor to create an environment where its most capable citizens, including medical doctors and other healthcare workers, see a long-term future in their own countries.

2007-266: Furthermore, we will work with the Global Health Workforce Alliance, interested private parties, the OECD and the WHO to build the evidence base on health workforce management and international migration.

### **Heiligendamm Statement on Nonproliferation**

2007-267: We, the Leaders of the G8, remain resolute in our shared commitment to counter the global proliferation challenge and continue to support and implement all the statements on non-proliferation issued on the occasion of previous summits of the G8.

2007-268: To be successful we need to work jointly with other partners and through relevant international institutions, in particular those of the United Nations system, to strengthen all instruments available for combating the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery.



2007-269: We will also continue to promote a stable international and regional environment in order to address the underlying factors for proliferation activities.

2007-270: We reaffirm our commitment to the multilateral treaty system which provides the normative basis for all non-proliferation efforts.

2007-271: We place particular emphasis on urging the adoption of effective measures to combat illicit trafficking in WMD materials and their means of delivery, in particular through capacity building related to law enforcement and the establishment and enforcement of effective export controls, as well as through the Proliferation Security Initiative.

2007-272: We reaffirm our commitment at Gleneagles to develop cooperative procedures to identify, track and freeze financial transactions and assets associated with WMD proliferation networks.

2007-273: We remain firmly committed to completing the Kananaskis goals.

2007-274: We will discuss in due course whether the Partnership should be extended beyond 2012 and if so how to allocate the means for expanding its scope to address threat reduction and nonproliferation requirements worldwide, including those mandated by United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540.

2007-275: We will discuss how other states, both donors and recipients, could be included in an expanded Global Partnership.

2007-276: We strongly support the endeavours underway to overcome the stalemate in the Conference on Disarmament.

2007-277: We reaffirm our support to the early commencement of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.

2007-278: To that end we need to strengthen verification and enforcement.

2007-279: We are committed to continue our efforts to make the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement together with an Additional Protocol the universally accepted verification standard for the peaceful use undertakings of the NPT.

2007-280: We will also work towards rendering the implementation of the CWC and BTWC more effective, in particular by promoting full and effective national implementation by all States Parties and full compliance with their obligations with regard to both Conventions.

2007-281: We are also committed to enhancing the effectiveness of the UNSC in meeting the challenge of proliferation and effectively fulfilling its role as the final arbiter of the consequences of non-compliance.

2007-282: We therefore reaffirm our full commitment to the objectives and obligations of all three pillars of the NPT and we will continue to work for its universalisation.

2007-283: We will undertake all efforts to achieve a positive outcome of the review process with a view to maintaining and strengthening the authority, credibility and integrity of the treaty regime.

2007-284: We urge the NSG to accelerate its work and swiftly reach consensus.

2007-285: We agree to continue to undertake previously agreed actions on the understanding that should the NSG not reach consensus on appropriate criteria by 2008, we will seriously consider alternative strategies to reduce the proliferation risks associated with the transfer of enrichment and reprocessing goods and technologies.

2007-286: In this context, we reaffirm our commitment to ensure that the highest possible non-proliferation, safety and security standards for the peaceful use of nuclear energy are observed.

2007-287: We are committed to resolving regional proliferation challenges by diplomatic means.

2007-288: We remain united in our commitment to resolve the proliferation concerns posed by Iran's nuclear programme.

2007-289: Regarding the Korean Peninsula we are continuing to support the Six-Party Talks and swift implementation of the initial actions agreed on 13 February, 2007 as a first step towards full implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September, 2005, including the resolution of the outstanding issues of concern.

2007-290: We are therefore committed to broaden participation in and further develop the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism that was launched last year at St. Petersburg.

2007-291: We are committed to fully comply with the decisions taken by that conference and to work for successful outcomes of the meetings during the intercessional period leading to the next Review Conference in 2011.

2007-292: We will continue to promote efforts to address the threat posed by proliferation of means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction.

2007-293: In this regard we remain committed to implementing the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and call upon other subscribing States to follow suit.

2007-294: We also intend to render it more effective and urge all states which have not done so, to subscribe to the Code without delay

#### **G8 Statement on Sudan/Darfur**

2007-295: We reiterate our commitment to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and will undertake, in coordination with the African Union and the United Nations, to identify options for improving humanitarian access.

2007-296: We also reiterate our commitment to support AMIS in the rapid transition to the AU/UN hybrid mission and urge other international partners to do the same.

2007-297: We remain deeply committed to resolve the Darfur crisis.

2007-298: If the government of Sudan or the rebel movements continue to fail to meet their obligations, we will support appropriate action in the Security Council.

#### **G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization**

2007-299: We remain resolute in our shared commitment to counter terrorism while promoting freedom, democracy, human rights, and economic growth and opportunity.

2007-300: Mindful of both the benefits and the challenges that globalization brings to our economies, and recognizing the growing interdependence and interconnectedness of our global economy, we resolve to enhance our cooperation and coordination in order to counter the threats to our way of life posed by terrorism and violent extremism.

2007-301: Together we will make use of all available national and international measures to protect our nations against these threats.

2007-302: Therefore, today, in Heiligendamm, we pledge to do everything in our power to counter the conditions that terrorists exploit, to keep the world's most dangerous weapons out of the hands of terrorists, to protect critical transport and energy infrastructures, to combat the financing of terrorism and illicit procurement networks and to remain watchful of the ways that terrorists and criminals exploit modern communication and information technologies.

2007-303: We reaffirm our support for the central role of the United Nations in the international fight against terrorism.

2007-304: We underscore our strong commitment to and our urgent call for swift conclusion of the draft UN Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism which, above all, aims at facilitating legal cooperation in the fight against terrorism on a global level.

2007-305: We resolve to continue to support and strengthen the United Nations' counter terrorism efforts.

2007-306: [We therefore commit to] develop further our understanding how new and developing technologies may be exploited by terrorists;

2007-307: [We therefore commit to] identify ways to detect and disrupt terrorist use of modern communication and information technology and, thereby, to disclose terrorist plans and disrupt terrorist networks;

2007-308: [We therefore commit to] share our experiences in this regard.

2007-309: We resolve to continue our efforts to protect critical energy infrastructures from terrorist attacks.

2007-310: [Today we announce the initiatives we are taking in this regard:] Assessing the vulnerabilities of and potential risks to critical energy infrastructure;

2007-311: [Today we announce the initiatives we are taking in this regard:] Sharing best practices of effective security responses;

2007-312: [Today we announce the initiatives we are taking in this regard:] Evaluating potential threats to critical energy infrastructure.

2007-313: We resolve to continue our efforts to secure the international transportation network.

2007-314: Furthermore, we aim to improve passenger screening programs and techniques, port facility security audits, security management systems and transportation security clearance programs.

2007-315: We are committed to continuing to create a stable, prosperous and just future in which all people, and particularly our youth, are aware that they have a stake and the promise of a better life.

2007-316: We will continue efforts to break down barriers and address misperceptions by promoting shared values and a vision of peace, security and prosperity, thereby isolating those who seek to abuse existing differences for their own narrow ends.

2007-317: We also will continue working together to promote respect for diversity and moderation in order to undermine those who incite hatred and perpetrate violence to advance political or ideological ends.

2007-318: We commend the efforts of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and reaffirm our commitment to implement and promote internationally its 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and nine Special Recommendations on Terror Finance.

2007-319: We agree to further strengthen our efforts to combat the abuse for terrorist or other criminal purposes of informal methods of transferring money across borders.

2007-320: [Therefore, our experts will reflect upon additional measures, including, but not limited to] Identifying key transshipment and courier routes, to maximize effective information exchange and enhance law enforcement investigations;

2007-321: [Therefore, our experts will reflect upon additional measures, including, but not limited to] Facilitating enforcement of cash declaration / disclosure standards while protecting the free movement of legitimate funds, including by offering training and capacity-building to partners; and

2007-322: [Therefore, our experts will reflect upon additional measures, including, but not limited to] Evaluating and addressing our domestic border / customs services for possible vulnerabilities.

2007-323: We commit to work together in this endeavour.

2007-324: We resolve to continue the fruitful work begun in this context with our respective private sectors.

2007-325: We reaffirm that the promotion and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law is essential to all counterterrorism efforts, and we recognize that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing.

## **G8 Trade Declaration**

2007-326: In this spirit, we pledge to work with a high level of ambition in all areas of the DDA and call on all WTO members to demonstrate constructive flexibility to bring these negotiations to a prompt successful conclusion.

2007-327: We remain fully committed to the development dimension of the DDA, promoting progressive trade liberalisation, helping developing countries to better integrate into the multilateral trading system and providing support to the poorest countries in order to enable them to benefit from the significant opportunities of globalisation.

2007-328 Report on the G8 Global Partnership: We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction as set out in the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit documents.

2007-329: We reaffirm our commitment to support priority projects under this initiative, initially in Russia.

## **34. 2008 G8 Commitments (296 commitments)**

### **G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration (206)**

#### ***World Economy (49)***

##### **Global Growth (8)**

2008-1: We are determined to continuously take appropriate actions, individually and collectively, to ensure stability and growth in our economies and globally.

2008-2: While good progress has been made in implementing the recommendations by the Financial Stability Forum (FSF) in April, we urge private-sector players, national supervisory authorities and international bodies to rapidly implement all FSF recommendations to strengthen resilience of the financial system.

2008-3: We underscore the importance of implementing the FSF report's recommendations, as set out by the G8 Finance Ministers' Statement in Osaka.

2008-4: We remain committed to promoting a smooth adjustment of global imbalances through sound macroeconomic management and structural policies in our countries as well as in emerging economies and oil producing countries.

2008-5: In some emerging economies with large and growing current account surpluses, it is crucial that their effective exchange rates move so that necessary adjustment will occur. We will promote continued consultation with our partner countries.

2008-6: We are strongly committed to use these opportunities for the benefit of our citizens and global growth.

2008-7: At the same time, we will address various political, economic and social challenges for extending globalization's benefits to all.

2008-8: We invite international organizations, in particular the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), to enhance their cooperation and to improve coherence.

##### **Trade and Investment (11)**

2008-9: We will resist protectionist pressures against international trade and investment in all its manifestations.

2008-10: Given the crucial stage of negotiations, we reiterate our determination to work as a matter of urgency toward the conclusion of the negotiations and call on all WTO Members to make substantial contributions with a view to establishing modalities for Agriculture and NAMA (Non-Agricultural Market Access) and achieving positive and tangible results on Services.

2008-11: We welcome the convening of a ministerial meeting starting on 21 July.

2008-12: We also support the holding of a Signaling Conference on Trade in Services on the same occasion.

2008-13: For the purpose of striking an overall balance, we stress the need for making progress and delivering meaningful outcomes in all the areas within the single undertaking.

2008-14: All countries should take steps to develop, maintain and promote regimes that welcome foreign investment, guarantee non-discriminatory treatment for foreign investment, and ensure freedom to transfer capital and returns from investment.

2008-15: Any foreign investment restrictions should be very limited, focusing primarily on national security concerns, and should adhere to the principles of transparency and predictability, proportionality, and accountability.

2008-16: We are equally committed to high liberalization standards, such as national treatment and most-favored-nation treatment, in bilateral agreements in relation to investment.

2008-17: Reaffirming our Heiligendamm commitments, we will promote Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) including through encouragement of voluntary adherence to the relevant international instruments, standards and principles by companies from all countries.

2008-18: We will encourage good corporate governance practices.

2008-19: We welcome the joint statement of the G8 Business Summit held in April, and are determined to enhance our cooperation with all stakeholders including business communities, consumer associations, workers and trade unions in tackling various challenges we face.

#### **Energy Security (14)**

2008-20: We reaffirm our commitment to the St. Petersburg Global Energy Security Principles and the implementation of its Plan of Action and invite other countries to embrace these Principles.

2008-21: We therefore compiled national reports, with the assistance of the International Energy Agency (IEA), evaluating our efforts to adhere to those principles and welcome the corresponding overview provided by the IEA. We are committed to updating our reports for 2009 Summit.

2008-22: Concerted efforts are needed to address the underlying causes for the benefit of all.

2008-23: On the supply side, production and refining capacities should be increased in the short term.

2008-24: Joint efforts are also necessary to expand upstream and downstream investment in the medium term.

2008-25: Oil-producing countries should ensure transparent and stable investment environments conducive to increasing the production capacity needed to meet rising global demand.

2008-26: On the demand side, it is important to make further efforts to improve energy efficiency as well as pursue energy diversification.

2008-27: In reconfirming the shared interest and responsibility of energy producing and consuming countries in promoting global energy security, we will enhance further dialogue and partnership.

2008-28: In this regard, as a follow-up to the recent Jeddah Energy Meeting, we look forward to the meeting to be held in London later this year.

2008-29: To enhance energy security, we propose holding an energy forum to focus on energy efficiency and new technologies, which could also contribute to dialogue between producers and consumers.

2008-30: Greater transparency will lead to better functioning energy markets and hence a better balance between supply and demand. Therefore, we need to improve collection and timely reporting of market data on oil and develop shared analysis of oil market trends and outlook.

2008-31: We therefore continue to strongly support the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) as a significant contribution in the efforts for information sharing including on oil stocks among energy producers and consumers.

2008-32: We support the efforts of the JODI partner organizations including the International Energy Forum (IEF) to realize further progress of JODI in terms of quality, completeness and timeliness of information.

2008-33: We also welcome the efforts taken by relevant national authorities for increased transparency of commodity futures markets and encourage further cooperation between them.

#### **Raw Materials (4)**

2008-34: [To promote improved transparency, accountability, good governance and sustainable economic growth in the extractive sector, and to address the natural resource dimensions of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, we:] continue to support initiatives such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and call for its full implementation and for candidate countries to complete the validation process in a timely manner.

2008-35: [To promote improved transparency, accountability, good governance and sustainable economic growth in the extractive sector, and to address the natural resource dimensions of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, we:] promote improved resource management including fiscal transparency and legislative oversight by resource-rich countries through supporting international financial institutions' efforts to develop international standards and codes to be voluntarily adopted by those countries, and technical assistance, as appropriate.(micro)

2008-36: [To promote improved transparency, accountability, good governance and sustainable economic growth in the extractive sector, and to address the natural resource dimensions of armed conflict and post-conflict situations, we:]support international efforts to respond more effectively to the natural resource dimensions of conflict and post-conflict situations, and would welcome additional analysis on the issue by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), the United Nations Secretary General, and the World Bank.

2008-37: We call on our trading partners to strictly comply with WTO rules and to enhance the transparency and predictability of their measures in this area.

#### **Protection of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) (5)**



2008-38: We will advance existing anti-counterfeiting and piracy initiatives through, inter alia, promoting information exchange systems amongst our authorities, as well as developing non-binding Standards to be Employed by Customs for Uniform Rights Enforcement (SECURE) at the World Customs Organization.

2008-39: We encourage the acceleration of negotiations to establish a new international legal framework, the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA), and seek to complete the negotiation by the end of this year.

2008-40: We will promote practical cooperation between our countries to develop tools to combat new techniques in counterfeiting and piracy and spread best practices.

2008-41: We reaffirm our commitment on government use of software in full compliance with the relevant international agreements and call on other countries to follow our commitment.

2008-42: [Firmly believing that an efficient and well-functioning IP system benefits countries at all stages of development, we] reaffirm the importance of global patent harmonization and expanding international patent collaboration, including accelerated discussions on the Substantive Patent Law Treaty.

### **Corruption (5)**

2008-43: We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of UNCAC, including the development of a review mechanism.

2008-44: Reaffirming our previous commitments, we will redouble our efforts to deny safe havens through our national laws to public officials found guilty of corruption and strengthen international cooperation on asset recovery including supporting initiatives of relevant international organizations such as the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative promoted by the World Bank and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

2008-45: We also recognize the importance of technical assistance to partner countries in their own efforts to implement the Convention.

2008-46: We will also strengthen enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions with the commitment to continue effective monitoring through the implementation of a rigorous and permanent peer review mechanism and call for accession to the Convention by emerging countries.

2008-47: We endorsed an enhanced accountability report detailing actions of each G8 member to implement the anticorruption commitments we have undertaken in the G8, and agreed to update it annually.

### **Abuses of the Financial System (1)**

2008-48: We urge all countries that have not yet fully implemented the OECD standards of transparency and effective exchange of information in tax matters to do so without further delay, and encourage the OECD to strengthen its work on tax evasion and report back in 2010.

## **Heiligendamm Process (1)**

2008-49: We reiterate our commitment to the Process and look forward to receiving a comprehensive concluding report at the G8 Summit in 2009.

## **Environment and Climate Change (46)**

### **Climate Change (36)**

2008-50: We reaffirm our commitment to take strong leadership in combating climate change and in this respect, welcome decisions taken in Bali as the foundation for reaching a global agreement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process by 2009. We are committed to its successful conclusion.

2008-51: We are committed to avoiding the most serious consequences of climate change and determined to achieve the stabilization of atmospheric concentrations of global greenhouse gases consistent with the ultimate objective of Article 2 of the Convention and within a time frame that should be compatible with economic growth and energy security.

2008-52: We seek to share with all Parties to the UNFCCC the vision of, and together with them to consider and adopt in the UNFCCC negotiations, the goal of achieving at least 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, recognizing that this global challenge can only be met by a global response, in particular, by the contributions from all major economies, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

2008-53: Substantial progress toward such a long-term goal requires, inter alia, in the near-term, the acceleration of the deployment of existing technologies, and in the medium- and long-term, will depend on the development and deployment of low-carbon technologies in ways that will enable us to meet our sustainable economic development and energy security objectives. In this regard, we emphasize the importance and urgency of adopting appropriate measures to stimulate development and deployment of innovative technologies and practices.

2008-54: Making progress towards the shared vision, and a long-term global goal will require mid-term goals and national plans to achieve them.

2008-55: In this respect, we acknowledge our leadership role and each of us will implement ambitious economy-wide mid-term goals in order to achieve absolute emissions reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting comparable efforts among all developed economies, taking into account differences in their national circumstances.

2008-56: We will also help support the mitigation plans of major developing economies by technology, financing and capacity-building.

2008-57: At the same time, in order to ensure an effective and ambitious global post-2012 climate regime, all major economies will need to commit to meaningful mitigation actions to be bound in the international agreement to be negotiated by the end of 2009.

2008-58: We emphasize the importance of expeditious discussions in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Maritime Organization (IMO) for limiting or reducing GHG emissions in the international aviation and maritime sectors, bearing in mind the distinct processes under the UNFCCC toward an agreed outcome for the post-2012 period.

2008-59: We recognize the importance of setting mid-term, aspirational goals for energy efficiency. In national goals and objectives, as well as in country specific action plans, we will maximize implementation of the IEA's 25 recommendations on energy efficiency.

2008-60: We promote clean energy, given its importance in tackling climate change and for the enhancement of energy security, by setting national goals and formulating action plans followed by appropriate monitoring.

2008-61: We support the work of the "Global Bioenergy Partnership" (GBEP) and invite it to work with other relevant stakeholders to develop science-based benchmarks and indicators for biofuel production and use.

2008-62: We are committed to continuing research and development of second generation biofuel technologies.

2008-63: We reiterate that safeguards (nuclear nonproliferation), nuclear safety and nuclear security (3S) are fundamental principles for the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Against this background, an international initiative proposed by Japan on 3S-based nuclear energy infrastructure will be launched.

2008-64: We affirm the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in this process.

2008-65: Recognizing the linkage between the potential impacts of climate change and development, mitigation and adaptation strategies should be pursued as part of development and poverty eradication efforts.

2008-66: A successful global response to climate change requires a partnership between developing and developed countries. Developing countries' efforts to put in place appropriate national mitigation and adaptation plans to build low carbon, climate resilient economies, should be supported by scaled up assistance from developed countries.

2008-67: Recognizing that poorer countries are among the most vulnerable to the adverse impacts of climate change, we will continue and enhance cooperation with developing countries, in particular least developed countries (LDCs) and small island developing states, in their efforts to adapt to climate change including disaster risk reduction.

2008-68: To address this issue, we commit to support urgent actions to mainstream adaptation into broader development strategies and encourage developing countries themselves to integrate adaptation into their development policies.

2008-69: The early start of activities under the UNFCCC Adaptation Fund should make an important contribution in this respect. We call on the multilateral development banks and other development agencies to support countries in this endeavor.

2008-70: We will establish an international initiative with the support of the IEA to develop roadmaps for innovative technologies and cooperate upon existing and new partnerships, including carbon capture and storage (CCS) and advanced energy technologies.

2008-71: Reaffirming our Heiligendamm commitment to urgently develop, deploy and foster clean energy technologies, we recognize and encourage a wide range of policy instruments such as transparent regulatory frameworks, economic and fiscal incentives, and public/private partnerships to foster private sector investments in new technologies.

2008-72: We strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances, with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020.

2008-73: To accelerate these and other efforts, we are committed to increasing investment in both basic and applied environmental and clean energy technology research and development (R&D), and the promotion of commercialization including through direct government funding and fiscal measures to encourage private sector investment.

2008-74: In this respect, G8 members have so far pledged over the next several years over US\$ 10 billion annually in direct government-funded R&D.

2008-75: We also agree to take various policy and regulatory measures to provide incentives for commercializing these technologies.

2008-76: To respond to the growing demand for Earth observation data, we will accelerate efforts within the Global Earth Observation System of Systems (GEOSS), which builds on the work of UN specialized agencies and programs, in priority areas, inter alia, climate change and water resources management, by strengthening observation, prediction and data sharing.

2008-77: We also support capacity building for developing countries in earth observations and promote interoperability and linkage with other partners.

2008-78: Substantial finance and investments will be needed to meet the urgent challenges of mitigation, adaptation and access to clean energy in developing countries. While the main sources of finance will be the private sector, public resources are essential to help the poorest and to leverage private resources, notably by financing incremental costs and can be very effective in inducing emissions reduction when national policies provide incentives for low carbon investment. In this regard, we welcome and support the establishment of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) including the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) and the Strategic Climate Fund (SCF), administered by the World Bank.

2008-79: G8 members have thus far pledged approximately US\$ 6 billion as an ODA contribution to the funds and welcome commitments from other donors.

2008-80: These funds will complement existing multilateral efforts, including the Global Environmental Facility (GEF), which plays the key role as the main financial instrument of the UNFCCC and which we are committed to reinforcing.

2008-81: Market mechanisms, such as emissions-trading within and between countries, tax incentives, performance-based regulation, fees or taxes and consumer labeling can provide pricing signals and have the potential to deliver economic incentives to the private sector. We also recognize that they help to achieve emission reductions in a cost effective manner and to stimulate long-term innovation. We intend to promote such instruments in accordance with our national circumstances and share experience on the effectiveness of the different instruments.

2008-82: Efforts in the WTO negotiations to eliminate tariffs and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services should be enhanced with a view to disseminating clean technology and skills.

2008-83: Additionally, consideration should be given to the reduction or elimination of trade barriers on a voluntary basis on goods and services directly linked to addressing climate change.

2008-84: We also agree to encourage initiatives contributing to climate change mitigation including purchasing and investment policies and practices that promote and support the cleaner and more efficient products and services that can contribute to lower carbon emissions.

2008-85: We note the significant progress made by the multilateral development banks on the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) agreed at Gleneagles and welcome their joint level of ambition to mobilize public and private investments of over US\$ 100 billion up to 2010 from within existing resources. We call upon these Banks to build on the CEIF to develop comprehensive strategies to guide the integration of climate change into their development work and to set specific targets for low carbon investments like renewable energy.

### **Forest (3)**

2008-86: We encourage actions for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD) including the development of an international forest monitoring network building on existing initiatives. Recognizing the urgent need to curb illegal logging and its associated trade, we welcome the G8 Forest Experts' Report on Illegal Logging. We will follow up, as appropriate, its preliminary list of options.

2008-87: We will make all possible efforts by ensuring close coordination among various fora and initiatives with a view to promoting effective forest law enforcement and governance and sustainable forest management worldwide.

2008-88: We will also consider ways to enhance our cooperation to combat forest fires.

### **Biodiversity (2)**

2008-89: We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.

2008-90: We will promote a co-benefits approach that will lead to reducing greenhouse gas emissions and conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity as well.

### **3R (4)**

2008-91: To this end, we endorse the Kobe 3R Action Plan.

2008-92: We will set targets as appropriate taking into account resource productivity, based on the work of the OECD in furthering efforts to optimize resource cycles.

2008-93: We recognize the significance of reducing barriers to trade in remanufactured goods and for the G8 members to the WTO to support the recently submitted proposal to liberalize trade in remanufactured goods under the WTO Doha Round.

2008-94: We support the international circulation of reusable and recyclable materials and resources in an environmentally sound manner consistent with the Basel Convention.

### **Education for Sustainable Development (1)**

2008-95: We promote Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) by supporting the UNESCO and other organizations in the field of ESD and through knowledge networks among relevant institutions including universities to encourage actions by the public leading to a more sustainable and low carbon society.

## **Development and Africa (70)**

### **Development (15)**

2008-96: We renew our commitment to these goals by reinvigorating our efforts, and by strengthening our partnerships with, as well as encouraging the efforts of, the developing countries based on mutual accountability.

2008-97: The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.

2008-98: We commend the successful replenishments of the resources of the International Development Association, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund in which G8 countries provided nearly 75% of donor's contributions and we acknowledge that ODA from G8 and other donors to Africa should be reassessed and may need to be increased for the period after 2010, beyond our current commitments.

2008-99: We also reiterate that our focus on development cooperation should be on the promotion of good governance and self-sustained, private sector-led economic growth in developing countries.

2008-100: In tackling the development agenda, we will take a multi-faceted approach, promoting synergies among MDG-related development sectors particularly among health, water and education, in a framework of sustainable development. In this regard, our work will be grounded in the set of core principles of development policy that we endorsed at Heiligendamm, including promoting good governance based on transparency and rule of law and broad-based private sector-led growth.

2008-101: We will promote a 'participatory approach', involving all key players and stakeholders.

2008-102: We will work together, and with other countries, in a complementary manner, to address global health priorities and deliver on existing health commitments.

2008-103: We will also work to improve human security through protection and empowerment of individuals and communities.

2008-104: We will promote gender equality and women's empowerment as a principle in our development cooperation through mainstreaming and specific actions.

2008-105: We will reaffirm during the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness our commitment to make our aid more effective based on the Paris Declaration principles.

2008-106: We continue to encourage innovative approaches to leverage private investments in connection with domestic public financing and official development assistance.

2008-107: We renew our commitment to support the development agenda agreed in the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development which underscored the importance of mobilizing all available sources for development including ODA, foreign direct investment and other private flows, trade, debt relief, innovative financing, and domestic resources.

2008-108: We will contribute to the success of the Follow-up Conference on Financing for Development in Doha thereby giving fresh impetus to the Monterrey Agenda and the global partnership launched there.

2008-109: Coherent and complementary responses of all relevant countries including the G8, and international organizations can break the cycle of misery and despair and help set countries on the track to MDG attainment.

2008-110: In this context, we will follow-up the seven recommendations adopted at the Berlin conference on improving data, development impact, remittance services, access to finance, innovative channels and on the creation of a Global Remittances Working Group.

### **Health (18)**

2008-111: G8 members are determined to honor in full their specific commitments to fight infectious diseases, namely malaria, tuberculosis, polio and working towards the goal of universal access to HIV / AIDS prevention, treatment and care by 2010.

2008-112: Building on the Saint Petersburg commitments to fight infectious diseases, the experts' report sets forth the 'Toyako Framework for Action', which includes the principles for action, and actions to be taken on health, drawing on the expertise of international institutions.

2008-113: We also agreed to establish a follow-up mechanism to monitor our progress on meeting our commitments.

2008-114: In view of sustainability we aim at ensuring that disease-specific and health systems approaches are mutually reinforcing.

2008-115: [In view of sustainability we aim at ensuring that disease-specific and health systems approaches] contribute to achieving all of the health MDGs.

2008-116: We emphasize the importance of comprehensive approaches to address the strengthening of health systems including social health protection, the improvement of maternal, newborn and child health, the scaling-up of programs to counter infectious diseases and access to essential medicines, vaccines and appropriate health-related products.

2008-117: We reiterate our support to our African partners' commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to basic health care (free wherever countries choose to provide this).

2008-118: We reiterate our commitment to continue efforts, to work towards the goals of providing at least a projected US\$ 60billion over 5 years, to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health.

2008-119: To achieve quantitative and qualitative improvement of the health workforce, we must work to help train a sufficient number of health workers, including community health workers and to assure an enabling environment for their effective retention in developing countries.

2008-120: The G8 members will work towards increasing health workforce coverage towards the WHO threshold of 2.3 health workers per 1000 people, initially in partnership with the African countries where we are currently engaged and that are experiencing a critical shortage of health workers.

2008-121: We will also support efforts by partner countries and relevant stakeholders, such as Global Health Workforce Alliance, in developing robust health workforce plans and establishing specific, country-led milestones as well as for enhanced monitoring and evaluation, especially for formulating effective health policies.

2008-122: We note that in some developing countries, achieving the MDGs on child mortality and maternal health is seriously off-track, and therefore, in country-led plans, the continuum of prevention and care, including nutrition should include a greater focus on maternal, new born and child health.

2008-123: Reproductive health should be made widely accessible.

2008-124: The G8 will take concrete steps to work toward improving the link between HIV/AIDS activities and sexual and reproductive health and voluntary family planning programs, to improve access to health care, including preventing mother-to-child transmission, and to achieve the MDGs by adopting a multisectoral approach and by fostering community involvement and participation.

2008-125: As part of fulfilling our past commitments on malaria, we will continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets, with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance, in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010.

2008-126: To maintain momentum towards the historical achievement of eradicating polio, we will meet our previous commitments to maintain or increase financial contributions to support the Global Polio Eradication Initiative, and encourage other public and private donors to do the same.

2008-127: To build on our commitments made on neglected tropical diseases at St Petersburg, we will work to support the control or elimination of diseases listed by the WHO through such measures as research, diagnostics and treatment, prevention, awareness-raising and enhancing access to safe water and sanitation. In this regard, by expanding health system coverage, alleviating poverty and social exclusion as well as promoting adequate integrated public health approaches, including through the mass administration of drugs, we will be able to reach at least 75% of the people affected by certain major neglected tropical diseases in the most affected countries in Africa, Asia, and Latin America, bearing in mind the WHO Plan. With sustained action for 3-5 years, this would enable a very significant reduction of the current burden with the elimination of some of these diseases.

2008-128: We support ongoing work to review travel restrictions for HIV positive people with a view to facilitating travel and we are committed to follow this issue.

## **Water and Sanitation (7)**

2008-129: In this regard, acknowledging the need to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation, we will reinvigorate our efforts to implement the Evian Water Action Plan and will review it on the basis of a progress report prepared by our water experts by the next Summit.



2008-130: We will discuss with African partners the development of an enhanced implementation strategy.

2008-131: Moreover, we will promote integrated water resource management and the concept of 'Good Water Governance', with particular focus on Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia-Pacific, by taking necessary actions such as strengthening of trans-boundary basin organizations, sharing of water-related expertise and technology with developing countries, support for capacity building for water-related initiatives, promotion of data collection and utilization, and adaptation to climate change.

2008-132: We also acknowledge that ensuring adequate water supplies for human, industrial and environmental uses while minimizing the impacts of extreme hydrological variability are critical to protecting human health, promoting sustainable economic growth, and ensuring peace and security.

2008-133: We call upon national governments, in this International Year of Sanitation, to prioritize access to sanitation, building on the initiatives agreed at conferences on sanitation in Asia-Pacific and Africa.

2008-134: In this regard, we support the leadership role of the African Ministers' Council on Water and the action of the African Development Bank.

2008-135: We will support efforts to improve the governance of the water and sanitation sector with a view to ensure that monitoring and reporting, at the international and national levels, are improved and that institutions responsible for delivering water and sanitation services are more capable, accountable and responsive to the needs of users.

## **Education (9)**

2008-136: Strengthening the capacity of individuals, organizations, institutions and societies is the key to sustainable development and growth, therefore education in developing countries should be reinforced at all levels. Accordingly, we attach importance to life-long learning and a holistic approach to the education system, namely, continuing to prioritize universal completion of quality primary education by boys and girls, while responding to the need for striking a good balance between primary and post-primary education in relation with national constraints and economic needs.

2008-137: We are committed to addressing the issues of shortage, retention and management of teachers in Africa as well as improving learning outcomes.

2008-138: We will work further to improve access to and the quality of education through capacity development of teachers as well as community involvement.

2008-139: Teacher training should be intensified emphasizing the development of needed competencies and skills.

2008-140: Since school health and school feeding could improve both school enrolment and children's wellbeing, we will promote synergies with other development sectors.

2008-141: We remain committed to Education for All(EFA) and the international agencies which implement it and support the efforts of the Fast Track Initiative(FTI) for universal primary education.

2008-142: We, along with other donors, will continue efforts to mobilize bilateral and multilateral resources to meet the shortfalls of FTI- endorsed countries estimated by the FTI Secretariat at around US\$1billion for 2008, while supporting the improvement of its effectiveness through an external evaluation. There should be a strong emphasis placed on the quality of education and program effectiveness.

2008-143: We will pay specific attention to countries affected by conflicts or crisis, to girls and to marginalized populations who remain mostly excluded from school.

2008-144: G8 progress to support FTI, including meeting shortfalls, will be monitored through a report to be delivered at the 2009 Summit.

### **Towards a Vibrant Africa (16)**

1008-145: We are committed to working with Africans to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs, and support of investment funds.

2008-146: In this regard, we endorse the G8 Action Plan for Private Sector Led Growth adopted by the G8 Finance Ministers. This will also help countries take advantage of the opportunities and address challenges of growing capital inflows.

2008-147: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] working with other donors and international organizations to support appropriate, country-led strategies aimed at increased rates of sustainable growth,

2008-148: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] improvement of business environment, and strengthening the financial sector including increase of domestic savings and SMEs access to financial services,

2008-149: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] improvement of domestic revenue generation capacity by African countries and of transparency in the use of resources,

2008-150: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] development of infrastructure, in particular road and power networks, focusing on trans-national solutions and coordination through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa together with private financing,

2008-151: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] increasing access to electricity in order to overcome energy poverty,

2008-152: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] support for agriculture and sustainable land-use and natural resource management mainly through the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme(CAADP), and productivity enhancement through development of agriculture infrastructure (irrigation etc), new crop varieties such as NERICA rice, livestock systems, post-harvest processing and research, human resources, and improvements to link small farmers to markets while encouraging African governments to increase investment in agriculture in line with the Maputo Declaration,

2008-153: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] facilitation of free and open trade through the multilateral trade system with due consideration of the African situation,

2008-154: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] effective implementation of the financial commitments regarding spending on Aid for Trade including trade related technical assistance, made at the WTO Hong Kong Ministerial Conference, which we expect to increase to US\$4billion including the support for marketing of African products.

2008-155: We are fully committed to provide duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as agreed at the Hong Kong Conference,

2008-156: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] support to continental and regional integration and cooperation will be a key element to build larger integrated market, attract more investment, and address challenges with a trans-national dimension,

2008-157: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] encourage companies to consider how, in pursuing their business objectives, they can contribute to poverty reduction,

2008-158: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] support for good governance, including promotion of anti-corruption measures, through the African Peer Review Mechanism.

2008-159: In the spirit of partnership which characterizes our relations, we will reflect views of African partners in our future cooperation.

2008-160: We have asked our APRs to enhance reporting on actions and progress on commitments by G8 members.

### **Peace and Security in Africa (1)**

2008-161: Therefore we will promote peace and security through supporting the African Union and Regional Economic Communities in enhancing Africa's peacekeeping capabilities in particular the African Peace Security Architecture (APSA), including the African Standby Force

(ASF) including training and equipment; through working with the African Union on assuring sustainable and flexible funding for African-led peace support operations; as well as through enabling seamless peacebuilding support, including to humanitarian, reconciliation, stabilization, recovery and reconstruction efforts and increased capacity of deployable civilian expertise.

#### **Expanding Partnership for Development (4)**

2008-162: The G8 will therefore strengthen ties with those partners by deepening aid dialogues.

2008-163: In dialogues with emerging donors, in particular as members of the G8 through the Heiligendamm Process, we will properly address such issues as good governance, aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration, aid transparency and debt sustainability.

2008-164: Debt cancellation initiatives by the G8 have extensively relieved many African countries of their unsustainable debt burdens. Developing countries long-term external debt sustainability should be supported by encouraging lenders and borrowers to pursue sustainable lending practices.

2008-165: Cooperation between developing countries and joint efforts bringing together developing countries, emerging economies and developed countries into a partnership should also be promoted.

#### **International Institutions (1)**

2008-166: In responding to these challenges, international institutions have a key role to play, and we reaffirm our commitment to supporting them. We encourage ongoing open dialogue and work on reforming and adapting international institutions so that they be able to respond effectively.

#### **Political Issues (40)**

##### **Non Proliferation (24)**

2008-167: We are determined to make every effort to overcome the danger of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery means and to prevent acquisition of WMD by terrorists, by upholding, strengthening and universalizing all relevant multilateral non-proliferation and disarmament instruments.

2008-168: We are committed to resolving regional proliferation challenges by diplomatic means.

2008-169: We express our continuous support for the Six-Party process towards the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and the eventual normalization of relations between the relevant Six-Party members through the full implementation of the Joint Statement of 19 September 2005, including the resolution of the outstanding issues of concern such as the abduction issue.

2008-170: We firmly support and cooperate with the efforts by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States supported by the High Representative of the EU to resolve the issue innovatively through negotiation, and urge Iran to respond positively to their offer delivered on 14 June 2008.

2008-171: We will work collectively to achieve a successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

2008-172: In this context, we reaffirm our full commitment to all three pillars (non-proliferation, peaceful uses of nuclear energy and disarmament) of the NPT

2008-173: [we] pledge ourselves to redouble our efforts to uphold and strengthen the [non proliferation] Treaty.

2008-174: We strongly support immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiation of a Fissile Material Cut-off Treaty in the Conference on Disarmament.

2008-175: We welcome the current progress of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention and the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC), namely the successful outcome of the CWC 2nd Review Conference and reiterate the vital importance of their full and effective implementation.

2008-176: We stress the importance of and remain committed to the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation and urge all states to subscribe to the Code without delay.

2008-177: We will redouble our efforts to work together to that end in a more harmonized and coordinated manner.

2008-178: In this context we welcome the extension of the mandate of the 1540 Committee and stress the importance of full implementation of UNSCR 1540.

2008-179: [We further stress the importance of] effective export controls,

2008-180: [We further stress the importance of] strengthening of IAEA safeguards and the universalization of the IAEA Additional Protocol,

2008-181: [We further stress the importance of] the IAEA Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources

2008-182: [We further stress the importance of] supporting the activities of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism and the Proliferation Security Initiative which has just celebrated its 5th anniversary.

2008-183: We are determined to accomplish priority projects under the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction that was launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.

2008-184: Since the risks of the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction exist worldwide, we agree that the Partnership will address these global challenges particularly in areas where the risks of terrorism and proliferation are greatest.

2008-185: We reaffirm the inalienable right of all parties to the NPT to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy in conformity with all their Treaty obligations.

208-186: We are committed to and promote the highest possible standards on nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, safety and security (3S) including the IAEA Additional Protocol.

2008-187: In this context, we appreciate various initiatives in the field of multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle and assurance of nuclear fuel supply and encourage all efforts to further develop them.

2008-188: In relation to nuclear safety, we reaffirm commitments of previous summit meetings with regard to Chernobyl and have decided to organize jointly a pledging event for this purpose in 2008.

2008-189: We support the NSG effort to reach consensus on this important issue.

2008-190: Additionally, we agree that transfers of enrichment equipment, facilities and technology to any additional state in the next year will be subject to conditions that, at a minimum, do not permit or enable replication of the facilities; and where technically feasible reprocessing transfers to any additional state will be subject to those same conditions.

### **Transnational Organized Crime (5)**

2008-191: We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and combating transnational organized crime using all means at our disposal, while ensuring the rule of law and respect for human rights.

2008-192: We will strengthen our cooperation, including experience-sharing, to fight against transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, cybercrime and money laundering.

2008-193: Recognizing the diversified threats and methods of transnational organized crime, we will reinforce our efforts to tackle a wide range of threats including the abuse of information and communication technology as well as identity-related crime.

2008-194: We will continue to assist countries in their capacity building efforts to address threats of transnational organized crime, bilaterally and multilaterally, in cooperation with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and other multilateral organizations.

2008-195: In this regard, we reiterate our strong support for full implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and its protocols.

### **Peacekeeping/Peacebuilding (11)**

2008-196: We commit to strengthen humanitarian, stabilization, military and reconstruction assistance, consistent with our national laws, to the areas of urgent need.

2008-197: To that end, we will improve our individual and collective efforts and capability for peacekeeping and peacebuilding.

2008-198: We underscore the need for a comprehensive approach, in particular, through better coordination among military and civilian activities, stressing the importance of security sector reform, good governance and the local ownership.

2008-199: We will also maximize our efforts to ensure the security of civilians. (human rights)

2008-200: We support the key role of the UN, including the Security Council and peace support operations, and work towards enhancing the effectiveness of the Peacebuilding Commission.

2008-201: We are also determined to strengthen our cooperation with regional organizations and, inter alia, to support the capacity building of AU.

2008-202: In this context, to fulfill or exceed our Sea Island and subsequent commitments, we commit to enhance the capacity in the three interlinking areas of focus, namely, military, police, and civilians worldwide.

2008-203: [We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment;

2008-204: [We will, in particular] strengthen assistance both in quality and quantity to train and equip police in countries in and emerging from conflict, as well as continue to develop global capacity for police peacekeeping including stability/formed police units,

2008-205: [We will, in particular] strengthen our domestic endeavor to develop civilian human resources to play core roles in peacebuilding.

2008-206: We task our experts to discuss G8 efforts including the implementation of the initiatives above, in cooperation with the UN and regional organizations, and to submit a progress report prior to the Summit in 2009.

### **G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security (29)**

2008-207: We have taken additional steps to assist those suffering from food insecurity or hunger, and today renew our commitment to address this multifaceted and structural crisis.

2008-208: We are determined to take all possible measures in a coordinated manner, and since January 2008 have committed, for short, medium and long-term purposes, over US\$ 10 billion to support food aid, nutrition interventions, social protection activities and measures to increase agricultural output in affected countries.

2008-209: In the short-term, we are addressing urgent needs of the most vulnerable people.

2008-210: We call on other donors to participate along with us in making commitments, including through the World Food Programme (WFP), to meet remaining immediate humanitarian needs and to provide access to seeds and fertilizers for the upcoming planting season.

2008-211: We will also look for opportunities to help build up local agriculture by promoting local purchase of food aid.

2008-212: To coordinate and implement this effectively, we will work with the international community in forming a global partnership on agriculture and food, involving all relevant actors, including developing country governments, the private sector, civil society, donors, and international institutions.

2008-213: We are committed to thorough reform of the FAO to enhance its effectiveness in helping to ensure food security for all.

2008-214: In this context, we expect the next FAO extraordinary conference to provide effective follow-up to the Rome Food Summit and outline concrete steps to enhance the effectiveness of the FAO.

2008-215: In this regard, we will work toward the urgent and successful conclusion of an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced Doha Round.

2008-216: It is also imperative to remove export restrictions and expedite the current negotiation at the World Trade Organization (WTO) aimed at introducing stricter disciplines on these trade actions which prolong and aggravate the situation, and hinder humanitarian purchases of food commodities.

2008-217: Furthermore, we continue to promote the development of open and efficient agricultural and food markets, and support monitoring of the functioning of such markets by relevant agencies, with a view to minimizing the volatility of food prices and preempting future crises.

2008-218: We also call for countries with sufficient food stocks to make available a part of their surplus for countries in need, in times of significantly increasing prices and in a way not to distort trade.

2008-219: We will explore options on a coordinated approach on stock management, including the pros and cons of building a 'virtual' internationally coordinated reserve system for humanitarian purposes.

2008-220: [we will] reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP);

2008-221: [we will] support CAADP's goal of 6.2% annual growth in agricultural productivity, and work toward the goal of doubling production of key food staples in African countries meeting CAADP criteria in five to ten years in a sustainable manner, with particular emphases on fostering smallholder agriculture and inclusive rural growth;

2008-222: [we will] promote agricultural research and development, and the training of a new generation of developing country scientists and experts focusing on the dissemination of improved, locally adapted and sustainable farming technologies, in particular via the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and through partnerships such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA);

2008-223: [we will] support improvement of infrastructure, including irrigation, transportation, supply chain, storage and distribution systems and quality control;

2008-224: [we will] assist in the development of food security early warning systems;

2008-225: [we will] encourage the efforts of international financial institutions including regional development banks and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); in this regard, we particularly welcome the World Bank's recent announcement of a new US\$ 1.2 billion rapid financing facility to address immediate needs, and the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to address the needs of food-importing countries facing balance of payments difficulties, including through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and the review of the Exogenous Shocks Facility;

2008-226: [we will] accelerate research and development and increase access to new agricultural technologies to boost agricultural production;

2008-227: we will promote science-based risk analysis including on the contribution of seed varieties developed through biotechnology;



2008-228: [we will] support country-led development strategies in adapting to the impact of climate change, combating desertification, and promoting conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, while intensifying our efforts to address climate change;

2008-229: [we will] ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass;

2008-230: in this regard, we will work together with other relevant stakeholders to develop science-based benchmarks and indicators for biofuel production and use;

2008-231: [we will] promote good governance in developing countries with particular emphasis on their food security and market policies; and

2008-232: [we will] mainstream food security objectives into the development policies of donors and recipient countries, reaffirming our common commitment to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.

2008-233: We have tasked a G8 Experts Group to monitor the implementation of our commitments, and identify other ways in which the G8 can support the work of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis and work with other interested parties for the next UN General Assembly to realize the global partnership.

2008-234: We also ask our ministers of agriculture to hold a meeting to contribute to developing sound proposals on global food security.

2008-235: We will review the progress on this issue at our next Summit.

### **G8 Leaders Statement on Counter-Terrorism (13)**

2008-236: We, the leaders of the G8, condemn in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism, and commit ourselves to take every possible measure to counter this threat to the international community.

2008-237: Today in Hokkaido Toyako, we reaffirm our commitment to countering terrorism with every means at our disposal, while ensuring the rule of law and respect for human rights and international law.

2008-238: we welcome the report submitted by the G8 experts on international terrorism and transnational organized crime, and underscore our pledge to further strengthen our cooperation to counter the terrorist threat

2008-239: We recognize the United Nations' central role in countering terrorism and express our firm support for UN efforts.

2008-240: We call on all Member States to implement UN measures to counter terrorism including the Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant Security Council resolutions.

2008-241: We also stress the importance of concluding and implementing international conventions and protocols against terrorism.

2008-242: In this regard, we will further strengthen cooperation among the G8 and the UN, especially by enhancing efficient coordination with the Counter-Terrorism Committee/Counter-Terrorism Executive Directorate (CTC/CTED) through the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG).

2008-243: We also encourage and support regional cooperation.

2008-244: In light of the diversified threats and methods of terrorism, we will reinforce our efforts to tackle a wide array of threats including Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) terrorism, attacks on critical energy infrastructure and transportation systems, and the abuse of information/communication technology.

2008-245: We commit also to strengthen our efforts to combat terrorist financing, including the prevention of bulk cash smuggling to finance terrorism and the risk of terrorist exploitation and abuse of charities, while mindful of the overall valuable role of charities.

2008-246: We stress the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and ask our experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts next year.

2008-247: We recognize the critical importance of preventing radicalization leading to violence as part of efforts to curb and stop terrorism. We will continue to develop measures to counter and prevent such radicalization.

2008-248: We reaffirm the importance of economic and social development along with counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, which can play a critical role in bringing lasting peace, stability and security to this region. To this end, we are committed to further strengthening the coordination of our efforts in the border region in cooperation with the respective countries, international organizations, and other donors.

#### **G8 Leaders Statement on Zimbabwe (2)**

2008-249: We will continue to monitor the situation and work together with SADC, the AU, the UN and other relevant organizations for a prompt resolution of the crisis.

2008-250: We recommend the appointment of a special envoy of the UN Secretary-General to report on the political, humanitarian, human rights and security situation and to support regional efforts to take forward mediation between political parties. We will take further steps, inter alia introducing financial and other measures against those individuals responsible for violence.

#### **Declaration of Leaders Meeting of Major Economies on Energy Security and Climate Change (30)**

2008-251: Conscious of our leadership role in meeting such challenges, we, the leaders of the world's major economies, both developed and developing, commit to combat climate change in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities and confront the interlinked challenges of sustainable development, including energy and food security, and human health.

2008-252: Recognizing the scale and urgency of the challenge, we will continue working together to strengthen implementation of the Convention and to ensure that the agreed

outcome maximizes the efforts of all nations and contributes to achieving the ultimate objective in Article 2 of the Convention, which should be achieved within a time frame sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, to ensure that food production is not threatened, and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner.

2008-253: recognizing the need for urgent action and the Bali Action Plan's directive for enhanced implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we commit to taking the actions in paragraph 10 without delay.

2008-254: We support a shared vision for long-term cooperative action, including a long-term global goal for emission reductions, that assures growth, prosperity, and other aspects of sustainable development, including major efforts towards sustainable consumption and production, all aimed at achieving a low carbon society.

2008-255: Taking account of the science, we recognize that deep cuts in global emissions will be necessary to achieve the Convention's ultimate objective, and that adaptation will play a correspondingly vital role.

2008-256: We believe that it would be desirable for the Parties to adopt in the negotiations under the Convention a long-term global goal for reducing global emissions, taking into account the principle of equity. We urge that serious consideration be given in particular to ambitious IPCC scenarios.

2008-257: Significant progress toward a long-term global goal will be made by increasing financing of the broad deployment of existing technologies and best practices that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and build climate resilience. However, our ability ultimately to achieve a long-term global goal will also depend on affordable, new, more advanced, and innovative technologies, infrastructure, and practices that transform the way we live, produce and use energy, and manage land.

2008-258: We will do more – we will continue to improve our policies and our performance while meeting other priority objectives – in keeping with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

2008-259: In this regard, the developed major economies will implement, consistent with international obligations, economy-wide mid-term goals and take corresponding actions in order to achieve absolute emission reductions and, where applicable, first stop the growth of emissions as soon as possible, reflecting comparable efforts among them.

2008-260: At the same time, the developing major economies will pursue, in the context of sustainable development, nationally appropriate mitigation actions, supported and enabled by technology, financing and capacity-building, with a view to achieving a deviation from business as usual emissions.

2008-261: Our nations will continue to cooperate on capacity-building and demonstration activities;

2008-262: [Our nations will continue to cooperate] on innovative solutions, including financing, to reduce emissions and increase removals by sinks;

2008-263: [Our nations will continue to cooperate] on methodological issues.

2008-264: We also stress the need to improve forest-related governance and cooperative actions at all levels.(forests)

2008-265: We will work together in accordance with our Convention commitments to strengthen the ability of developing countries, particularly the most vulnerable ones, to adapt to climate change. This includes the development and dissemination of tools and methodologies to improve vulnerability and adaptation assessments, the integration of climate change adaptation into overall development strategies, increased implementation of adaptation strategies, increased emphasis on adaptation technologies, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability, and consideration of means to stimulate investment and increased availability of financial and technical assistance.

2008-266: We will promote the uptake and use of such technologies including renewables, cleaner and low-carbon technologies, and, for those of us interested, nuclear power.

2008-267: For the longer term, research, development, demonstration, deployment, and transfer of innovative technologies will be crucial, and we acknowledge the need to enhance our investment and collaboration in these areas.

2008-268: Mindful of the important role of a range of alternative energy technologies, we recognize, in particular, the need for research, development, and large-scale demonstration of and cooperation on carbon capture and storage.

2008-269: We also note the value of technology roadmaps as tools to promote continuous investment and cooperation in clean energy research, development, demonstration, and deployment.

2008-270: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Work together on mitigation-related technology cooperation strategies in specific economic sectors

2008-271: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] promote the exchange of mitigation information and analysis on sectoral efficiency

2008-272: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will promote] the identification of national technology needs and voluntary, action-oriented international cooperation

2008-273: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] consider the role of cooperative sectoral approaches and sector-specific actions, consistent with the Convention;

2008-274: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Direct our trade officials responsible for WTO issues to advance with a sense of urgency their discussions on issues relevant to promoting our cooperation on climate change;

2008-275: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Accelerate enhanced action on technology development, transfer, financing, and capacity building to support mitigation and adaptation efforts;

2008-276: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Support implementation of the Nairobi Work Programme on impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation to climate change;

2008-277: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Improve significantly energy efficiency, a low-cost way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy security;

2008-278: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Continue to promote actions under the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer for the benefit of the global climate system;

2008-279: [To enable the full, effective, and sustained implementation of the Convention between now and 2012, we will] Intensify our efforts without delay within existing fora to improve effective greenhouse gas measurement.

2008-280: Our nations will continue to work constructively together to promote the success of the Copenhagen climate change conference in 2009.

#### **Chair's Summary (16)**

*[Only includes new commitments. It excludes the reiterated commitments that already appear in the G8 Communiqué or Separate documents issued by the G8.]*

#### **World Economy (1)**

2008-281: Reaffirming the important role of the IMF and welcoming the progress on its reform to date, we supported further progress on this front.

#### **Political Issues (15)**

##### *Iran*

2008-282: We expressed serious concern over Iran's failure to comply with its international obligations under successive UNSCRs, in particular to suspend all enrichment-related activities. We remain committed to a diplomatic solution to the issue through the dual track approach.

##### *Afghanistan*

2008-283: We renew our commitment to support Afghanistan.

2008-284: We support the strengthened mandate of UNAMA and Special Representative of UN Secretary-General Kai Eide in their key role as overall coordinator.

2008-285: We will accelerate our assistance to build the Afghan National Army and Police and in other elements of security sector reform, including Disbandment of the Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG), justice reform and counter-narcotics.

2008-286: We welcome the outcome of the International Conference in Paris in June and commit ourselves to working toward increasing aid effectiveness.

2008-287: We underscore our commitment to support presidential and parliamentary elections.

### *Middle East*

2008-288: We reiterated our full support for the Israeli-Palestinian negotiations with a view to reaching an agreement by the end of 2008.

2008-289: We remain committed to continuing to provide assistance to the Palestinians and helping to strengthen the Palestinian institutions.

### *Sudan*

2008-290: We continue to support UNAMID, encourage countries to provide assistance to the mission, and urge the Government of Sudan to assist in expediting its full deployment.

2008-291: With regard to Darfur, we call on all parties concerned to abide by their obligations under the relevant UNSCRs; we would otherwise support further appropriate action in the UN Security Council.

2008-292: We also call on the parties concerned to fully implement the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in good faith and reiterate our support for UNMIS.

### *Myanmar*

2008-293: We strongly support the UN Secretary General's good offices mission and urge Myanmar to cooperate fully with Special Adviser Ibrahim Gambari.

2008-294: We are prepared to respond positively to substantive political progress undertaken by Myanmar.

### *Nigeria*

2008-295: We will support the Nigerian Government's efforts to improve the security situation and prospects for development.

### *Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India*

2008-296: We look forward to working with India, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the Nuclear Suppliers Group and other partners to advance India's non-proliferation commitments and progress so as to facilitate a more robust approach to civil nuclear cooperation with India to help it meet its growing energy needs in a manner that enhances and reinforces the global non-proliferation regime.

## **35. 2009 L'Aquila Summit (254 commitments)**

### **RESPONSIBLE LEADERSHIP FOR A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE (173)**

2009-1: We are committed to implementing our decisions, and to adopting a full and comprehensive accountability mechanism by 2010 to monitor progress and strengthen the effectiveness of our actions.

2009-2: We will continue to work together to restore confidence and set growth on a more robust, green, inclusive and sustainable path.

2009-3: We are committed to reaching a global, ambitious and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen.

2009-4: In this respect, we call upon other industrialized countries and emerging economies to actively engage, consistently with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

2009-5: We renew all our commitments towards the poor, especially in Africa.

2009-6: We are determined to undertake measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on developing countries, and to continue to support their efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals.

### **WORLD ECONOMY**

#### **Economic and financial crisis: the way to recovery**

2009-7: We strongly reaffirm commitments undertaken at the London Summit to take all necessary steps to support demand, restore growth and maintain financial stability, including strengthening financial regulation and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and maintaining open markets worldwide.

2009-8: We will continue to implement swiftly these decisions and call on all countries to act decisively to reinforce the international economic and financial system, and to work cooperatively and responsibly with regard to the impact on other countries.

2009-9: We endorse the results achieved until now and call for an extension of this dialogue among equals (The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP))

#### **Economic stimulus and financial stabilisation**

2009-10: We will take, individually and collectively, the necessary steps to return the global economy to a strong, stable and sustainable growth path, including continuing to provide macroeconomic stimulus consistent with price stability and medium-term fiscal sustainability, and addressing liquidity and capital needs of banks and taking all necessary actions to ensure the soundness of systemically important institutions.

#### **Repairing the financial system**

2009-11: We ask the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to continue monitoring developments in financial systems and to help promote a coordinated approach, consistent with avoiding distorting competition and regulatory arbitrage.

## **Further efforts in international tax and prudential cooperation and in combating illicit financing**

2009-12: Echoing the call of the G-20, an appropriate follow up framework is needed to fully benefit from this renewed emphasis on tax information exchange and transparency:

2009-13: the OECD Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information must implement a peer-review process that assesses implementation of international standards by all jurisdictions and provides an objective and credible basis for further action;

2009-14: since all countries monitored so far by the Global Forum have committed to implement international standards on exchange of tax information, efforts should now concentrate on implementing actual information exchange and increasing the number, quality and relevance of the agreements that adhere to these standards;

2009-15: criteria used to define jurisdictions which have not yet substantially implemented internationally agreed standards on tax information exchange and transparency should be revised as part of the peer review assessment process to ensure an effective implementation of international standards; and

2009-16: a toolbox of effective countermeasures for countries to consider for use against countries that do not meet international standards in relation to tax transparency should be discussed and agreed.

2009-17: We ask the OECD to swiftly address these challenges, propose further steps and report by the time of the next G20 Finance Ministers' meeting.

2009-18: To this end, we call on the appropriate bodies to conduct and strengthen objective peer-reviews, based on existing processes, including through the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) process.

2009-19: The FATF and FSB should report back by September on their progress in identifying uncooperative jurisdictions.

## **A common framework for balanced and sustainable-growth**

### *Financial and regulatory reform*

2009-20: We strongly support the work undertaken at the Washington and London Summits for the reform of financial regulation, IFIs and the FSB. We are fully committed to implement these decisions in a timely manner and we urge other partners to join our efforts.

2009-21: We commit to vigorously pursue the work necessary to ensure global financial stability and an international level playing field, including on compensation structures, definition of capital and the appropriate incentives for risk management of securitisation, accounting and prudential standards, regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds, standardisation and resilience of OTC derivative markets, establishment of central clearing counterparties for these products, and regulation and transparency of credit rating agencies.

### *Common Principles and Standards*

2009-22: To ensure the effectiveness of the Lecce Framework, we will make every effort to pursue maximum country participation and swift and resolute implementation.



2009-23: We are committed to working with our international partners to make progress, with a view to reaching out to broader fora, including the G-20 and beyond.

### *Corruption*

2009-24: We call for the ratification of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of UNCAC, including the development of an effective, transparent and inclusive review mechanism.

2009-25: We will promote adherence to and enforcement of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions and support of its permanent monitoring mechanism.

2009-26: We will fully enforce our laws against bribery of foreign public officials and, consistent with national legal principles, will rigorously investigate and prosecute foreign bribery offences.

2009-27: We reiterate our previous commitments to deny safe havens to corrupt individuals and their illicitly acquired assets, and to prevent corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their illicit activities in our financial systems.

2009-28: We will strive to improve international legal cooperation in asset recovery investigations within the framework of the UNCAC, including by seeking ways to facilitate informal cooperation and supporting identification and dissemination of good practices.

2009-29: We will strengthen cooperation on asset recovery, including through the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR).

### **Employment and social dimension**

2009-30: We commit to promote employment and social protection on a global level and the observance of internationally recognised labour rights as reflected in the ILO declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights and its follow-up.

### **Green recovery**

2009-31: Along with the ongoing WTO negotiations on the liberalization of environmental goods and services, we will intensify efforts to make progress on the reduction or elimination of trade barriers on a voluntary basis on goods and services directly linked to addressing climate change, as agreed at the Toyako Summit.

2009-32: At the same time, we will ensure proper regulatory and other frameworks facilitating transition towards low-carbon and resource efficient growth.

2009-33: In this light, we call for a reduction of subsidies that artificially encourage carbon-intensive energy consumption.

### **Energy security, global energy markets and investment climate in the energy sector**

2009-34: We are committed to promoting economic recovery together with a significant change in investment patterns that will accelerate the transition towards low-carbon, energy efficient growth models.

2009-35: In this context, we reaffirm our strong commitment to implement the St Petersburg Principles on Global Energy Security in our countries and call on others to join us in this effort.

## **Trade**

2009-36: We stress the importance of fully adhering to the standstill commitment and the commitment to rectify protectionist measures adopted in London to avoid further deterioration of international trade, including refraining from taking decisions to increase tariffs above today's levels.

2009-37: We will refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new exports restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organisation (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

2009-38: We will continue to ensure that our share of the pledge taken in the London Summit of \$250 billion of support for trade finance is promptly made available through our export credit agencies (ECAs) and investment agencies and through Multilateral Development Banks.

2009-39: We commit to reach a rapid, ambitious, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda on the basis of progress already made, including with regard to modalities.

## **Investment**

2009-40: We will work to reverse the recent decline in FDI, by fostering an open, receptive climate for foreign investment, especially in emerging and in developing countries.

2009-41: We commit to enhance cooperation with our major partners to agree upon shared principles which may serve as the basis for a more structured and wider process towards an agreed common multilateral framework in the long run creating a predictable and stable climate for investment.

2009-42: To this end, we commit to work with our HDP/HAP partners to produce in one year<sup>1</sup>s time a report on progress made in order to evaluate possible common responses, including the feasibility of launching a process with wide ownership, and with participation from relevant international organisations such as OECD, UNCTAD, the World Bank, and other major stakeholders.

2009-43: To this end we promote the dissemination of internationally-recognised voluntary Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) standards to raise awareness among our governments, citizens, companies and other stakeholders.

2009-44: We will further promote and foster Corporate Social Responsibility through encouragement of adherence to the existing relevant international instruments, in accordance with our Heiligendamm commitments.

## **Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights**

2009-45: We also reaffirm the importance of Patent Cooperation Treaty and global patent harmonisation such as Substantive Patent Law Treaty (SPLT) and acknowledge the expansion of international patent collaboration including work-sharing initiatives such as the Patent Prosecution Highway.

2009-46: We will continue strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation among customs authorities through INFO IPR and information exchange considering the model arrangement and capacity building at the World Customs Organisation (WCO).

2009-47: We are committed to implementing innovation policies in our countries, also through our stimulus packages.

### **Sustainable use of natural resources: climate change, clean energy and technology**

2009-48: We reiterate the commitment made at the London Summit to make the best possible use of our fiscal stimulus programmes, also in light of the deliberations of the G8 Environment Ministerial in Siracusa and the G8 Energy Ministerial in Rome, and will ensure that such packages will contribute substantially towards building new, cleaner economies that will create new jobs and bring about a green and sustainable recovery.

### **Climate change and environment**

#### *Fighting climate change*

2009-49: We reconfirm our strong commitment to the UNFCCC negotiations and to the successful conclusion of a global, wide-ranging and ambitious post-2012 agreement in Copenhagen, involving all countries, consistent with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

2009-50: Because this global challenge can only be met by a global response, we reiterate our willingness to share with all countries the goal of achieving at least a 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050, recognising that this implies that global emissions need to peak as soon as possible and decline thereafter.

2009-51: As part of this, we also support a goal of developed countries reducing emissions of greenhouse gases in aggregate by 80% or more by 2050 compared to 1990 or more recent years.

2009-52: Consistent with this ambitious long-term objective, we will undertake robust aggregate and individual mid-term reductions, taking into account that baselines may vary and that efforts need to be comparable.

2009-53: We are also committed to taking rapid action to address other significant climate forcing agents, such as black carbon. These efforts, however, must not draw away attention from ambitious and urgent cuts in emissions from other, more long-lasting, greenhouse gases, which should remain the priority.

### **Promoting the role of markets to reduce emissions**

[With a view to building on these experiences and to facilitate action under the global post 2012 agreement, we commit to:]

2009-54: further explore, taking into account national circumstances, the potential of carbon trading systems and their possible linkages;

2009-55: cooperate among us and with other countries to expand carbon markets to the extent possible and reduce costs and align emission allowance trading schemes, with a view to developing transparent carbon markets which would expand to involve emerging and developing countries, including on a sectoral basis;

2009-56: support the development, reform and enhancement of project, programmatic and policy-based offset mechanisms, including the Kyoto Protocol's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), in order to encourage their use, enhance their effectiveness and environmental integrity, and facilitate actions from developing countries under the global, post-2012 agreement;

2009-57: work with others to further develop market mechanisms under the Copenhagen agreement to possibly include sectoral trading and sectoral crediting mechanisms, to enhance the participation of emerging economies and developing countries in the market ensuring environmental integrity.

2009-58: To trigger a change in direction and mobilise investments we will engage the private sector more actively, in order to bring its expertise into the international framework and enhance information exchange and partnerships between Governments and businesses.

2009-59: We will use our participation in ICAO, IMO and UNFCCC processes to reach an agreed outcome for the post-2012 period to rapidly advance towards accelerated emission reductions for the international aviation and maritime sectors.

### **Technology development and research**

[Building on our existing commitments to urgently advance the development and deployment of clean energy technologies, consistent with existing international obligations, we will:]

2009-60: encourage and facilitate the development, deployment and diffusion, particularly through the engagement and leveraging of critical private sector investment, of advanced appropriate technologies in emerging and developing economies, which permit a technological leap and avoid lock-in;

2009-61: further promote international participation and cooperation in R&D activities and to this end we invite the IEA to further define its proposal for an international low-carbon energy technology platform;

2009-62: promote technology roadmaps, such as those being prepared by the IEA, to further the development and demonstration of innovative technologies;

2009-63: work with developing countries to build capacity to support the deployment, diffusion, demonstration and transfer of climate friendly technologies.

2009-64: Recognising the importance of research and development, we committed in Toyako to increase investment in basic and applied clean technology research and development. We will intensify such efforts and explore options to enhance global technology cooperation.

2009-65: We ask our experts to assess progress in meeting these commitments, and report back by our meeting in Canada in 2010.

### **Financing**

[To promote concerted efforts on technology and financing, we:]

2009-66: call for the elaboration and implementation of an effective financial arrangement to support the post-2012 regime.

## **Adaptation**

2009-67: Recognising that even implementing ambitious mitigation steps will not avoid further climate impacts, we will define and implement effective adaptation and capacity building policies.

[We will address these issues in a spirit of partnership between developed and developing countries and confirm our commitment to effectively address adaptation in the Copenhagen agreement. We will, in addition:]

2009-68: mainstream effective adaptation strategies and risk assessments into international cooperation programmes and assist developing States in integrating adaptation efforts into national development plans and policies;

2009-69: significantly increase consideration of the role of ecosystems in adaptation measures, with a view to improving resilience of ecosystems, reducing vulnerability and underpinning new and sustainable growth models;

2009-70: strengthen knowledge networks for adaptation and support for research and capacity building related to vulnerability and impact assessments as well as planning and implementation of adaptation measures;

2009-71: address the need for financing for adaptation through appropriate bilateral and multilateral mechanisms.

## **Natural disasters**

[To address the increased threats of natural disasters and extreme weather phenomena caused by climate change, such as increased flooding, storm surges, droughts and forest fires, we will act to improve risk preparedness, prevention, monitoring and response times, particularly in developing countries, by:]

2009-72: defining common guidelines for disaster prevention and management to be used in developing national plans, in collaboration with the UN International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR) and the World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), building on the Hyogo Framework for Action and on national experiences, as well as improving management of risks, awareness raising and training of the population and civil protection real-time response, such as logistical support for emergency situations;

## **Forests and land degradation**

[Aware that deforestation accounts for approximately 20% of annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, and that forests are an essential repository of biological diversity and key to the livelihoods and rights of many people, we remain engaged in seeking the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and in further promoting sustainable forest management globally. We will:]

2009-73: support the development of positive incentives in particular for developing countries to promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.

2009-74: continue to support efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, including the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks, as set out in the Bali Action Plan.

2009-75: encourage cooperation and the use of synergies between the UNFCCC and other international forest-related processes, and promote national strategies developed in collaboration with relevant players, including governments, indigenous peoples and local communities, civil society groups and the private sector;

2009-76: enhance cooperation with partner countries to combat illegal logging and trade in illegally-harvested timber, in accordance with our obligations under international agreements and building on our previous commitments and actions, including those under the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) processes.

2009-77: We reaffirm our intention to promote transparent timber markets and trade in legal and sustainably produced timber.

2009-78: In that regard, we will follow up, where appropriate, with concrete actions on the preliminary list of options presented in 2008 by the G8 Forest Experts Report on Illegal Logging;

2009-79: reinforce international cooperation and information sharing for sustainable forest management, including use of forest resources, prevention and management of forest fires and monitoring of pests and diseases.

2009-80: We will work with developing country partners to integrate effective Sustainable Land Management (SLM) into relevant cooperation programmes and assist them in integrating SLM into national development plans policies and national climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies.

## **Biodiversity**

Recognising the intrinsic value of biodiversity and its essential contribution to economic and social well-being and the fundamental role of ecosystem services in poverty reduction, in the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), we:

2009-81: will reinforce our efforts to meet the 2010 Biodiversity Target to significantly reduce the current rate of biodiversity loss at the global, regional and national level;

[In order to reduce the negative effects related to ecosystem degradation, including water and food scarcity and on carbon sinks and to strengthen the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, we will:]

2009-82: strive to ensure that sustainable development policies take into account the benefits of ecosystem goods and services, integrating the conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity into all relevant sectors;

2009-83: work towards the completion of the negotiation on the international regime on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources by 2010;

2009-84: strengthen and broaden international, regional, national and local activities to conserve biodiversity;

2009-85: further encourage the engagement of civil society, the business community and other relevant stakeholders for biodiversity conservation activities.

## **Education for Sustainable Development**

*Clean and accessible energy*

2009-86: We will support and improve international predictable legal and regulatory frameworks as an essential prerequisite for well functioning energy markets and for reducing investment risks and uncertainties in producing, transit and consuming countries.

**Energy efficiency, diversification of the energy mix and technology**

We reaffirm the significance of energy saving and efficiency programmes. To this end we:

2009-87: commit to design and implement effective policies to improve energy efficiency in all the main sectors of our economies, and to actively promote conservation and energy efficiency among consumers;

2009-88: support the IEA's ongoing work on identification and dissemination of best practices, standards and recommendations for increasing energy efficiency.

2009-89: look forward to activities as envisaged in the IPEEC work plan to help countries implement energy efficiency policies and to further information on a Global Energy Efficiency Action Initiative, taking into account the 25 recommendations of the IEA, and ask IPEEC to report back to the G8 Summit in France in 2011;

2009-90: ask IPEEC to incorporate the Sustainable Buildings Network, successfully developed as an important result under the energy pillar of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process to exploit the potential of energy efficiency in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, and with a view to present its findings to the G8 Summit in France in 2011.

[A comprehensive strategy to ensure sustainable development and long-term energy security must envisage a portfolio of different energy sources. In the context of diversification of the energy mix, renewable energies will play an essential role, as these meet the dual challenge of reducing emissions and lowering fossil-fuel consumption and dependence. We will:]

2009-91: improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies, and promote their deployment and diffusion also in emerging and developing countries;

2009-92: continue to support international cooperation and partnerships on renewable energies.. We note with interest the launch of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) which we invite to cooperate with other international organisations to actively promote the deployment of renewable energies;

2009-93: promote research and development of and investment in smart grids, as a means to accelerate efficient and secure integration of renewable energy sources and distributed generation into the electricity system and enhance energy efficiency;

2009-94: support regional initiatives aiming at promoting renewable energy and low carbon technologies, such as the Mediterranean Solar Plan and the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate;

2009-95: In close collaboration with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), we will continue to promote the development and implementation of robust international treaties, standards, recommendations, and monitoring procedures both at international and national levels.

2009-96: In this context, we promote international collaboration at all levels, including cost-benefit analysis, research, infrastructure and human resources development, plant construction,

operation, decommissioning and waste management, in order to ensure the highest technically available safety and security standards and accelerate further development and deployment of innovative technologies.

2009-97: Considering the above mentioned challenges, the G8 Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) will continue in its work to consider nuclear safety and security issues.

[Reaffirming the commitment made in Toyako for the launch of 20 large-scale Carbon Capture and Storage demonstration projects globally by 2010, we will:]

2009-98: accelerate the design of policies, regulatory frameworks and incentive schemes focused on the development and deployment of CCS technology;

2009-99: encourage greater involvement of developing countries by promoting collaboration and knowledge diffusion, also through IEA regional roundtables;

2009-100: work to identify sources of financing for CCS demonstration projects;

2009-101: invite the IEA, together with the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF), to report on and further develop technology roadmaps and to work with the private sector to accelerate the construction and operation of demonstration projects. To this end, we welcome the work on criteria by the IEA to facilitate tracking of global progress on these projects in view of an update to be presented at our Summit in 2010;

2009-102: identify investment needs and overcome obstacles, including the potential development of innovative partnerships with multilateral financial institutions.

### **Combating energy poverty**

2009-103: Noting that energy poverty remains widespread in many areas, most notably in Africa and Asia, we support the launch, together with interested countries, of the Expert-Level Working Group on Energy Poverty following the proposal made at the G8 Energy Ministers Meeting in Rome, and encourage it to submit a report before the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

[We are committed to take swift, resolute action, with developing country governments, international financial institutions, local communities and the private sector. Building upon previous commitments, we will:]

2009-104: promote the development of transparent national policies able to effectively use public resources and attract and stimulate private sector investments in rural electrification and the deployment of renewable energy systems and alternative cooking technologies and fuels;

2009-105: encourage active involvement of local communities in rural electrification programmes, through the deployment of appropriate technologies and the development of skills and capabilities in cooperation with the private sector;

2009-106: ensure that work to improve energy access contributes to put developing countries on the path to low-carbon development, by reducing high carbon lock-in, as well as supporting exploitation of new technologies, improved energy security and off-grid access in remote areas;

2009-107: enhance capacity building initiatives, aimed at increasing energy efficiency, diffusion of renewable energies and efficient use of natural resources;



2009-108: enhance capacity building initiatives for the sustainable development and deployment of oil, natural gas and electricity regional energy networks;

2009-109: stimulate the mobilisation of increased financing for energy access, including through the improvement of investment conditions.

### **Development and Africa: promoting sustainable and inclusive globalization**

#### *Responsible Leadership for Sustainable development*

2009-110: We are committed to enhancing our collaboration with partner countries in integrating low-carbon growth strategies and effective adaptation measures into their national development plans.

2009-111: To improve transparency and effectiveness we decide to strengthen our accountability with respect to G8 individual and collective commitments with regard to development and development-related goals. We have asked our experts to provide a preliminary report, attached as an annex, reviewing our achievements up to now.

2009-112: Furthermore, we have tasked a senior level working group to devise, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, a broader, comprehensive and consistent methodology for reporting with a focus on our activities in development and development-related areas and with attention to results. A report will be delivered in 2010 at the Muskoka Summit in Canada.

2009-113: We also ask for an international assessment, in 2010, on what is needed in order to achieve the MDGs.

### **A renewed commitment to development: assisting developing countries in coping with the crisis**

2009-114: We reconfirm our resolve to implement the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.

2009-115: In particular, despite the severe impact of the crisis on our economies, we reiterate the importance of fulfilling our commitments to increase aid made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. For Africa, this will include increasing, together with other donors ODA by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.

2009-116: The OECD-DAC estimated that the combined commitments of G8 and other donors would increase overall ODA by around \$50 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004. We will continue to provide debt relief according to the Enhanced HIPC initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Paris Club's Evian Approach.

2009-117: As G8 we remain firmly committed to the London decisions and their thorough and timely implementation.

2009-118: In addition, we will consider ways to improve developing country governments and private sectors' access to credit, explore enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring based on existing frameworks and principles and encourage lenders and borrowers to pursue sustainable lending practices.

2009-119: The financial crisis makes it doubly important that we improve the effectiveness of our aid. We are firmly committed to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for

Action (AAA), to ensure development effectiveness.

2009-120: Building on the results of the 2008 OECD Survey, we will accelerate implementation of our aid effectiveness commitments, with a strong focus on in-country implementation, to be reviewed at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

### **Building on Monterrey and Doha: a 'whole of country' approach to development**

2009-121: We will continue to support partner countries' efforts to increase domestic revenues through modernized tax and customs regulations, improved revenue collection capacities and effective fight against tax evasion, illegal financial flows and corruption.

2009-122: We will enhance cooperation on financial transparency and tax information exchange.

2009-123: Building on the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Conference on Financing for Development, we will promote a comprehensive, "whole of country" approach to development.

2009-124: We will ensure stronger synergies across all relevant policies and foster the conditions for all actors in our country system – central and local governments, private sector, philanthropy and civil society – to contribute effectively to partner countries' development.

2009-125: We will work with partner countries to maximize the impact of investment, trade, debt relief and sustainable debt financing, microfinance, remittances, domestic resources of partner countries, as well as development assistance, with a view to diversifying the mix of available financial resources and gradually reducing aid-dependency.

2009-126: We will also explore the potential of new innovative financing mechanisms, including new forms of voluntary contributions by citizens and corporations.

2009-127: Building on this "whole of country" approach, we will explore the feasibility and the relevance of a new assessment tool designed to fully comprehend the various contributions to the sustainable development of partner countries.

2009-128: We ask the OECD to elaborate further on this issue and report to our next Summit in 2010.

### **Strengthening G8 and global initiatives to achieve the MDGs**

2009-129: We will promote gender equality as a key issue for aid effectiveness and to reduce poverty.

2009-130: In line with the AAA, where possible we will build upon existing partnerships and ensure that these are effective and inclusive, promote better coordination and division of labour, reduce fragmentation of aid, be aligned to partner countries' priorities and strengthen these countries' systems, with particular attention to specific objectives and instruments for fragile and post-conflict environments.

### **Promoting Global Food Security**

2009-131: We welcome the Final Declaration of the G8 Ministers of Agriculture who recently met in Treviso, and commit to continue working with partner countries and international and regional organizations to foster the conditions for ensuring sustainable access to sufficient,

affordable and safe food to everyone.

[With a view to ensuring a more food secure world, we commit to:]

2009-132: stimulate sustainable growth of world food production, by promoting increased investment in agriculture, including through development assistance, and with particular attention to small-hold farmers;

2009-133: promote well-functioning and transparent international, national and local markets as a means to reduce the volatility of prices and combat speculation;

2009-134: work with governments and regional organizations to strengthen national agricultural research systems;

2009-135: increase investment and access to scientific knowledge and technology, also by strengthening the role of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);

2009-136: noting a growing trend of international agricultural investment, including land leasing and purchases in developing countries, we will work with partner countries and international organizations to develop a joint proposal on principles and best practices for international agricultural investment.

2009-137: enhancing food aid effectiveness; continuing to explore various options on a coordinated approach to stock management; advancing trade negotiations to achieve a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious conclusion of the Doha Round.

2009-138: strengthen early warning systems, social protection mechanisms and safety nets for vulnerable population groups.

2009-139: We call upon all stakeholders to join the Partnership and we pledge to advance, by the end of 2009, in the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.

### **Promoting sustainable access to Water and Sanitation**

2009-140: We will accordingly strengthen our efforts to support improved water management to build resilience and drive adaptation, and against desertification, support disaster risk reduction and enhance science-based information provision, data collection and analysis.

2009-141: While recognizing that water and sanitation challenges require leadership, investments, and action by governments, civil society and private sector in developing countries, we will strengthen our support to partners on the basis of their commitments, to improve resource management, governance, and sustainable financing.

2009-142: Together with African partners we will launch a strengthened Africa-G8 water and sanitation partnership based on mutual accountability and shared responsibility, to implement respective commitments on water and sanitation and respond to the reciprocal call for improving joint work made at the 2008 G8 and AU Summits.

G8 efforts will include:

2009-143: supporting country-level coordination processes led by national governments towards aid effectiveness;

2009-144: strengthening the capacity of local actors and institutions, including regional organizations such as the AU and AMCOW;

2009-145: We will continue working with African partners at all levels, with a view to achieve tangible progress in the advancement of the partnership by the end of 2009.

2009-146: For the Asia-Pacific region, we will continue implementing the Evian Plan of Action with a particular focus on integrated water resource management and work on key regional issues such as climate change adaptation and transboundary river basin management.

### **Promoting Global Health**

In the current global financial crisis we reaffirm our commitment to address the health needs of the most vulnerable, especially women and children. In this regard,

2009-147: We reaffirm our commitment to address the scarcity of health workers in developing countries, especially in Africa and we note the 2008 Kampala Declaration and the Agenda for Global Actions launched by the Global Health Workforce Alliance.

2009-148: We will also begin to address substantial gaps in knowledge about how to manage, organize and deliver health care in Sub-Saharan Africa through a variety of strategies, including by developing networks of researchers and by working with our African partners to establish a consortium of interdisciplinary centres of health innovation.

2009-149: As an enabling first step in developing the consortium, we will convene a planning meeting in late 2009 with African partners to establish a roadmap.

2009-150: We will work with partner countries and international institutions to promote well-functioning information systems.

2009-151: We will accelerate progress on combating child mortality, including through intensifying support for immunization and micronutrient supplementation, and on maternal health, including through sexual and reproductive health care and services and voluntary family planning .

2009-152: We will implement further efforts towards universal access to HIV / AIDS prevention, treatment, care and support by 2010, with particular focus on prevention and integration of services for HIV / TB.

2009-153: We will combine this with actions to: combat TB and Malaria; address the spread of Neglected Tropical Diseases and work towards completing the task of polio eradication; improve monitoring of emerging infectious diseases.

2009-154: We commit to counter any form of stigma, discrimination and human rights violation and to promote the rights of persons with disabilities and the elimination of travel restrictions on people living with HIV / AIDS.

2009-155: We reaffirm our existing commitments, including the US\$ 60 billion investment to fight infectious diseases and strengthen health system by 2012.

### **Advancing towards Education for All**

2009-156: We will continue to facilitate the implementation, within 2009, of the EFA/FTI's reform process with specific attention on the most effective governance structures and financing mechanisms. This process will be based on the preliminary findings of the ongoing FTI evaluation.

2009-157: We, along with other donors, are committed to a unified approach, mobilizing predictable bilateral and multilateral resources in order to fulfil the financial shortfall estimated by the FTI at \$1.2 billion over the coming 18 months, and to close gaps in education data, policy and capacity to accelerate action on EFA.

### **Strengthening capacities and coordination mechanisms for peace and security in Africa**

[We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to:]

2009-158: coordinate material and logistical assistance, training, and planning activities; assess with partner countries the causes of conflict to produce clear and achievable mandates for peace operations and improve peace-building efforts; integrate civilian, police and military components.

2009-159: We will strengthen the role of the Africa Clearing House by examining with the AU how a dedicated website and database on peace and security activities might be established with G8 support to provide for continuous information exchange and ensure better coordination, coherence and synergy amongst our initiatives.

2009-160: We task our experts to elaborate further specific proposals by the next Summit.

2009-161: provide assistance, including financial, for African-led peace support operations, and work towards flexible and predictable funding.

2009-162: We commit to help strengthen the African Union and Regional Economic Communities' peacekeeping capabilities, including by assisting in the full operationalisation of the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA) including the African Standby Force (ASF).

2009-163: improve capacity building efforts and rapid deployment of capabilities, focusing on: civilian and police expertise, including justice mediation and reconciliation; humanitarian assistance; recovery and reconstruction.

2009-164: We will support training of trainers activities and centres of excellence in Africa, and assist in building international networks of training centres to achieve common quality standards.

2009-165: We are strongly committed to implement the Accra Agenda for Action provisions on adapting aid policies in fragile situations.

### **Strengthening governance and the private sector for economic growth**

*Promoting effective governance*

2009-166: We remain committed to support capacity enhancement programs for good governance, accountability and transparency measures in order to foster democratic ownership of development agendas. In particular:

2009-167: Recalling the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8

Action Plan for Digital Divide, we support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution-building, the modernization of public services and the strengthening of legislative and democratic processes.

2009-168: We ask the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the OECD, to systematically monitor the interaction between aid flows, growth and domestic tax capacity development in Africa and to report back to our next Summit.

2009-169: We will also support capacity building for improved financial and legal systems, to provide for the necessary tax reforms and for better international cooperation in the fight against tax evasion. In this respect we encourage the OECD and other relevant organizations to expand their work on tax havens on issues relevant to developing countries.

2009-170: We reaffirm our commitment and support for the full implementation of these initiatives that can play a key role in increasing public revenues, and reducing corruption, conflict and violence fuelled by revenues from natural resources.

#### *Strengthening the private sector*

2009-171: Given the development impact of remittance flows, we will facilitate a more efficient transfer and improved use of remittances and enhance cooperation between national and international organizations, in order to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Berlin G8 Conference and of the Global Remittances Working Group established in 2009 and coordinated by the World Bank.

2009-172: We will aim to make financial services more accessible to migrants and to those who receive remittances in the developing world.

2009-173: We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of transferring remittances from the present 10% to 5% in 5 years through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners, generating a significant net increase in income for migrants and their families in the developing world.

#### **Political Issues (18)**

##### *Iran*

2009-174: We remain committed to finding a diplomatic solution to the issue of Iran's nuclear program and of Iran's continued failure to meet its international obligations.

#### **Comprehensive Approach to Peacekeeping / Peacebuilding**

2009-175: Given the continuing increase in number and complexity of peacekeeping operations in crisis areas, we commit to maintaining our focus on developing rapid, effective and sustainable capacity, and endorse the conclusions of the report in this regard.

2009-176: We commit, in particular, to continue building capacity globally, with a focus on preparing troops and robust police components for peacekeeping, and on developing civilian personnel for peacebuilding, as emphasized at the Toyako Summit.

2009-177: We will seek to provide flexible, predictable and sustainable support for African-led peace support operations.

#### *Transnational Organized Crime*

2009-178: In recognizing Judge Falcone and other champions of integrity and security, we affirm our strong commitment to further promoting the full implementation of the Palermo convention and its additional Protocols, with particular reference to those provisions (e.g. confiscation and liability of legal persons) that focus on criminal patrimonies.

2009-179: We also reaffirm our determination to fully implement the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), and utilize its framework to prevent international criminal networks, kleptocrats and terrorists from corrupting public institutions to advance their criminal goals, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in fighting corruption, including the return of assets.

2009-180: We also reaffirm our commitment to implementing capacity-building initiatives in order to help countries that require assistance in their fight against transnational organized crime, particularly in cooperation with UNODC and other relevant international organizations.

### **Piracy and Maritime Security**

2009-181: We intend as well to improve coordination and cooperation with industry to ensure best security measures and practices are in effect to prevent these acts.

2009-182: We confirm that vessels entitled to fly the flag of any G8 member are required to respect the legal regime in Somali waters, and commit to fulfil our international legal obligations in this respect.

2009-183: We commit to contributing, through cooperation with international partners and coordinated bilateral programs, to achieve the goals defined by the Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia – and related multilateral efforts, including the Djibouti Code of Conduct facilitated by the International Maritime Organization – and the International Contact Group for Somalia.

### *DPRK Middle East*

2009-184: We remain engaged to fully support the Palestinian Authority and to play an active role in promoting the commitment of the international community for the development of the Palestinian Territories in the framework of a wider regional approach.

2009-185: We reaffirm our common commitment to broad regional partnerships, particularly through the BMENA initiative.

### *Afghanistan and Pakistan Regional dimension*

2009-186: We reaffirm our commitment to promoting stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime.

### *Afghanistan*

2009-187: We call on Afghan authorities to ensure credible, inclusive and secure elections, reflecting the actual will of Afghan people. We confirm our commitment to the electoral process through provision of technical, logistical, financial and security assistance.

2009-188: Affirming the critical importance of Afghan ownership, we support capacity-building at all levels, including in governance, customs, the Afghan national security forces and counter narcotic services.

#### **Pakistan**

2009-189: We commit to working closely with Pakistan, the UN and humanitarian agencies to support a comprehensive strategy for providing relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to civilian populations displaced by the fighting, as well as to work with the government of Pakistan in fostering economic and social development and enhancing governance.

2009-190: We are committed to further support the Pakistani government in its endeavours to strengthen its democratic institutions, human rights and civil society and we urge the government to further combat corruption and to protect and promote the human rights of all persons.

2009-191: To this end, we will continue to support the government of Pakistan through various fora such as the Group of Friends of Democratic Pakistan.

#### *Myanmar*

#### **L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation (7)**

2009-192: We will work together so that the 2010 NPT Review Conference can successfully strengthen the Treaty's regime and set realistic and achievable goals in all the Treaty's three pillars.

2009-193: We confirm our full support for the IAEA and are committed to continuing our efforts towards the universal acceptance of the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement and the Additional Protocol as the verification standard.

2009-194: We will also work to establish the Additional Protocol as an essential standard in the field of nuclear supply arrangements.

2009-195: While noting that the NSG has not yet reached consensus on this issue, we agree that the NSG discussions have yielded useful and constructive proposals contained in the NSG's "clean text" developed at the 20 November 2008 Consultative Group meeting. Pending completion of work in the NSG, we agree to implement this text on a national basis in the next year.

2009-196: We will further promote the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), which plays an important role in developing its participants' capacity to confront this global threat on a determined and systematic basis, consistent with national legal authorities and obligations under relevant international legal frameworks.

2009-197: We will continue to uphold the importance of the Hague Code of Conduct against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCoC), by promoting its universalization and full implementation.

2009-198: Regarding nuclear safety, we acknowledge the progress made since the last Summit meeting in ongoing projects at the Chernobyl site and, while noting that additional financial resources will be needed for their completion, we reassert our commitment to undertake joint



efforts with Ukraine to convert the site into a stable and environmentally safe condition. We are committed to promoting nuclear non-proliferation, safeguards, safety and security in cooperation with the IAEA and welcome new initiatives in emerging nuclear energy countries on nuclear education and training as well as institutional capacity building in these fields.

#### **G8 Declaration on Counter Terrorism (4)**

2009-199: We are committed to continue promoting a culture of dialogue, inclusiveness, and full respect for diversity – particularly with younger generations – which represents the most effective response to counter those who incite hatred for their violent purposes.

2009-200: We are committed to strengthen global implementation of sanctions and further reinforce our actions in working towards universal compliance with international standards in the area of counter terrorism financing, through the full implementation of the Forty Recommendations and Nine Special Recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and via the FATF-style regional bodies (FSRBs).

2009-201: We commit ourselves to continue promoting targeted initiatives – by providing capacity building and other forms of technical assistance – to disrupt all possible links between these two phenomena, especially in those countries characterized by a weak institutional context that provides a fertile ground for other destabilizing challenges, such as trafficking in arms, humans and illegal narcotics: as has been highlighted by experts during the G8 Conference on Destabilizing Factors and Transnational Threats (Rome, 23-24 April 2009), these criminal activities can have a multiplier effect on terrorism.

2009-202: We will intensify our efforts in tackling the widest variety of threats, such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), and attacks on critical infrastructure (including critical information infrastructure), sensitive sites, and transportation systems.

#### **PROMOTING THE GLOBAL AGENDA (26)**

2009-203: We are fully committed to implementing rapidly the Washington and the London Summit decisions, including those to strengthen financial regulation and reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and to provide them with adequate resources.

2009-204: We instruct the HAP Steering Committee to organize the necessary actions and to prepare a substantive report for the Muskoka Summit in 2010, where we will review progress and provide guidance for the next steps of our common work.

#### **Discussing a global recovery agenda for balanced, inclusive and sustainable growth**

[We have discussed a global recovery agenda and future sources of growth, both in terms of macroeconomic patterns and of structural issues. To this end:]

2009-205: We will foster a macro-environment that supports a robust and balanced resumption of domestic private spending to promote the revival of demand. Such an environment will require rehabilitating banking sectors in some countries, and the resumption of lending on a sound basis.

2009-206: While continuing to support our economies with every necessary measure to overcome the crisis, we will also begin to prepare exit strategies from the extraordinary policy measures taken to respond to the crisis, to be adopted once the recovery is assured and to ensure monetary and fiscal sustainability in the medium term.

2009-207: We will cooperate in our efforts to support domestic demand and achieve a robust, balanced, inclusive and sustainable global recovery. W

2009-208: We will foster and work together to ensure an appropriate adjustment of savings, and investments, according to respective national circumstances.

2009-209: We will refrain from competitive devaluations of our currencies and promote a stable and well-functioning international monetary system.

2009-210: We will exchange best practices in support of the people who have lost their jobs or who are threatened by unemployment. We will strengthen our capacity for training to adapt to new labour market conditions.

2009-211: - We are resolved to continue reforming financial system regulation and supervision to prevent boom and bust cycles and we will work to ensure propriety, integrity and transparency of international economic and financial activity.

2009-212: We will promote higher growth potential through a range of policies in the areas of human capital, research, infrastructure, and promotion and protection of innovation.

2009-213: We will put greater emphasis on the development of agricultural and small scale industries to make economic recovery more inclusive and more resilient.

2009-214: We will encourage and facilitate the development, dissemination and mutually agreed transfer of clean, low-carbon technologies, reducing carbon emissions and increasing energy efficiency from production to consumption, thereby improving energy security and access.

2009-215: We will continue to reform the IFI's mandates, scope and governance, to enhance their relevance, effectiveness, and legitimacy and improve accountability and credibility and to give emerging and developing economies, including the poorest, greater voice and representation.

### **Supporting open markets and concluding the Doha Round**

2009-216: We reaffirm our commitment to maintain and promote open markets and reject all protectionist measures in trade and investment.

2009-217: We reaffirm our request that the WTO, together with other international bodies, within their respective mandates, monitor the situation and report publicly on the adherence to these commitments on a quarterly basis.

2009-218: In order to fill in the remaining gaps in the negotiations as soon as possible, we instruct our Ministers in charge of trade to explore immediately all possible avenues for direct engagement within the WTO and to meet prior to the Pittsburgh Summit.

### **Promoting and protecting Cross Border Investment to our Mutual Benefit**

2009-219: We are committed to maximizing the positive impact of investment as a catalyst for sustainable development, including through a further dissemination of Corporate Social Responsibility standards, and to minimizing protectionist responses.

## **Responsible Policies for an Inclusive and Sustainable Development**

2009-220: We reaffirm our shared commitment to contribute to achieving the MDGs through economic growth and support to peace and security, especially in Africa.

2009-221: We are committed to mobilising all resources for development, as we keep engaged to ensure the proper follow-up and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.

2009-222: As part of these overall efforts, the G8 countries are committed to meet their ODA commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, including those on Aid for Trade and debt relief.

[We are committed to strengthening our dialogue and partnership with low income countries on the basis of a set of core development principles:]

2009-223: *Promoting effective and responsible policies for sustainable development:* We are determined to engage responsibly with low-income countries, especially those in situations of fragility.

2009-224: We are fully committed to enhancing our coordination and implementing the Accra Agenda for Action, to improve the quality, predictability and effectiveness of development policies with the aim of maximising their impact.

2009-225: *Promoting good governance, accountability and transparency:* We will strengthen mutual accountability and assess progress of development initiatives, making information on these initiatives available.

2009-226: *Promoting partnership, dialogue and capacity development:* We are committed to supporting partner countries' efforts to build capable and effective governments, strong and transparent institutions, and healthy and engaged societies.

2009-227: *Strengthening multilateral and regional institutions* . We are committed to advance reform processes in international organisations, including the UN, to reflect contemporary reality and challenges thus enhancing their relevance, legitimacy and efficiency.

2009-228: In this respect, we ask the HAP Steering Committee to examine coordinated approaches to strengthening the reform process of specialised international institutions dealing with food security issues.

## **DECLARATION OF THE LEADERS THE MAJOR ECONOMIES FORUM ON ENERGY AND CLIMATE (9)**

2009-229: Recalling the Major Economies Declaration adopted in Toyako, Japan, in July 2008, and taking full account of decisions taken in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007, we resolve to spare no effort to reach agreement in Copenhagen, with each other and with the other Parties, to further implementation of the Convention.

[Our vision for future cooperation on climate change, consistent with equity and our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, includes the following:]

1. Consistent with the Convention's objective and science:

2009-230: Our countries will undertake transparent nationally appropriate mitigation actions, subject to applicable measurement, reporting, and verification, and prepare low-carbon growth plans.

2009-231: We recognize the scientific view that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed 2 degrees C. In this regard and in the context of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, we will work between now and Copenhagen, with each other and under the Convention, to identify a global goal for substantially reducing global emissions by 2050.

2009-232: We will take steps nationally and internationally, including under the Convention, to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emissions by forests, including providing enhanced support to developing countries for such purposes.

2009-233: Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is essential. We will work together to develop, disseminate, and transfer, as appropriate, technologies that advance adaptation efforts.

2009-234: We are establishing a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate-friendly technologies. We will dramatically increase and coordinate public sector investments in research, development, and demonstration of these technologies, with a view to doubling such investments by 2015, while recognizing the importance of private investment, public-private partnerships and international cooperation, including regional innovation centers.

2009-235: Drawing on global best practice policies, we undertake to remove barriers, establish incentives, enhance capacity-building, and implement appropriate measures to aggressively accelerate deployment and transfer of key existing and new low-carbon technologies, in accordance with national circumstances.

2009-236: Lead countries will report by November 15, 2009, on action plans and roadmaps, and make recommendations for further progress.

2009-237: Our countries will continue to work together constructively to strengthen the world's ability to combat climate change, including through the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate. In particular, our countries will continue meeting throughout the balance of this year in order to facilitate agreement in Copenhagen.

#### **A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation (6)**

[In the context of this Partnership African countries, under the leadership of the AU through the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), will continue working, on the basis of commitments previously undertaken, which include:]

To support the implementation of the African commitments, G8 countries will:

2009-238: assist the building of capacity in African countries to develop and implement national water and sanitation plans;

2009-239: improve coordination within multi-donor platforms to promote aid effectiveness;

2009-240: align assistance to better reflect national priorities;

2009-241: improve bilateral and multilateral contributions to financial mechanisms aimed at mobilizing investment;

2009-242: assist the AU Commission, AMCOW and Regional Economic Communities in response to the African demands for institutional support.

2009-243: We will continue working at all levels to consolidate and develop this cooperation with a view to present a strengthened Africa-G8 Partnership on Water and Sanitation by the end of 2009.

### **L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security (11)**

[We therefore agree to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security.]

2009-244: To this end, we will partner with vulnerable countries and regions to help them develop and implement their own food security strategies, and together substantially increase sustained commitments of financial and technical assistance to invest in those strategies.

2009-245: Our action will be characterized by a comprehensive approach to food security, effective coordination, support for country-owned processes and plans as well as by the use of multilateral institutions whenever appropriate.

2009-246: We are committed to increase investments in short, medium and long term agriculture development that directly benefits the poorest and makes best use of international institutions.

2009-247: Delivering food, cash and voucher through effective emergency assistance as well as through national safety-nets and nutrition schemes, such as food and cash for work, unconditioned cash transfer programs, school feeding and mother-and-child nutrition programs, is an imperative goals.

2009-248: We call upon the relevant International Institutions to provide us with evidence allowing us to make responsible strategic choices on this specific item.

2009-249: We are therefore committed to reduce trade distortions and refrain from raising new barriers to trade and investment and from implementing WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.

2009-250: To this end, we aim at an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Round and call for renewed, determined efforts to bring it to a timely and successful conclusion.

2009-251: We are committed to improve access to information, promote conducive business environments and investment in rural infrastructure, such as transportation, processing, storage facilities and irrigation schemes.

2009-252: We pledge to advance by the end of 2009 – consistent with our other actions aimed at an improved global governance for food security – the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.

2009-253: We commit to provide resources – whether financial, in-kind or technical assistance – in support of CAADP and other similar regional and national plans in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia.

2009-254: We will aim at substantially increasing aid to agriculture and food security including through multiyear resource commitments. In this respect, we welcome the commitments made by countries represented at L'Aquila towards a goal of mobilizing \$20 billion over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, while keeping a strong commitment to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance.

#### **Chair Summary of the G8-Africa session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit (0)**

#### **Chair's Summary (0)**