A WINDOW ON THE G8:
An Introductory G8 Reference Book
In Preparation of the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia
(Developed by Moscow office of the World Bank)
This material was prepared over the period of July 4th to September 14th, 2005, by Benjamin Knelman (bknelman@stanford.edu), under the guidance of Andrei Markov (amarkov@worldbank.org), as a part of the overall World Bank support provided to the Russian government in preparation of the 2006 G8 Summit in St. Petersburg, Russia.

The reference book is not an official World Bank document.
This compendium has been put together in the hope of providing a useful source of knowledge and background information on the G7/G8 to those preparing for the upcoming 2006 Summit in St. Petersburg. The following comprise its contents:

1. Introductory notes, forming a rough outline of the history of the G7/G8 as an evolving institution, and considering several prominent issues of contention surrounding the institution.

2. Annual briefs, from 1989 (the beginning of the third round of G7 summits) to the present, outlining the G7/G8’s declared positions on issues it considered. In preparing these outlines, a suitable balance between comprehensiveness and discrimination was sought in order to maximize the usefulness of these briefs as background and reference materials. With the objective of preserving the sense of the declarations’ positions as closely as possible, the actual language of the original summit documents was used wherever it could be. Occasionally, full quotes were succinct and useful indicators of a statement’s main point, but even in the (far-more-frequent) case when direct quotes were not used, the phrasing in the briefs is, as much as possible, taken directly from the original text.

It is important when considering these annual reports to remember what they are and, perhaps more to the point, what they are not. The briefs are based entirely on the G7/G8 declarations – that is, what the G7/G8 declared it positions and actions were and would be. Of course, what a summit said and what its members actually did, in a given year, were not – and are not – always identical, and these papers do not attempt to track the extent to which a summit declaration or commitment was actually followed through or achieved: such an enormous task is far beyond the scope of this work, and must be left to the efforts of G8 scholars. The University of Toronto G8 Research Group carries out work on just this issue: annual reports on G8 compliance to its commitments can be found on their website at: http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/index.html

When clearly identifiable (and especially when the summit documents themselves declared them), the central concerns of the summit are listed at the top of the annual summary. Central summit themes become much more prominent following 1998, when the practice of the hosting president selecting a few priority agenda issues for the summit was set in place.

3. Three compilations containing the past G7/G8 statements and declarations on topics that might be particularly important in the upcoming 2006 Summit: energy, education, and health. These annexes contain every statement made regarding these topics in any official G7/G8 summit document (and occasionally as well in the press conferences of summit participants, in which there are unofficial statements of the summit positions), since 1975, the first year of summit meetings. The passages contained here are the actual statements lifted from the summit documents, with attempts made to include surrounding passages as necessary to preserve the statements’ context as far as possible. Each section is lead by a brief overview of the broad trends in the G7/G8’s consideration of the issue in its summit documents.

4. Secondary articles, papers and resources selected as particularly useful or pertinent.

5. Official communiqué and released documents of the 2005 G8 Summit at G1eaneagles, Scotland.
INTRODUCTORY NOTES

THE EVOLUTION OF THE G7/G8

In 1975, President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France invited the leaders of Germany, Great Britain, Japan, Italy, and the United States to the Château de Rambouillet, in what was thought to be a one-time meeting, to address the dire problems created by soaring oil prices, economic “stagflation,” and the collapse of the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates. The following year, US President Gerald Ford hosted a similar meeting in Puerto Rico, where Canada joined the original six countries, and the G7 became an annual event, to be hosted by each of its members in turn.

The official agenda of the first meeting had been completely economic – reaching agreements regarding world trade, energy, growth, inflation, and above all the monetary system – and for a time, in following summits it remained so. In the 1980’s however, political issues increasingly began to enter the discussion and focus of summits, a trend that has continued to today, with political issues taking such essential and sometimes preeminent place at summits that some claim the summits have lost the economic significance they once held.

Beginning in 1991, the G7 began holding talks after their summits with Mikhail Gorbachev and then, after the end of the Soviet Union, with President Yeltsin of the Russian Federation – and in 1994, the G7 and Russia began meeting as “The Political Eight,” following each G7 summit, to discuss political issues. In 1997, at the Denver “Summit of the Eight,” Russia participated in all but certain economic and financial discussions, and 1998 marked the first summit of full Russian participation, as well as the beginning of the G8. The G7 continued to exist, meeting before G8 summits and issuing its own declaration, until 2003, when this practice died out. Finance Ministers’ meetings, however, still consist of only the G7 members.

1998 was a landmark summit not only as the first meeting of the G8, but also in the changes it set in summit format. Over the years, especially with the entry of political issues into G7 discussion, not only summit agenda but also the number and length of the documents released by the G7 had expanded dramatically. In 1993, the G7 had decided they would adopt the successful format of the Tokyo summit that year, declaring future summits would be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and more time devoted to informal, free discussion. Yet nonetheless, by 1998, as preeminent G7/G8 historian Nicholas Bayne describes, “the summits had accumulated a massive agenda of recurrent themes, both economic and political. New items kept being added, under the pressures of globalization, but few could ever be removed and the summit seemed to be sinking under its own weight.” And so British Prime Minister Tony Blair, hosting President of the Summit that year, launched a series of reforms to the format of the Summits.

1998 was, first of all, the first year of full Russian participation, but it was also the first year that the heads of state met at the summit on their own, without their ministers (who now were to meet leading up to each summit). Blair also introduced the practice of each summit focusing on a few priority agenda issues, chosen each year by the hosting President, with the goal of reaching some concrete results regarding those central issues. “Keeping the agenda and documentation under control has not been easy in an institution that aims to innovate,” Bayne well noted, and documentation again became inflated at the 2003 Evian and 2004 Sea Island summits, but to a large extent the reforms made at Birmingham in 1998 have set the shape of the summits that still remain as the summit Presidency again returns this year, after a full cycle of summits, to Tony Blair at Gleneagles.
QUESTIONS OF G8 IDENTITY, ROLE, AND STRUCTURE

The G7/G8 has become a prominent institution of global governance – yet one that in many ways has refused to become institutionalized. The G8 leaders have always resisted the establishment of an official summit bureaucracy or secretariat. Throughout the history of the G7/G8, its members have also repeatedly attempted to check the inflating tendencies of summit size, agenda, and documentation – seeking to ensure a venue for the heads of states to meet and discuss issues freely and frankly. Yet preparing a summit has become an enormous task: not only must the host country plan for the security and comfort of hundreds of attendees from the G8 delegations, but also, most importantly, must work beforehand to make as much progress as possible in negotiations and discussions among the members states on the topics planned to be covered. In order to do this, G8 ministers meet leading up to (as well as after) summits (instead of attending the summits with their head of state, as they previously had, before the Birmingham 1998 summit’s reforms) and the personal summit representatives of each head of state (called sherpas, after those who help mountain-climbers reach the summit of a mountain) meet and correspond repeatedly, hammering out plans, issues, and positions.

It is important that this legwork is completed beforehand, so that when the leaders finally arrive at the summit, discussion and negotiation between the nations will have been already taken up to a point where the “work” remaining before the leaders at the actual summit will be feasible and productive.

As the G8 has not become a formalized body with rules or a secretariat, its role, structure, and practice can be said to shift gradually (or sometimes significantly) with the additional precedent of each successive summit. Given, thus, that the G8 is an ever-evolving institution, there has long been contention over what the G7/G8 should be, in what direction it should head, and, continuing beyond these questions, to what extent it is an effective institution of global governance.

It would be perhaps be hard to deny the G7/G8 recognition of any kind of achievement or effectiveness. Many feel it was in no small part, if not centrally, responsible for the success of establishing a new monetary and economic foundation for growth following the crises of the 1970’s that allowed the world to pull itself out of a decade of stagnation and instability. G8 scholar John Kirton writes of the innovation and leadership in economic and political governance the G7/G8 has brought to the world. There is also the easily-underestimated value of these intimate meetings to the heads of state in strengthening mutual understanding, relationships, and cooperation. And if there has been achievement in other areas, most scholars furthermore declare that, over their history, the summits have seen more success in promoting multilateral liberalization of trade than in any other objective. In regard to the G8’s position today, some observers and scholars declare recent summit history to be one of the most successful periods of G7/G8 activity ever, with well-carried-out summits resulting in new initiatives and improved results.

Many, however – even among of those who most highly evaluate the G8’s accomplishments – nonetheless voice serious concern over failings they see in the institution. One of the most important – and most persistent – criticisms of the G8 is the charge of inadequate compliance or follow-through to the commitments and declarations it makes. It is not difficult for one reading through the documentation of summit history to become discouraged at some point by declaration after declaration of vague or general commitment to various positions, whose skillfully crafted, appealing language sometimes seems only to further suggest that such commitment will consist of words more than deeds. Political realities of the world are often barriers to the scope of the summits’ powers: each nation, after all, is sovereign and holds its own objectives – and each leader remains responsible first of all to his or her constituencies,
and often faces extremely difficult domestic barriers to fulfilling ambitious summit commitments, particularly in economic issues such as agricultural supports, structural reforms, and trade.

Yet, there are perhaps reasons to reconsider discouragement or skepticism in the realm of summit follow-through: scholars at the University of Toronto, tracking G8 compliance to its commitments, suggest that its compliance has, in fact, been increasingly respectable. And furthermore, it is very worth considering the idea that the importance of summit commitments and declarations lies not solely in action plans or policies stemming directly from the G8 communiqués. As British Prime Minister John Major said in 1991, “As you will know, these meetings do not on the whole take operational decisions, but they do set the policy within which individual operational decisions are then taken, either multilaterally, or bilaterally, or in some cases, simply domestically.” Although this statement is somewhat dated, as today, more than when this statement was made, summits are surrounded by a stronger emphasis on the agreement of actual (if, often, somewhat general) action plans and, when possible, concrete goals, it nonetheless reminds us, when evaluating summits, that it might not only be their concrete policy results, but also simply the statements as words themselves, that are part of the importance and accomplishments of the institution.

The changing incidence, focus, and language of summit statements and positions on a given topic are reflections of the evolving views, ideologies, and priorities underpinning governance in the world surrounding the summit – but they also, in some way, large or small, influence in return the world around them. They mark the priorities and positions the leaders sign their names under; priorities and views that can affect not only domestic policy, but also have important influence upon international institutions like the IMF and World Bank. One important accomplishment of the most recent Gleneagles summit, for example, was not a part of any plan of action or commitment to action, but the simple declaration of the G8’s belief that global warming was occurring, and was the result of human behavior. This was a significant milestone, allowing all G8 leaders to stand on the same starting point in addressing the issue. Its announcement (and in particular the American Presidency’s agreement to it) is partly a result and reflection of changing conditions in the outside world – such as increasing scientific evidence and a shifting political climate regarding climate change in America – independent of the G8, yet at the same time, such a statement will now also, in return, eventually shape and influence those conditions of the outside world as well.

At the same time, however, it is an inescapable reality that any influence of the summits’ words is much diluted if the member states themselves do not earnest follow through in support of the ideals and positions they affirm. Lack of dedication to their commitments, or inability to overcome domestic pressures and carry their words into action, as Baynes writes, “weakens the summit and undermines its reputation.” And, unfortunately, even if, as University of Toronto research suggests, G8 compliance to summit commitments has improved, it nonetheless still leaves, in the perception of observers and probably in actuality as well, much to be desired – a problem, as mentioned before, that is particularly important for the G8 to address, and particularly pronounced in regards to central economic issues such as agricultural supports and structural reforms.

Some scholars, led by Fred Bergsten of the “shadow G-8” analytical panel, see in the G8 a wider problem concerning its commitments to economic issues. The G8, they feel, has not only lost effectiveness in economic summit commitments as a result of an inability or unwillingness to overcome domestic opposition to G8 economic commitments, but has, at an even deeper level, by ceasing to criticize or advise the policies of its own members, ceased to meaningfully address the economic performance (and more particularly, flaws in that performance) of its own economies. This has been accompanied by an increasing tendency of the G8 to criticize or instruct the policies of others, particularly developing countries. Such calls from the G8 for developing countries to undergo difficult reforms while becoming unwilling to demand the same of itself, Bergsten says, has not only damaged the G8’s
legitimacy, but also resulted in the loss of the greatest strength the G7/G8 once held – the effectiveness it originally achieved in coordinating multilateral economic policy in order to effect significant improvements in the economies of the G8 and the world. To remedy this situation, Bergsten calls for the G8 to restore economic emphases to summit agendas and engage in more meaningful self-criticism to address problems in the G8’s own economies and push for actual improvement.

Opponents of such views say such claims are overblown, and that in today’s world the G8’s role has necessarily – and correctly – turned more towards the political concerns most pressing to the world. They affirm the G8’s attention to other countries’ problems as necessary responses to the increasing concern for the unseen problems of those beyond ones own borders and acknowledgement of the responsibility the G8 nations hold in assisting those whose deep needs demand the action of the leading developed countries of the world. The question of where the balance of G8 focus should lie – whether on economic or political issues, and whether on its own flaws and problems or the flaws and problems of others – remains a controversial yet important consideration for the G8, and those evaluating its role and performance, always to keep in mind.

Recently, the issue of G8 membership has also increasingly come under fire. Many question or challenge the legitimacy or effectiveness of an institution claiming, or considered, to be a center of global governance, yet representing only eight of the largest and richest countries of the world. When the G7 summits began, the seven member nations indeed represented a vast proportion of global economic output, and their actions and policies could well be said to have largely shaped global conditions. Yet as time has gone on, the G7/G8 nations have increasingly represented a smaller portion of the global population, economy, and international political influence. The G8 powers are increasingly no longer the hegemonic forces they once were. Many call for or question whether it might be necessary for the G8 to expand its membership – whether that means inviting a new member or two, such as the growing giants India and China, or drastically expanding its constituency – for example, to all the countries of the G20, consisting of:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>The G8</th>
<th>Argentina</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Indonesia</th>
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<tr>
<td>The European Union</td>
<td>Brazil</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Korea</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>South Africa</td>
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Supporters of such a move feel that the legitimacy of G8 governance would be greatly improved by the increased diversity and improved representation of ever-more-globally-prominent economies that would result from such and G8-to-G20 summit transformation. They argue that the future effectiveness of the G8 as well depends upon such a transition, as every year policies and positions declared by solely the G8 nations will have less and less import and impact – and that, furthermore, will face greater and greater difficulties in being implemented globally, without the cooperation and inclusion of new rising economic and political powers of the world into governance structures like the G8.

Opponents to such ideas deny the charge that G8 faces problems of weakening effectiveness or legitimacy – countering with the reminder that others actually 1) see the G8’s claim to legitimacy today as strong and growing, and 2) count the recent decade of G7/G8 summits as on average perhaps the most successful in the institution’s history. Some observers write that annual summits of the world’s twenty richest would actually result in an organization more exclusive and inaccessible to the poorest developing countries than the current G8 structure, given the recent G8 practice of inviting developing country leaders – particularly those of Africa – to every summit since 2000. Others reply to the assertion that the G20 would promise greater effectiveness with the cry that annual meetings of so many leaders would face greater difficulty in accomplishing anything substantial, or even reaching agreement – especially, it is claimed, with the “vetoing” presence in the G20 of nations like China and Saudi Arabia who have often strongly differing ideologies and positions than the G8 nations. Yet another view, set forth by John Kirton, calls for those considering the issue to set aside mutually-exclusive mentalities, regarding the G8 and G20. Summits of the leaders of the G20 need not begin only with
the dismantling of the G8, it says: there is plenty of room and even “demand” in the marketplace of global governance for both structures to coexist – and even profit by the existence of the other

The G8 is a constantly evolving institution. It is an institution that generates both controversy and a great deal of interest. And it is an institution that, in the view of most who observe it, can and does have a significant and unique influence upon the governance, politics and economics of the G8 nations and the broader world. For these reasons, the upcoming summit at St. Petersburg will, like all summits, – and perhaps even more than most summits – be both anxiously and eagerly watched by the world. It will be up to Russia to chart the next step of the course of the G8, through the decisions it makes and the additional precedents it adds to summit history. The questions and controversies surrounding the role, structure, focus, and identity of the G8 are many, and are unlikely to be decidedly resolved in the upcoming year. Yet they need not be liabilities to the G8 and its preparing host – for they are indeed valuable in challenging and reminding those shaping the G8 to reflect upon such questions and how the decisions they make will affect the institution and its legacy. It is hoped this compilation of introductory materials will prove useful for those preparing for the historic upcoming Summit of 2006 and give them a background from which to enter into their work and into more detailed research of their own.

References


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<thead>
<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>NEW OR INVITED PARTICIPATION AT SUMMIT</th>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>France, United States, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, Italy meet as original summit members</td>
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<td>1976</td>
<td>Canada joins as seventh nation to form G7</td>
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<td>1977</td>
<td>European Community (now European Union) becomes participant at summits</td>
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<td>1991</td>
<td>G7 meets with President of USSR (1991) and then (1992-93) the Russian Federation (Mikhail Gorbachev and Boris Yeltsin, respectively) in post-summit discussion</td>
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<td>1993</td>
<td>Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa meets prior to summit with President Soeharto of Indonesia, chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, who explains the position of the NA Movement. Prime Minister Miyazawa then presents Soeharto’s message seeking dialogue with the advanced countries to his colleagues at summit.</td>
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<td>1994</td>
<td>The “Political Eight”: Russia a summit participant, but only in political discussions</td>
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<td>1996</td>
<td>First meeting ever of the heads of the G7, UN, IMF, and WB, and WTO, who had all been invited to the summit to discuss and establish a “new global partnership for development”</td>
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<td>1997</td>
<td>Denver “Summit of the Eight”: Russia participates in all but certain financial and economic discussions.</td>
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<td>1998</td>
<td>First G8 Summit: Russia now a full participant in the new G8 G7 still meets before summits and issues its own declaration until 2003</td>
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<td>2000</td>
<td>Prior to the Summit, Prime Minister Mori and some G8 leaders meet with the leaders of Nigeria, South Africa, Algeria, and Thailand as well as with representatives of the WB, WHO, UNDP, and IT-related businesses.</td>
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<td>2001</td>
<td>G8 meets with the leaders of Algeria, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Mali, Nigeria and South Africa, the UN, the FAO, the WHO, the WTO and the World Bank</td>
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<td>2002</td>
<td>G8 meets with the Secretary General of the UN and the Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa to discuss the challenges faced by Africa.</td>
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<td>2003</td>
<td>G8 meets with Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa In an “Enlarged Dialogue Meeting,” G8 leaders meet in free discussion, closed to media and without a statement issued, with the leaders of Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa, Morocco, Senegal, Mexico, Switzerland, Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, India, the IMF, World Bank, WTO and UN</td>
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<td>2004</td>
<td>G8 meets with the Presidents of Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda to discuss issues of development in Africa G8 meets with the leaders from Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen and Turkey to discuss issues of development and reform in the Broader Middle East and North Africa</td>
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<td>2005</td>
<td>G8 discusses the Millennium Goals with the leaders of Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania and the heads of the African Union Commission, IMF, UN and WB. G8 meets with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa and the heads of the IEA, IMF, UN, WB, and the WTO for discussion on climate change and the global economy.</td>
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1989: PARIS
G8 President: François Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Recommended structural reforms and policies to increase national savings with the goal of improving economic efficiency. These recommendations included: tax reforms; the modernization of financial markets; the strengthening of competition policies; the reduction of rigidities in energy, industry and agriculture sectors; the improvement of education; the liberalization of labor markets; and the encouragement of national savings.
- Called for greater progress in adjusting external imbalances through cooperative action

TRADE
- Declared their opposition to the “tendency towards unilateralism, bilateralism, sectoralism and managed trade which threatens to undermine the multilateral system and the Uruguay Round negotiations.”
- Expressed full commitment to completing the Uruguay Round negotiations by the end of 1990.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Underlined continuing importance of ODA and welcomed the increased contributions of G7 to ODA
- Welcomed increasing use of grants in development assistance as well as the efforts to convert loans into grants. Urged further measures to this end

Debt Relief
- Declared they would, working with IFIs, help restructure or relieve the burdens of debt on the poorest nations.
- Declared that the IMF and WB would finance further debt reduction and debt servicing efforts
- Urged developing nations to implement necessary reforms in order to qualify for and ensure the success of debt relief.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Called on IFI’s to assist in debt relief for poor countries

ENVIRONMENT
The 1989 Summit established the emphasis on the environment in summit agenda that has persisted, by and large, in many subsequent summits up to today.
- Called for enhanced international cooperation and increased scientific research with the goal of addressing environmental concerns.
- Called for investigation of and responses to environmental issues concerning the world’s forests (particularly tropical forests), oceans, ozone layer, and greenhouse gases.
- Declared environmental issues to be an important part of development: “In fact, good economic policies and good environmental policies are mutually reinforcing.”
- Encouraged the WB and development banks to integrate environmental considerations into their activities.
- Advocated that existing environmental institutions be strengthened in the UN.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Narcotics:
Resolved to:
- strengthen the UN’s role in the war against drugs, by increasing its resources and effectiveness.
- improve international cooperation to reduce drug demand and production across the world.

Terrorism:
Condemned terrorism in all forms and declared joint efforts to improve aviation security

**REGIONAL ISSUES**

- Welcomed democratic changes in *Eastern Europe* and the *USSR*
- Censured *China* following the repression at Tiananmen Square and called on WB to suspend new loans.
- Condemned apartheid and called for the government of *South Africa* to release political prisoners and begin democratic negotiations to bring about a non-racial democracy.
- Issued statements on Cambodia, Lebanon, the Arab-Israeli Conflict, Human Rights, Panama, and Central America
1990: HOUSTON
G8 President: George Bush, President of the United States of America

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Declared the expansion of G7 economies to be in its eighth year.
- Characterized main challenges as existing on a case-by-case basis: some nations needed to reduce inflation, others unemployment, and still others, fiscal deficits.
- Declared the importance of continuing and strengthening the Summit countries’ cooperative and flexible approach to improve the international monetary system and enhance its stability.

TRADE
- “The successful outcome of the Uruguay Round has the highest priority on the international economic agenda.”
- Stressed the importance of the Uruguay Round to both industrialized and developing nations alike.
- Declared their commitment to the long-term objective of reductions in agricultural protectionist barriers and supports, an objective they affirmed as critical to overall trade liberalization.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Promised that G7 commitment to the developing world would not be weakened by its support for the transitioning nations of Central and Eastern Europe.

Debt Relief
- “The adoption by debtor nations of strong economic reform programs with the IMF and WB remains at the heart of the debt strategy.”
- Encouraged the Paris Club to continue reviewing additional options to address debt burdens

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Called on WB, IMF, OECD, and newly-established EBRD to complete within the year a detailed study of the Soviet economy with recommendations for its reform.

ENVIRONMENT
- Called for conventions or agreements addressing deforestation, climate change, and ecological destruction.
- Welcomed the enhancement and extension of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of ozone-depleting substances
- Declared that, to cope with energy-related environmental damage, priority must be given to improvements in energy efficiency and to the development of alternative energy sources
- Declared they would examine how WB could 1) coordinate environmental protection efforts and 2) assist developing countries resolve ecological problems.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Narcotics:
- Encouraged the work of several international panels on drugs, and urged all nations to accede to the UN Vienna Convention against drug trafficking.
- Adopted 40 recommendations of FATF to counter money laundering.

Non-proliferation:
- Highlighted a new and growing danger posed by chemical and biological weapons.
- Endorsed a complete ban on chemical weapons.
**Terrorism:**
Declared their continued resolve to:
- fight terrorism, especially in aviation; and
- negotiate a convention requiring additives in plastic explosives, in order to aid in their detection.

**REGIONAL ISSUES**
- Welcomed the political and economic reforms in *Central and Eastern Europe* and pledged support to those nations firmly dedicated to reform.
- Agreed to maintain measures regarding China of last year’s summit (particularly suspension of WB lending), as modified over the course of the year, but to keep them under review for future adjustments in response to further improvements in human rights and reforms.
- Welcomed attainment of independence and democracy in *Namibia*, the re-establishment of democracy in *Chile*, progress in talks in *South Africa*, and democratic progress in other *Latin American* states.

**RUSSIA**
- Welcomed reforms being undertaken in the Soviet Union.
- Agreed that technical assistance should be provided immediately to help the USSR transition to a market-oriented system. Also agreed that future evidence of more radical reforms towards a market system, and a significant shift of resources in the USSR away from the military sector, would improve the prospect of “meaningful and sustained economic assistance” from the West.
1991: LONDON
G8 President: John Major, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Declared Theme: “Building World Partnerships and Strengthening the International Order”

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Declared that most G7 economies had slowed or declined in the past year.
- Stated that their shared objectives were sustained recovery and price stability.
- Also declared their common intention to pursue, with help of OECD, structural reforms to improve economic efficiency and the potential for growth.

TRADE
- “No issue has more far reaching implications for the future prospects of the world economy than the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round….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.”
- Outlined several areas and conditions that particularly needed be resolved within the negotiations in order to reach a final agreement.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Declared that additional aid was required for “priority development issues,” including poverty alleviation, health, education, and environmental measures.
- Noted that Africa deserved special attention in development issues

Debt Relief
- Agreed on the need for additional debt relief measures for the most indebted countries that go well beyond those already granted
- Called on the Paris Club to discuss how such measures could best be carried out

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Declared, in the wake of the Gulf War’s conclusion, the necessity of making the UN stronger and more effective at:
  - responding to humanitarian emergencies, and
  - maintaining human rights, peace and security
- Outlined measures to undertake in seeking these objectives

ENVIRONMENT
- “Environmental considerations should be integrated into the full range of governmental policies, in a way which reflects their economic costs.”
- Vowed to promote the mobilization of resources and priorities towards:
  - the resolution of environmental problems,
  - the development of environmental law standards,
  - the strengthening international environmental institutions,
  - the expansion of scientific research on environmental problems, and
  - the innovation of environmentally friendly technology.
- Declared, in preparation for the UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio in June 1992, their commitment to achieving
  - an effective framework convention on climate change and
  - an agreement on the principles of forest management and conservation.
INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Energy:
- Stated intentions to strengthen emergency-response mechanisms to oil-supply shocks and further secure stable worldwide energy supplies.
- Noted nuclear power’s potential to contribute to the diversification of energy supplies and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.

Drugs:
- Commended the ratification of UN Vienna Convention and the creation of the UN International Drugs Control Programme in the past year.
- Urged all nations to cooperate further in the international fight against narcotics trafficking and money laundering.

Non-Proliferation:
- Outlined continued commitment to ensuring the non-proliferation of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons
- “Our aim is a total and effective ban on chemical and biological weapons.”
- Called for greater attention to conventional arms transfers and outlined measures promoting greater international transparency, cooperation, and action in order to better regulate arms sales and prevent regional destabilization or aggression.

Summit Format:
John Major, 1991 Summit Press Conference: “As you will know, these meetings do not on the whole take operational decisions but they do set the policy within which individual operation decisions are then taken, either multilaterally or bilaterally or in some cases simply domestically.”

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Renewed their firm commitment to support the reform efforts of Central and Eastern Europe, to forge closer ties with those nations, and to encourage their integration into the international economic system.
- Expressed support for the moves towards political and economic transformation within the USSR
- Welcomed the end of apartheid in South Africa and indicated that aid would be directed to the education, health, housing and social-welfare needs of the majority who had for so long been underprivileged.
- Expressed concern over the situation in Yugoslavia, calling for an halt of violence, the compliance of all sides to the Brioni agreement, and the dispatch of European Community monitors to the area.
- Encouraged reconstruction efforts in the Middle East following the Gulf crisis.
- In discussion touched upon the situations in China, Korea, Cambodia, Afghanistan, Burma, Mongolia, Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, Somalia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Cuba and Cyprus.

RUSSIA
- G7 met with Mikhail Gorbachev following the Summit in order to discuss Soviet reforms and the ways the Western nations could assist. Stated there would be particular cooperation in the following sectors: energy, defense conversion, food distribution, nuclear safety, and transport.
- During the period of the Summit, the US and USSR resolved final impediments to the START agreement.
1992: MUNICH
G8 President: Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of Germany

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Declared their goal of non-inflationary, sustained growth

- Agreed on the following macroeconomic policy guidelines:
  - Sound monetary and financial policies to support the upturn without rekindling inflation;
  - Lower interest rates through the reduction of excessive public deficits and the promotion of savings;
  - The reduction of excessive public deficits by, above all, limits on public spending; and
  - The closer integration of environmental and growth objectives, encouraging market incentives and technological innovation to promote environmentally sound consumption and production

- Agreed that prudent macroeconomic policies were required, but alone were not sufficient; in order to encourage growth, structural rigidities must be removed from all member economies: excess regulation must be trimmed, and competition, education, infrastructure and innovation must be encouraged

TRADE
- Expressed regret on the slow pace of the Uruguay negotiations, but noted that progress had resumed in recent months.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- “We are committed to dialogue and partnership founded on shared responsibility and a growing consensus on fundamental political and economic principles.”

- Declared that the IMF should continue to provide concessional financing to support reform programs of the poorest countries

Debt Relief
- “We confirm the validity of the international debt strategy. We welcome the enhanced debt relief extended to the poorest countries by the Paris Club.”

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Called on the IEA and WB to immediately carry out studies on the nuclear power supplies of the former Soviet states.

- Reaffirmed the need to reform and strengthen the UN, as the changing world only continued to increase the UN’s responsibilities and tasks – especially in crisis relief and conflict management.

ENVIRONMENT
- Encouraged, following the recent UN Conference on Environment and Development in Rio, others to join the Summit countries in:
  - seeking ratification of the Climate Change Convention;
  - developing national environmental action plans;
  - assisting developing countries with sustainable development;
  - developing more environmentally-friendly technologies; and
  - improving global monitoring of the world’s environment.
INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Acclaimed the dawn of a new era where former East-West adversity was being replaced by cooperation, but expressed concern at the rise of new instabilities emerging from resurgent nationalism or interethnic tension.

Non-Proliferation:
- Underlined the urgent need to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and other WMDs, following the end of East-West confrontation
- Declared firm support for the indefinite extension of the NPT at its 1995 review conference
- Called for newly independent states to join the NPT

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Recognized the progress made in reforming Central and Eastern European economies and called for continued reform efforts as well as continued support from donor countries and institutions. Emphasized the need for greater integration of Central and Eastern Europe into the international markets.
- Expressed deep concern over the situation in former Yugoslavia. Called for negotiations, the cessation of violence, and international humanitarian relief. Firmly warned all parties not to interfere with relief efforts.
- Encouraged a resolution to the dispute over Russian forces occupying territory of the Baltic States.
- Also made statements regarding the Middle East, Iraq, Korea, China, the Mediterranean, Africa, and Latin America

Nuclear Safety:
- Expressed concern over the safety of the nuclear power plants of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet states. Urged these states to make reform programs of these nuclear plants a high priority, and called for immediate programs of action to be developed to ensure the safety of these plants and of the countries’ nuclear power supply.

RUSSIA
- Met with President Boris Yeltsin following the summit
- “We offer the new States [of the former USSR] our help for their self help. Our cooperation will be comprehensive and will be tailored to their reform progress and internationally responsible behavior, including further reductions in military spending.”
- “Rapid progress is particularly urgent and attainable in two sectors: agriculture and energy.”
- Emphasized the importance of:
  - technical assistance to the former USSR, and
  - reduced barriers in international markets for the exports of the former USSR
- Expressed their support for the phased strategy of cooperation between the Russian government and the IMF, paving the way ultimately to the full utilization of a $24 billion support package announced in April.
- Welcomed the membership of the former Soviet states into international financial institutions
1993: TOKYO
G8 President: Kiichi Miyazawa, Prime Minister of Japan

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Expressed concern over insufficient growth and, especially, unemployment in Summit countries.
- Affirmed a double strategy to reduce unemployment: “prudent macroeconomic policies to promote non-inflationary sustainable growth, and structural reforms to improve the efficiency of [especially labor] markets.”
- Committed themselves to improved policy coordination and to a broad range of structural reforms.

TRADE
- “Our highest priority is a successful conclusion to the Uruguay Round...There remain important issues to be resolved. We renew our determination to resolve them and to achieve with all our partners a global and balanced agreement before the end of the year.”

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Confirmed the importance of a comprehensive approach to development, “covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy,” as well as a differentiated approach, “tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environment aspects into account.”

Debt Relief
- Invited the Paris Club to continue to consider debt relief for the poorest and most indebted nations.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Encouraged the WB, IMF and other IFIs to continue their efforts supporting the reforms of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Republics.
- “We support the ongoing efforts in the UN to improve its efficiency, and in particular to develop more effective institutional capacity for preventive diplomacy, peacemaking, peacekeeping, and postconflict peacebuilding.”

ENVIRONMENT
- Affirmed their continued commitment, despite difficult economic times, to the environmental agenda of the past Summits and of the Rio Convention.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Summit Format:
- Decided that future Summits would be less ceremonial, with fewer people, documents and declarations, and with more time devoted to informal discussion among us, so as to better respond to issues of greatest common concern.

Non-proliferation:
- Urged Ukraine to ratify START and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to NPT as nonnuclear weapon states
- Called for North Korea to immediately comply with its nonproliferation obligations and retract its decision to withdraw from the NPT.
- Called on those countries who had not done so to sign the Chemical Weapons Convention and to accede to the Biological Weapons Convention
- Declared they would work to ensure the effectiveness of the UN Register of Conventional Arms in improving transparency and restraint in arms transfers
REGIONAL ISSUES
- Reaffirmed commitment to civilian protection and humanitarian aid in *former Yugoslavia*. Declared that only a solution acceptable to all three parties involved would be supported.
- Also made brief statements on the situations of Cambodia, North Korea, South Africa, Haiti, Iraq, Libya, and the Middle East

Nuclear Safety:
- Noted the progress of the nuclear safety programs launched at Munich, but urged even greater efforts and prioritization towards the safety of nuclear energy in Central and Eastern European and former Soviet countries in transition. Called on the WB, with the assistance of other IFIs, to help these states develop longer-term energy strategies.

RUSSIA
- Welcomed IFIs’ financial assistance to Russia and called on Russia and the IFIs to develop closer working relationships going into the future.
- Agreed to establish a Special Privatization and Restructuring Program, mobilizing $3 billion, in cooperation with IFI’s, to support Russian privatization to the end of 1994.
- Declared their intention to cooperate with Russia toward GATT membership.
1994: NAPLES
G8 President: Silvio Berlusconi, President of the Council of Ministers of Italy

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- “Recovery is under way…Inflation is now at the lowest levels in over three decades…. employment [however,] remains far too high.”
- Declared they would:
  - increase investment in people;
  - reduce unnecessary regulations and labor market rigidities; and
  - encourage innovation, competition, and job creation in areas where new labor needs existed

TRADE
- “The signing of the Uruguay Round Agreements and the creation of the WTO are important milestones in postwar trade liberalization.”
- Declared their determination to ratify the Agreements by the end of the year and continue the momentum of trade liberalization

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Expressed concern over humanitarian crises and the “stagnation and continued poverty” in some African countries

Debt Relief
- Encouraged the Paris Club to expand concessionality and reduce the stock of debt of the poorest and most indebted countries

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- “We call on the WB as well as the regional development banks to…[provide] growing resources for health, education, family policies and environmental protection.”
- Called on all UN members to meet their financial responsibilities

ENVIRONMENT
- “Environment is a top priority for international cooperation.”
- Declared their belief in the connection between environmental considerations and economic wellbeing: “Environmental policies can contribute to enhancing growth, employment and living standards.”
- Declared continued support for the implementation of the Rio Convention programs and for the incorporation of environmental considerations into the programs of multilateral development banks

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Transnational Crime:
- Highlighted the global problem of transnational crime and encouraged a strengthened global response, particularly in combating money laundering

Non-proliferation:
- Declared unequivocal support for the indefinite extension of NPT in 1995
- Assigned priority to the increase in controls over anti-personnel landmines
REGIONAL ISSUES
- In the Political Statement, issued responses to situations in North Korea, Bosnia, the Middle East, Iraq, Libya, Iran, Algeria, Yemen, and Haiti
- Declared that they had, responding to the recent call by the Secretary-General of the UN, devoted special attention to the situation in the African continent.
- Expressed concern over Ukraine’s economic situation. Called for a genuine commitment to comprehensive reform, and stated that such a renewed commitment could lead to access of over $4 billion in international financing over a two-year period, once genuine reform had commenced.

Nuclear Safety:
- Recognized progress made so far in the nuclear safety programs of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.
- Called for continued work by those nations with the assistance of international financial institutions.
- Committed up to $200 million to assist Ukraine with the closure of Chernobyl.

RUSSIA
- The “Political Eight”: Russia, for the first time, a participating member at summit, but only in political discussions.
- G7 pledged continued support for Russian reform and for increased IFI involvement and financing.
- Urged Russia to improve its framework for private investment and external trade.
- Pledged continued G7 efforts to work with Russia towards GATT membership.
- Expressed intention to cooperate with Russia particularly on such topics as transnational crime, money laundering, and nuclear safety.
1995: HALIFAX
G8 President: Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada

Main Theme: Review and Reform of International Institutions

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Remained committed to the medium-term economic strategy and to the structural reforms agreed upon the previous year at Naples
- Focused on the need for closer international cooperation in the regulation and supervision of financial institutions and markets. Called on IMF to develop financial-crisis prevention and response mechanisms to protect global capital markets

TRADE
- “We will work together…to consolidate the WTO as an effective institution, and are committed to ensuring a well-functioning and respected dispute settlement mechanism.”
- Called on multilateral institutions to assist in the integration of the poorest countries into the world trading system

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Declared “an overriding priority is to improve the plight of the world’s poor,” and encouraged IFIs to focus resources – especially concessional resources – on the world’s poor and the world’s poorest countries, especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa
- Agreed they would encourage IFIs to “direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.”
- Agreed they would ensure that IFIs made sustainable development a central goal of their policies, intensifying and deepening the integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of their programs

Debt Relief
- Called on the IMF and WB to develop a comprehensive approach to assist countries facing multilateral debt problems.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- The consideration of the role of international institutions (particularly the UN, IMF, and WB) in the changing world was a major focus of the Halifax Summit. In addition to the recommendations to international institutions listed in the other sections above and below, the Summit called for:
  - Improved coordination between international institutions, NGOs, and other donors;
  - The reduction in overlapping or duplicating mandates and operations;
  - Plans from all international institutions to increase efficiency and effect significant reductions in their operating costs;
  - The decentralization of operations, where possible, in the World Bank;
  - The rationalization of data collection, analysis, and reporting activities; and
  - The development, by the UN and Bretton Woods institutions, of more effective and coordinated response capacities to prevent and mitigate conflict-related, refugee, and humanitarian crises.

ENVIRONMENT
- Pledged to work with others to fulfill existing convention obligations.
- Encouraged a clearer delineation of the mandates of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) and the UN Environmental Program (UNEP): “CSD should be the global forum for identifying and agreeing upon long term strategic goals for sustainable development. UNEP should act as an international environmental voice and catalyst; it should focus on monitoring, assessment, and the development of international environmental law.”
INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Nuclear Safety:
- Reaffirmed the importance of improving nuclear safety in CEE and CIS states. Welcomed progress to date and pledged continued support. Reaffirmed their commitments of support made in Naples under the G7 Action Plan for Ukraine’s Energy Sector.
- “Recognizing the economic and social burden that the closure of Chernobyl will place on Ukraine, we [pledge] efforts to mobilize international support for appropriate energy production, energy efficiency and nuclear safety projects for Ukraine.”
- Called on the WB and EBRD to continue to support Ukraine in developing a long-term energy strategy.

Non-Proliferation and Arms Control
- Welcomed the indefinite extension of the NPT and the entry into force of START I.
- “We resolve to work together to strengthen systems of control, accounting and physical security for nuclear materials.”
- Also focused on the need for better monitoring and regulation of conventional arms transfers – particularly of anti-personnel landmines.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Welcomed the start of bold reforms in the Ukraine, and promised that if strong reform continued, an additional $2 billion in financing could be available to Ukraine from IFIs by the end of 1996.
- Condemned escalation of hostilities in Bosnia, called for renewed negotiations, and welcomed the strengthening of the UN peacekeeping force.
- Issued a long series of statements regarding various actions of nations in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and the Americas.

RUSSIA
- Encouraged Russia to continue in its renewed efforts for economic reform and financial stabilization, and urged political reforms to be undertaken as well.
- Recognized “the relevance of a comprehensive multilateral treatment of Russia’s external public debt.”
1996: LYON
G8 President: Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic

Main Themes: “People-Centered” Globalization and Development
Debt Relief

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- “Since we met in Halifax, economic developments have been on the whole positive and disparities of economic performance among us have been narrowing.”
- Agreed on a shared medium-term strategy: low inflation and, consequentially, low interest rates; strengthened structural reform; and fiscal consolidation.
- Declared their commitment to globalization and liberalization; this, however, they declared, required greater international cooperation to overcome the challenges globalization also brings to societies and economies. Declared the emphasis within globalization and development must be on “people.”
- Focused on broad policies to improve employment
- Welcomed advances in better prudential regulation and supervision in the increasingly-integrating and expanding international financial markets, and called for progress over the next year in seeking:
  - enhanced cooperation among supervisory authorities;
  - stronger risk management and improved transparency;
  - increased study of the implications of recent technological and financial innovation; and
  - improved prudential standards and supervisory cooperation in emerging economies.
- Reaffirmed Halifax’s recognition of the growing problem of international financial fraud and pledged to continue facilitating cooperation between G7 enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies
- Noted the new challenges of harmful tax competition distorting trade and investment. Urged OECD to pursue its work in this field, and pledged to follow closely the progress of the OECD, due to produce a report on this topic by 1998.

TRADE
- Reaffirmed the central role of the WTO and multilateral rules, pledging to work for their success.
- Outlined additional topics for trade liberalization that it encouraged the first WTO Ministerial Conference to begin considering

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- 1st meeting ever of the heads of the G7, UN, IMF, WB and WTO established a “new global partnership for development” between international institutions, developed countries, and developing countries. Partnership to be characterized by:
  - a fresh look at development aid and policies;
  - shared responsibilities and concrete results;
  - greater explicit priority to “sustainable” development and poverty-reduction; and
  - a focus of grants and concessional financing on the poorest nations, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Emphasized “people” as the center of the globalization and development processes; declared the goals of sustainable development “should include the reduction of poverty and social inequities, the respect of internationally recognized labour standards, protection of children, a strengthened civil society, protection of the environment, improved health and education.”
- Also agreed priority objectives to be the establishment of dynamic private sectors in developing countries and the further integration of developing countries into the global economy.
- Promised continued efforts to fight infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera, and resistant TB
Debt Relief
- Agreed that for some heavily indebted poor countries, additional action beyond the Paris Club’s “Naples Terms” (67%) was needed, in particular to reduce debts owed to multilateral institutions and other bilateral creditors that were not members of the Paris Club.
- Called for a new solution within the upcoming year, and welcomed the World Bank’s commitment of $500 million immediately, and substantially more in the future, to this planned new initiative

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Welcomed the results of the reforms called for in Halifax: “The reform process is only just beginning but concrete results are already visible.”
- Declared that reforms and coordination between multilateral institutions must continue to be expanded
- Particularly focused on the UN, calling for it to clarify its role and comparative advantages, and outlining measures around which to center reform
- “We undertake to ensure that the IMF has the resources needed to perform its tasks in the service of international monetary stability.”

ENVIRONMENT
- “Protecting the environment is crucial in promoting sustainable development…we place top priority on integrating environmental protection more completely into all our policies.”
- “Global liberalization of trade and a high level of environmental protection should be mutually supportive”: called for WTO rules and multilateral environmental agreements to be complementary.
- Declared they wanted “to see greater effectiveness on the part of the international institutions responsible for the environment and sustainable development” and called for more precise distribution of roles between the UN’s CSD and UNEP
- Renewed commitment to the Rio agreements and the Conventions on Biological Diversity and Desertification. Pledged action to ensure the success of several other agreements under negotiation in 1997, including the Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Called for a ministerial meeting to consider and recommend further measures to fight terrorism

Nuclear Safety and Security:
- Reaffirmed the commitments, made at the G7+ Russia Nuclear Safety and Security Summit in Moscow in April of 1996, to the highest internationally recognized standards of nuclear safety and to the cooperative program to prevent illegal trafficking of nuclear material.
- Outlined several initiatives to follow up on the decisions adopted at the Moscow Summit
- Committed to concluding the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) this year.
- Declared concern over the proliferation of conventional weapons, particularly anti-personnel landmines, and vowed continued effort in the future to confront this issue

Transnational Crime:
- Committed to additional measures to combat drug trafficking and transnational crime
- Endorsed the 40 recommendations of the Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Welcomed the prospect of EU enlargement to Central European and Baltic States.
- Called on North Korea to cooperate in negotiations and to fully disclose its nuclear program history.
- Welcomed recent achievements in negotiations in the Middle East and encouraged continued cooperation.
- Issued statements concerning elections, war crimes, refugees, and future plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RUSSIA
- Welcomed agreement between Russia and the Paris Club on comprehensive medium-term debt rescheduling
1997: DENVER
G8 President: William J. Clinton, President of the United States of America

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- G7 declared its economic goals to be: implementing policies to promote non-inflationary growth; creating jobs; restoring sound public finances; and realizing the full benefits of globalization for all, while meeting its challenges.
- Focused on the challenges that the demographics of ageing populations could present to pensions, healthcare, and public budgets. Called for agendas promoting “active ageing” to realize the promise of older citizens as continued civic and economic resources.
- Discussed and stressed the need to remove barriers and promote the growth of dynamic small and medium-sized enterprises
- As in Lyon and Denver, again called for greater precautions to prevent or mitigate instability or crises in the increasingly global and complex financial markets.
- G7 attached importance to ongoing OECD work, due in 1998, on harmful tax competition

TRADE
- G7 attached high priority to the full implementation of Uruguay Round agreements, sought expanded membership of WTO, and endorsed the continued trade-liberalization negotiation schedules built into the Uruguay Round agreements.
- G7 urged completion of the work standardizing and simplifying customs procedures

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Declared that this year they would focus on translating the principles of Lyon’s New Global Partnership for Development into concrete action to support Sub-Saharan Africa. Outlined measures that would comprise that action.
- Focused, especially in the G7 statement, on combating corruption, particularly in aid-funded procurements. Urged IFIs to strengthen their anti-corruption efforts and to follow the WB’s steps by raising procurement standards of transparency and rigor.
- Launched a new effort to improve global coordination against infectious disease and to promote the development of a global surveillance warning system, building upon national and regional systems.

Debt Relief
- Welcomed the new debt initiative launched in Lyon [the HIPC Initiative] and anticipated further implementation of its framework

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Urged IFIs to particularly target assistance to Sub-Saharan nations.
- Reaffirmed continued support for the reform of international institutions, particularly the IMF, WB and UN.
- Encouraged continued efforts to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of international environmental institutions
- Welcomed the new direction of the WB in its Strategic Compact, emphasizing greater Bank focus on poverty reduction, institutional capacity building, private-sector partnerships, and the concentration of operations on countries genuinely committed to sound policies and the welfare of their citizens.
- Placed particular importance on the IMF helping countries build long-term potential through trade and investment liberalization

ENVIRONMENT
- Encouraged plans of action to address problems facing the world’s forests, freshwater, oceans, desertification, and children’s environmental health.
- Called attention to OECD work on ECA Environmental standards and agreed to review progress at next year’s Summit
- Particularly addressed climate change, recognizing that a solution would require sustained global effort by all, necessitating changes in our patterns of consumption and production. Declared their intention to reach an agreement on greenhouse gas emissions in Kyoto.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Noted the positive worldwide response, particularly in the UN General Assembly, to the 25 recommendations to fight terrorism adopted last year by G7 Ministers. Instructed officials to take additional steps to fight terrorism.

Non-proliferation, Nuclear Safety:
- Called on all states to sign CTBT for its entry into force.
- Welcomed successes in the Chemical Weapons Convention, the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations.
- Declared that participation in the “Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials” (from 96’ Moscow Nuclear Summit) would be expanded to include Eastern European and Central Asian nations.
- Reaffirmed the UN General Assembly’s call for an international ban on anti-personnel landmines

Transnational Crime:
- Declared the need to intensify implementation of the forty Lyon recommendations, and agreed that the focus for the upcoming year would be on fighting international high-tech crime.
- Stated they would also develop additional measures to secure national borders

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Released statement reaffirming their commitment to the lasting implementation of the Peace Agreement for Bosnia and Herzegovina
- Encouraged renewed reform in Ukraine. G7 committed additional $300 million to Chernobyl project.
- “The Peace Process [in the Middle East] faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it.”
- Made additional statements on Iran, Iraq, Libya, Cyprus, and Albania.
- Placed weight on China’s promises to maintain Hong Kong’s freedoms and autonomous structures, in the face of China’s imminent resumption of sovereignty

RUSSIA
- Denver “Summit of the Eight”: Russia participates in all but financial and certain economic discussions. G7 still meets and issues its own statement as well.
- “Cooperation to integrate Russia’s economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities.”
- G7 welcomed the new round of Russian reforms and declared that a deepening relationship with WB and EBRD would help support the ambitious reform agenda.
1998: BIRMINGHAM
G8 President: Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Major Themes:
- “achieving sustainable economic growth and development throughout the world…”
- “building lasting growth in our own economies in which all can participated, creating jobs and combating social exclusion;”
- “tackling drugs and transnational crime”

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Confirmed their commitment to re-establishing stability, following the recent financial crisis in Asia
- Focused on plans to promote employability and job creation in their own countries: “In particular, we have committed ourselves to: measures to help young, long-term unemployed and other groups hard hit by unemployment find work; measures to help entrepreneurs to set up companies; carrying out structural reforms, including making tax and benefit systems more employment friendly and liberalization of product markets; and measures to promote lifelong learning.”
- Committed to encouraging efficient, competitive energy markets. Reaffirmed commitment to high nuclear safety standards and cooperation in energy matters
- G7, “continuing [the] process of reform” of previous Summits, agreed on further measures to strengthen the global financial system. Attached particular importance to:
  increasing transparency;
  helping countries throughout the world prepare for global capital flows;
  strengthening national financial systems; and
  ensuring that the private sector takes full responsibility for its own decisions in order to reduce moral hazard.

Called on IMF to implement measures their Ministers developed in order to achieve these goals.

TRADE
- Reaffirmed support for consolidating the progress and efforts of the WTO
- Resolved to keep their markets open, particularly in the face of potential short-term protectionist forces following the Asian financial crisis.
- Expressed their goal of delivering early and tangible benefits to developing countries participating in the multilateral trade system

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Agreed on the need for more debt relief and continuing, substantial aid
- Resolved to continue and enhance their efforts to fight infectious and parasitic diseases, particularly malaria and AIDS
- Highlighted the special need of assisting post-conflict countries in Africa rebuild. Called for:
  peacekeeping and conflict-prevention training;
  faster debt relief mechanisms (c.f. “Debt Relief”); and
  good governance programs to promote strong democratic and economic institutions, in addition to macroeconomic and structural reform assistance.

Debt Relief
- Agreed on the need for greater debt relief
- Called on countries to forgive aid-related bilateral debt to the poorest countries
- Agreed to work towards an OECD text, by 1999, recommending the untying of aid to the least developed countries
- Agreed on the need to consider ways that debt relief, including relief under the HIPC Initiative, could be used to release more and earlier resources for essential rehabilitation of post-conflict nations.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Called on WB to play strong role in mobilizing resources for good governance programs
- G7 highlighted the central role of IFIs in ensuring the stability of the global financial system and in responding to crises.

ENVIRONMENT
- “The greatest environmental threat to our future prosperity remains climate change…We welcome the recent signature of the [Kyoto] Protocol by some of us and confirm the intention of the rest of us to sign it within the next year.”

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

Y2K: Resolved to cooperate and address the problem of the Y2K computer problem

Summit Format:
- Decided that the new format adopted for this summit – that of a very focused agenda, with the Heads of Government meeting on their own (without supporting ministers), and with the goal of some concrete results – would be used for summits going forward.

Transnational Crime:
- “Globalisation has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in transnational crime,” posing a serious threat not merely locally, but globally.”
- Endorsed continued efforts to implement the 40 Recommendations on transnational organized crime from the 1996 Lyon Summit, and agreed on a number of further actions to confront transnational crime:
  - supported efforts for the negotiation of a UN convention against transnational organized crime
  - agreed to implement a ten-point action plan on high tech crime
  - placed special emphasis on efforts to combat money-laundering
  - agreed to joint-action in developing strategies to fight the trafficking of human beings
- Called for a comprehensive and cooperative strategy of partnership and shared responsibility to fight drugs, citing the strong link between drugs and wider international and domestic crime.

Non-Proliferation:
Pledged to continue and strengthen cooperation to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Condemned India’s nuclear tests; declaring their relationships with India to have been materially affected by its tests.
- Expressed deep concern over the stalemate of the peace process in the Middle East and over the turmoil and violence in Indonesia and Kosovo. Urged dialogue and peaceful resolutions in all three situations.
- G7 reaffirmed commitment to assist Ukraine in its financial, economic, and nuclear safety reforms.

RUSSIA
First G8 Summit; Russia now full participant in the newly-created G8.
G7 still meets before Summits and issues its own economic statements until 2003, when the practice fades out.
1999: KOLN
G8 President: Gerhard Schröder, Chancellor of Germany

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- “Since we met last year in Birmingham, the world economy has faced major challenges. Progress has been achieved in addressing the crisis and laying the foundations for recovery….A number of substantial challenges still remain. We therefore renew our commitment to pursue appropriate macroeconomic policies and structural reforms. These will contribute to more balanced growth in the world economy, thereby reducing external imbalances.”
- Focused on the problem of unemployment in many countries. Emphasized a “two-tiered” response: the pursuit of macroeconomic policies to ensure stability, growth, and monetary and fiscal balance; and structural reforms to enhance adaptability and competitiveness
- Especially emphasized the importance of increased investment in people, through the support of education and “lifelong learning,” to create an adaptable, employable, and successful labor force in the 21st century. Issued Koln Charter on G8 aims for lifelong learning
- G7 outlined measures to address weaknesses in the international financial system revealed by the financial crises in Asia, Russia and Latin America. Particularly emphasized: strengthening and reforming IFIs; enhancing transparency and promoting best practices; strengthening financial regulation in industrialized countries; strengthening macroeconomic policies and financial systems in emerging markets; improving crisis prevention and management, especially by involving the private sector; and promoting social policies to protect the poor and most vulnerable.
- G7 welcomed the start of implementation of the OECD guidelines and recommendations concerning harmful tax competition

TRADE
- Called for a new round of broad-based negotiations to be launched at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Seattle, in December 1999

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- “It is…particularly important to maintain investment in basic social services during times of crisis.”
- Pledged continued provision of substantial support and assistance to developing and transition economies in the future
- Declared they would “strive gradually to increase the volume of official development assistance (ODA)”
- Agreed to increase the share of grant-based financing in the ODA to least developed countries, in order to ease future debt burdens and encourage sustained development
- Reiterated the need for sound national and local commitments to economic and structural reform, as well as to good governance, in order for development to be successful
- Reaffirmed support for the OECD mandate to finalize a recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries
- Pledged continued support in the fight of infectious disease, particularly against AIDS, malaria and TB

Debt Relief
- Recognized the contribution HIPC had made towards debt relief; declared further efforts were needed.
- Therefore announced the 1999 Kohn Debt Initiative, which would provide deeper, broader, and faster debt relief through major changes to the HIPC framework. Initiative also tied debt relief directly to poverty reduction by designating that resources freed up by debt relief were to be invested in health, education and social programs.
- Pledged their readiness to assist with the financing of the new debt relief initiative.
INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Urged the IMF to give more attention to social infrastructure in designing its economic programs and “to give particular priority to core budgets such as basic health, education and training to the extent possible, even during periods of fiscal consolidation.”
- Encouraged increasing incorporation of the ILO and fundamental labor standards into the development and the activities of IFIs

ENVIRONMENT
- Declared they would “expedite international cooperation on the establishment, general recognition and continual improvement of environmental standards and norms”
- Agreed that environmental considerations should be fully taken into account in the upcoming round of WTO negotiations
- Agreed to work within the OECD towards common environmental guidelines for ECAs by 2001
- Declared they would work towards timely progress in the entry-into-force of the Kyoto Protocol

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
Y2K: Pledged to maintain vigorous preparations in anticipation of any problems resulting from the Y2K bug at the beginning of the new millennium. Called for the development of contingency plans in case of system failures in the most sensitive sectors.

Non-proliferation:
- “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.”
- Highlighted importance of establishing arrangements for the management of weapons-grade fissile material, particularly plutonium

Conflict prevention:
- Called for new measures to be taken to improve the international community’s ability to prevent violent conflict and crises. In particular, declared the need:
  to enhance capacities and cooperation in monitoring and detecting the potential for conflict; and
  to strengthen, in accordance with international law, the conflict-prevention and resolution capacities of the UN and regional organizations.

Transnational Crime
- Pledged they would sustain the momentum of international efforts to combat transnational crime and drugs.
- G7 welcomed the further recommendations and work recently finished by their Ministers and the FATF on financial crime and money laundering

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Reaffirmed strong support for the international civil and security presences in Kosovo and welcomed agreement between Russia and NATO over the terms of the peace settlement in Kosovo.
- Welcomed the launching of the new South Eastern Europe Stability Pact, with the aim of lasting political and economic stability in the region
- Reaffirmed support for a negotiated settlement in the Middle East
- Called for negotiations to begin in Cyprus under the mediation of the UN
- G7 renewed support for Ukrainian reforms

RUSSIA
- Supported agreements recently reached by Russia with the IMF and WB over assistance.
- Encouraged Paris Club to negotiate debt rescheduling with Russia and continue to deal with the problem of Soviet-era debt obligations
- Agreed to “intensify our dialogue within the G8 structures on the longer term social, structural and economic reform in Russia.”
2000: OKINAWA
G8 President: Yoshiro Mori, Prime Minister of Japan

Main themes:
IT;
Development: debt, health, and education;
“Peace of Mind”: Crime, Ageing, Life Sciences, Environment; and
“Greater Stability”: conflict prevention and NP

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Emphasized throughout the Summit, and especially in the Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society, the ways IT could enhance global policy efforts, social transformation and economic development. Urged both the public and private sectors to bridge the international information and digital divide.
- Took up the guiding principles of “active ageing” from the 97 Denver summit to address the demographic ageing of populations. Outlined broad measures to be taken to create economic and social conditions that would encourage and allow people of all ages to remain actively and fully integrated into society.
- G7 welcomed OECD report on harmful tax practices, which listed 1) jurisdictions meeting tax haven criteria and 2) potentially harmful regimes within OECD member countries

TRADE
- Committed to putting a higher priority on trade-related capacity building in developing countries, and urged IFIs to support developing countries’ efforts to create favorable trade and investment climates
- Declared a firm commitment to a new round of “ambitious, balanced and inclusive” WTO trade negotiations

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Declared commitment to the agreed international development goals for the 21st century, particularly the goal of reducing the share of the world’s population living in extreme poverty to half its 1990 level by 2015.
- Resolved to untie aid to least developed countries on the basis of an OECD agreement being developed.
- Agreed to give special attention to three issues – debt, health, and education – as catalysts of growth.

Health:
- “Health is key to prosperity….There is growing political leadership and recognition in the most afflicted countries that health is central to economic development.”
- Committed to working in strengthened partnership towards three critical UN targets: Reducing the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010; reducing TB deaths and prevalence by 50% by 2010 (WHO Stop TB Initiative); and reducing the burden of malaria on the world by 50% by 2010 (WHO Roll Back Malaria). Outlined the wide scope of the agenda necessary in order to meet these ambitious targets.

Education:
- “Without accelerated progress in [education], poverty reduction will not be achieved and inequalities between countries and within societies will widen.”
- Committed to strengthening efforts to achieve the goals of universal primary education by 2015 and gender equality in schooling by 2005.
- Welcomed international efforts to preserve and promote cultural diversity. Called for international exchanges of students, teachers, researchers and administrators to be doubled over the next ten years
- Called on IFIs, in partnership with developing countries, to focus on education in their poverty reduction strategies and to provide greater assistance to countries with sound education strategies

Debt Relief
- Welcomed international endorsement of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative since its launch in Köln/Cologne
- Noted progress to date in securing the required financing of the IFIs for the implementation of the Initiative
- Called on IFIs to assist HIPCs preparing their Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers under the Initiative
- “We for our part will promote more responsible lending and borrowing practices to ensure that HIPCs will not again be burdened by unsupportable debt.”
- G7 Reaffirmed their commitment to provide 100% debt reduction of ODA claims and declared their new commitment to seek 100% debt reduction of eligible commercial claims as well.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- G7 outlined several reforms to the IMF to which it attached particular importance
- G7 declared, considering the reform and future path of the Multilateral Development Banks:
  “The core role of the MDBs should be accelerating poverty reduction in developing countries while improving the efficiency of assistance and avoiding competition with private financial flows.”
  “All the MDBs should allocate their support increasingly on the basis of borrower performance.”
  “We look to the MDBs to play a leadership role in increasing the provision of global public-goods.”

ENVIRONMENT
- Called for the identification of barriers and solutions to increasing the renewable energy supply and distribution in developing countries
- Reaffirmed their commitment to developing common ECA environmental guidelines by the 2001 Summit
- “We are strongly committed to close co-operation among ourselves and with developing countries to resolve as soon as possible all major outstanding issues, with a view to early entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol.”

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Called for increased policy dialogue, engaging all stakeholders, in the area of biotechnology and food safety.
- Called for the urgent strengthening of international cooperation to fight terrorism

Transnational Crime:
- Outlined their continued commitment and efforts in combating transnational crime, high-tech crime, illicit drugs, money laundering, human trafficking, and corruption.
- Called for the adoption by the end of 2000 of the UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention and its three related protocols on firearms, smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons
- G7 welcomed the FAFT on Money Laundering’s review and its identification of 15 non-cooperative states.

Conflict Prevention:
- Committed to implementing the Conclusions regarding conflict prevention put together by G8 Foreign Ministers at two recent meetings.
- Emphasized concern over the role the illicit diamond trade has played in aggravating armed conflict and humanitarian crises. Called for an international conference to address this problem.

Non-proliferation:
- Expressed their determination to implement the conclusions of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, including the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.
- “We look forward to the early entry into force…of START II and to the conclusion of START III”
- Declared a goal for the next summit would be to develop a multilateral framework and international financing plan for plutonium management and disposition.

G8 Summit:
- Prior to the Summit, Prime Minister Mori and other G8 leaders met with the leaders of Nigeria, South Africa, Algeria, and Thailand and representatives of the WB, WHO, UNDP, and IT-related businesses. It was the first time such dialogue had been held between the G8 and developing countries at the highest level.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Expressed serious concern over the failure of negotiations in Cyprus. Called on both sides to renew talks and reach a just and lasting settlement.
- Reaffirmed their support for peace, stability and economic development in the Balkans
- Called on India and Pakistan to ratify the CTBT
- Encouraged the recent progress of negotiations in the Middle East and Korea
- G7 welcomed Ukraine’s upcoming closure of Chernobyl. Urged Ukraine to accelerate power sector reforms
2001: GENOA
G8 President: Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister of Italy

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

The G7:
- Declared that “While the global economy has slowed more than expected over the past year, sound economic policies and fundamentals provide a solid foundation for stronger growth.”
- Outlined the policies each member needed to undertake to contribute to domestic and global growth.
- Stated that high and volatile oil prices were a concern: “Increased and diversified energy supplies, improved energy efficiency, expanded infrastructure and stable oil markets are important objectives.”
- Pledged to continue the important steps taken since Okinawa to strengthen the international financial system and endorsed their Finance Ministers’ recommendations for further measures.
- Noted that they looked forward to the 2001 OECD report on harmful tax practices

TRADE
- Agreed to support the launch of an ambitious new Round of global trade negotiations at the upcoming WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha.
- Confirmed their pledge made to the UN to work towards duty-free and quota-free access for all products originating in the least developed countries.
- Planned to better coordinate trade-related assistance to help developing countries not only meet the standards and requirements necessary for integration into the world trading system, but also develop the capacity to take advantage of such integration.
- G7 declared that improved trade-dispute settlement mechanisms, increased transparency in the WTO, the priorities of developing countries, and support for sustainable development all needed to be central components in the new upcoming Round of negotiations.
- G7 welcomed the near completion of negotiations with China for WTO membership and the progress being made towards Russia’s accession.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Met with the leaders of Algeria, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Mali, Nigeria and South Africa, the UN Secretary General, and the Directors General of the FAO, the WHO, the WTO and the World Bank
- Launched a new partnership with African governments to address issues crucial to African development and wellbeing. Each G8 leader designated high-level personal representative to liaise with committed African leaders on the development of a concrete Action Plan for the Summit next year
Outside of debt relief, G8 discussion on development focused on “three mutually reinforcing elements”:
- Greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system (see section above)
- Increased Private Investment:
  - Urged MDBs to assist developing countries improve their domestic climate for private investment. Particularly called on WB to provide additional support for private sector development
  - Called on WTO and the World Intellectual Property Rights Organization, in collaboration with the WB, to help the poorest countries comply with international rules on intellectual property rights.
- Initiatives to promote health, education, and food security
  - Committed to implementing the OECD-DAC Recommendation on Untying Aid to the least developed
  - Launched, with the UN Secretary-General, a new Global Fund to fight HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB, in order to meet the G8 Okinawa pledge to drastically enhance the fight against infectious disease. Committed $1.3 billion and announced their resolve to make the Fund operational by year’s end.
  - Reaffirmed their commitment to the Dakar goal of universal primary education by 2015. Established task force of senior G8 officials to provide recommendations to the next Summit on how to best pursue the Dakar goals.
- Declared that education, particularly the goals of universal primary education and equal access to education at all levels for girls, must be given high priority in national poverty-reduction strategies, in G8 development programs, and in MDB activity.
- Declared food security and rural development to be central objectives of the G8 poverty reduction strategy, particularly regarding Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

- To support good governance in developing countries, pledged to:
  - Help developing countries promote accountability, transparency, independent judiciaries, accessible legal systems, and economic freedom.
  - Implement fully the OECD Bribery Convention.
  - Support efforts in the UN to pursue effective instruments against corruption.
  - Encourage MDBs to help countries strengthen public expenditure and budget management.

- Endorsed the DOT.force’s Plan of Action for IT’s potential in development, fulfilling their Okinawa mandate.

**Debt Relief**
- Announced that, as to date, twenty-three countries (as opposed to nine at the time of Okinawa) had qualified under HIPIC Initiative for a total of $53 billion in debt relief (out of an initial stock of debt of $74 billion).
- Called for 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.”
- G7 declared they had all agreed, as a minimum, to provide 100% debt reduction of ODA and eligible commercial claims for qualifying HIPCs.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

G7 endorsed their Finance Ministers’ recommendations “for reforming MDBs and sharpening their focus on core social and human investments, in particular health and education.” Called particularly for MDBs to:

  - Strengthen their coordination and enhance their internal governance, accountability and transparency;
  - Review their pricing policies to enhance the development impact of the resources available;
  - Promote good governance in borrowing countries; and
  - Provide support for global public goods such as fighting disease, facilitating trade, protecting the environment and fostering financial stability.

**ENVIRONMENT**

“We all firmly agree on the need to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. While there is currently disagreement on the Kyoto Protocol and its ratification, we are committed to working intensively together to meet our common objective.”

- Recognized the importance of renewable energy and pledged that renewable energy sources would be adequately considered in G8 members’ national plans.
- Committed to reach agreement in the OECD by the end of the year on a Recommendation that would fulfill past Summit mandates for the development of ECA environmental standards.
- Declared the value of the ongoing dialogue over food safety and declared continued support to a transparent, scientific and rules-based approach to achieve greater global consensus on food safety issues.

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**

Reaffirmed commitment to combat transnational organized crime, drug trafficking, and drug use.

**REGIONAL ISSUES**

- Demanded an end to the violence and terrorism in the Middle East and strongly called for the urgent implementation of the “Mitchell Report.”
- Welcomed the commitments to a cessation of hostilities in Former Yugoslavia and called on all armed groups to disarm and disband voluntarily. Declared continued international involvement necessary.
- Encouraged efforts to reduce tension and establish lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula.
2002: KANANASKIS
G8 President: Jean Chrétien, Prime Minister of Canada

Main Themes: Fighting terrorism, Strengthening global economic growth and sustainable development; and Building a new partnership for Africa’s development

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Expressed “confidence in our economies and in the prospects for global growth.”

TRADE
- Agreed to resist protectionist pressures
- Stressed their commitment to working with developing countries to ensure the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda by January 1, 2005

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- “We reviewed implementation of the DOT Force’s Genoa Plan of Action and welcomed its initiatives to strengthen developing countries’ readiness for e-development.”
- Adopted a series of recommendations to assist developing countries achieve universal primary education for all children and equal access to education for girls. Agreed to significantly increase bilateral aid for countries “that have demonstrated a strong and credible policy and financial commitment to these goals.”

Africa
- G8 met with the Secretary General of the UN and the Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa to discuss the challenges faced by Africa.
- Adopted the G8 Africa Action Plan as a framework for action in support of the New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) formed by African leaders. Through the plan, committed to enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects NEPAD commitments.
- These enhanced partnerships would focus particularly on:
  - promoting peace and security; strengthening institutions and governance;
  - fostering trade, investment, economic growth and sustainable development;
  - implementing debt relief through the HIPC Initiative;
  - improving education and digital opportunities;
  - improving health and confronting HIV/AIDS;
  - increasing agricultural productivity; and
  - improving water resource management
- Declared the belief that, given recent trends, in aggregate half or more of 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.”
- In addition to its ongoing commitments to combat malaria, TB and HIV/AIDS, G8 committed to providing sufficient resources to eradicate polio by 2005

Debt Relief
- Discussed 1) the issues that threatened the ability of the HIPC Initiative to achieve the debt reduction it was intended to and 2) how to address those issues
- Resolved that “We will fund our share of the shortfall in the Enhanced HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall with be up to US $1 billion.”

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ENVIRONMENT

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

- Agreed on a new initiative – Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security – to strengthen the security and efficiency of the global transportation system.

Non-proliferation

- Agreed on six non-proliferation Principles aimed at preventing terrorists – or those who harbor them – from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, missiles, technology, or equipment.
- Launched a new G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. Committed to raising up to $20 billion for the Partnership’s cooperative projects, initially to be carried out in Russia, addressing disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety over the next ten years. Declared priority concerns of the effort were: the destruction of chemical weapons, the dismantlement of decommissioned nuclear submarines, the disposition of fissile materials and the employment of former weapons scientists.

REGIONAL ISSUES

- Stressed their commitment to work towards peace in the Middle East
- Supported the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan and reaffirmed they would fulfill their Tokyo Conference commitments
- Agreed that Pakistan must permanently stop terrorist activity originating from its territory and that both India and Pakistan should commit to sustained dialogue on their disagreements

RUSSIA

- Agreed that Russia would assume the 2006 G8 Presidency and would host the Summit of that year
2003: EVIAN
G8 President: Jacques Chirac, President of the Republic of France

Main Themes: Promoting Growth
Enhancing Sustainable Development
Improving Security

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- “Our economies face many challenges. However, major downside risks have receded and the conditions for a recovery are in place. We are confident in the growth potential of our economies.”
- Reaffirmed their commitment to:
  - Structural reforms of labor, product and capital markets;
  - Pension and health care reform
  - Increasing productivity through 1) education and lifelong learning, and
    2) the encouragement of entrepreneurship, competition, and investment in knowledge and innovation
  - Improved corporate governance, enhanced market discipline and increased transparency
- Welcomed the progress made over the past year in strengthening the international framework for financial crisis prevention and resolution

TRADE
- Reaffirmed their commitment to achieving the goals and overall timetable of the Doha Development Agenda
- Outlined their commitments and goals in working towards the ultimate success of the Doha negotiations

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Reaffirmed their support for the Millennium Development Goals and the Monterrey consensus, noting that achieving these goals would require considerable efforts, including increased resources
- Called for increased measures to fight corruption and improve transparency worldwide
- Adopted an Action Plan on Water to help prioritize sound water and sanitation policies within development programs, in order to meet the Millennium and Johannesburg goals of halving the number of people without access to clean water and sanitation by 2015.

Africa
- Met with Presidents of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa
- Reviewed current implementation of the G8 Africa Action Plan
- Agreed “to widen our dialogue to other African Leaders on NEPAD and the G8 Africa Action plan.”

Famine
- Committed to responding to the emergency food-aid needs created by the threat of famine facing many areas of the world, especially in Africa
- Agreed on measures to improve famine relief mechanisms and long term food security, declaring, inter alia, that they would seek to reverse the decline of ODA to agriculture in developing countries

Health
- Agreed on measures to promote Health by:
  - Strengthening, inter alia, the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
  - Improving access to affordable health care and drugs in poor countries
  - Encouraging research on diseases particularly affecting developing countries
  - Pledging an additional $500 million immediately while pledging to mobilize the additional funding needed to eradicate polio by 2005
  - Improving international cooperation against new epidemics like SARS

Debt Relief
- Reaffirmed their commitment to the HIPC Initiative and welcomed recent progress towards completing Kananaskis’ promise to fill the estimated financing gap in the HIPC Trust Fund
- Asked IMF and WB, in light of continued implementation challenges and the slow pace of country progress, to identify the specific impediments in each country – and the steps required to resolve them. Also urged the IMF and WB to intensify their efforts to secure the full participation of all official and commercial creditors who had not yet agreed to participate in the Initiative.

- Asked 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.”
- Welcomed the agreement reached by Finance Ministers on a new “Evian approach” for the Paris Club to more conclusively address the debt problems of non-HIPC countries.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
- Declared the IMF should continue to enhance its surveillance of the international financial system by “making [its surveillance] more comprehensive, independent, accountable and transparent,” and should also pursue work concerning the restructuring of sovereign debt.

ENVIRONMENT
- Adopted an Action Plan on how best to use science and technology for sustainable development, focusing on: global observation; cleaner more efficient energy; agriculture and biodiversity
- Endorsed an Action Plan to enhance maritime security and to reduce the threat posed by excessive exploitation of marine resources
- “Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol reaffirm their determination to see it enter into force.”

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Reviewed the implementation of the Kananaskis measures on transport security and decided to take new initiatives concerning sea and air transport security

Summit Format
In an “Enlarged Dialogue Meeting,” G8 leaders met in free discussion, closed to media and without a statement issued, with the leaders of Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, South Africa, Morocco, Senegal, Mexico, Switzerland, Brazil, China, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, India, the IMF, World Bank, WTO and UN.

Non-Proliferation
- Endorsed an Action Plan on the prevention of radiological terrorism and the securing of radioactive sources
- Agreed on actions to reduce the proliferation of Man-Portable Air Defense Systems (MANPADS) in order to prevent their use against civil aviation by terrorists
- Declared their determination to sustain and broaden the efforts of the Kananaskis Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, building on the progress achieved so far

Terrorism
- Adopted an Action Plan on capacity building against terrorism
- Created a Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG) to support the UN Counter-Terrorism Committee
- Focused on “choking off the flow of financing that supports [terrorism]”: directed Finance Ministers to identify further steps in order to block the financing of terrorism. Asked Ministers to develop strengthened international cooperation with their counterparts in other countries - including those whose financial institutions, both formal and informal, may serve as conduits for such financing.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Welcomed approval by Palestinians and Israel of the Quartet Roadmap and pledged their support to its implementation as well as to reconstruction efforts
- Welcomed beginning of reconstruction in Iraq
- Confirmed support for Afghanistan’s Transitional Administration
- Pledged the provision of humanitarian aid to Algeria following recent earthquakes
- Expressed concern over reports of further violence by Zimbabwe against its own people
- Supported efforts seeking peaceful resolution of the North Korean nuclear issue and unresolved humanitarian problems
2004: SEA ISLAND
G8 President: George W. Bush, President of the United States of America

Main Themes: The Middle East
Africa
Security

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- Welcomed the increasing strength of the global economy
- Recognized the need for balanced energy policies which increase energy supplies and encourage more efficient energy use and conservation, including through the use of new technologies

TRADE
- Directed ministers and called on all WTO members to finalize the frameworks of negotiations by July in order to put the WTO Doha negotiations back on track.
- Welcomed recent progress toward Russia’s accession to the WTO

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Met with the Presidents of Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda
- Adopted a G8 Action Plan on Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty, outlining plans for:
  - Reducing the cost and facilitating the flow of remittances from immigrants back to developing countries to help families and small businesses
  - Improving the business climate for entrepreneurs and investors in developing countries. Called on multilateral development banks to enhance lending and technical assistance to small and medium-sized enterprises and assist in developing country-specific action plans to improve business environments.
  - Supporting the development of local financial markets to facilitate the provision of housing and clean water supplies
- Committed to establishing a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise to improve international research coordination and accelerate HIV vaccine development
- Committed to taking all necessary steps to eradicate polio by 2005 and to close the 2005 funding gap by the next Summit (the funding gap for 2004 having already been closed)
- Launched a new initiative on ending famine in the Horn of Africa and on improving agricultural productivity and rural development in food insecure countries

Debt Relief
- Agreed to work towards extending the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

ENVIRONMENT
- Launched a Reduce, Reuse, Recycle Initiative
- Outlined the measures that had been taken since Evian to promote cleaner, more efficient energy, under the mandate of the Evian Science and Technology for Sustainable Development Action Plan

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS
- Launched a G8 Action Plan on Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations, which will have a sustained focus on expanding peacekeeping capacities, particularly in Africa
- Launched the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI) to continue to seek the improvement of security and efficiency in air, land and sea travel.
- Reaffirmed Evian commitments to fighting corruption and enhancing transparency. Reported progress to date and outlined specific measures that will be implemented to follow up on their commitments.
- Welcomed completion of Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Compacts with Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria and Peru

Nonproliferation
- Adopted a G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation, enhancing and expanding the ongoing efforts of previous Summits; addressing the transfers of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies; and taking steps, inter alia, to counter bioterrorism and strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- Declared support for the six party talks and all efforts to reach a diplomatic solution to the nuclear, security and humanitarian issues involving North Korea.
- Agreed on new measures to destroy excess stockpile of MANPADS and to prevent their proliferation.

REGIONAL ISSUES
- Agreed on the need for international support for upcoming elections and counter-narcotics efforts in Afghanistan.
- Discussed how to meet Haiti’s urgent needs for budget support, electricity and police
- Called for an end of violence and human rights violations in the Sudan and pledged assistance to ending the conflict and providing humanitarian aid

The Middle East
- Met with the leaders from Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Jordan, Yemen and Turkey.
- Declared the establishment of a Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa, to serve as the framework for cooperation and dialogue in support of the region’s reform efforts.
- Adopted a G8 Plan of Support for Reform, committing to measures and expanded support in the area for: democracy, literacy, entrepreneurship/vocational training, microfinance and small business financing
- Called for restored momentum towards a just and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

RUSSIA
2005: GLENEAGLES
G8 President: Tony Blair, Prime Minister of the United Kingdom

Main Themes: Climate Change, Energy and Sustainable Development
Africa

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
- “Growth is expected to remain robust, although at a more moderate pace.”
- “But challenges remain, especially persistent global imbalances and high and volatile oil prices.”
- Declared their commitment to reforms in G8 economies necessary to unwind increasing global imbalances.
- Called for transparency and openness in the oil sector and the oil markets, particularly to reduce volatility

TRADE
- Welcomed the progress made since Sea Island to put the Doha negotiations back on track
- Called for urgent efforts from all WTO Members in order to conclude the negotiations by the end of 2006
- Declared their commitment to working towards improved participation and integration of developing countries in the international trading system
- Declared their commitment to seeking real liberalization in agriculture, including the elimination of all forms of export subsidies and the substantial reduction of trade-distorting domestic support.

SUPPORT TO DEVELOPMENT
- Discussed the Millennium Goals with the leaders of Algeria, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Tanzania and the heads of the African Union Commission, IMF, UN and WB.
- Agreed on a comprehensive plan to support Africa’s progress by:
  - Providing extra resources and support for Africa’s peacekeeping capacities so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa
  - Giving enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets
  - Boosting investment in health and education, and to take action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other diseases
  - Stimulating growth, to improve the investment climate and to help build Africa’s capacity to trade
- Specifics include, *inter alia*:
  - Extra support for training 20,000 African peace-keeping troops.
  - Support for early ratification of the UN Convention on Corruption and return of stolen assets.
  - Support for the Millennium health and education goals
  - The aim that every Fast Track Initiative-elected country with a sustainable education strategy would have the resources necessary to implement it.
  - The aim to get as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment by 2010.
  - Commitment to the complete eradication of polio, through continuing or increasing G8 contributions
  - Cooperation to scale up action against malaria to reach 85% of the vulnerable populations
  - Support for increased market access, improved trade capacities, and a credible timetable to end export subsidies
- Agreed to back this plan with substantially increased resources, particularly for countries which have strong national development plans and are committed to good governance, democracy and transparency:
  - Agreed there would be an increase in ODA to Africa of $25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004.
  - Declared that, according to the OECD, ODA to all developing countries will be increased by $50 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004 levels. Levels of aid will begin to rise immediately.
- Agreed to work with Africa to strengthen the implementation and monitoring of both G8 and African commitments, through a reinforced Africa Partners Forum.

- Affirmed that poor countries must decide and lead their own development strategies and economic policies

**Debt Relief**
- Confirmed the cancellation of 100% of eligible HIPC outstanding debts to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, accompanied by the provision of additional resources to ensure that IFI financing capacity is not reduced by such measures.

**INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**
- Agreed that the WB will play a leading role in supporting the partnership between the G8, Africa, and other donors, seeking to ensure that additional assistance is effectively coordinated

**ENVIRONMENT**
- Met with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa and the heads of the IEA, IMF, UN, WB, and the WTO for discussion on climate change and the global economy.
- Agreed that climate change is happening now, that human activity is contributing to it, and that it could affect every part of the globe.
- Declared that “We will act with resolve and urgency now 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.”
- Therefore announced *Gleaneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change, Energy and Sustainable Development*, pledging forward actions in the following key areas:
  - Transforming the way energy is used;
  - Transitioning to cleaner energy supplies;
  - Promoting research and development;
  - Financing the transition to cleaner energy;
  - Managing the impact of climate change; and
  - Tackling illegal logging
- Announced the Summit as the beginning of a new Dialogue on Climate Change, Energy and Sustainable Development, inviting other interested countries to join the dialogue, which will in the future:
  - Address the strategic challenge of transforming their energy systems to create a more secure and sustainable future;
  - Monitor implementation of the commitments made in the Gleneagles Plan of Action and explore how to build on this progress; and
  - Share best practice between participating governments
- Agreed the UNFCC to be the appropriate forum for negotiating future action on climate change. Those who had ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcomed its entry into force and pledged to work to make it a success.

**INTERNATIONAL POLITICS**
- Declared their support, in the wake of the Indian Ocean tsunami, for efforts to reform the humanitarian system and improve global tsunami early-warning capacities
- Declared deepened efforts to reduce trade in pirated and counterfeit goods

**Terrorism and Non-Proliferation**
- G8 and all other visiting world leaders condemned the terrorist attacks in London.
- Committed to continue past Summits’ counter-terrorism initiatives and press ahead with further measures
- Outlined continuing efforts to strengthen the non-proliferation regime of weapons of mass destruction
REGIONAL ISSUES
- Renewed their resolve to see an end to the crisis in Darfur and encouraged the African Union in its progress to resolve the crisis. Called on both sides to allow unrestricted access to humanitarian relief.
- Declared commitment to helping Iraq in reconstruction and transition. Called for debt relief and assistance from IFIs for Iraq as soon as possible.

Middle East
- Welcomed Israel’s planned withdrawal from Gaza and parts of the West Bank. Called on both sides to meet their commitments under the Quartet Roadmap.
- Supported Jim Wolfensohn’s call for a global financial contribution of up to $3 billion/year over the coming three years to finance Palestinian economic regeneration and governance reform.
- Reconfirmed commitment to the Sea Island Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa and emphasized support for the emerging momentum in the region for change.
ENERGY

Energy has been an important and recurrent issue at G7/G8 Summits since their launch in 1975. Indeed, perhaps the main reason behind the beginning of the summits was the need of the leading democratic powers to cooperate and address the economic trials of that time, which had in a significant part resulted from soaring oil prices. In the late 70’s and first summits of the 80’s, energy – particularly the need to reduce member countries’ dependence on oil through the promotion of increased efficiency, conservation, and diversification of energy sources – was a preeminent, when not dominating, topic of discussion. Coal and Nuclear energy policies were promoted as important aspects of relief, and the especially destructive effects of oil-price increases on developing countries, crushing their growth and driving forward ever-increasing levels of indebtedness, was repeatedly noted. As the 80’s progressed however, world oil prices began to come down, economic growth began to pick up, and energy subsided in prominence at G7 Summits. Following the disaster at Chernobyl, and with the focus of the G7 (after the end of the USSR) on assisting the reform of former Eastern-bloc countries, the safety, security, and reform of nuclear power supplies – especially in CEE and CIS states – became the most focused-on aspect of energy issues. Leading into the new millennium, in addition to calls for more transparent, open and efficient energy markets, the emphasis of energy issues in Summit documents again shifted, to now become closely linked to considerations of the environment, with emphasis on the development of cleaner, sustainable, more efficient, and renewable energy systems – a trend underlined by the most recent Summit at Gleneagles. Within this trend can be sensed an emerging complimentarity to the original energy considerations of G7/G8 history, as once again summit leaders increasingly focus on how to ensure a sustainable energy supply that can meet the growing thirst of current and future global demand.
G8 POSITIONS ON: ENERGY

1975

1975 DECLARATION

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

…

7. We also concentrated on the need for new efforts in the areas of world trade, monetary matters and raw materials, including energy.

…

13. 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. Our common interests require that we continue to cooperate in order to reduce our dependence on imported energy through conservation and the development of alternative sources. 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.

1976

1976 DECLARATION

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.

NEWS CONFERENCE BY SECRETARY OF STATE KISSINGER AND TREASURY SECRETARY SIMON

Q. Mr. Secretary, in view of the fact that much of the developing payment deficit results from oil, was that discussed, any stand to be taken on that question?

Secretary Kissinger: Well, there was a general discussion of the energy problem but more from the point of view of what the industrial democracies can do to reduce their dependence on it, and there were general discussions of the economic aspects of balance-of-payments deficits which I will let Secretary Simon answer.

Secretary Simon: There was one important point, if I understand your question and statement correctly, that the balance-of-payments problem stems entirely from oil that is not correct. Obviously the quadrupling of the oil price had a significant part to play, but there are those countries who have not sufficiently adjusted their economic policies to compensate for the increased cost of oil, and these adjustments, while difficult politically and socially, must indeed be made. And it was in that framework of the responsibilities of nations in surplus as well as in deficit that we discussed the balance-of-payments problems, that President Ford explained to the participants this year the United States is going to have a dramatic swing of $15$16 billion in our current account balance, from a $12 billion surplus last year to approximately $3 billion deficit this year. We view this with equanimity and indeed - as other countries in surplus positions should, too.
1977 DECLARATION

We will further conserve energy and increase and diversify energy production, so that we reduce our dependence on oil. 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. We are launching an urgent study to determine how best to fulfill these purposes.

APPENDIX TO 1977 DECLARATION

WORLD ECONOMIC PROSPECTS

Since 1975 the world economic situation has been improving gradually. Serious problems, however, still persist in all of our countries. Our most urgent task is to create jobs while continuing to reduce inflation. Inflation is not a remedy to unemployment but one of its major causes. Progress in the fight against inflation has been uneven. The needs for adjustment between surplus and deficit countries remain large. The world has not yet fully adjusted to the depressive effects of the 1974 oil price rise.

... BALANCE-OF-PAYMENTS FINANCING

For some years to come oil-importing nations, as a group, will be facing substantial payments deficits and importing capital from OPEC [Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries] nations to finance them. The deficit for the current year could run as high as $45 billion. Only through a reduction in our dependence on imported oil and a rise in capacity of oilproducing nations to import can that deficit be reduced.

... ENERGY

We welcome the measures taken by a number of governments to increase energy conservation, and most recently the program announced by the President of the United States. The increase in demand for energy and oil imports continues at a rate which places excessive pressure on the world's depleting hydrocarbon resources. We agree therefore on the need to do everything possible to strengthen our efforts still further.

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.

Increasing reliance will have to be placed on nuclear energy to satisfy growing energy requirements and to help diversify sources of energy. This should be done with the utmost precaution with respect to the generation and dissemination of material that can be used for nuclear weapons. Our objective is to meet the world's energy needs and to make peaceful use of nuclear energy widely available, while avoiding the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons. 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.

The oil-importing developing countries have special problems both in securing and in paying for the energy supplies needed to sustain their economic development programs. They require additional help in expanding their domestic energy production and to this end we hope the World Bank, as its resources grow, will give special emphasis to projects that serve this purpose.

We intend to do our utmost to ensure, during this transitional period, that the energy market functions harmoniously, in particular through strict conservation measures and the development of all our energy resources. We hope very much that the oilproducing countries will take these efforts into account and will make their contribution as well.
We believe that these activities are essential to enable all countries to have continuing energy supplies now and for the future at reasonable prices consistent with sustained noninflationary economic growth; and we intend through all useful channels to concert our policies in continued consultation and cooperation with each other and with other countries.

1978

1978 DECLARATION

ENERGY

4. In spite of some improvement, the present energy situation remains unsatisfactory. Much more needs to be done.

5. We are committed to reduce our dependence on imported oil.

6. We note that the European Community has already agreed at Bremen the following objectives for 1985: to reduce the Community’s dependence on imported energy to fifty percent, to limit net oil imports, and to reduce to 0.8 the ratio between the rate of increase in energy consumption and the rate of increase in gross domestic product.

7. Recognizing its particular responsibility in the energy field, the United States will reduce its dependence on imported oil. 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. In order to achieve these goals, the U.S. will establish a strategic oil reserve of 1 billion barrels; it will increase coal production by twothirds; it will maintain the ratio between growth in gross national product and growth in energy demand at or below 0.8; and its oil consumption will grow more slowly than energy consumption. The volume of oil imported in 1978 and 1979 should be less than that imported in 1977. 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.

8. We hope that the oil exporting countries will continue to contribute to a stable world energy situation.

9. Looking to the longer term, our countries will review their national energy programs with a view to speeding them up. General energy targets can serve as useful measures of the progress achieved.

10. Private and public investment to produce energy and to use it more efficiently within the industrial world should be increased. This can contribute significantly to economic growth.

11. The further development of nuclear energy is indispensable, and the slippage in the execution of nuclear power programs must be reversed. 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. 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. 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. The Prime Minister intends that there shall be no interruption of Canadian uranium supply on the basis of effective safeguards.

12. Coal should play an increasingly important role in the long term.

13. Joint or coordinated energy research and development should be carried out to hasten the development of new, including renewable, energy sources and the more efficient use of existing sources.

14. In energy development, the environment and human safety of the population must be safeguarded with greatest care.

15. 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. We suggest that the OECD will provide the medium for cooperation with other countries.
16. We stress the need for improvement and coordination of assistance for developing countries in the energy field. We suggest that the World Bank explore ways in which its activities in this field can be made increasingly responsive to the needs of the developing countries, and to examine whether new approaches, particularly to financing hydrocarbon exploration, would be useful.

1979 DECLARATION

2. But new challenges have arisen. Inflation, which was subsiding in most countries, is now regaining its momentum. Higher oil prices and oil shortage have reduced the room for manoeuvre in economic policy in all our countries. They will make inflation worse and curtail growth, in both the industrial and developing countries. The non-oil developing countries are among the biggest sufferers.

We are agreed on a common strategy to attack these problems. The most urgent tasks are to reduce oil consumption and to hasten the development of other energy sources.

Our countries have already taken significant actions to reduce oil consumption. We will intensify these efforts.

The European Community has decided to restrict 1979 oil consumption to 500 million tons (10 million barrels a day) and to maintain Community oil imports between 1980 and 1985 at an annual level not higher than in 1978. The Community is monitoring this commitment and France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom have agreed to recommend to their Community partners that each member country’s contribution to these annual levels be specified. Canada, Japan, and the U.S. will each achieve the adjusted import levels to which they are pledged in the IEA [International Energy Agency] for 1979, will maintain their imports in 1980 at a level not higher than these 1979 levels, and will be monitoring this.

The seven countries express their will to take as goals for a ceiling on oil imports in 1985, the following figures:

For France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom: the 1978 figure.

Canada, whose oil production will be declining dramatically over the period between now and 1985, will reduce its annual average rate of growth of oil consumption to 1%, with the consequent reduction of oil imports by 50,000 barrels per day by 1985. Canada's targets for imports will therefore be 0.6 million barrels per day.

Japan adopts as a 1985 target a level not to exceed the range between 6.3 and 6.9 million barrels a day. Japan will review this target periodically and make it more precise in the light of current developments and growth projections, and do their utmost to reduce oil imports through conservation, rationalization of use and intensive development of alternative energy sources in order to move toward lower figures.

The United States adopts as a goal for 1985 import levels not to exceed the levels either of 1977 or the adjusted target for 1979, i.e., 8.5 million barrels per day.

These 1985 goals will serve as reference to monitor both energy conservation and the development of alternative energy sources.

A high-level group of representatives of our countries and of the EEC [European Economic Community] Commission, within the OECD, will review periodically the results achieved. Slight adjustments will be allowed to take account of special needs generated by growth.

In fulfilling these commitments, our guiding principle will be to obtain fair supplies of oil products for all countries, taking into account the differing patterns of supply, the efforts made to limit oil imports, the economic situation of each country, the quantities of oil available, and the potential of each country for energy conservation.

We urge other industrialized countries to set similar objectives for themselves.

We agree to take steps to bring into the open the working of oil markets by setting up a register of international oil transactions. We will urge oil companies and oil-exporting countries to moderate spot market transactions. We will consider the feasibility of requiring that at the time of unloading crude oil cargoes, documents be presented indicating the purchase price as certified by the producer country. We
will likewise seek to achieve better information on the profit situation of oil companies and on the use of the funds available to these companies.

We agree on the importance of keeping domestic oil prices at world market prices or raising them to this level as soon as possible. We will seek to minimize and finally eliminate administrative action that might put upward pressure on oil prices that result from domestic underpricing of oil and to avoid new subsidies which would have the same effect.

Our countries will not buy oil for governmental stockpiles when this would place undue pressure on prices; we will consult about the decisions that we make to this end.

3. We pledge our countries to increase as far as possible coal use, production, and trade, without damage to the environment. We will endeavor to substitute coal for oil in the industrial and electrical sectors, encourage the improvement of coal transport, maintain positive attitudes toward investment for coal projects, pledge not to interrupt coal trade under long-term contracts unless required to do so by a national emergency, and maintain, by measures which do not obstruct coal imports, those levels of domestic coal production which are desirable for reasons of energy, regional and social policy.

We need to expand alternative sources of energy, especially those which will help to prevent further pollution, particularly increases of carbon dioxide and sulphur oxides in the atmosphere.

Without the expansion of nuclear power generating capacity in the coming decades, economic growth and higher employment will be hard to achieve. This must be done under conditions guaranteeing our peoples' safety. We will cooperate to this end. The International Atomic Energy Agency can play a key role in this regard.

We reaffirm the understanding reached at the Bonn Summit with respect to the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

New technologies in the field of energy are the key to the world's longer-term freedom from fuel crises. Large public and private resources will be required for the development and commercial application of those technologies. We will ensure that these resources are made available. An International Energy Technology Group linked to the OECD, IEA and other appropriate international organizations will be created to review the actions being taken or planned domestically by each of our countries, and to report on the need and potential for international collaboration, including financing.

We deplore the decisions taken by the recent OPEC Conference. We recognize that relative moderation was displayed by certain of the participants. But the unwarranted rises in oil prices nevertheless agreed are bound to have very serious economic and social consequences. They mean more worldwide inflation and less growth. That will lead to more unemployment, more balance-of-payments difficulty, and will endanger stability in developing and developed countries of the world alike. We remain ready to examine with oil-exporting countries how to define supply and demand prospects on the world oil market.

4. We agree that we should continue with the policies for our economies agreed at Bonn, adjusted to reflect current circumstances. Energy shortages and high oil prices have caused a real transfer of incomes. We will try, by our domestic economic policies, to minimize the damage to our economies. But our options are limited. Attempts to compensate for the damage by matching income increases would simply add to inflation.

…

8. Constructive North-South relations are essential to the health of the world economy. We for our part have consistently worked to bring developing countries more fully into the open world trading system and to adjust our economies to changing international circumstances. The problems we face are global. They can only be resolved through shared responsibility and partnership. But this partnership cannot depend solely on the efforts of the industrialized countries. The OPEC countries have just as important a role to play. The latest decision substantially to increase oil prices will also severely increase the problems facing developing countries without oil resources, as well as the difficulties for developed countries in helping them. The decision could even have a crippling effect on some of the developing countries. In this situation we recognize, in particular, the need for the flow of financial resources to the developing countries to increase, including private and public, bilateral and multilateral resources. A good investment climate in developing countries will help the flow of foreign investment.

…
We will also place special emphasis on helping developing countries to exploit their energy potential. We strongly support the World Bank's program for hydrocarbon exploitation and urge its expansion. We will do more to help developing countries increase the use of renewable energy; we welcome the World Bank's coordination of these efforts.

PRIME MINISTER OHIRA’S CONCLUDING STATEMENT

This Summit has been held ... at the time when the attention of the world is focused on the oil problem. In order to respond to the situation, it has been said that our Summit will be a failure unless bold and concrete measures are agreed upon.

1980

1980 DECLARATION

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In this, our first meeting of the 1980s, the economic issues that have dominated our thoughts are the price and supply of energy and the implications for inflation and the level of economic activity in our own countries and for the world as a whole. Unless we can deal with the problems of energy, we cannot cope with other problems.

2. Successive large increases in the price of oil, bearing no relation to market conditions and culminating in the recent decisions by some members of the Organization of [The] Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) at Algiers, have produced the reality of even higher inflation and the imminent threat of severe recession and unemployment in the industrialized countries. At the same time they have undermined and in some cases virtually destroyed the prospects for growth in the developing countries. We believe that these consequences are increasingly coming to be appreciated by some of the oil-exporting countries. The fact is that the industrialized countries of the free world, the oil-producing countries, and the non-oil developing countries depend upon each other for the realization of their potential for economic development and prosperity. Each can overcome the obstacles to that development, but only if all work together, and with the interests of all in mind.

... ENERGY

7. 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. To this end, maximum reliance should be placed on the price mechanism, and domestic prices for oil should take into account representative world prices. Market forces should be supplemented, where appropriate, by effective fiscal incentives and administrative measures. Energy investment will contribute substantially to economic growth and employment.

8. We welcome the recent decisions of the European Community (EC), the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) regarding the need for long-term structural changes to reduce oil consumption, continuing procedures to monitor progress, the possible use of oil ceilings to deal with tight market conditions, and coordination of stock policies to mitigate the effect of market disruption. We note that the member countries of the IEA have agreed that their energy policies should result in their collective 1985 net oil imports being substantially less than their existing 1985 group objective, and that they will quantify the reduction as part of their continuing monitoring efforts. The potential for reduction has been estimated by the IEA Secretariat, given existing uncertainties, at around 4 million barrels a day (MBD).

9. To conserve oil in our countries:

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

We will increase efforts, including fiscal incentives where necessary, to accelerate the substitution of oil in industry.
We will encourage oil saving investments in residential and commercial buildings, where necessary by financial incentives and by establishing insulation standards. We look to the public sector to set an example.

In transportation, our objective is the introduction of increasingly fuel-efficient vehicles. The demand of consumers and competition among manufacturers are already leading in this direction. 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.

10. We must rely on fuels other than oil to meet the energy needs of future economic growth. This will require early, resolute, and wide-ranging actions. 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. To this end, we will seek a large increase in the use of coal and enhanced use of nuclear power in the medium-term, and a substantial increase in production of synthetic fuels, in solar energy and other sources of renewable energy over the longer term.

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

12. Together we intend to double coal production and use by early 1990. We will encourage long-term commitments by coal producers and consumers. 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. We look forward to the recommendations of the International Coal Industry Advisory Board. They will be considered promptly. 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.

13. 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. We shall therefore have to expand our nuclear generating capacity. 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. We reaffirm the importance of ensuring the reliable supply of nuclear fuel and minimizing the risk of nuclear proliferation.

14. The studies made by the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Group, launched at the London Summit in 1977, are a significant contribution to the use of nuclear energy. We welcome their findings with respect to: increasing predictable supplies; the most effective utilization of uranium sources, including the development of advanced technologies; and the minimization of proliferation risks, including support of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. We urge all countries to take these findings into account when developing policies and programs for the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

15. 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. 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. 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.

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

17. Our comprehensive energy strategy is designed to meet the requirements of the coming decade. We are convinced that it can reduce the demand for energy, particularly oil, without hampering economic growth. By carrying out this strategy we expect that, over the coming decade, the ratio between increases in collective energy consumption and economic growth of our countries will be reduced to about 0.6, that the share of oil in our total energy demand will be reduced from fifty-three percent now to about forty percent by 1990, and that our collective consumption of oil in 1990 will be significantly below present levels so as to permit a balance between supply and demand at tolerable prices.
18. We continue to believe that international cooperation in energy is essential. All countries have a vital interest in a stable equilibrium between energy supply and demand. We would welcome a constructive dialogue on energy and related issues between energy producers and consumers in order to improve the coherence of their policies.

RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
19. We are deeply concerned about the impact of the oil price increases on the developing countries that have to import oil. The increase in oil prices in the last two years has more than doubled the oil bill of these countries, which now amounts to over $50 billion. This will drive them into ever increasing indebtedness, and put at risk the whole basis of their economic growth and social progress, unless something can be done to help them.

20. 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.

21. A major international effort to help these countries increase their energy production is required. We believe that this view is gaining ground among oil-exporting countries. We ask the World Bank to examine the adequacy of the resources and the mechanisms now in place for the exploration, development and production of conventional and renewable energy sources in oil-importing developing countries, to consider means, including the possibility of establishing a new affiliate or facility by which it might improve and increase its lending programs for energy assistance, and to explore its findings with both oil-exporting and industrial countries.

MONETARY PROBLEMS
27. The situation created by large oil-generated payments imbalances, in particular those of oil-importing developing countries, requires a combination of determined actions by all countries to promote external adjustment and effective mechanisms for balance-of-payments financing. We look to the international capital market to continue to play the primary role in rechanneling the substantial oil surplus funds on the basis of sound lending standards. We support the work in progress by our monetary authorities and the Bank for International Settlements designed to improve the supervision and security of the international banking system. The private banks could usefully supplement these efforts.

VII. CONCLUSIONS
34. The economic message from this Venice Summit is clear. The key to success in resolving the major economic challenges which the world faces is to achieve and maintain a balance between energy supply and demand at reasonable levels and at tolerable prices. The stability of the world economy, on which the prosperity of every individual country relies, depends upon all of the countries concerned, recognizing their mutual needs and accepting their mutual responsibilities. Those among us whose countries are members of the European Community intend to make their efforts within this framework. We, who represent seven large industrialized countries of the free world, are ready to tackle our own problems with determination and to work with others to meet the challenges of the coming decade, to our own advantage and to the benefit of the whole world.

PRIME MINISTER COSSIGA’S CONCLUDING STATEMENT
As you already know, the central problem that we discussed was that of energy, and we have set out a strategy which involves specific actions to save oil but also an accelerated or speedy effort to produce alternative sources of energy -- alternative to oil -- including nuclear energy, whose contribution is essential for a better balance between supply and demand in the energy field. We've decided on the general lines for the decade and how we are to monitor the execution of this program.

We have decided on the need to fight inflation, but we've also agreed that we will help investment to create more jobs, improving the economic structures in our countries. In particular, in the energy field, there will be new investments which can create new jobs, which is very important to solve what is a human, social, political problem; one of the most important, that of youth.
The increasing cost of oil doesn't only harm the industrialized countries but creates situations which sometimes are unbearable, especially in developing countries. And the problem cannot be solved merely through the recycling undertaken by private banks. In the final communiqué, you will find what other measures we intend to adopt in this field.

1981 DECLARATION

THE ECONOMY
3. Since the Venice Summit the average rate of inflation in our countries has fallen, although in four of them inflation remains in double figures. In many countries unemployment has risen sharply and is still rising. There is a prospect of moderate economic growth in the coming year but at present it promises little early relief from unemployment. The large payments deficits originating in the 1979-80 oil price increase have so far been financed without imposing intolerable adjustment burdens but are likely to persist for some time. Interest rates have reached record levels in many countries and, if long sustained at these levels, would threaten productive investment.

RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
18. We attach high priority to the resolution of the problems created for the non-oil developing countries by the damaging effects on them of the high cost of energy imports following the two oil price shocks. 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.

ENERGY
28. We are confident that, with perseverance, the energy goals we set at Venice for the decade can be achieved, enabling us to break the link between economic growth and oil consumption through structural change in our energy economies.
29. 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.
30. To these ends we will continue to rely heavily on market mechanisms, supplemented as necessary by government action.
31. Our capacity to deal with short-term oil market problems should be improved, particularly through the holding of adequate levels of stocks.
32. 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. We will further our efforts in the development of advanced technologies, particularly in spent fuel management.
33. 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.
34. 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. We will work for practical achievements at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy.
35. We look forward to improved understanding and cooperation with the oil-exporting countries in the interests of the world economy.
PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU’S CONCLUDING STATEMENT

The message we send from this meeting to the developing countries is the following: First, we respect your independence and support genuine non-alignment as a contribution to international peace and stability and as a basis for cooperation. Second, we look to you to play a full part in the international economic system and to become closely integrated to it. Third, we are ready to participate with you in preparations for a process of global negotiations. Fourth, we appreciate the problems of energy supply which you are encountering and are prepared to join with the surplus oil-exporting countries in examining how best we might jointly help you in developing your indigenous energy reserves. Five, we recognize the importance of more food production in your countries and of greater world [food] security and will try to make increased resources available for these purposes. Six, we will maintain our strong multilateral commitment to the international financial institutions and to the role they have played in alleviating the problems of development. And lastly, we will direct the major portion of our aid to the poorer countries.

1982

1982 DECLARATION

[ENERGY]

-- The progress we have already made does not diminish the need for continuing efforts to economize on energy, particularly through the price mechanism, and to promote alternative sources, including nuclear energy and coal, in a long-term perspective. These efforts will enable us further to reduce our vulnerability to interruptions in the supply of energy and instability of prices. 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]

-- The growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them are vital for the political and economic well-being of the whole world. It is therefore important that a high level of financial flows and official assistance should be maintained and that their amount and their effectiveness should be increased as far as possible, with responsibilities shared broadly among all countries capable of making a contribution. The launching of global negotiations is a major political objective approved by all participants in the Summit. The latest draft resolution circulated by the Group of 77 is helpful, and the discussion at Versailles showed general acceptance of the view that it would serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned. We believe that there is now a good prospect for the early launching and success of the global negotiations, provided that the independence of the specialized agencies is guaranteed. At the same time, 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. 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. 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.
1983 DECLARATION

6. The weight of the recession has fallen very heavily on developing countries, and we are deeply concerned about their recovery. Restoring sound economic growth while keeping our markets open is crucial. 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. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association. We welcome the openness to dialogue which the developing countries evinced at the recent conferences of the NonAligned Movement in New Delhi and the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, and we share their commitment to engage with understanding and cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

…

8. 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.

1984 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

9. (4) 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; to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the Common Fund for Commodities;

…

11. We have considered the possible implications of a further deterioration of the situation in the Gulf for the supply of oil. We are satisfied that, given the stocks of oil presently available in the world, the availability of other sources of energy, and the scope for conservation in the use of energy, adequate supplies could be maintained for a substantial period of time by international cooperation and mutually supportive action. We will continue to act together to that end.

THE IRAQ-IRAN CONFLICT (STATEMENT BY THE CHAIR)

5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.

1986 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

2. Developments since our last meeting reflect the effectiveness of the policies to which we have committed ourselves at successive Economic Summits in recent years. The economies of the industrialized countries are
now in their fourth year of expansion. In all our countries, the rate of inflation has been declining. With the continuing pursuit of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, this has permitted a substantial lowering of interest rates. There has been a significant shift in the pattern of exchange rates which better reflects fundamental economic conditions. For the industrialized countries, and indeed for the world economy, the recent decline in oil prices will help to sustain non-inflationary growth and to increase the volume of world trade, despite the difficulties which it creates for certain oil-producing countries. Overall, these developments offer brighter prospects for, and enhance confidence in, the future of the world economy.

3. However, the world economy still faces a number of difficult challenges which could impair sustainability of growth. Among these are high unemployment, large domestic and external imbalances, uncertainty about the future behavior of exchange rates, persistent protectionist pressures, continuing difficulties of many developing countries and severe debt problems for some, and uncertainty about medium-term prospects for the levels of energy prices. If large imbalances and other distortions are allowed to persist for too long, they will present an increasing threat to world economic growth and to the open multilateral trading system. We cannot afford to relax our efforts. In formulating our policies, we need to look to the medium and longer term, and to have regard to the interrelated and structural character of current problems.

14. Bearing in mind that the recent oil price decline owes much to the cooperative energy policies which we have pursued during the past decade, we recognize the need for continuity of policies for achieving long-term energy market stability and security of supply. We note that the current oil market situation enables countries which wish to do so to increase stock levels.

STATEMENT ON THE IMPLICATIONS OF THE CHERNOBYL NUCLEAR ACCIDENT

2. Nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. For each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. Each of our countries accepts that responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information, as our [countries] and other countries have requested.

1987

1987 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

31. We welcome the important progress achieved since Tokyo, particularly in the International Atomic Energy Agency, in enhancing effective international cooperation with regard to safety in the management of nuclear energy.

STATEMENT ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR AND FREEDOM OF NAVIGATION IN THE GULF

We agree that new and concerted international efforts are urgently required to help bring the Iraq-Iran war to an end. We favor the earliest possible negotiated end to the war with the territorial integrity and independence of both Iraq and Iran intact. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war. Neighboring countries are threatened with the possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war. We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the UN Security Council. With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of
paramount importance for us and for others, and must be upheld. The free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded.
We pledge to continue to consult on ways to pursue these important goals effectively.

1989

1989 COMMUNIQUÉ

Improving Economic Efficiency

14. 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. 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. 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. Within the European Community, the steady progress towards the completion by the end of 1992 of the program contained in the Single [European] Act has already given a strong momentum to economic efficiency.

…

36. We believe that industry has a crucial role in preventing pollution at source, in waste minimization, in energy conservation, and in the design and marketing of cost-effective clean technologies. The agricultural sector must also contribute to tackling problems such as water pollution, soil erosion and desertification.

37. Environmental protection is integral to issues such as trade, development, energy, transport, agriculture, and economic planning. Therefore, environmental considerations must be taken into account in economic decision-making. In fact good economic policies and good environmental policies are mutually reinforcing.

…

40. We strongly advocate common efforts to limits emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases, which threaten to induce climate change, endangering the environment and ultimately the economy. We strongly support the work undertaken by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change on this issue.

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.

41. We agree that increasing energy efficiency could make a substantial contribution to these goals [above, in statement 40]. We urge international organizations concerned to encourage measures, including economic measures, to improve energy conservation and, more broadly, efficiency in the use of energy of all kinds and to promote relevant techniques and technologies.

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.

1990

1990 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

70. To cope with energy-related environmental damage, priority must be given to improvements in energy efficiency and to the development of alternative energy sources. For the countries that make such a choice, nuclear energy will continue to be an important contributor to our energy supply and can play a significant role in reducing the growth of greenhouse gas emissions. Countries should continue efforts to ensure highest worldwide performance standards for nuclear and other energy in order to protect health and the environment, and ensure the highest safety.
1991 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Energy

17. As the Gulf crisis showed, the supply and price of oil remain vulnerable to political shocks, which disturb the world economy. But these shocks have been contained by the effective operation of the market, by the welcome increase in supplies by certain oil-exporting countries and by the actions coordinated by the International Energy Agency (IEA), particularly the use of stocks. We are committed to strengthen the IEA's emergency preparedness and its supporting measures. Since the crisis has led to improved relations between producers and consumers, contacts among all market participants could be further developed to promote communication, transparency and the efficient working of market forces.

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

19. In this context, nuclear power generation contributes to diversifying energy sources and reducing greenhouse gas emissions. In developing nuclear power as an economic energy source, it is essential to achieve and maintain the highest available standards of safety, including in waste management, and to encourage co-operation to this end throughout the world. The safety situation in Central and Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union deserves particular attention. This is an urgent problem and we call upon the international community to develop an effective means of coordinating its response.

20. The commercial development of renewable energy sources and their integration with general energy systems should also be encouraged, because of the advantages these sources offer for environmental protection and energy security.

21. 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.

…

57. We call for greater efforts in co-operation in environmental science and technology, in particular:

a) scientific research into the global climate, including satellite monitoring and ocean observation. All countries, including developing countries, should be involved in this research effort. We welcome the development of information services for users of earth observation data since the Houston Summit;

b) the development and diffusion of energy and environment technologies, including proposals for innovative technology programmes.

JOINT PRESS CONFERENCE GIVEN BY JOHN MAJOR AND MIKHAIL GORBACHEV

“We believe there should be greater cooperation [between the G7 and the USSR] and in particular cooperation in the following sectors: energy; defence conversion; food distribution; nuclear safety; and transport.”
1992

1992 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

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

- in seeking to ratify the Climate Change Convention by the end of 1993;
- in drawing up and publishing national action plans, as foreseen at UNCED, by the end of 1993;
- in working to protect species and the habitats on which they depend;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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;
- in further improving monitoring of the global environment, including through better utilisation of data from satellite and other earth observations programmes;
- in the promotion of the development and diffusion of energy and environment technologies, including proposals for innovative technology programmes;
- by ensuring the international conference on straddling fish stocks and highly migratory fish stocks in the oceans is convened as soon as possible.

... New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

35. Rapid progress is particularly urgent and attainable in two sectors: agriculture and energy. These sectors are of decisive importance in improving the supply situation and increasing foreign exchange revenue. Trade and industry in our countries are prepared to cooperate. Valuable time has already been lost because barriers to investment remain in place. For energy, we note the importance of the European Energy Charter for encouraging production and ensuring the security of supply. We urge rapid conclusion of the preparatory work.

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

42. 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. Each State, through its safety authorities and plant operators, is itself responsible for the safety of its nuclear power plants. The new States concerned of the former Soviet Union and the countries of Central and Eastern Europe must give high priority to eliminating this danger. These efforts should be part of a market oriented reform of energy policies encouraging commercial financing for the development of the energy sector.

43. 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.

44. The programme of action should comprise immediate measures in the following areas:

- operational safety improvements;
- near-term technical improvements to plants based on safety assessments;
- enhancing regulatory regimes.

Such measures can achieve early and significant safety gains.
45. In addition, the programme of action is to create the basis for longer term safety improvements by the examination of:

- the scope for replacing less safe plants by the development of alternative energy sources and the more efficient use of energy;
- the potential for upgrading plants of more recent design.

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

46. 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.

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.

47. 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:

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

48. We shall review the progress made in this action programme at our meeting in 1993.

1993 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Russia and the Other Countries in Transition

11. 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. Urgent safety measures, coordinated through the G24, need to be implemented rapidly to secure real improvements at the plants still causing great concern. The states concerned bear the primary responsibility for respecting the fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as Chernobyl. We invite the World Bank, together with the IEA, to continue the dialogue with each of the countries concerned, and working with other lending institutions including the EBRD and the EIB, to support them in developing longer term energy strategies. 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. We will review the progress made in 1994.
Environment

1. 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.

Nuclear safety

1. We welcome the progress made in the nuclear safety programme, agreed by the Munich and Tokyo summits, concerning the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and former Soviet Union.

2. An effective framework for coordinated action is now in place. The World Bank, working with other lending institutions including the EBRD and the EIB, and with the IEA, is helping countries develop long-term energy strategies. Some near-term safety improvements are on the way. More needs to be done and longer-term actions must be carried out. The IFIs are invited according to their mandate to make full use of their lending possibilities for this purpose.

3. 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.

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.

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.

4. In this context we welcome the contribution by the European Union. 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. In addition, loans should be provided by the IFIs.

We call on other donors and international financial institutions to join us in supporting this action plan and will review progress regularly.

1995 COMMUNIQUÉ

50. Recognizing the economic and social burden that the closure of Chernobyl will place on Ukraine, we [pledge to continue] efforts to mobilize international support for appropriate energy production, energy efficiency and nuclear safety projects for Ukraine. Any assistance for replacement power for Chernobyl will be based on sound economic, environmental and financial criteria. We call upon the World Bank and the EBRD to continue their co-operation with Ukraine in devising a realistic long-term energy strategy, based on the results of the EBRD-funded least-cost investment study, and to increase their financial contribution in support of appropriate energy sector reform and investment. We also call on the World Bank to mobilize private sector support for non-nuclear energy and energy conservation.
1996

1996 MOSCOW NUCLEAR SAFETY AND SECURITY SUMMIT DECLARATION

1. The end of the cold war and the political and economic reforms in Russia have opened a new era in our relationship and have provided the international community with real possibilities for cooperation in the fields of nuclear safety and security. The Moscow meeting is an important step in the realization of these objectives. We are determined, at this summit and beyond, to work together to ensure the safety of nuclear power and to promote greater security for nuclear materials.

2. We are committed to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. As we approach the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, it is our shared objective that such a catastrophe cannot reoccur.

We are ready to cooperate among ourselves so that the use of nuclear energy is conducted all over the world consistently with fundamental principles of nuclear safety. Further, we are committed to measures which will enable nuclear power, already a significant contributor to electricity supply in those countries choosing to exploit it, to continue in the next century to play an important role in meeting future world energy demand consistent with the goal of sustainable development agreed at the Rio Conference in 1992.

We recognize the importance of openness and transparency to obtain public trust which is a key factor for the use of nuclear energy.

3. The security of all nuclear material is an essential part of the responsible and peaceful use of nuclear energy. In particular, the safe management of fissile material, including material resulting from the dismantling of nuclear weapons, is imperative, not least as a safeguard against any risk of illicit trafficking in nuclear materials.

4. In the spirit of the decisions adopted during the New York Conference of May 1995 on review and extension of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), including the Decision on principles and objectives for nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, we will increase our cooperation in the field of nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament by promoting universal adherence to the NPT, working vigorously to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards system and through effective and responsible export control measures. We are issuing a separate statement on CTBT. We renew our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of negotiations on a non-discriminatory and universally applicable convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

Nuclear Safety

5. Recognizing that the prime responsibility for nuclear safety rests with national governments, it is of the first importance to continue to enhance international collaborative efforts to promote a high level of nuclear safety worldwide.

Safety of Civilian Nuclear Reactors

6. Nuclear safety has to prevail over all other considerations. We reaffirm our commitment to the highest internationally recognized safety level for the siting, design, construction, operation and regulation of nuclear power installations.

7. The promotion of an effective nuclear safety culture in each country with nuclear installations is essential to that end.

8. Sustainable nuclear safety also requires a supportive economic and legal environment whereby both operators and national regulatory bodies can fully assume their independent responsibilities.

9. Nuclear safety can also be enhanced by greater international transparency in nuclear power activities, in particular by means of peer reviews, and this should lead to existing reactors which do not meet current safety requirements being brought to an acceptable level of safety or ceasing operation.

10. The adoption of the Convention on Nuclear Safety, which reaffirms these fundamental safety principles, is a major accomplishment in this field. We urge all countries to sign this Convention and to
complete internal procedures to join so that the Convention can be brought into force expeditiously certainly before the end of 1996.

11. National efforts have been made in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the Newly Independent States to improve nuclear safety levels, often in cooperation with multilateral and bilateral programmes. In this regard, we acknowledge these important efforts to upgrade reactor safety and improve safety culture, but note that further substantial progress is still required. We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate fully for this purpose.

Nuclear Liability

12. An effective nuclear liability regime must assure adequate compensation to victims of, and for damage caused by, nuclear accidents. In addition, to secure the degree of private sector involvement needed to undertake vital safety improvements, the regime should at the same time protect industrial suppliers from unwarranted legal action.

13. The essential principles in this area are the exclusive and strict liability of the operator of the nuclear installations and ensuring needed financial security for adequate compensation.

14. It is essential that countries with nuclear installations that have not yet done so establish an effective regime for liability for nuclear damage corresponding to these principles.

15. It is important to work together on enhancing the international regime of liability for nuclear damage with a view to ensuring that it will attract wide adherence and accommodate any state which may wish to become a party. We encourage the experts to make further progress to this end. In this connection, the reinforcement of regional cooperation is welcomed.

Energy Sector Strategies in Transition Countries

16. Efficient market-oriented strategies for energy sector reform are essential to promote nuclear safety. This will generate adequate resources for investment in safety upgrades and maintenance, and encourage energy conservation. All countries in transition should pursue such market-oriented reforms and investment strategies based upon least cost planning, giving due regard to nuclear safety and environmental criteria, and to energy efficiency and conservation.

17. The International Financial Institutions have played a leading role in developing market-oriented energy sector reforms and investment plans. Their continued involvement and support is critical to ensure further progress.

Nuclear Waste Management

International Convention

18. National authorities must ensure radioactive waste is managed safely and that provisions are made for its proper handling, storage and ultimate disposal. These are essential elements for any nuclear energy programme.

19. The development of the Convention on the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management, based on these principles, is of paramount importance. We call on all countries generating nuclear waste with nuclear installations to participate actively in the preparation of this Convention under the auspices of the IAEA and to encourage its effective finalization and prompt adoption.

Ocean Dumping

20. We commit ourselves to ban dumping at sea of radioactive waste and encourage all states to adhere at the earliest possible date to the 1993 amendment of the London Convention.

Nuclear Material Security

Programme on Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Material

21. Illicit trafficking of nuclear material is a public safety and nonproliferation concern. We recognized the importance of this issue at our meetings in Naples and Halifax. As risks continue to exist, we have agreed on, and released, a programme on preventing and combatting illicit trafficking in nuclear material to ensure increased cooperation among our governments in all aspects of prevention, detection, exchange of information, investigation and prosecution in cases of illicit nuclear trafficking.

We call on other governments to join us in implementing this programme.

Nuclear Material Control, Accountancy and Physical Protection
22. We reaffirm the fundamental responsibility of nations to ensure the security of all nuclear materials in their possession and the need to ensure that they are subject to effective systems of nuclear material accounting and control and physical protection. These systems should include regulations, licensing and inspections. We express our support for the IAEA safeguards regime, which plays a critical role in providing assurance against the diversion of nuclear material going undetected. We underline the need for the urgent strengthening of IAEA capabilities to detect undeclared nuclear activities. We note that these measures are also conducive to preventing illicit trafficking of nuclear material.

23. We recognize the importance of continually improving systems and technologies for controlling and protecting nuclear materials. We urge nations to cooperate bilaterally, multilaterally and through the IAEA to ensure that the national systems for controlling nuclear materials remain effective. We are encouraged by the wide array of cooperative projects underway in this field under bilateral and multilateral auspices and pledge to sustain and increase these efforts.

24. We urge ratification by all states of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and encourage the application of the IAEA recommendations on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

25. We pledge our support for efforts to ensure that all sensitive nuclear material (separated plutonium and highly enriched uranium) designated as not intended for use for meeting defence requirements is safely stored, protected and placed under IAEA safeguards (in the Nuclear Weapon States, under the relevant voluntary offer IAEA-safeguards agreements) as soon as it is practicable to do so.

Safe and Effective Management of Weapons Fissile Material Designated as No Longer Required for Defence Purposes

26. Major steps have been taken in recent years towards nuclear disarmament. This has created substantial stocks of fissile material designated as no longer required for defence purposes. It is vital, as mentioned above, that these stockpiles are safely managed and eventually transformed into spent fuel or other forms equally unusable for nuclear weapons and disposed of safely and permanently.

27. The primary responsibility for the safe management of weapons fissile material rests with the nuclear weapons states themselves, but other states and international organizations are welcome to assist where desired.

28. We welcome the steps that the United States and the Russian Federation have taken to blend highly-enriched uranium (HEU) from dismantled nuclear weapons to low-enriched uranium (LEU) for peaceful non-explosive purposes, and the cooperation programs of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and other states with the Russian Federation for the safe storage, the peaceful uses of fissile material released by the dismantlement of nuclear weapons, and their safe and secure transportation for that purpose; we encourage other efforts along these lines.

29. We are determined to identify appropriate strategies for the management of fissile material designated as no longer required for defence purposes. Options include safe and secure long-term storage, vitrification or other methods of permanent disposal, and conversion into mixed-oxide fuel (MOX) for use in nuclear reactors. We have agreed to share relevant experience and expertise to elaborate and implement these strategies. We welcome plans to conduct small-scale technology demonstrations related to these options, including the possibility of establishing pilot projects and plants. We shall convene an international meeting of experts in order to examine available options and identify possible development of international cooperation in the implementation of these national strategies, bearing in mind technical economic, non-proliferation, environmental and other relevant considerations. The meeting will take place in France by the end of 1996.

30. We recognize the importance of ensuring transparency in the management of highly enriched uranium and plutonium designated as no longer required for defense purposes.

* *

A background document on "Nuclear Safety", "Nuclear Material Control, Accountancy and Physical Protection" and "Safe and effective management of weapons fissile material designated as no longer required for defense purposes" is being released separately.

1996 POLITICAL DECLARATION
4. Nuclear safety and security

We welcome with satisfaction the substantial progress made in the field of nuclear safety and security at the Moscow Summit in April of this year.

We have taken an important step toward enhancing international cooperation so that the use of nuclear energy is conducted all over the world consistently with fundamental principles of nuclear safety. 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. 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. We stress the necessity of further progress in the establishment of relevant domestic legislation and in the enhancement of the international regime of nuclear liability as well as in the preparation of an international convention on the safety of radioactive waste management. We remain committed to assisting countries in transition in developing efficient and fully safety-oriented energy policies.

1997 COMMUNIQUÉ

27. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide its work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.

NUCLEAR SAFETY

35. 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. 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.

36. We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and encourage finalization. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.

GLOBAL ENERGY ISSUES

37. 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.
1998 COMMUNIQUÉ

9. A crucial factor in ensuring sustainable development and global growth is an efficient energy market. We therefore endorse the results of our Energy Ministers’ Meeting in Moscow in April. We shall continue cooperation on energy matters in the G8 framework. We recognise the importance of soundly based political and economic stability in the regions of energy production and transit. 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. Liberalisation and restructuring to encourage efficiency and a competitive environment should be supported by transparent and non-discriminatory national legislative and regulatory frameworks with a view to establishing equitable treatment for both government and private sectors as well as domestic and foreign entities. These are essential to attract the new investment which our energy sectors need. 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.

10. 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. We reaffirm our commitment to the stated mission of the Nuclear Safety Working Group (NSWG). We agreed to deepen Russia’s role in the activities of the NSWG, with a view to eventual full membership in the appropriate circumstances. We acknowledge successful cooperation on the pilot project of the International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) and consider it desirable to continue international cooperation for civil nuclear fusion development.

1999 COMMUNIQUÉ

46. We renew the commitment we made at the 1996 Moscow Summit to safety first in the use of nuclear power and the achievement of high safety standards worldwide. In this regard, we attach great importance to the results of the Nuclear Safety Convention peer review meeting and to the International Atomic Energy Agency Conference on Strengthening Nuclear Safety in Eastern Europe.

47. 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.

48. There has been real progress since the Birmingham Summit in tackling the "Millennium Bug". But there is still much to do. We will maintain vigorous programs of action to ensure our own Year 2000 readiness and to minimize the potential impact on our countries and on the world as a whole. We urge all other governments to do the same. In these efforts, high priority should be given to the key infrastructure sectors: energy, telecommunications, financial services, transport and health as well as to defense, the environment and public safety. Public confidence will be crucial and will depend heavily upon transparency and openness as to the state of preparation in critical sectors. Governments, international organizations, infrastructure providers and information technology suppliers will need to ensure a regular flow of reliable information to the general public. 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 urge third countries to do the same. We will maintain close cooperation among ourselves and with others on this as well as other aspects of the problem. We shall convene a special G8 conference on contingency planning later this year.
2000

2000 COMMUNIQUÉ

66. Working together and with existing institutions to encourage and facilitate investment in the development and use of sustainable energy, underpinned by enabling domestic environments, will assist in mitigating the problems of climate change and air pollution. To this end, the increased use of renewable energy sources in particular will improve the quality of life, especially in developing countries. 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. We invite stakeholders to join in a Task Force to prepare concrete recommendations for consideration at our next Summit regarding sound ways to better encourage the use of renewables in developing countries.

…

Nuclear Safety

71. We renew the commitment we made at the 1996 Moscow Summit to safety first in the use of nuclear power and achievement of high safety standards world wide. We agreed to continue to co-operate in promoting a high standard of nuclear safety. We continue to attach great importance to the full and timely implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account Grant Agreement.

2000 G7 STATEMENT

4. We are concerned about the adverse effect on world economic growth of recent developments in world crude oil markets. In this context, we highlight the need for greater stability of oil markets to help ensure sustained growth and prosperity in both oil producing countries and oil consuming countries.

…

Nuclear Safety/Ukraine

We welcome the decision taken by President Kuchma to close the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) on 15 December this year. We continue to co-operate with the Government of Ukraine in addressing the problems associated with the permanent shutdown of the Chernobyl NPP.

We reaf irm 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. We appreciate the contribution of the non-G7 donors.

We urge the Government of Ukraine to accelerate its power sector reforms, particularly improvement of cash collection and privatisation, which will attract financially viable investments in the energy sector. We look forward to receiving the report of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in this respect. In the meantime, 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.

2001

2001 COMMUNIQUÉ

27. We recognise the importance of renewable energy for sustainable development, diversification of energy supply, and preservation of the environment. We will ensure that renewable energy sources are adequately considered in our national plans and encourage others to do so as well. We encourage continuing research and investment in renewable energy technology, throughout the world. Renewable energy can contribute to poverty reduction. 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. We call on MDBs and national development assistance
agencies to adopt an innovative approach and to develop market-based financing mechanisms for renewable energy. We urge the Global Environment Facility (GEF) to continue supporting environmental protection on a global scale and fostering good practices to promote efficient energy use and the development of renewable energy sources in the developing world, and stress the need to commit adequate resources to its third replenishment. We thank all those who participated in the work of the Renewable Energy Task Force established in Okinawa. G8 energy ministers will hold a meeting in the coming year to discuss these and other energy-related issues.

2001 G7 STATEMENT

4 High and volatile oil prices are a concern for the world economy, in particular for the most vulnerable developing countries. Increased and diversified energy supplies, improved energy efficiency, expanded infrastructure and stable oil markets are important objectives. Oil producing and oil consuming countries should remain in close contact.

2003

2003 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

Science and technology for sustainable development.

We adopted an Action Plan on how best to use science and technology for sustainable development focused on three areas:
- global observation;
- cleaner, more efficient energy and the fight against air pollution and climate change;
- agriculture and biodiversity.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: A G8 ACTION PLAN

We recognise the need, as acknowledged in the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Plan of Implementation, to support the development of cleaner, sustainable and more efficient technologies. Co-operative scientific research on transformational technologies offers potential to improve public health by cutting pollution and reduce greenhouse emissions to address the challenge of global climate change. Our countries must optimise the use of natural resources including through recycling.

We will focus our efforts on three areas that present great opportunities for progress: co-ordination of global observation strategies; cleaner, sustainable and more efficient energy use; agricultural sustainability, productivity and biodiversity conservation.

In undertaking these activities, we are committed to working co-operatively with other developed countries. We are conscious that, to meet the objectives of the WSSD, developing countries and countries with economies in transition need to build and strengthen their capacity to assimilate and generate knowledge for sustainable development. We reaffirm our commitment made at the WSSD to assist them through international co-operation in enhancing their research capacities.

…

2. Accelerate the research, development and diffusion of energy technologies

We will:

2.1 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;

2.2 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;
2.3 Support efforts aimed at substantially increasing the share of renewable energy sources in global energy use:
"stimulate fundamental research in renewable energies, such as solar photovoltaics, off-shore wind energy, next generation wind turbines, wave/tidal and geothermal, biomass;
"collaborate on sharing research results, development and deployment of emerging technologies in this area;
"work towards making renewable energy technologies more price competitive;
"participate in the International Conference on Renewable Energies, spring 2004 in Bonn;

2.4 Accelerate the development of fuel cell and hydrogen technologies (power generation, transportation, hydrogen production, storage, distribution, end-use and safety):
"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;
"work with industry to remove obstacles to making fuel cell vehicles price competitive, striving to achieve this goal within two decades;
"accelerate developing internationally agreed codes and standards in appropriate existing organisations;
"work together to facilitate the use of hydrogen technologies in our and other markets, including through development of infrastructures;

2.5 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;

2.6 Encourage the Global Environment Fund to include energy efficiency, renewables, cleaner fossil fuel technologies, and sustainable use of energy when setting up its programme;

2.7 Develop codes and standards for next generation vehicles, cleaner diesel and biodiesel, recognising that social needs for fuel quality are diverse among G8 countries;

2.8 In accordance with our national procedures, promote clean and efficient motor vehicles including next generation vehicles;

2.9 Work in consultation with industry to raise energy efficiency of electrical and electronic equipment;

2.10 We take note of the efforts of those G8 members who will continue to use nuclear energy, to develop more advanced technologies that would be safer, more reliable, and more resistant to diversion and proliferation.

…

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.

We will discuss various aspects of the global climate change problem at the World Conference on Climate Change (Moscow, September 2003).

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 contribute to sustainable development. Trade liberalisation of environmentally friendly products will contribute to this as well.

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. This group should also consider ways to assist developing countries that have their own research programmes in these three areas, inter alia by examining the possibility of opening our research programmes to third countries.
2004 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

We welcomed the increasing strength of the global economy. We agreed it was important to take advantage of the strong global economic environment to implement further reforms to accelerate growth in our countries. We noted the recent pledge by oil producers to increase production. We recognized the need for balanced energy policies, which increase energy supplies and encourage more efficient energy use and conservation, including through new technologies.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: "3R" ACTION PLAN AND PROGRESS ON IMPLEMENTATION

Last year at Evian we agreed "to support the development of cleaner, sustainable and more efficient technologies." 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."

Cleaner, More Efficient Energy

Launched the International Partnership for a Hydrogen Economy (IPHE). Developing and implementing IPHE Implementation-Liaison Committee work plan.

Launched the Carbon Sequestration Leadership Forum (CSLF). Working to approve first set of CSLF projects, taking into account environmental assessments, and various countries' developing or supporting complementary technologies for low- or zero-emission coal-fired power plants.

Supported and advanced international cooperation to facilitate wider use of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies through such initiatives as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnership (REEEP) and the Bonn International Conference for Renewable Energies. Continuing implementation and follow up.

Those countries that will continue to use nuclear energy and that are members of the Generation IV International Forum (GIF) drafted multilateral arrangements on next-generation nuclear energy technologies. Work continuing on six high-priority next-generation nuclear energy systems.

2005 COMMUNIQUÉ

CLIMATE CHANGE, CLEAN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. We face serious and linked challenges in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy and achieving sustainable development globally.

(a) Climate change is a serious and long-term challenge that has the potential to affect every part of the globe. We know that increased need and use of energy from fossil fuels, and other human activities, contribute in large part to increases in greenhouse gases associated with the warming of our Earth's surface. While uncertainties remain in our understanding of climate science, we know enough to act now to put ourselves on a path to slow and, as the science justifies, stop and then reverse the growth of greenhouse gases.

(b) Global energy demands are expected to grow by 60% over the next 25 years. This has the potential to cause a significant increase in greenhouse gas emissions associated with climate change.
(c) Secure, reliable and affordable energy sources are fundamental to economic stability and development. Rising energy demand poses a challenge to energy security given increased reliance on global energy markets.

(d) Reducing pollution protects public health and ecosystems. This is particularly true in the developing world. There is a need to improve air and water quality in order to alleviate suffering from respiratory disease, reduce public health costs and prolong lives.

(e) Around 2 billion people lack modern energy services. We need to work with our partners to increase access to energy if we are to support the achievement of the goals agreed at the Millennium Summit in 2000.

2. We will act with resolve and urgency now 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.

3. It is in our global interests to work together, and in partnership with major emerging economies, to find ways to achieve substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions and our other key objectives, including the promotion of low-emitting energy systems. The world’s developed economies have a responsibility to act.

4. 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 reaffirm the importance of the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and look forward to its 2007 report.

5. We face a moment of opportunity. Over the next 25 years, an estimated $16 trillion will need to be invested in the world's energy systems. According to the IEA, there are significant opportunities to invest this capital cost-effectively in cleaner energy technologies and energy efficiency. Because decisions being taken today could lock in investment and increase emissions for decades to come, it is important to act wisely now.

6. We will, therefore take further action to:

(a) promote innovation, energy efficiency, conservation, improve policy, regulatory and financing frameworks; and accelerate deployment of cleaner technologies, particularly lower-emitting technologies

(b) work with developing countries to enhance private investment and transfer of technologies, taking into account their own energy needs and priorities.

(c) 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.

7. Adaptation to the effects of climate change due to both natural and human factors is a high priority for all nations, particularly in areas that may experience the most significant change, such as the Arctic, the African Sahel and other semi-arid regions, low-lying coastal zones, and small island states also subject to subsidence. As we work on our own adaptation strategies, we will work with developing countries on building capacity to help them improve their resilience and integrate adaptation goals into sustainable development strategies.

8. Tackling climate change and promoting clean technologies, while pursuing energy security and sustainable development, will require a global concerted effort over a sustained period.

9. 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:

(a) address the strategic challenge of transforming our energy systems to create a more secure and sustainable future;

(b) monitor implementation of the commitments made in the Gleneagles Plan of Action and explore how to build on this progress; and

(c) share best practice between participating governments.

10. We will ask our Governments to take the Dialogue forward. We welcome Japan's offer to receive a report at the G8 Summit in 2008.

11. We will work with appropriate partnerships, institutions and initiatives including the International Energy Agency (IEA) and World Bank:
(a) The IEA will advise on alternative energy scenarios and strategies aimed at a clean clever and competitive energy future.

(b) The World Bank will take a leadership role in creating a new framework for clean energy and development, including investment and financing.

12. Following the success of the Energy and Environment Ministerial Roundtable held in London in March, the UK will hold meetings to take the Dialogue forward in the second half of this year, including by identifying specific implementation plans for carrying out each of the commitments under the Plan of Action.

13. We welcome the Russian decision to focus on energy in its Presidency of the G8 in 2006 and the programme of meetings that Russia plans to hold.

14. We acknowledge that the UNFCCC is the appropriate forum for negotiating future action on climate change. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol welcome its entry into force and will work to make it a success.

15. 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. We are committed to move forward in that forum the global discussion on long-term co-operative action to address climate change.

GLENEAGLES PLAN OF ACTION: CLIMATE CHANGE, CLEAN ENERGY AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

1. We will take forward actions in the following key areas:
   - Transforming the way we use energy
   - Powering a cleaner future
   - Promoting research and development
   - Financing the transition to cleaner energy
   - Managing the impact of climate change
   - Tackling illegal logging

2. Improvements to energy efficiency have benefits for economic growth and the environment, as well as co-benefits such as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, preventing pollution, alleviating poverty, improving security of energy supply, competitiveness and improving health and employment.

3. At Evian, we agreed that energy efficiency is a key area for G8 action. And following agreement at the Sea Island Summit in 2004, the 3Rs (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) initiative was launched in Tokyo this April – an important step towards encouraging more efficient use of resources and materials, which increases economic competitiveness whilst decreasing environmental impacts.

4. We also recognise the importance of raising consumer awareness of the environmental impact of their behaviour and choices including through international efforts such as the United Nations Decade of Education for Sustainable Development.

Buildings

5. To promote energy efficient buildings, we will:
   - 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;
   - encourage the work of existing partnerships such as the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Partnerships in outreach to developing countries; and
   - develop domestic guidelines or standards for the procurement and management of public buildings in our respective countries.

Appliances
6. To encourage co-ordination of international policies on labelling, standard setting and testing procedures for energy efficiency appliances, we will:
(a) promote the application of the IEA’s 1 Watt Initiative;
(b) 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;
(c) extend the use of clear and consistent labelling to raise consumer awareness of energy consumption of appliances;
(d) work nationally and in co-operation with other countries to seek improvements in the efficiency and environmental performance of products in priority sectors; and
(e) explore the potential to co-ordinate standards with other countries, building on the examples provided by existing international bodies.

Surface transport
7. We will encourage the development of cleaner, more efficient and lower-emitting vehicles, and promote their deployment, by:
(a) adopting ambitious policies to encourage sales of such vehicles in our countries, including making use of public procurement as appropriate to accelerate market development;
(b) asking the IEA to review existing standards and codes for vehicle efficiency and identify best practice;
(c) 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 hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles;
(d) continuing our discussions on these issues at the United Kingdom's international conference in November on cleaner, more efficient vehicles; and
(e) 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
8. We will:
(a) 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;
(b) 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;
(c) 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;
(d) encourage co-ordination among our existing national research programmes on long-term technology developments with the potential to significantly reduce emissions.

Industry
9. We will:
(a) 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;
(b) 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;
(c) 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
(d) 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.

**Powering a Cleaner Future**

10. Reliable and affordable energy supplies are essential for strong economic growth, both in the G8 countries and in the rest of the world. Access to energy is also critical for poverty alleviation: in the developing world, 2 billion people lack access to modern energy services.

11. To respond to the scale of the challenges we face, we need to diversify our energy supply mix, including increased use of renewables. Fossil fuels will continue to be an important part of the global energy mix, and we will need to find ways to manage the associated air pollution and greenhouse gas emissions. We need to capitalise on all the opportunities available to improve the efficiency along the entire process chain, from extraction, to energy generation and transmission, and to maximise the large and untapped potential of lower-emitting alternative sources of energy.

12. We take note of the efforts of those G8 members who will continue to use nuclear energy, to develop more advanced technologies that would be safer, more reliable and more resistant to diversion and proliferation.

**Cleaner Fossil Fuels**

13. We will support efforts to make electricity generation from coal and other fossil fuels cleaner and more efficient by:

   - (a) 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;
   - (b) 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
   - (c) 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:

   - (a) 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;
   - (b) 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 CO2 removal from natural gas production;
   - (c) inviting the IEA to work with the CSLF to study definitions, costs, and scope for ‘capture ready’ plant and consider economic incentives;
   - (d) collaborating with key developing countries to research options for geological CO2 storage; and
   - (e) working with industry and with national and international research programmes and partnerships to explore the potential of CCS technologies, including with developing countries.

15. We will encourage the capture of methane, a powerful greenhouse gas, by:

   - (a) supporting the Methane to Markets Partnership and the World Bank Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR), and encouraging expanded participation; and
   - (b) working bilaterally to support an extension of the World Bank’s GGFR Partnership beyond 2006.

**Renewable energy**

16. We will promote the continued development and commercialisation of renewable energy by:

   - (a) 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);
(b) 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);

(c) working with developing countries to provide capacity-building assistance, develop policy frameworks, undertake research and development, and assess potential for renewable energy, including bioenergy;

(d) 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;

(e) welcoming the establishment and further development of the range of IEA implementing agreements on renewable energy.

**Electricity Grids**

17. We will work with the IEA to:

(a) draw together research into the challenges of integrating renewable energy sources into networks and optimising the efficiency of grids, and produce a report; and

(b) identify and link “Centres of Excellence” to promote research and development in the developed and developing world; and

(c) promote workshops during 2006/07 aimed at evaluating and promoting means to overcome technical, regulatory and commercial barriers.

**Promoting networks for research and development**

18. 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.

19. We express our support for research and development of technologies and practices that use hydrogen as an energy carrier. We encourage continued support for the work of the IEA and International Partnership for the Hydrogen Economy (IPHE) to co-ordinate research efforts in this area.

20. We take note of the Energy Research and Innovation Workshop held in Oxford in May 2005, and will:

(a) work with the IEA to:

- build on the work already underway through its implementing agreements to facilitate cooperation and share energy research findings;
- reinforce links with the international business community and developing countries;
- create an inventory of existing collaborative efforts to facilitate exchange on their effectiveness;

and

(b) raise the profile of existing research networks and encourage broader participation where appropriate; and

(c) 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**

21. Positive investment climates and effective market models are critical to the uptake of new technologies and increased access to energy for economic growth. 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.

22. We will:

(a) 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;
(b) adopt, where appropriate market-based policy frameworks which:

- support re-investment in capital stock turnover;
- remove barriers to direct investment;
- leverage private capital for clean development;
- 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.

(c) 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:

- developing long-term sectoral, national or international policy frameworks including goals;
- 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
- project-based and voluntary offset mechanisms.

23. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol will

(a) work to strengthen and develop the implementation of the market mechanisms (including Joint Implementation, international emissions trading and the Clean Development Mechanism); and

(b) use our best endeavours to ensure that the CDM Executive Board and related institutions to support emissions trading are adequately funded by the end of 2005.

24. We acknowledge the valuable role of the Global Environment Facility in facilitating co-operation with developing countries on cleaner, more efficient energy systems, including renewable energy, and look forward to a successful replenishment this year, along with the successful conclusion of all outstanding reform commitments from the third replenishment.

25. We will invite the World Bank and other multilateral development banks (MDBs) to increase dialogue with borrowers on energy issues and put forward specific proposals at their annual meetings to:

(a) make the best use of existing resources and financing instruments and develop a framework for energy investment to accelerate the adoption of technologies which enable cleaner, more efficient energy production and use;

(b) explore opportunities within their existing and new lending portfolios to increase the volume of investments made on renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies consistent with the MDBs’ core mission of poverty reduction;

(c) work with interested borrower countries with significant energy requirements to identify less greenhouse gas intensive growth options which meet their priorities; and ensure that such options are integrated into Country Assistance Strategies.

(d) develop local commercial capacity to develop and finance cost-effective projects that promote energy efficiency and low-carbon energy sources.

26. We will continue to work through our bilateral development programmes, in line with our national priorities, to promote more sustainable energy policies worldwide.

27. We will work with Export Credit Agencies with a view to enhancing the economic and financial viability of cleaner and efficient energy projects.

28. 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.

29. 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.

Managing the impact of climate change
30. We reaffirm the importance of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and welcome the extensive analysis of research being undertaken to complete its Fourth Assessment Report by 2007.
31. All countries need further access to information and to develop the scientific capacity that will allow their governments to integrate climate, environmental, health, economic and social factors into development planning and resilience strategies. We note that Africa’s data deficiencies are greatest and warrant immediate attention.
32. We note the work of the UNFCCC in supporting developing countries to improve their capacity for adaptation and mitigation, including through the adaptation priority of the Global Environment Facility.
33. We look forward to further discussions on how development and energy strategies can be strengthened to build resilience to climate impacts, including at the Millennium Review Summit in September 2005.

Monitoring and Data Interpretation

34. 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:
   (a) move forward in the national implementation of GEOSS in our member states;
   (b) 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;
   (c) 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

35. We will:
   (a) 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
   (b) invite other major multilateral and bilateral development organisations to adopt the World Bank guidelines, or develop and implement similar guidance.

Tackling illegal logging

36. We recognise the impacts that illegal logging has on the livelihoods of many in the poorest countries in Africa and elsewhere, on environmental degradation, biodiversity loss and deforestation and hence global sustainable development. We particularly recognise the importance of global carbon sinks, including the Congo Basin and the Amazon.
37. We agree that working to tackle illegal logging is an important step towards the sustainable management of forests. To tackle this issue effectively requires action from both timber producing and timber consuming countries.
38. We endorse the outcome of the G8 Environment and Development Ministerial conference on illegal logging. To further our objectives in this area we will take forward the conclusions endorsed at that meeting, with each country acting where it can contribute most effectively.

GLENEAGLES STATEMENT ON NON-PROLIFERATION

Nuclear Safety and Security

23. We welcome continued co-operation with the IAEA in the area of nuclear and radiological safety and security, including on strengthening regulatory infrastructures and the interface between safety and security. We support the establishment of the Global Threat Reduction Initiative and welcome the progress which has been made so far. We welcome the results of the IAEA’s International Conference on Nuclear Security which was held in London in March. We have all signed the Joint Convention on
the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management and urge others to join us.

24. Since the horrific accident in 1986, we have worked with Ukraine to improve the safety and security of the Chernobyl site. This year, together with the EU and 16 other countries, we have increased pledged funding for the construction of a new safe confinement over the remnants of the reactor to approximately $1 billion. We welcome Ukraine's political and financial commitment to this project, and urge Ukraine to ensure that the project can be completed safely by 2009.

GLOBAL ECONOMY AND OIL

1. A strong global economy is of key importance to each of our countries and to the world as a whole. Global growth in 2004 was strong, underpinned by supportive macroeconomic policies and growth in trade along with increasing regional and global integration. Growth is expected to remain robust, although at a more moderate pace.

2. But challenges remain, especially persistent global imbalances and high and volatile oil prices. Differences in growth rates and saving and investment patterns among the key economies in many parts of Europe, Asia, and North America, have resulted in a widening of global imbalances. To promote a transition to more widely-shared global growth, a comprehensive set of policy measures is needed. We acknowledge our shared responsibility to sustain and maintain growth within our own economies. 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:

   - continued fiscal consolidation to increase national savings in the United States;
   - actions to raise productivity in Canada;
   - further structural reforms in Russia, and in the European Union, to boost growth, employment and domestic demand;
   - and further structural reforms, including fiscal consolidation, in Japan.

3. We recognise that these necessary actions to help secure an orderly unwinding of global imbalances are in our own best interest, as they will promote sustainable growth and employment in our economies at the same time. In this context, we emphasise the importance of reforms to increase flexibility, raise productivity and enhance job creation. This will be critical in boosting medium-term growth, supporting macroeconomic stability and meeting demographic challenges.

4. Strong global growth has boosted energy demand and, together with capacity constraints and supply uncertainties, has led to high and volatile oil prices. We discussed the risks that sustained high energy prices pose for global economic growth. Oil demand is currently projected to continue its strong growth. Significant investments will be needed, in the short-, medium-, and long-terms, in exploration, production, and energy infrastructure to meet the needs of a growing global economy. A number of measures could help to ease the tightness of the oil market.

5. We agreed that secure, reliable and affordable energy sources are fundamental to economic stability and development, and recognised the important role that energy conservation and efficiency, technology and innovation can play. And we have separately published a Plan of Action on these issues in addressing climate change.

6. We encourage oil-producing countries to take all the necessary steps to foster a favourable investment climate sufficient to support strong global economic growth. In particular, oil-producing countries should ensure open markets with transparent business practices and stable regulatory frameworks for investment in the oil sector, including increased opportunity for foreign investment. In this context, we emphasise the important role played by the dialogue between oil producing countries and oil consuming countries in the International Energy Forum (IEF). Furthermore, we agree to consider measures to encourage the expansion of refinery capacity.

7. We emphasise the need for concrete actions to reduce market volatility through more comprehensive, transparent and timely data. A factor exacerbating uncertainty is the lack of transparency in the markets, which could be ameliorated by a universally agreed reporting system for oil supply and demand to be applied by oil producing and consuming countries and oil companies. 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. We therefore welcome and support the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) launched by several international organisations, including the IEA, and now managed by the Secretariat of the International Energy Forum (IEF) and urges all countries to contribute to the success of this initiative, so that market transparency benefits considerably from the establishment of robust world oil market data.

CHAIR'S SUMMARY: PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR (FINAL PRESS CONFERENCE)

Climate Change
We were joined for our discussion on climate change and the global economy by the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa and by the heads of the International Energy Agency, International Monetary Fund, United Nations, World Bank, and the World Trade Organisation.

We have issued a statement setting out our common purpose in tackling climate change, promoting clean energy and achieving sustainable development.

All of us agreed that climate change is happening now, that human activity is contributing to it, and that it could affect every part of the globe.

We know that, globally, emissions must slow, peak and then decline, moving us towards a low-carbon economy. This will require leadership from the developed world.

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.

We warmly welcomed the involvement of the leaders of the emerging economy countries in our discussions, and their ideas for new approaches to international co-operation on clean energy technologies between the developed and developing world.

Our discussions mark the beginning of a new Dialogue between the G8 nations and other countries with significant energy needs, consistent with the aims and principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. This will explore how best to exchange technology, reduce emissions, and meet our energy needs in a sustainable way, as we implement and build on the Plan of Action.

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.

Global Economy, Oil and Trade
We discussed the outlook for global economic growth, which we expect to remain robust. We recognised that maintaining this growth is a challenge, and reaffirmed that each of our countries must play its part to support long-term sustainable growth. Higher and more volatile oil prices are an issue of particular concern both to us and to vulnerable developing countries. We emphasise the need for concrete actions to reduce market volatility through more comprehensive transparent and timely data.
Health was slower to enter the scene of G7/G8 summits, but has nonetheless over time become one of the summits’ central considerations, particularly in its role underlying the topic of development, one of the main preoccupations of the G7/G8’s entire history. Until 1986, all “health-related” statements of the G7 were very brief and focused on assisting developing countries overcome hunger, famine and malnutrition. In 1987, however, a Chairman’s Statement on AIDS was released, marking the first major consideration of a health-related issue in summit documents. In the 90’s, the G7 increasingly emphasized the importance of addressing basic social issues as the foundation of poverty reduction. Health at first was only listed as one of these important social issues to be focused on, but in the second half of the decade it began receiving much greater direct attention, with specific commitments made to fight AIDS, malaria, TB, polio, and other disease. The topic was particularly emphasized within the G7/G8 focus on Africa that developed in the latter half of the 90’s and that has continued into Gleanagles. Health has also appeared in summit positions regarding the Enhanced HIPC Debt Initiative, following that initiative’s reformatting in 1999, as a central aspect of the poverty reduction that resources freed up from debt relief under the Initiative are to be devoted to. In the summits of the new millennium, Health has only become an even more prominent concern, with more ambitious plans and sizable financial commitments made by Summit members in support of the efforts to achieve the health-related Millennium Development Goals. While Health continues to be focused primarily in the context of Africa – in which, over recent years, incidentally, famine and hunger relief, long absent from summit statements, have again reappeared as aspects of Health considerations – Health has also been present in summit documents as connected to various other issues such as food safety, biotechnology, and the consequences of the aging and changing social demographics of the world.
83

G8 POSITIONS ON: HEALTH

1979

1979 DECLARATION
8. [...] We will place more emphasis on cooperation with developing countries in overcoming hunger and malnutrition. We will urge multilateral organizations to help these countries to develop effective food sector strategies and to build up the storage capacity needed for strong national food reserves. Increased bilateral and multilateral aid for agricultural research will be particularly important. In these and other ways we will step up our efforts to help these countries develop their human resources, through technical cooperation adapted to local conditions.

1980

1980 DECLARATION
22. 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. 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. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new Food Aid Convention so as to secure at least ten million tons of food aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

1981

PRIME MINISTER TRUDEAU’S CONCLUDING STATEMENT
The message we send from this meeting to the developing countries is the following: First, we respect your independence and support genuine non-alignment as a contribution to international peace and stability and as a basis for cooperation. Second, we look to you to play a full part in the international economic system and to become closely integrated to it. Third, we are ready to participate with you in preparations for a process of global negotiations. Fourth, we appreciate the problems of energy supply which you are encountering and are prepared to join with the surplus oil-exporting countries in examining how best we might jointly help you in developing your indigenous energy reserves. Five, we recognize the importance of more food production in your countries and of greater world [food] security and will try to make increased resources available for these purposes. Six, we will maintain our strong multilateral commitment to the international financial institutions and to the role they have played in alleviating the problems of development. And lastly, we will direct the major portion of our aid to the poorer countries.
1983 DECLARATION

6. The weight of the recession has fallen very heavily on developing countries, and we are deeply concerned about their recovery. Restoring sound economic growth while keeping our markets open is crucial. 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. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association. We welcome the openness to dialogue which the developing countries evinced at the recent conferences of the NonAligned Movement in New Delhi and the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, and we share their commitment to engage with understanding and cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

1984 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

9. (4) 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; to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the Common Fund for Commodities;

1985 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Relations with Developing Countries

9. We are deeply concerned about the plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought. We welcome the positive response from our citizens and from private organizations, as well as the substantial assistance provided by the governments of many countries and the establishment by the World Bank of the Special Facility for Sub-Saharan Africa. We shall continue to supply emergency food aid. In addition, we shall intensify our cooperation with African countries to help them develop their economic potential and a longterm food strategy, based on their own agricultural programs. 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. We agree upon the need to improve the existing early warning systems and improve transportation arrangements. Political obstacles in the countries concerned should not be allowed to stand in the way of the delivery of food to the hungry. We emphasize the need to examine the establishment of a research network on dry zone grains. We shall strengthen our cooperation with African countries in fighting against desertification. Continued efforts are needed by all countries in a position to contribute to any or all of this work. We call upon the Soviet Union and other Communist countries to assume their responsibilities in this regard. We have set up an expert group to prepare proposals for followup measures to be reported to Foreign Ministers by September 1985.

1985 POLITICAL DECLARATION

We shall continue to seek to work with the developing countries, so as to help them to fight hunger and disease, to build free and prosperous societies, and to take their part in the community of nations committed to peace and freedom. We respect genuine nonalignment as an important contribution to international security and peace.
1986

1986 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

11. We welcome the improvement which has occurred in the food situation in Africa. Nonetheless a number of African countries continue to need emergency aid, and we stand ready to assist. More generally, we continue to recognize the high priority to be given to meeting the needs of Africa. Measures identified in the Report on Aid to Africa adopted and forwarded to us by our Foreign Ministers should be steadily implemented. Assistance should focus in particular on the medium- and longterm economic development of these countries. In this connection we attach great importance to continued cooperation through the Special Facility for SubSaharan African countries, early implementation of the newly established Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF and the use of the IDA. We intend to participate actively in the forthcoming United Nations Special Session on Africa to lay the foundation for the region's longterm development.

TOKYO DECLARATION: LOOKING FORWARD TO A BETTER FUTURE

4. We proclaim our conviction that in today's world, characterized by ever increasing interdependence, our countries cannot enjoy lasting stability and prosperity without stability and prosperity in the developing world and without the cooperation among us which can achieve these aims. We pledge ourselves afresh to fight against hunger, disease and poverty, so that developing nations can also play a full part in building a common, bright future.

1987

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT ON AIDS

On the basis of the concern already shown in the past for health problems (London Chairman's oral statement on cancer and Bonn Chairman's oral statement on drugs)\(^1\), the Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community affirm that AIDS [acquired immune deficiency syndrome] is one of the biggest potential health problems in the world. National efforts need to be intensified and made more effective by international cooperation and concerted campaigns to prevent AIDS from spreading further, and will have to ensure that the measures taken are in accordance with the principles of human rights. In this connection, they agree that:

-- International cooperation will not be improved by duplication of effort. Priority will have to be given to strengthening existing organizations by giving them full political support and by providing them with the necessary financial, personnel and administrative resources. The World Health Organization (WHO) is the best forum for drawing together international efforts on a worldwide level to combat AIDS, and all countries should be encouraged fully to cooperate with the WHO and support its special program of AIDS-related activities;

-- In the absence of a vaccine or cure, the best hope for the combat and prevention of AIDS rests on a strategy based on educating the public about the seriousness of the AIDS epidemic, the ways the AIDS virus is transmitted and the practical steps each person can take to avoid acquiring or spreading it. Appropriate opportunities should be used for exchanging information about national education campaigns and domestic policies. The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom government to cosponsor, with the WHO, an international conference at ministerial level on public education about AIDS; and

\(^1\) The oral statement on cancer could not be found in print. The oral statement on drugs is available, but in this compilation only the statements on drugs that have an explicit focus on the health aspects of the issue have been included. This excludes most of the G7/G8 statements on narcotics, as they almost universally concern the political and law-enforcement coordination aspects of the issue.
Further cooperation should be promoted for basic and clinical studies on prevention, treatment and the exchange of information (as in the case of the EC program). The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome and support joint action by researchers in the seven countries (as in the case of the joint program of French and American researchers, which is being enlarged, and similar programs) and all over the world for the cure of the disease, clinical testing on components of the virus and the development of a successful vaccine. The Heads of State or Government and the representatives of the European Community welcome the proposal by the president of the French Republic aiming at the creation of an international committee on the ethical issues raised by AIDS.

1988

1988 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Multilateral Trading System / Uruguay Round

18. In agriculture, continued political impetus is essential to underpin the politically difficult efforts at domestic policy reform and to advance the equally difficult and related process of agricultural trade reform. Although significant progress was made in 1987 in the Uruguay Round negotiations, with the tabling of major proposals, it is necessary to ensure that the MidTerm Review in Montreal in December 1988 adds impetus to the negotiations in this as in other fields. We support efforts to adopt a framework approach, including short- as well as longterm elements which will promote the reform process as launched last year and relieve current strains in agricultural markets. 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. 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 short-term 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.

…

OTHER ISSUES

Human Frontier Science Program

1. We note the successful conclusion of Japan's feasibility study on the Human Frontier Science Program and are grateful for the opportunities our scientists were given to contribute to the study. We look forward to the Japanese Government's proposal for the implementation of the program in the near future.

Bioethics

2. We note that, as part of the continuing review of the ethical implications of developments in the life sciences, the Italian Government hosted the fifth conference on bioethics in April 1988, and we welcome the intention of the European Communities to host the sixth conference in the spring of 1989.

1989

1989 COMMUNIQUÉ

International Cooperation against AIDS

54. We take note of the creation of an International Ethics Committee on AIDS which met in Paris in May 1989, as decided at the Summit of Venice (June 1987). It assembled the Summit participants and the other members of the EC, together with the active participation of the World Health Organization.

55. We take note of the representations that we received from various Heads of State or Government and organizations and we will study them with interest.
1991

1991 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

38. Many of these countries, especially the poorest, need our financial and technical assistance to buttress their own development endeavours. Additional aid efforts are required, to enhance both the quantity and the quality of our support for priority development issues. These include alleviating poverty, improving health, education and training and enhancing the environmental quality of our aid. We endorse the increasing attention being given to population issues in devising strategies for sustainable progress.

1991 POLITICAL DECLARATION

14. We welcome the positive developments in South Africa, where the legislative pillars of apartheid have at last been dismantled. We hope that these important steps will be followed by the de facto elimination of apartheid and improvement in the situation of the most impoverished among the population of South Africa. We hope that negotiations on a new Constitution leading to nonracial democracy will begin shortly and will not be disrupted by the tragic upsurge of violence. All parties must do all that is in their power to resolve the problem of violence. We are concerned that the foundation for a new nonracial South Africa will be undermined by mounting social problems and declining economic prospects for the majority of the population, which have contributed to the violence. There is an urgent need to restore growth to the economy to help reduce inequalities of wealth and opportunity. South Africa needs to pursue new economic, investment and other policies that permit normal access to all sources of foreign borrowing. 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.

1994

1994 SUMMIT COMMUNIQUÉ

Developing Countries

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

We are encouraged by significant private capital flows to developing countries and by the efforts of many of these countries, particularly in Latin America and Asia, to increase trade among themselves.

We call on the World Bank as well as the regional development banks to strengthen their efforts to reinforce private capital flows to the developing world while providing growing resources for health, education, family policies and environmental protection.

We encourage the Paris Club to pursue its efforts to improve the debt treatment of the poorest and most indebted countries. Where appropriate, we favour a reduction in the stock of debt and an increase in concessionality for those countries facing special difficulties.

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.
1995 COMMUNIQUÉ

28. An overriding priority is to improve the plight of the world's poor. Persistence of extreme poverty and marginalization of the poorest countries is simply not compatible with universal aspirations for prosperity and security. Sub-Saharan Africa faces especially severe challenges. **We will work with others to encourage relevant multilateral institutions to:**

- 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;

- direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

1996 ECONOMIC COMMUNIQUÉ

IV. Implementing a new global partnership for development: an ambition for the 21st century

34. This new partnership should set its sights on enabling all developing countries, whatever their stage of development, to share and participate in the benefits of globalization. To that end, it should take the achievement of sustainable development as its fundamental objective. Goals should include the reduction of poverty and social inequities, the respect of internationally recognized labour standards, protection of children, a strengthened civil society, protection of the environment, improved health and education.

35. We want the partnership to achieve concrete results. We emphasize the usefulness of indicators capable of measuring progress toward development objectives in specific countries in areas such as extreme poverty, infant, child and maternal mortality, and primary education. Other essential aspects of development must also be considered, including a number of non-measurable qualitative factors. We welcome the ongoing work of the OECD on this subject.

…

37. Within the framework of this new partnership, the priority must be to implement more effectively-targeted policies, with four complementary objectives:

- external financial support should take into full account the differentiation between countries in transition, emerging economies and the poorest countries. 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. 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;

- 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;

- we should support the establishment of a dynamic and competitive private sector in developing countries based on small and medium scale enterprises. ODA can play a catalytic role in creating the conditions in which such a private sector can flourish;

- lastly, further integrating the Least and Less Developed Countries into the global economy, using the full range of policy instruments having an impact on development. Within the multilateral environment which has emerged from the Uruguay Round Agreement, this should be an essential objective. 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. We will implement the provisions of the Marrakech Decision on
Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries. 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.

... 41. The United Nations plays a crucial role in the organization of international cooperation in favour of sustainable development, and in fostering consensus around development objectives and policies.

The UN's priority areas are, notably: reduction of poverty, employment, housing, the provision of essential services, and especially those relating to health and education, the advancement of women and protection of children, and humanitarian assistance in general.

1996 POLITICAL DECLARATION

5. Environment

People should be the focus of our policies. Human health is sometimes being jeopardized by the deterioration of the environment. Where there are threats of serious or irreversible damage, we endorse measures based on sound science and the precautionary principle.

... 8. Infectious diseases

Infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria, cholera, ebola, and antibiotic resistant strains of tuberculosis and pneumonia pose an unacceptable threat to people of all nations, disproportionately affecting the populations of the poorest nations. We endorse the creation and implementation of mechanisms to aid in the prevention, detection, surveillance and response to the emergence and re-emergence of communicable diseases. We reiterate our call for the extension of all forms of cooperation in the realms of research, prevention, accessible and affordable health care services and diagnostics in the treatment and control of these diseases.

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.

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. We also encourage cooperation among those of us who jointly conduct cooperative projects with Africa, Southeast Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean by transferring our expertise in regard to surveillance, prevention, research, diagnosis, and treatment of these diseases. We will continue to work to ensure the availability of safe and effective treatments for these all-too-often fatal diseases.

We strongly support the efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO) to combat emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, as well as the joint United-Nations Program on AIDS (UNAIDS) to coordinate international efforts to stem the global HIV/AIDS epidemic.

9. Drugs

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. 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. We fully support the efforts exerted by the United Nations and we expect from the special session of the General Assembly dealing with this problem that it should help us to give more coherence and efficiency to the whole set of actions aiming at freeing the world from this scourge.
1997 COMMUNIQUÉ

THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AGING POPULATIONS

6. Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries' populations. Prime Minister Hashimoto's "Initiative for a Caring World" has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

7. We discussed the idea of "active aging" -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family caregiving.

8. We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations' pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning, were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge should help us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.

9. 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. 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

Freshwater

21. Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. 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. 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.

Children's Environmental Health

25. Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize
particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats. 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.

... INFECTIONIOUS DISEASES

31. Infectious diseases, including drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products.

32. 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. 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. We support the efforts of the WHO and the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.

33. Preventing the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While other prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, in the long term the development of safe, accessible, and effective vaccines against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will work to provide the resources necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.

34. 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.

... AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

59. 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. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. 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. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

1997 G7 STATEMENT

PROMOTING GROWTH

6. 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. 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.
1998 COMMUNIQUÉ

6. The last point highlights one of the most difficult challenges the world faces: to enable the poorer developing countries, especially in Africa, develop their capacities, integrate better into the global economy and thereby benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation. We are encouraged by the new spirit of hope and progress in Africa. The challenges are acute, but confidence that they can be overcome is growing. 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. 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.

7. 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:

- to provide effective support for the efforts of these countries to build democracy and good governance, stronger civil society and greater transparency, and to take action against corruption, for example by making every effort to ratify the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention by the end of 1998;

- to recognise the importance of substantial levels of development assistance and 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;

- 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;

- 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;

- 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 the Paris Club. We welcome the progress achieved with six countries already declared eligible for HIPC debt relief and a further two countries likely to be declared shortly. We encourage all eligible countries to take the policy measures needed to embark on the process as soon as possible, so that all can be in the process by the year 2000. 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. We expect the World Bank to join the future financial effort to help the African Development Bank finance its contribution to the HIPC initiative;

- to call on those countries who have not already done so to forgive aid-related bilateral debt or take comparable action for reforming least developed countries;

- to enhance mutual cooperation on infectious and parasitic diseases and support the World Health Organisation's efforts in those areas. 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. 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. 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.
V. Strengthening Social Safeguards

23. We call on the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to support and monitor the development of sound social policy and infrastructure in developing countries. We commend actions already being taken in this regard. We urge the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give more attention to this issue in designing its economic programs and to give particular priority to core budgets such as basic health, education and training to the extent possible, even during periods of fiscal consolidation. We welcome the efforts of the World Bank, in collaboration with the UN, to develop principles of good practice in social policy and their work to strengthen partnerships with borrower countries through the comprehensive development network. We invite the World Bank and the IMF to work together to develop a set of policies and practices that can be drawn upon, by donors and borrowers alike, in the design of adjustment programs that ensure the protection of the most vulnerable.

…

VII. Launching the Köln Debt Initiative

29. We have decided to give a fresh boost to debt relief to developing countries. In recent years the international creditor community has introduced a number of debt relief measures for the poorest countries. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) framework has made an important contribution in this respect. Recent experience suggests that further efforts are needed to achieve a more enduring solution to the problem of unsustainable debt burdens. To this end we welcome the 1999 Köln Debt Initiative, which is designed to provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief through major changes to the HIPC framework. The central objective of this initiative is to provide a greater focus on poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs. In this context we also support good governance and sustainable development.

…

X. Tackling Global Challenges

41. 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. We welcome and support the coordinating and catalytic role of UNAIDS in the fight against AIDS. We call on co-sponsors and other partners to cooperate in the formulation of clear goals, strategies and initiatives at both the global and regional level.

42. 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. In particular we will continue to support the endeavors of the World Health Organization and its initiatives "Roll Back Malaria" and "Stop TB". We call on governments to adopt these recommended strategies.

43. In light of the increasing importance of issues concerning food safety we invite the OECD Working Group on Harmonization of Regulatory Oversight of Biotechnology and the OECD Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds to undertake a study of the implications of biotechnology and other aspects of food safety. We invite OECD experts to discuss their findings with our personal representatives. We ask the latter to report to us by the next Summit on possible ways to improve our approach to these issues through international and other institutions, taking into account the reflections underway in other fora.

…

48. There has been real progress since the Birmingham Summit in tackling the "Millennium Bug". But there is still much to do. We will maintain vigorous programs of action to ensure our own Year 2000 readiness and to minimize the potential impact on our countries and on the world as a whole. We urge all other governments to do the same. In these efforts, high priority should be given to the key infrastructure sectors * energy, telecommunications, financial services, transport and health * as well as to defense, the environment and public safety. Public confidence will be crucial and will depend heavily upon transparency and openness as to the state of preparation in critical sectors. Governments, international organizations,
infrastructure providers and information technology suppliers will need to ensure a regular flow of reliable information to the general public. 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 urge third countries to do the same. We will maintain close cooperation among ourselves and with others on this as well as other aspects of the problem. We shall convene a special G8 conference on contingency planning later this year.

1999 G7 STATEMENT

III. Köln Debt Initiative

10. The Köln Debt Initiative should be built on an enhanced framework for poverty reduction, developed by the IFIs in consultation with other institutions and with civil society. This is critical to ensure that more resources are invested in health, including AIDS prevention, education and other social needs, which are essential for sustainable development.

2000

2000 COMMUNIQUÉ

Development

19. We are committed to mobilising 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 regarding health and education. To this end, as we set out in detail below, we have agreed to:

- Push forward the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative;
  - Provide significantly improved access to our markets;
- Strengthen the effectiveness of our official development assistance (ODA);
- Implement an ambitious plan on infectious diseases, notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB)
  - Follow up vigorously the conclusions of the recent Dakar Conference on Education by ensuring that additional resources are made available for basic education;
- Address the widening digital divide;
- Implement measures to prevent conflict, including by addressing the issue of illicit trade in diamonds.

21. We also agree to give special attention to three issues - debt, health, and education, as a spur to growth.

Health

26. Health is key to prosperity. Good health contributes directly to economic growth whilst poor health drives poverty. Infectious and parasitic diseases, most notably HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, as well as childhood diseases and common infections, threaten to reverse decades of development and to rob an entire generation of hope for a better future. Only through sustained action and coherent international co-operation to fully mobilise new and existing medical, technical and financial resources, can we strengthen health delivery systems and reach beyond traditional approaches to break the vicious cycle of disease and poverty.

27. We have committed substantial resources to fighting infectious and parasitic diseases. As a result, together with the international community, we have successfully arrived at the final stage of polio and guinea worm eradication, and have begun to control onchocerciasis.
28. But we must go much further and we believe that the conditions are right for a step change in international health outcomes. We have widespread agreement on what the priority diseases are and basic technologies to tackle much of the health burden are in place. In addition there is growing political leadership and recognition in the most afflicted countries that health is central to economic development. We particularly welcome the success of the recent HIV/AIDS conference held in Durban and the importance attached to tackling HIV/AIDS by African leaders, donors, international financial institutions and the private sector.

29. We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organisation (WHO) and other international organisations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:

- Reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010 (UN Secretary-General Report to the General Assembly on 27/3/2000);
- Reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010 (WHO Stop TB Initiative);
- Reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010 (WHO Roll Back Malaria).

30. In order to achieve this ambitious agenda our partnership must aim to cover:

- Mobilising additional resources ourselves, and calling on the MDBs to expand their own assistance to the maximum extent possible;
- Giving priority to the development of equitable and effective health systems, expanded immunisation, nutrition and micro-nutrients and the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases;
- Promoting political leadership through enhanced high-level dialogue designed to raise public awareness in the affected countries;
- Committing to support innovative partnerships, including with the NGOs, the private sector and multilateral organisations;
- Working to make existing cost-effective interventions, including key drugs, vaccines, treatments and preventive measures more universally available and affordable in developing countries;
- Addressing the complex issue of access to medicines in developing countries, and assessing obstacles being faced by developing countries in that regard;
- Strengthening co-operation in the area of basic research and development on new drugs, vaccines and other international public health goods.

31. We note with encouragement new commitments in these areas. We strongly welcome the World Bank's commitment to triple International Development Association (IDA) financing for HIV/AIDS, malaria, and TB. We also welcome the announcements to expand assistance in this area made by bilateral donors.

32. In addition, we will convene a conference in the autumn this year in Japan to deliver agreement on a new strategy to harness our commitments. The conference should look to define the operations of this new partnership, the areas of priority and the timetable for action. Participation of developing country partners and other stakeholders will be essential. We will take stock of progress at the Genoa Summit next year and will also work with the UN to organise a conference in 2001 focusing on strategies to facilitate access to AIDS treatment and care.

Life Science

Biotechnology/Food Safety

55. Maintenance of effective national food safety systems and public confidence in them assumes critical importance in public policy. 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.
56. The commitment to a science-based, rule-based approach remains a key principle underlying these endeavours. The on-going work in international fora to develop and refine such an approach needs to be accelerated. In particular, we attach strong importance to the work of the CODEX Alimentarius Commission (CAC), the principal standard-setting body in food safety, and encourage its Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Task Force on Foods Derived from Biotechnology to produce a substantial interim report before completion of its mandate in 2003. We also support the efforts of the CAC's Committee on General Principles to achieve greater global consensus on how precaution should be applied to food safety in circumstances where available scientific information is incomplete or contradictory.

57. Policy dialogue, engaging all stakeholders and including both developed and developing countries, must be intensified to advance health protection, facilitate trade, ensure the sound development of biotechnology, and foster consumer confidence and public acceptance. The report by the OECD Ad Hoc Group on Food Safety and the work of the Task Force for the Safety of Novel Foods and Feeds and the Working Group on Harmonisation of Regulatory Oversight of Biotechnology represent a useful step in this direction. We welcome the further work agreed by OECD ministers. We note with approval that the OECD will continue to undertake analytical work and to play an effective role in international policy dialogue on food safety, maintaining its engagement with civil society and seeking to share its work in this area with countries outside the organisation's membership. Drawing on its comparative advantages, the work of the OECD will effectively complement the activities of other international organisations, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and WHO. We also encourage the FAO and WHO to organise periodic international meetings of food safety regulators to advance the process of science-based public consultations.

58. In pursuing this dialogue we will pay particular attention to the needs, opportunities and constraints in developing countries. 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.

59. Open and transparent consultation with and involvement of all stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, supported by shared scientific understanding, is a key component of a credible food and crop safety system. We note the proposal to establish an independent international panel put forward at the recent OECD Edinburgh Conference. Building on the success of that Conference, we will explore, in consultation with international organisations 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**

60. Advances in life science continuously improve our quality of life. Opening new medical frontiers points to unprecedented opportunities for the benefit of humankind and will have to be achieved taking account of principles of bioethics.

61. The announcement of the nearly complete mapping of the human genome, a momentous discovery in itself, constitutes a further dramatic and welcome step in this development.

62. We consider this mapping to be critically important for all humanity and call for the further rapid release of all raw fundamental data on human DNA sequences as such. We also emphasise the importance of pursuing the post genome-sequence research on the basis of multilateral collaboration.

63. We recognise the need for a balanced and equitable intellectual property protection for gene-based inventions, based wherever possible on common practices and policies. We encourage further efforts in relevant international fora to achieve broad harmonisation of patenting policies of biotechnological inventions.

**2000 G7 STATEMENT**

**Reform of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)**

9. The core role of the MDBs should be accelerating poverty reduction in developing countries while improving the efficiency of assistance and avoiding competition with private financial flows. The MDBs should increase their resources devoted to core social investments such as basic health and education, clean water and sanitation. The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and the Poverty Reduction
Strategy Papers (PRSPs) should become the basis for programmes that have strong ownership by the recipient countries.

10. All the MDBs should allocate their support increasingly on the basis of borrower performance. Country assistance strategies should take full account of borrowers’ policy environments, including governance issues. The MDBs’ own governance and accountability should also be strengthened.

11. We look to the MDBs to play a leadership role in increasing the provision of global public goods, particularly for urgently needed measures against infectious and parasitic diseases including HIV/AIDS, as well as environmental degradation.

2001

2001 COMMUNIQUÉ

Debt Relief and Beyond

9. Beyond debt relief, we focussed our discussion on three mutually reinforcing elements:
   greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system,
   increased private investment,
   initiatives to promote health, education and food security.

…

15. At Okinawa last year, we pledged to make a quantum leap in the fight against infectious diseases and to break the vicious cycle between disease and poverty. 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. The Fund will be a public-private partnership and we call on other countries, the private sector, foundations, and academic institutions to join with their own contributions - financially, in kind and through shared expertise. We welcome the further commitments already made amounting to some $500 million.

16. The Fund will promote an integrated approach emphasising prevention in a continuum of treatment and care. It will operate according to principles of proven scientific and medical effectiveness, rapid resource transfer, low transaction costs, and light governance with a strong focus on outcomes. We hope that the existence of the Fund will promote improved co-ordination among donors and provide further incentives for private sector research and development. It will offer additional financing consistent with existing programmes, to be integrated into the national health plans of partner countries. The engagement of developing countries in the purpose and operation of the Fund will be crucial to ensure ownership and commitment to results. Local partners, including NGOs, and international agencies, will be instrumental in the successful operation of the Fund.

17. Strong national health systems will continue to play a key role in the delivery of effective prevention, treatment and care and in improving access to essential health services and commodities without discrimination. An effective response to HIV/AIDS and other diseases will require society-wide action beyond the health sector. We welcome the steps taken by the pharmaceutical industry to make drugs more affordable. 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. We welcome ongoing discussion in the WTO on the use of relevant provisions in the Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) agreement. We recognise the appropriateness of affected countries using the flexibility afforded by that agreement to ensure that drugs are available to their citizens who need them, particularly those who are unable to afford basic medical care. 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.

…

20. As the November 2001 "World Food Summit: Five Years Later" approaches, food security remains elusive. Over 800 million people remain seriously malnourished, including at least 250 million children. So a central objective of our poverty reduction strategy remains access to adequate food supplies and rural development. Support to agriculture is a crucial instrument of ODA. We shall endeavour to
develop capacity in poor countries, integrating programmes into national strategies and increasing training in agricultural science. Every effort should be undertaken to enhance agricultural productivity. Among other things, the introduction of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to local conditions has significant potential to substantially increase crop yields in developing countries, while using fewer pesticides and less water than conventional methods. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs.

21. We shall target the most food-insecure regions, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and continue to encourage South-South co-operation. We will support the crucial role international organisations and NGOs play in relief operations. We believe national poverty reduction and sectoral strategies should take due account of the nutritional needs of vulnerable groups, including new-borns and their mothers.

Food safety

30. 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. We value the ongoing dialogue between governments, scientists, consumers, regulators, and relevant stakeholders in civil society. This must be based on the principle of openness and transparency. We recognise our responsibility to promote a clear understanding by the public of food safety benefits and risks. We shall strive to provide consumers with relevant information on the safety of food products, based on independent scientific advice, sound risk analysis and the latest research developments. We believe an effective framework for risk management, consistent with the science, is a key component in maintaining consumer confidence and in fostering public acceptance.

31. We welcome the outcome of the recent Bangkok conference on new biotechnology food and crops and the ad hoc meeting of regulators from OECD countries and Russia. We encourage the relevant international organisations to follow up the conference, as appropriate, within their own respective mandates. Furthermore, we welcome the establishment of the joint FAO / WHO Global Forum of Food Safety Regulators. We also appreciate the work of the Inter-Academy Council in publicising balanced professional views on the science of food safety. All these meetings demonstrate our commitment to a process of dialogue aimed at strengthening public confidence in food safety.

2001 G7 STATEMENT

Strengthening the International Financial System

13 The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have a central role to play in combating poverty by promoting productivity growth and supporting equitable and sustainable economic development, thus contributing to the achievement of the 2015 International Development Goals. To this end, we welcome and endorse our Finance Ministers' recommendations for reforming the MDBs and sharpening their focus on core social and human investments, in particular health and education. We encourage the MDBs to continue to evaluate their internal structure in order to enhance their operational effectiveness. We attach particular importance to:

- strengthening co-ordination among MDBs;
- enhancing their internal governance, accountability and transparency;
- reviewing their pricing policies with a view to enhancing the development impact of the resources available;
- promoting good governance in borrowing countries.

We call on MDBs to provide support for global public goods, such as fighting infectious diseases, facilitating trade, fostering financial stability and protecting the environment. 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.

…
15. **The Enhanced HIPC Initiative we launched in Cologne** aims to increase growth, reduce poverty and provide a lasting exit from unsustainable debt, by reducing debt on the basis of strengthened policy reforms. We welcome the important progress that has been achieved in implementing the Initiative. At Okinawa nine countries had qualified for debt relief. Now, twenty-three countries (Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) are benefiting from the Initiative, with an overall amount of debt relief of over $53 billion, out of an initial stock of debt of $74 billion. This will significantly reduce their debt service, thus freeing resources for social sector expenditure, in particular education and health.

**GENOVA PLAN FOR AFRICA**

Meeting at the Genova G8 Summit, we agreed to support African efforts to resolve African problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty in Africa are among the most important challenges we face in the new millennium. We welcome the New African Initiative, which is based on the principles of responsibility and ownership, with an emphasis on democracy, transparency, good governance, rule of law and human rights as fundamental factors of development. This initiative provides the basis for a new intensive partnership between Africa and the developed world.

... We continue to support the consolidation of democracy, pluralism and electoral fairness in an increasing number of African countries. We encourage similar progress towards political openness where democratic principles and the rule of law are weak. **We also stress the importance of working in partnership with African governments to improve access of African products to world markets, attract foreign direct investment and promote investment in key social sectors, in particular health and education.**

Implementing the HIPC Initiative will release resources for such expenditure.

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 a 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**

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.
CHAIR’S SUMMARY

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.

G8 AFRICA ACTION PLAN

IV. Implementing Debt Relief

4.1 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.

VI. Improving Health and Confronting HIV/AIDS

The persistence of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis has remained a severe obstacle to Africa’s development. To this burden has been added the devastating personal and societal costs resulting from AIDS, the consequences of which stand to undermine all efforts to promote development in Africa. The result has been a dramatic decrease in life expectancy in Africa and a significant new burden on African health systems and economies. Substantial efforts are needed to confront the health challenges that Africa faces, including the need to enhance immunization efforts directed at polio and other preventable diseases. Therefore, recognizing that HIV/AIDS affects all aspects of Africa’s future development and should therefore be a factor in all aspects of our support for Africa, we commit to:

6.1 Helping Africa combat the effects of HIV/AIDS - including by:

- Supporting programmes that help mothers and children infected or affected by HIV/AIDS, including children orphaned by AIDS;
- Supporting the strengthening of training facilities for the recruiting and training of health professionals;
- Supporting the development, adoption and implementation of gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral HIV/AIDS programs for prevention, care, and treatment;
- Supporting high level political engagement to increase awareness and reduce the stigma associated with HIV/AIDS;
- Supporting initiatives to improve technical capacity, including disease surveillance;
- Supporting efforts to develop strong partnerships with employers in increasing HIV/AIDS awareness and in providing support to victims and their families;
- Supporting efforts that integrate approaches that address both HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis; and,
- Helping to enhance the capacity of Africa to address the challenges that HIV/AIDS poses to peace and security in Africa.

6.2 Supporting African efforts to build sustainable health systems in order to deliver effective disease interventions - including by:

- 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 life-saving medicines in an affordable and medically effective manner;
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;

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;

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;

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,

Supporting and encouraging the twinning of hospitals and other health organizations between G8 and African countries.

6.3 Accelerating the elimination and mitigation in Africa of polio, river blindness and other diseases or health deficiencies - including by:

- Providing, on a fair and equitable basis, sufficient resources to eliminate polio by 2005; and,
- Supporting relevant public-private partnerships for the immunization of children and the elimination of micro-nutrient deficiencies in Africa.

6.4 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.

VII. Increasing Agricultural Productivity

7.3 Working to improve food security in Africa - including by:

- 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;
- Working with appropriate international organizations in responding to the dire food shortages in Southern Africa this year;
- Working with African countries to expand efforts to improve the quality and diversity of diets with micro-nutrients and by improving fortification technologies;
- Supporting African efforts to establish food safety and quality control systems, including helping countries develop legislation, enforcement procedures and appropriate institutional frameworks; and,
- Supporting efforts to improve and better disseminate agricultural technology.

VIII. Improving Water Resource Management

*Water is essential to life. Its importance spans a wide range of critical uses - from human drinking water, to sanitation, to food security and agriculture, to economic activity, to protecting the natural environment. We have noted the importance of proper water resource management. We note also that water management is sometimes at the centre of threats to regional peace and security. We also appreciate the importance of good water management for achieving sustainable economic growth and development, and therefore we commit to:*

8. Supporting African efforts to improve water resource development and management - including by:

- Supporting African efforts to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources;
- Supporting efforts to improve sanitation and access to potable water;
- 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,
- Supporting reforms in the water sector aimed at decentralization, cost-recovery and enhanced user participation.
2003 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

2. Enhancing Sustainable Development

Famine. To alleviate the threat 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.

Water. Following on from the Kyoto World Water Forum, we adopted an Action Plan to help meet the Millennium and Johannesburg goals of halving the number of people without access to clean water and sanitation by 2015.

Health. 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;
- improve access to health care, including to drugs and treatments at affordable prices, in poor countries;
- encourage research on diseases mostly affecting developing countries;
- mobilise the extra funding needed to eradicate polio by 2005;
- improve international co-operation against new epidemics such as SARS.

HEALTH: A G8 ACTION PLAN

Global health crises call for close international co-operation on policies and methods. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the development goals set out in the Millennium Summit and at the World Summit on Sustainable Development. We will work in partnership with developing countries, the private sector, multilateral organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) to help achieve these health goals. Multilateral and bilateral Official Development Aid as well as private efforts from companies and NGOs should match and complement existing efforts to improve health outcomes.

1. Fighting HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

1.1 We express our continued concern at the increase in the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. We welcome the increased bilateral commitments for HIV/AIDS, whilst recognising that significant additional funds are required. 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 We reaffirm our support for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria.

1.4 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 this July. The purpose will be to develop strategies for mobilising resources in order to secure sustainable long term financing for the Fund and other complementary efforts, and to achieve cost effective results-targeted management of the Global Fund.

1.5 We call upon those that have not yet done so to consider increasing their support to the Global Fund as well as to other multilateral and bilateral efforts to combat these infectious diseases.

2. Strengthening health systems

2.1 We emphasise the importance of strengthening health systems as a framework for increasing access of the neediest populations of developing countries to health care, drugs and treatments. We call upon these countries to develop and prioritise their own health strategies and policies. Multilateral and bilateral development assistance, as well as private sector efforts from companies and NGOs, are
essential to improving these health systems. Adequate support and financing of health care are needed to increase the number and retention of health care personnel, advance the rational use of medicine, and strengthen drug distribution systems. These efforts are essential to improving access and quality of health care in poor countries.

2.2 We will encourage and support where appropriate the use of information and communication technologies for medical treatment.

3. Access to medicines

3.1 Building on strengthened health systems, in partnership with others, including public-private partnerships, 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. We recognise the complexity of increasing access to medicines in developing countries which, among other factors, depends on affordable prices. We welcome pharmaceutical companies’ voluntary long-term commitments to providing essential medicines at substantially discounted prices to developing countries and strongly encourage further efforts, including through supply competition. We will also work with developing countries to encourage greater uptake of such offers of free and discounted drugs, as are now being made. We support and encourage developing countries to contribute to the goal of affordable medicines by reducing their tariffs and fees on discounted and donated products.

3.2 We will take the steps necessary to prevent the diversion of those medicines away from the countries or regions for which they were intended. We call on recipient governments to do the same and we undertake to provide technical support to assist them to do so. We will not use the preferential prices offered to the developing world as benchmarks for pharmaceutical products on our own markets.

3.3 To address the practical problems faced by developing countries with no or insufficient manufacturing capacities, we note that, pending a WTO solution, many of us have instituted moratoria on challenging any Member of the WTO that, according to the scope and modalities defined in their respective moratoria, would want to export to a country in need medicines produced under compulsory license for addressing public health crises, including those relating to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and other epidemics. 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.

4. Fighting Diseases Mostly Affecting Developing Countries

We will encourage research into diseases affecting mostly developing countries.

4.1 In order to expand the development of effective, safe and affordable drugs for diseases affecting mostly developing countries ("neglected diseases"), we are committed to seeking ways to support worldwide the development of research on health technologies for prevention (including vaccines), control, treatment and cure for these diseases. 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;

" encourage research into these diseases, in our countries too, including by providing appropriate incentives;

" continue to support work already underway in the non-governmental sector.

4.2 We will encourage relevant international organisations to keep the situation under active review.

5. Eradicating polio

We will work to fully eradicate this disease.

5.1 Efforts to eradicate polio have made good progress. But a limited number of countries still register cases.

5.2 In keeping with our pledge at Kananaskis to provide, on a fair and equitable basis, sufficient resources to eradicate polio by 2005, we have pledged an additional US$ 500 million and remain committed to playing our full part to ensure that the remaining funding gap is closed.

6. Confronting the threat of SARS

We will work together and with others to contain this disease.
6.1 The spread of SARS demonstrates the importance of global collaboration, including global disease surveillance, laboratory, diagnostic and research efforts, and prevention, care, and treatment.

6.2 Strengthening international co-operation is key to containing, treating and eventually eradicating this disease. The measures that we take at national levels to effectively handle SARS will benefit from us working together.

6.3 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.

WATER : A G8 ACTION PLAN

As water is essential to life, lack of water can undermine human security. The international community should now redouble its efforts in this sector. Good governance needs to be promoted and capacity must be built for recipient countries to pursue an appropriate water policy, and financial resources should be properly directed to the water sector in a more efficient and effective way, in order to achieve the goals of the Millennium Declaration and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in the water and sanitation sector, and to reverse the current trend of environmental degradation through the protection and balanced management of natural resources.

We are committed to playing a more active role in the international efforts towards achieving these goals, on the basis of the Monterrey consensus and building upon the outcomes of the Third World Water Forum and the Ministerial Conference held in Japan in March 2003. With this solid foundation and in response to the needs and priorities of partner countries we will take the following measures individually and/or collectively, particularly taking into account the importance of proper water management in Africa, in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, as stated in the G8 Africa Action Plan.

1 Promoting good governance

1.1 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.

1.2 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.

1.3 In view of the importance of river basin management, we will reinforce our efforts to:
" provide assistance for the development of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans;
" support better management and development of shared river basins;
" promote river basin co-operation throughout the world, with a particular attention to African river basins.

1.4 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.

2 Utilising all financial resources

In line with the Monterrey Consensus and the WSSD Plan of Implementation, bearing in mind the different needs of rural and urban populations, we are committed to:

2.1 Give high priority in Official Development Aid allocation to sound water and sanitation proposals of developing country partners. This can be a catalyst to mobilise other financial flows;

2.2 Help mobilise domestic resources for water infrastructure financing through the development and strengthening of local capital markets and financial institutions, particularly by:
"establishing, where appropriate, at the national and local levels, revolving funds that offer local currency; "appropriate risk mitigation mechanisms; "providing technical assistance for the development of efficient local financial markets and building municipal government capacity to design and implement financially viable projects; "providing, as appropriate, targeted subsidies for the poorest communities that cannot fully service market rate debt; 

2.3 Encourage international financial institutions (IFIs) to give the necessary priority to water; 
2.4 Promote cost recovery with "output based aid" approaches to ensure access to services for those least able to afford them; 
2.5 Promote public-private partnerships (PPPs), where appropriate and suitable, particularly by: "inducing private-sector investments and encouraging use of local currency; "facilitating international commercial investment and lending through use of risk guarantee schemes; "encouraging the harmonisation of operational procedures; "facilitating the issue of national and international tenders; 

2.6 Apply, on a voluntary basis, tools for development assistance for water and sanitation projects that may include such financing mechanisms as: concessional financing consistent with international rules on financial aid, project financing, micro and meso-financing and debt for investment swaps; 
2.7 Encourage financing of sound irrigation practices; 
2.8 Improve co-operation and co-ordination between donors, seeking better synergy among our various initiatives.

3 Building infrastructure by empowering local authorities and communities 
We will do our utmost to support partner countries to develop and improve water and sanitation related infrastructure, tailored to different needs, by such means as: 
3.1 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 promotion of PPPs, where appropriate; 
3.2 Promoting community-based approaches, including the involvement of civil society in provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene; 
3.3 Encouraging the use of adapted technologies at the household level on a self sustaining basis for the provision of basic sanitation and safe drinking water, including point of use water treatment which has been found to be cost effective in meeting the needs of the poor; 
3.4 Reinforcing the skills and knowledge of different actors in the water sector, particularly local governments and relevant actors of civil society, acknowledging the vital role women play in local communities; 
3.5 Promoting the incorporation of capacity building elements for each co-operation project, specifically in the form of "learning by doing"; 
3.6 Strengthening South-South co-operation.

4 Strengthening monitoring, assessment and research 
4.1 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. 
4.2 We will support strengthening water monitoring capacity in partner countries to complement existing monitoring efforts. 
4.3 We will support the development of mechanisms for collaboration in water-cycle related research, and enhance research efforts in this area.

5 Reinforcing engagement of international organisations 
5.1 We underline the need for the United Nations to take a key role in the water sector. We stress the importance of reinforcing co-ordination within the UN system, and between the UN system and the Bretton Woods institutions, the regional development banks and various stakeholders. 
5.2 We request the World Bank, in consultation with other IFIs, to study and recommend necessary measures to implement the following proposals: made by the World Panel on Financing Water Infrastructure: "using their financing instruments in a more flexible manner to allow loans directly to sub-sovereign bodies,
ACTION AGAINST FAMINE, ESPECIALLY IN AFRICA: A G8 ACTION PLAN

We recognise that food security is a global concern. Millions of people world-wide are at risk of starvation, of which over 40 million are in Africa. This situation derives not only from climatic conditions and natural disasters but from more structural causes, such as chronic poverty, lack of an enabling environment and appropriate support for agriculture, HIV/AIDS prevalence, an increasing number of conflicts, poor governance and economic management and trade related issues. These factors are likely to cause recurrent food crises and increase long-term food insecurity, notably in Africa. While taking immediate action to avert the present peril of humanitarian crises, we recognise the strong need for longer term solutions to food insecurity, and are committed to working in partnership with developing countries to address these problems. To address these issues, we are working with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and relevant international bodies to prevent and mitigate famine. G8 action to address famine in Africa will take place within the framework of the G8 Africa Action Plan, in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Famine is a preventable tragedy that requires the right policy tools to respond to short-term emergency food aid needs flexibly and quickly, and mitigate the effects of foreseen crises. It can be prevented in the long-term by vulnerable countries adopting economic and governance policies and institutional reforms that help to prevent the conditions that lead to famine including a special focus on investment in agriculture. We are committed to contributing actively to solutions in each of these areas. In order to improve significantly the capacity both of the countries affected and of the international community to anticipate and prevent famine, we will:

1. Meet emergency food assistance needs

1.1 We are determined to tackle urgent food shortages, through immediate measures. Remaining shortfalls in Africa are currently estimated by the World Food Programme in the range of 1.2 million metric tonnes. 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. 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.

1.2 Since Kananaskis, we have delivered US$ 3.3 billion of emergency assistance to address these humanitarian needs world-wide, including US$ 1.7 billion for Sub-Saharan Africa. We will address new needs when they are confirmed with appropriate aid commitments.

2. Improve assessment capacities, warning systems and prevention mechanisms

2.1 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. This should include appropriate use of common benchmarks and pre-famine indicators that combine production with food access and utilisation/nutrition indicators.

2.2 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. National decision makers will need to act on information provided in a timely manner and commit sufficient resources to fund and staff such systems.

3. Increase aid effectiveness

3.1 We commit ourselves to more flexible and efficient approaches to the use of aid in specific food crisis situations. Aid must be more responsive to the needs of recipients, avoid distortions to local production and not undermine local markets. 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.
3.2 Contributions should include as necessary non-food items (such as seeds, tools, vaccines, medicines, school supplies, tents) and help ensure that emergency non-food needs (such as water and sanitation) are adequately addressed.

3.3 Alternative tools may be used when food is available, such as cash assistance to specially vulnerable populations and "cash for work" programmes.

3.4 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. This includes working to bring new donors and new approaches to bear on addressing famine.

4. Longer term initiatives to address food insecurity

4.1 We will support integrated approaches and programmes to identify and tackle the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

4.2 Food security, rural and agricultural development must be adequately addressed in the context of national development and poverty planning as well as in multilateral and bilateral donor response strategies. 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.

4.3 We are ready to support efforts by developing country governments to pursue these aims, including through support of sound agricultural policies at the national and regional levels, development of farmers’ organisations, productive investment in agricultural infrastructure and inputs, promotion of food crops and of competitiveness of export crops. We will encourage improved scientific resources and adaptation of new and improved agricultural technologies including tried and tested biotechnology for use in developing countries.

4.4 Since Kananaskis, we have committed US$ 3.2 billion to long term agricultural and food security assistance, including US$ 1.4 billion for Sub-Saharan Africa.

4.5 We are particularly determined to intensify the fight against HIV/AIDS, given the immense impact of this disease particularly in African countries, especially on food production and other aspects of food security. Food and related emergency aid distribution should also prioritise the nutritional needs of those infected and the needs of vulnerable groups most affected by the pandemic. Preserving familial and social structures, or compensating for their disruption, is key to ensuring food security.

4.6 Good governance is vital for lasting progress on poverty reduction and food security as well as economic growth. We will support efforts by developing countries to establish sound political and economic governance frameworks.

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.

2004 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

The challenges faced by Africa, including armed conflict, HIV/AIDS, famine, and poverty, represent a compelling call for international cooperation to support the continent’s efforts to achieve lasting progress. We met with the Presidents of Algeria, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, and Uganda, and we committed to:

* Adopt a G-8 Action Plan on Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty;
* Endorse and establish a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise to accelerate HIV vaccine development. The United States will host later this year a meeting of all interested stakeholders in the Enterprise;
* Take all necessary steps to eradicate polio by 2005 and close the funding gap by our next Summit. We have already closed the funding gap for 2004;
* Launch a new initiative on Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity, and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries; and

* Reaffirm our commitment to fully implementing and financing the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative. We issued a separate statement on HIPC.

G8 COMMITMENT TO HELP STOP POLIO FOREVER

In 1988, the world's health ministers unanimously committed to eradicating polio. The G8 countries took up this challenge and together with partners from public and private sectors have raised over $3.3 billion to fund polio immunization campaigns around the world. Already, millions of children have been spared the crippling effects of polio, and if the World Health Organization-led global Polio Eradication Initiative (PEI) succeeds, polio will be eradicated globally by 2005. Only one other major disease -- smallpox -- has been eliminated.

But there are risks ahead. Polio is still present, in varying degrees, in six countries: India, Pakistan, Egypt, Afghanistan, Niger, and Nigeria. Polio has now reemerged in nine countries in Africa. The Polio Eradication Initiative is facing a funding shortfall for 2004-2005. We are within striking distance of closing this gap, and sustaining the efforts will allow immunization campaigns to continue and will bring us closer to our goal of a polio-free world. The gains we have made against this disease will disappear if we do not act now. Key to our success will be an increased engagement and commitment of the polio-endemic countries.

Our Commitment:

We will take all necessary steps to eradicate polio by 2005.

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.

We are pleased that the financing gap for 2004 has now been closed through our efforts and those of others. 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.

We urge governments that have pledged money for polio eradication to turn their pledges into real contributions. We will work to ensure that contributions are made in a timely manner so as to enable budgeting and planning for effective immunization campaigns from now through 2005.

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. We will also engage other donors and organizations to help support and encourage these countries.

The G8 welcomes the resolution on polio eradication passed by the Organization of the Islamic Conference Summit held in Malaysia, from 16-17 October 2003, as another example of partnership in the effort to eradicate polio.

The G8 recognizes the excellent work of the Polio Eradication Initiative and the special contribution made by Rotary International, through direct financial contributions and the engagement of thousands of volunteers throughout the world.

G8 ACTION TO ENDORSE AND ESTABLISH A GLOBAL HIV VACCINE ENTERPRISE

1. We reaffirm our commitment to combating the global HIV/AIDS pandemic. Both individually and collectively, we have increased our efforts aimed at HIV treatment, care, and prevention. We acknowledge the important role of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, UNAIDS, and WHO in fighting this pandemic. But the human and economic toll of the AIDS pandemic demands that these activities be complemented by accelerated efforts to develop an HIV vaccine. In 2001 and 2002, only seven vaccine candidates entered clinical trials, and only one entered advanced human testing, but proved to be ineffective. Vaccine development efforts have proceeded slowly, due
largely to the enormous scientific challenges. The best way to meet these challenges is for scientists around the world to work together in a complementary manner.

2. 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. We endorse this concept and call for the establishment of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise.

3. The Enterprise should establish a strategic plan that would prioritize the scientific challenges to be addressed, coordinate research and product development efforts, and encourage greater use of information sharing networks and technologies. This plan should serve as a blueprint for helping to align better existing resources and to channel more efficiently to the needs at hand new resources as they become available. Specifically, the strategic plan should seek to:

3.1. Encourage the development of a number of coordinated global HIV Vaccine Development Centers: Each center should have the critical mass and scientific expertise to advance the development of a particular HIV vaccine approach. These centers could be self-contained, as is the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) Vaccine Research Center at the U.S. National Institutes of Health, the European Research Institutes or could be virtual centers, such as those funded by the public-private partnerships of the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative (IAVI), the European Developing Countries Clinical Trials Program (EDCTP), the Gates Foundation, and others.

3.2. Stimulate the development of increased dedicated HIV vaccine manufacturing capacity: There is inadequate existing capacity to produce HIV vaccines for advanced clinical testing. Therefore, the resources and facilities involved in manufacturing potential HIV vaccines must be increased, particularly for testing of vaccine candidates that are currently in or will soon be in the developmental pipeline, like in the EDCTP.

3.3. Establish standardized preclinical and clinical laboratory assessment: Data gathered from clinical trials on a given vaccine candidate should be available and applicable to trials being conducted on other vaccine candidates. Therefore, standardized protocols and measures of effectiveness need to be adopted at the preclinical and clinical stages of vaccine development. In turn, laboratories need to be better linked to clinical trials, which will require wider use of novel confidentiality agreements and information-sharing technologies.

3.4. Expand an integrated international clinical trials system: Large, clinical programs capable of conducting phase I, II, and III trials of potential HIV vaccines have been established by the U.S. NIAID, France's Agence Nationale de Recherches sur le SIDA, Italy's National AIDS Program, IAVI, and the EU. This global clinical trials system should be expanded and coordinated. It should facilitate a multidisciplinary approach which draws in inputs from social and behavioral scientists, alongside biomedical teams.

3.5. Optimize interactions among regulatory authorities: Increased cooperation, communication and sharing of information among regulatory authorities in various countries and regions involved in licensing HIV vaccines are essential. This can be accomplished without reducing safety or manufacturing standards.

3.6. Encourage greater engagement by scientists from developing countries: Since most phase III trials will need to be conducted in the developing countries hardest hit by the disease, the international clinical trials system must involve local scientists, ethical review committees comprised of local and international representatives, and regulatory bodies.

4. We call on all stakeholders in the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise to complete the development of this strategic plan by our next Summit.

5. 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. 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.
ENDING THE CYCLE OF FAMINE IN THE HORNE OF AFRICA, RAISING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PROMOTING RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN FOOD INSECURE COUNTRIES

We are united in our belief that famine is preventable in the 21st century. Famine, food insecurity, and malnutrition have many complex causes, and defeating them will require a global partnership between the governments of affected countries, donors, international institutions, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). We renew our commitment to help build this partnership, particularly in Africa, where more than 200 million people remain threatened by famine or food insecurity.

We support fully the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the principles and goals set out in the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme. In particular, we applaud the African Union Declaration on Agriculture and Food Security, in which African leaders committed to allocating at least 10% of national budgetary resources for agriculture and rural development. Our efforts to fight famine, hunger and food insecurity are a demonstration of our commitment to achieve internationally recognized development goals, including the goals of halving by 2015 the number of people who suffer from hunger and from poverty.

Under the Evian Famine Action Plan, the G8 has made significant progress in coordinating our emergency assistance efforts in the Horn of Africa and improving our famine early warning capabilities. We have agreed on a joint response to the crucial problem of promoting broad-based rural development and raising agricultural productivity in food insecure areas. To build on this work, we have agreed to undertake three new initiatives within the framework of the G8 Africa and Famine Action Plans:

**Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa:** 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. 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. We will support land reform by funding the rollout of a land user rights system throughout Ethiopia by 2006. 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). We will work in a coordinated fashion to develop agricultural markets and facilitate regional economic integration.

We stand ready to help other countries in the Horn that are willing to make a political commitment to develop comprehensive food security and famine prevention programs. We encourage Eritrea to complete its interim PRSP in a manner which would serve as a basis for a concrete dialogue with its development partners on initiatives to support a transition to a more food secure future. A sustained commitment to policy reform by the Eritrean Government will be essential to deliver on the promise of this paper.

**Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems:** 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. During 2004, we will support field testing of improvements to emergency needs assessment systems in two Southern African countries. We urge the international community to meet fully the emergency assistance needs, including non-food items, in the Horn of Africa and other famine-prone regions, and will do our part to achieve that objective.

**Raising Agricultural Productivity in Food Insecure Countries and Promoting Rural Development, Especially in Africa:** We applaud the renewed attention by donors, international institutions, NGOs, and developing countries to these crucial issues, in particular the significant increase in the agricultural and rural development activities of the World Bank and the FAO and the innovative irrigation and agricultural technology programs financed by the International Fund for Agricultural Development.

We will focus our institutional capacity building to help food insecure countries, particularly in Africa, develop agricultural science and technology, raise agriculture productivity, and meet international food
safety standards. 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. We will encourage private investment, foster sub-regional growth, promote the use of geo-spatial data, and explore faminerisk schemes. To promote agricultural science and research, we will enhance institutional capacity to utilize science and technology through links between universities. Together we will advance a vision of a "second green revolution" adapted to African conditions that would raise agricultural productivity, promote hardier crops for healthier people, and make food insecurity in Africa a thing of the past.

The attached Action Plan provides details on these initiatives:

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

I. Breaking the Cycle of Famine and Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the Horn of Africa

With a population of almost 150 million, recurring conflict, and an average per capita annual income of less than $220, the Horn of Africa presents a compelling case for attention. For more than two decades, nearly half of Ethiopia's 68 million people have experienced some degree of food insecurity and malnutrition. Approximately five million are "chronically food insecure", i.e., unable at some time in any year to secure an adequate supply of food for survival. Millions more face hunger or food insecurity in Eritrea, Somalia, and the Sudan.

Since Evian, G8 aid agencies and other donors have worked closely under Ethiopian Government leadership to design and support a "productive safety net." The safety net will protect the assets of chronically food-insecure families, enhance the functioning of food markets, and support urgent rural investments. Within three to five years, this safety net should provide an alternative to emergency assistance for the Ethiopians who are chronically food insecure.

The completion of Eritrea's interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper could offer a basis for a concrete dialogue with its development partners on initiatives to support a transition to a more food secure future. A sustained commitment to policy reform by the Eritrean Government will be essential to deliver on the promise of this paper. G8 members are prepared to support such a commitment by strengthening assistance to projects targeting agricultural development in Eritrea, including in the area of water distribution.

G8 members will take the following actions in close coordination with each other, governments in the region, and all relevant stakeholders:

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. 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.

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.

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). 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.

We will expand our support for rural infrastructure development in the Horn, including social infrastructure, soil fertility, and water management programs. In Ethiopia, this support will take place under the safety net program and will focus on farm-to-market or feeder roads. We will work with the
World Bank to increase the number of activities under its Public-Private Infrastructure Advisory Facility. Through these collective efforts, we aim to help the Government meet or exceed the road building goals set out in its PRSP. Developing rural infrastructure helps mitigate food insecurity by connecting food surplus and food deficit regions and enabling the Government and donors to more easily access people in need. Assisting the health and education sectors and building the capacity of institutions and civil society organizations brings a multiplier effect to the wider economy.

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. 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. This plan should include trade information systems, building private sector trade capacity, and access to micro-finance and rural credit.

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.

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. 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.

As we pursue these initiatives we will continue to improve donor coordination so as to contribute to the goal of breaking the cycle of famine in the Horn.

II. Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems

Emergency assistance, both food and non-food, continues to play a crucial, short-term role in combating food insecurity. In recent years, Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan have been among the world’s largest recipients of emergency food assistance. Although harvests improved in 2003-04, substantial emergency assistance will still be required for Ethiopia, Eritrea, Somalia, and Sudan, in part because of political instability and displacement of populations due to conflicts.

We will monitor closely the WFP's estimates of food aid needs in the Horn of Africa. Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.

Our aid agencies are collaborating on efforts to harmonize methodology for collecting data on national nutrition and mortality levels and responding effectively. When operational, these initiatives will give donors reliable new tools to target more quickly and accurately emergency assistance.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will take the following actions:

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.

Continue to work closely with the WFP and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to improve global food emergency assessment methodologies and response systems. G8 countries will support the piloting of the improved assessment process in two Southern African countries this year.

Support the International Food Policy and Research Institute's "Strategic Analysis Knowledge Support System" for agricultural and market analysis.

Support improvement of international needs assessment initiatives such as the WFP/FAO common approach and the Standardized Monitoring and Assessment of Relief and Transitions (SMART) Initiative. The G8 will support further activities to improve needs assessment and monitoring of famine and food security. This will include the establishment of a multi-partner experts' panel to review standards of practice for vulnerability assessments and food security and the development of online information systems to disseminate information on vulnerable areas, needs assessments, and the impact of assistance operations.

We will support the development of regional strategies for disaster prevention and emergency management covering policy instruments, institutional responses and safety mechanisms.
Where possible and appropriate, we will consider the local or regional purchase of relief and food items.

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.

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.

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.

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

We welcome the high priority Africans place on increasing agricultural productivity as evidenced by the recent, successful Africa 2020 Conference in Uganda. Raising agricultural productivity and promoting broad-based rural development are two of the long-term keys to reducing the threat of malnutrition and child mortality, increasing incomes, and stimulating overall economic growth in food insecure countries. These challenges are multifaceted, requiring reforms of domestic agricultural, social, economic, and development policies with the full participation of civil society. They demand integrating food and nutrition insecure countries into the world economy, decentralizing decision making, expanding access to credit, empowering women, harnessing the power of science and technology, unleashing the power of markets, and improving rural economic and social infrastructure.

We strongly support the significant increase in the World Bank’s agricultural and rural development activities, including lending, agricultural research and the rural development strategy "Reaching the Rural Poor." We encourage the World Bank to include an assessment of recipient country agricultural policy performance in Country Assistance Strategies where agriculture is a significant economic sector, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. We commit to supporting efforts by Africans to create a positive and sustainable per capita agricultural output growth rate in Sub Saharan Africa by 2007.

G8 members are supporting a range of programs to promote agricultural productivity and rural development in African and other countries. Our activities are built on the clear lessons of the past, including the importance of a transparent and supportive domestic policy environment; building capacity to implement agricultural and development policy; regional cooperation in support of agricultural growth; participation of all stakeholders; coordination between and a longterm commitment by donors; and local ownership of programs.

Acting individually and collectively, G8 members will:

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. We will examine the potential of improving education and literacy for farmers to enable them to better utilize existing agricultural technology and equipment.

Sponsor in cooperation with the AU, NEPAD, and other relevant organizations a publicprivate forum in the second half of 2004 aimed at offering concrete solutions to the challenges of raising agricultural productivity, especially for the rural poor. 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.

Establish food and nutrition security scholars programs to expand training in agricultural science and technology for researchers, scientists, and policy makers in developing countries. These programs will address the critical role science and technology plays in raising agricultural productivity in an environmentally sustainable way consistent with local needs.
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.

Support work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and others that will channel more effectively resources allocated to research and development of drought, pest, and disease-resistant staple crops for use in developing countries. 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. These initiatives, carried out in a responsible manner and respecting biodiversity protection, should result in "hardier crops for healthier people."

Assist developing countries in producing and gaining access to geo-spatial information for land-use planning, land cover analysis, agricultural assessments, and environmental monitoring.

Promote increased use of local and regional commercial markets to meet food needs in famine prone countries and reduce dependence on food aid.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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. We will also encourage IFAD efforts to improve the access of African farmers to water on a sustainable basis.

Implement programs of support for regional and national programs aimed at tackling food insecurity and vulnerability in Southern Africa by 2005.

Support continued exploration of potential market-based famine risk-insurance mechanisms, taking into account work done by the World Bank and WFP.
1. [...] 

(d) Reducing pollution protects public health and ecosystems. This is particularly true in the developing world. There is a need to improve air and water quality in order to alleviate suffering from respiratory disease, reduce public health costs and prolong lives.

2. We will act with resolve and urgency now 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.

... 

GLENEAGLES PLAN OF ACTION: Climate Change, Clean Energy And Sustainable Development 

31. All countries need further access to information and to develop the scientific capacity that will allow their governments to integrate climate, environmental, health, economic and social factors into development planning and resilience strategies. We note that Africa's data deficiencies are greatest and warrant immediate attention.

AFRICA 

A historic opportunity

1. This is a moment of opportunity for Africa. Its leaders have embraced a new vision for the continent's future which recognises their leading role in addressing the continent's challenges and realising its opportunities.

2. There are now just ten years in which to take the action needed for all developing countries to meet the Goals agreed at the Millennium Summit in 2000. We should continue the G8 focus on Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the Goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015.

... 

Building on Progress: A Renewed Commitment to Africa 

5. Further progress in Africa depends above all on its own leaders and its own people. We welcome their commitment to take responsibility for developing their continent, and to promote good governance and take action against corruption in their countries. We want to help them ensure that reforms in Africa gain momentum: today we renew our own commitment to support countries and people making such efforts.

6. We have therefore agreed a set of further measures designed to help Africa build the successful future all of us want to see, many of which will be applicable to other poor countries. These actions must be undertaken in a co-ordinated and coherent manner. Better governance, stability and peace are necessary for the private sector to grow and create jobs; a growing private sector creates more revenue for investment in health and education; increased numbers of healthy, well-skilled people will improve capacity for governance. These mutually-reinforcing actions should accelerate the self-sustaining growth of Africa and end aid dependency in the long term.

... 

Investing in People
15. 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.

16. 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. We will work with committed national governments to assist in creating that environment.

17. The core aims for education and health are stated in the UN Millennium Declaration. We support our African partners' commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, and have access to basic health care (free wherever countries choose to provide this) to reduce mortality among those most at risk from dying from preventable causes, particularly women and children; and so that the spread of HIV, malaria and other killer diseases is halted and reversed and people have access to safe water and sanitation.

18. We will work to achieve these aims by:

(a) 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. 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. Our aim is that every FTI-elected country will develop the capacity and have the resources necessary to implement their sustainable education strategies.

(b) 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.

(c) Investing in improved health systems in partnership with African governments, by helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers. 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.

(d) 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. Limited health systems capacity is a major constraint to achieving this and we will work with our partners in Africa to address this, including supporting the establishment of reliable and accountable supply chain management and reporting systems. We will also work with them to ensure that all children left orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS or other pandemics are given proper support. 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.

(e) Building on the valuable G8 Global HIV/AIDS vaccine enterprise, increasing direct investment and taking forward work on market incentives, as a complement to basic research, through such mechanisms as Public Private Partnerships and Advance Purchase Commitments to encourage the development of vaccines, microbicides and drugs for AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and other neglected diseases. 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.

(f) 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. We are pleased that the funding gap for 2005 has been met.

(g) 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. By contributing to the additional $1.5bn a year needed annually to help ensure access to anti-malaria insecticide-treated mosquito nets, adequate and sustainable supplies of Combination Therapies including Artemisin, presumptive treatment for pregnant women and babies, household residual spraying and the capacity
in African health services to effectively use them, we can reduce the burden of malaria as a major killer of children in sub-Saharan Africa.

(h) 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.

(i) 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.

(j) 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.

...

22. We agree:

(a) To increase our help to developing countries to build the physical, human and institutional capacity to trade, including trade facilitation measures. 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. We call on the IFIs to submit proposals to the annual meetings for additional assistance to countries to develop their capacity to trade and ease adjustment in their economies;

(b) To provide resources and training to help African producers meet current and new health and safety standards for food exports and other products. We will encourage our national standard setting and regulatory bodies to work with African exporters and national authorities, and we will support African nations in playing their full part in the relevant international standard setting bodies, in order to facilitate African export to our markets.

(c) To support African efforts to increase South-South trade and regional integration, to improve specialisation and create more jobs and prosperity;

(d) 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. 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.

...

Financing for Development

24. Successful development requires sustained and consistent progress across the range of areas we have identified: strengthened peace and security, better governance, improved healthcare and education, enhanced growth, access to markets, and capacity to trade. Implementation will require access to additional resources for Africa and other developing countries. Some of this can and should come from developing countries’ domestic resources, FDI and other private flows and increased trade. This will increase as developing country economies grow. The primary responsibility for this lies with developing countries themselves. Additional resources will also come from remittances and donations from private individuals in developed countries, and we welcome our citizens’ generous response to appeals for the Tsunami, Sudan and other emergencies. Some of this financing can come from environmental initiatives. Support for peace and security is also relevant to building the foundation for development. We invite the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD to pursue its work on the way different flows to developing countries are taken into account.

25. A substantial increase in official development assistance, in addition to other resources, is required in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration (the Millennium Goals) by 2015, as we agreed at Monterrey in 2002. Fulfilling this commitment is needed in order to consolidate and build on recent progress in Africa, to stimulate the growth that will increase other resources and to enable African and other poor countries over time to reduce their aid dependency.

26. G8 countries and other donors have made substantial commitments to increase aid, through a variety of means, including traditional development assistance, debt relief and innovative financing mechanisms. Our commitments are set out in Annex II.
27. The commitments of the G8 and other donors will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of $25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004.

28. As we confront the development challenges in Africa, we recognise there is a global development challenge facing the world as a whole. On the basis of donor commitments and other relevant factors, the OECD estimates that official development assistance from the G8 and other donors to all developing countries will now increase by around $50 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.

29. 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. We welcome the agreement in principle by the Paris Club aimed at achieving a sustainable exit for Nigeria from its debt problems.

30. These substantial extra resources will be focused on countries where they will make a difference, to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Goals, and help us to achieve the objectives set out in this statement. 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.

REDUCING IPR PIRACY AND COUNTERFEITING THROUGH MORE EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT

1. The growing trade in pirated and counterfeit goods, which can have links to organised crime, threatens employment, innovation, economic growth, and the health and safety of consumers in all parts of the world.

3. 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:

   strengthen and highlight analysis of the underlying trends, issues and domestic and international enforcement actions;
   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;
   Enhance detection and deterrence of the distribution and sale of counterfeit goods through the internet and combat online theft;
   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;
   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;

CHAIR'S SUMMARY: PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR (FINAL PRESS CONFERENCE)

The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support Africa's progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:
   to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa
to give enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets

to boost investment in health and education, and to take action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other killer diseases

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

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. We agreed that poor countries must decide and lead their own development strategies and economic policies.

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 the IFF for immunisation, an air-ticket solidarity levy and the IFF to deliver and bring forward the financing, and a working group will consider the implementation of these mechanisms. We agreed that the World Bank should have a leading role in supporting the partnership between the G8, other donors and Africa, helping to ensure that additional assistance is effectively co-ordinated.

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. We also welcomed the Paris Club decision to write off around $17 billion of Nigeria's debt.

The G8 and African leaders agreed that if implemented these measures and the others set out in our comprehensive plan could:

- double the size of Africa's economy and trade by 2015
- deliver increased domestic and foreign investment
- lift tens of millions of people out of poverty every year
- save millions of lives a year
- get all children into primary school
- deliver free basic health care and primary education for all
- provide as close as possible to universal access to treatment for AIDS by 2010
- generate employment and other opportunities for young people
- bring about an end to conflict in Africa.

In order to ensure delivery, we agreed to strengthen the African Partners Forum and that it should establish a Joint Action Plan.

But we know this is only the beginning. We must build on the progress we have made today. We must take this spirit forward to the UN Millennium Review Summit in New York in September, and ensure a successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda.
Up to the 90’s, Education appeared in summit documents only as a part of the structural reforms Summit members called for in order to increase employment – especially for young people – in their own economies. Beginning in 1991, however, it also began to appear as a part of the topic of development, as one of the social programs increasingly emphasized by the G7/G8 as central to poverty reduction and growth in developing countries. Similarly to Health, and following nearly an identical path as that issue (see description of trends in the G7/G8’s consideration of Health), it increasingly gained direct prominence to become one of the most important aspects of G7/G8 positions, commitments, and action plans concerning Africa, the global Millennium Goals, and the theme of development more broadly.
G8 POSITIONS ON: EDUCATION

1977

APPENDIX TO 1977 DECLARATION

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. All of our governments, individually or collectively, are taking appropriate measures to this end. We must learn as much as possible from each other and agree to exchange experiences and ideas.

1982

1982 DECLARATION

-- 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 to exploit the immense opportunities presented by the new technologies, particularly for creating new employment. We need to remove barriers to, and to promote, the development of the trade in new technologies both in the public sector and in the private sector. Our countries will need to train men and women in the new technologies and to create the economic, social and cultural conditions which allow these technologies to develop and flourish. 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. This group will be asked to submit its report to us by 31 December 1982. The conclusions of the report and the resulting action will be considered at the next economic Summit to be held in 1983 in the United States of America.

1983

1983 DECLARATION ANNEX

III. (4) 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:

-- Enhancing flexibility and openness of economies and financial markets;
-- Encouraging research and development as well as profitability and productive investment; and
-- Continued efforts in each country, and improved international cooperation, where appropriate, on structural adjustment measures (e.g., regional, sectoral, energy policies).
6. As unemployment in our countries remains high, we emphasize the need for sustained growth and creation of new jobs. We must make sure that the industrial economies adapt and develop in response to demand and to technological change. **We must encourage active job training policies** and removal of rigidities in the labor market, and bring about the conditions in which more new jobs will be created on a lasting basis, especially for the young. We need to foster and expand the international trading system and liberalize capital markets.

9. We have therefore agreed:

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;
2. To seek to reduce obstacles to the creation of new jobs:
   - by encouraging the development of industries and services in response to demand and technological change, including in innovative small and mediumsized businesses;
   - by encouraging the efficient working of the labor market;
   - by encouraging the improvement and extension of job training;
   - by encouraging flexibility in the patterns of working time;
   - and by discouraging measures to preserve obsolescent production and technology.

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5. In order to sustain noninflationary growth and higher employment, we have agreed that:
- We will consolidate and enhance the progress made in bringing down inflation.
  - 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. 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.
  - 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.
  - We will promote greater adaptability and responsiveness in all markets, particularly the labor market.
- **We will encourage training to improve occupational skills, particularly for the young.**
- We will exploit to the full the opportunities for prosperity and the creation of permanent jobs, provided by economic change and technological progress.

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

- **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.
1986

TOKYO DECLARATION: LOOKING FORWARD TO A BETTER FUTURE

5. We owe it to future generations to pass on a healthy environment and a culture rich in both spiritual and material values. We are resolved to pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs. We proclaim our commitment to work together for a world which respects human beings in the diversity of their talents, beliefs, cultures and traditions. In such a world based upon peace, freedom and democracy, the ideals of social justice can be realized and employment opportunities can be available for all. We must harness wisely the potential of science and technology, and enhance the benefits through cooperation and exchange.

We have a solemn responsibility so to educate the next generation as to endow them with the creativity befitting the twenty-first century and to convey to them the value of living in freedom and dignity.

1987

1987 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

33. We welcome the positive contribution made by the Conference of High Level Experts on the Future Role of Education in Our Society, held in Kyoto in January 1987.

1988

1988 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

Structural Reforms

10. 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. The specific priorities that each of us has identified are outlined in the attached Annex on Structural Reforms.

…

Annex on Structural Reforms

-- In France, the main structural reforms will deal with improving the level of education and professional training and development for workers, and with major improvements in the functioning of financial markets in order to facilitate the financing of the economy at the lowest possible cost.

-- Italy will seek to promote training and education, increase the flexibility of the labor market to spur employment, improve the functioning of financial markets, revise the tax system to promote efficiency and eliminate distortions, and enhance public sector efficiency.

1989

1989 COMMUNIQUÉ

Improving Economic Efficiency

14. 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. 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. 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. Within
the European Community, the steady progress towards the completion by the end of 1992 of the program
contained in the Single [European] Act has already given a strong momentum to economic efficiency.

1991

1991 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

7. 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:

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

b) 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;

c) 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;

d) a more efficient public sector, for example through higher standards of management and including
possibilities for privatisation and contracting out;

e) the wide and rapid diffusion of advances in science and technology;

f) essential investment, both private and public, in infrastructure.

8. We will encourage work nationally and internationally to develop cost-effective economic instruments for
protecting the environment, such as taxes, charges and tradeable permits.

38. Many of these countries, especially the poorest, need our financial and technical assistance to
buttress their own development endeavours. Additional aid efforts are required, to enhance both the
quantity and the quality of our support for priority development issues. These include alleviating
poverty, improving health, education and training and enhancing the environmental quality of our aid. We
endorse the increasing attention being given to population issues in devising strategies for sustainable
progress.

1991 POLITICAL DECLARATION

14. We welcome the positive developments in South Africa, where the legislative pillars of apartheid have at
last been dismantled. We hope that these important steps will be followed by the de facto elimination of
apartheid and improvement in the situation of the most impoverished among the population of South Africa.
We hope that negotiations on a new Constitution leading to nonracial democracy will begin shortly and will
not be disrupted by the tragic upsurge of violence. All parties must do all that is in their power to resolve the
problem of violence. We are concerned that the foundation for a new nonracial South Africa will be
undermined by mounting social problems and declining economic prospects for the majority of the
population, which have contributed to the violence. There is an urgent need to restore growth to the economy
to help reduce inequalities of wealth and opportunity. South Africa needs to pursue new economic, investment
and other policies that permit normal access to all sources of foreign borrowing. 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.
1992

1992 ECONOMIC DECLARATION

11. But good macroeconomic policies are not enough. All our economies are burdened by structural rigidities that constrain our potential growth rates. We need to encourage competition. We need to create a more hospitable environment for private initiative. We need to cut back excess regulation, which suppresses innovation, enterprise and creativity. **We will strengthen employment opportunities through better training, education, and enhanced mobility.** We will strengthen the basis for long-term growth through improvements in infrastructure and greater attention to research and development. **We are urging these kinds of reforms for new democracies in the transition to market economies. We cannot demand less of ourselves.**

1994

1994 SUMMIT COMMUNIQUÉ

**Developing Countries**

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

We are encouraged by significant private capital flows to developing countries and by the efforts of many of these countries, particularly in Latin America and Asia, to increase trade among themselves.

**We call on the World Bank as well as the regional development banks to strengthen their efforts to reinforce private capital flows to the developing world while providing growing resources for health, education, family policies and environmental protection.**

We encourage the Paris Club to pursue its efforts to improve the debt treatment of the poorest and most indebted countries. Where appropriate, we favour a reduction in the stock of debt and an increase in concessionality for those countries facing special difficulties.

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 form economic and political disruption and the poorest most indebted countries.

1995

1995 COMMUNIQUÉ

7. Good fiscal and monetary policies will not on their own deliver the full fruits of better economic performance. **We must also remove obstacles to achieving the longer-term potential of our economies 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. **At Naples we committed ourselves to a range of reforms in the areas of training and education, labour market regulation and adjustment, technological innovation and enhanced competition. As we pursue these reforms, we welcome the initiation by the OECD of a detailed review of each member economy’s structural and employment policies.**

…

28. An overriding priority is to improve the plight of the world's poor. Persistence of extreme poverty and marginalization of the poorest countries is simply not compatible with universal aspirations for prosperity and security. Sub-Saharan Africa faces especially severe challenges. **We will work with others to encourage relevant multilateral institutions to:**
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;

direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

1996

1996 ECONOMIC COMMUNIQUÉ

29. 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:

- 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;
- 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;
- 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; 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;
- 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; we welcome the work on regulatory reform by the OECD and look forward to its conclusions;
- we will facilitate the dissemination, notably in the direction of small and medium-sized businesses, of new technologies, which are creating plentiful, quality jobs.

IV. Implementing a new global partnership for development: an ambition for the 21st century

34. This new partnership should set its sights on enabling all developing countries, whatever their stage of development, to share and participate in the benefits of globalization. To that end, it should take the achievement of sustainable development as its fundamental objective. Goals should include the reduction of poverty and social inequities, the respect of internationally recognized labour standards, protection of children, a strengthened civil society, protection of the environment, improved health and education.

35. We want the partnership to achieve concrete results. We emphasize the usefulness of indicators capable of measuring progress toward development objectives in specific countries in areas such as extreme poverty, infant, child and maternal mortality, and primary education. Other essential aspects of development must also be considered, including a number of non-measurable qualitative factors. We welcome the ongoing work of the OECD on this subject.

37. Within the framework of this new partnership, the priority must be to implement more effectively-targeted policies, with four complementary objectives:

- external financial support should take into full account the differentiation between countries in transition, emerging economies and the poorest countries. 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. 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;
- 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;
- we should support the establishment of a dynamic and competitive private sector in developing countries based on small and medium scale enterprises. ODA can play a catalytic role in creating the conditions in which such a private sector can flourish;
- lastly, further integrating the Least and Less Developed Countries into the global economy, using the full range of policy instruments having an impact on development. Within the multilateral environment which has emerged from the Uruguay Round Agreement, this should be an essential objective. 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. We will implement the provisions of the Marrakech Decision on Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries. 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.

…

41. The United Nations plays a crucial role in the organization of international cooperation in favour of sustainable development, and in fostering consensus around development objectives and policies. The UN's priority areas are, notably: reduction of poverty, employment, housing, the provision of essential services, and especially those relating to health and education, the advancement of women and protection of children, and humanitarian assistance in general.

1997 COMMUNIQUÉ

5. Rapid technological change and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. We must take advantage of the possibilities for growth to address unemployment and economic insecurity. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. We look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. We also welcome the proposal by the United Kingdom to host a conference of ministers responsible for finance and social affairs early next year on growth, employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.

THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AGING POPULATIONS

6. Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries' populations. Prime Minister Hashimoto's "Initiative for a Caring World" has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

7. We discussed the idea of "active aging" -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family caregiving.
8. We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations’ pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors and raising national savings rates. **Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning, were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults.** Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge should help us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.

9. 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. 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.

**SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES**

10. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm’s growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. **We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes.** Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports. We will pursue our work in other areas.

…

**ILlicit Drugs**

42. 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. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned States, we recognize that a successful strategy to combat illicit drugs requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for such drugs. **We stress the importance of demand reduction. Together with strict enforcement of drug-related laws, programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs.**

43. We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in all States; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the capabilities of law enforcement institutions to combat illicit drugs. Our governments will work together to develop the agenda for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998.

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**AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT**

59. 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. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. **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. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

1998

1998 COMMUNIQUÉ

6. The last point highlights one of the most difficult challenges the world faces: to enable the poorer developing countries, especially in Africa, develop their capacities, integrate better into the global economy and thereby benefit from the opportunities offered by globalisation. We are encouraged by the new spirit of hope and progress in Africa. The challenges are acute, but confidence that they can be overcome is growing. 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. 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.

1999

1999 COMMUNIQUÉ

III. Designing Policies for More Employment

13. The greater the adaptability of our economies, the greater the likelihood that economic growth will result in more employment. We therefore strongly support the elimination of structural rigidities in labor, capital and product markets, the promotion of entrepreneurship and innovation, investment in human capital, reform of the tax/benefit systems to strengthen economic incentives and encourage employment, and development of an innovative and knowledge-based society.

14. We also endorse the G8 Labor Ministers’ conclusions at their conference in Washington last February, namely to provide social safety nets that support employment, to prevent long-term unemployment by early action, to facilitate job search by offering labor market information and employment services, to promote lifelong learning and new forms of work organization, to ensure equal access to the labor market for all workers, including job entrants and older workers, and to take forward the social dialogue.

IV. Investing in People

15. Basic education, vocational training, academic qualifications, lifelong upgrading of skills and knowledge for the labor market, and support for the development of innovative thinking are essential to shape economic and technical progress as we move towards a knowledge-based society. They also enrich individuals and foster civic responsibility and social inclusion.

16. In support of these goals, we agree to pursue the aims and ambitions set out in the Köln Charter.

17. Adaptability, employability and the management of change will be the primary challenges for our societies in the coming century. Mobility between jobs, cultures and communities will be essential. And the passport to mobility will be education and lifelong learning for everyone.

18. To this end, we support an increase in exchanges of teachers, administrators and students among the nations of the Eight and with other nations and invite our experts to identify the main obstacles to increased exchanges and to come forward with appropriate proposals before the next Summit. We call upon the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to study how different countries are attempting to raise education standards, for example by looking at best practices in the recruitment, training, compensation and accountability of the teaching profession internationally. We commit ourselves to explore jointly ways to work together and through international institutions to help our own countries as well as developing nations use technology to address learning and development needs, for example, through distance learning.
V. Strengthening Social Safeguards

23. We call on the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to support and monitor the development of sound social policy and infrastructure in developing countries. We commend actions already being taken in this regard. **We urge the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to give more attention to this issue in designing its economic programs and to give particular priority to core budgets such as basic health, education and training to the extent possible, even during periods of fiscal consolidation.** We welcome the efforts of the World Bank, in collaboration with the UN, to develop principles of good practice in social policy and their work to strengthen partnerships with borrower countries through the comprehensive development network. We invite the World Bank and the IMF to work together to develop a set of policies and practices that can be drawn upon, by donors and borrowers alike, in the design of adjustment programs that ensure the protection of the most vulnerable.

VII. Launching the Köln Debt Initiative

29. We have decided to give a fresh boost to debt relief to developing countries. In recent years the international creditor community has introduced a number of debt relief measures for the poorest countries. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) framework has made an important contribution in this respect. **Recent experience suggests that further efforts are needed to achieve a more enduring solution to the problem of unsustainable debt burdens. To this end we welcome the 1999 Köln Debt Initiative, which is designed to provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief through major changes to the HIPC framework. The central objective of this initiative is to provide a greater focus on poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs. In this context we also support good governance and sustainable development.**

**1999 G7 STATEMENT**

III. Köln Debt Initiative

10. The Köln Debt Initiative should be built on an enhanced framework for poverty reduction, developed by the IFIs in consultation with other institutions and with civil society. This is critical to ensure that more resources are invested in health, including AIDS prevention, education and other social needs, which are essential for sustainable development.

**2000 COMMUNIQUÉ**

Development

19. We are committed to mobilising 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 regarding health and education. To this end, as we set out in detail below, we have agreed to:

- Push forward the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative;
- Provide significantly improved access to our markets;
- Strengthen the effectiveness of our official development assistance (ODA);
- Implement an ambitious plan on infectious diseases, notably HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis (TB);
- **Follow up vigorously the conclusions of the recent Dakar Conference on Education by ensuring that additional resources are made available for basic education;**
- Address the widening digital divide;
- Implement measures to prevent conflict, including by addressing the issue of illicit trade in diamonds.

...
21. We also agree to give special attention to three issues - debt, health, and education - as a spur to growth.

... 

Education

33. Every child deserves a good education. But in some developing countries access to education is limited, particular for females and the socially vulnerable. Basic education not only has intrinsic value, but is also key to addressing a wide range of problems faced by developing countries. Without accelerated progress in this area, poverty reduction will not be achieved and inequalities between countries and within societies will widen. Building on the Cologne Education Charter, we therefore support the Dakar Framework for Action as well as the recommendations of the recently concluded follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women, and welcome the efforts of developing countries to implement strong national action plans. We reaffirm our commitment that no government seriously committed to achieving education for all will be thwarted in this achievement by lack of resources.

34. We therefore commit ourselves to strengthen efforts bilaterally and together with international organisations and private sector donors to achieve the goals of universal primary education by 2015 and gender equality in schooling by 2005. We call on IFIs, in partnership with developing countries, to focus on education in their poverty reduction strategies and provide greater assistance for countries with sound education strategies. These strategies should maximise the potential benefits of IT in this area through distance learning where possible and other effective means.

... 

Cultural Diversity

39. Cultural diversity is a source of social and economic dynamism which has the potential to enrich human life in the 21st century, as it inspires creativity and stimulates innovation. We recognise and respect the importance of diversity in linguistic and creative expression. We welcome the work of relevant international organisations, in particular the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO), in this field.

40. Increased interaction among peoples, groups and individuals is bringing greater understanding of and appreciation for what is interesting and good in every culture. Promoting cultural diversity enhances mutual respect, inclusion and non-discrimination, and combats racism and xenophobia. We renew our strong support for the work of the United Nations in its preparations for the UN World Conference against Racism to be held in South Africa in 2001. The first steps toward enhancing cultural diversity are the preservation and promotion of cultural heritage. We welcome efforts already made to preserve tangible heritage and call for further efforts toward the preservation and promotion of intangible heritage. We encourage programmes dedicated to protect movable art and archaeological wealth in developing countries, as well as UNESCO's projects on Masterpieces of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity.

41. Increased encounters between different cultures foster creative cultural interaction. IT opens up unprecedented opportunities for individuals to create and share cultural content and ideas inexpensively and world wide. Experience shows that diversity can arouse interest, engender initiative and be a positive factor in communities seeking to improve their economies, particularly when assisted by the extraordinary means of the IT society. We shall strive to promote the digitalisation of cultural heritage through, for example, fostering international links between national museum systems, with a view to enhancing public access.

42. To maximise the benefits of cultural interaction, we must encourage our peoples to learn to live together by nurturing interest, understanding and acceptance of different cultures. We therefore welcome the results of the G8 Education Ministers’ Meeting on the promotion of education that fosters understanding of different cultures and non-mother tongue languages and 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.

... 

Ageing

51. The progressive ageing of our populations compels us to rethink the conventional concept of a three-stage life cycle of education, employment and retirement. As the vitality of our societies increasingly
depends on active participation by older people, we must foster economic and social conditions, including IT-related developments, that allow people of all ages to remain fully integrated into society, to enjoy freedom in deciding how to relate and contribute to society, and to find fulfilment in doing so. The concept of "active ageing", as articulated at the Denver Summit, remains our guiding principle in this endeavour.

52. The central challenge is to promote a culture that values the experience and knowledge that come with age. To this end, we will:

- Make further efforts to remove inappropriate disincentives for people below retirement age to stay in the labour market;
- Counter age prejudice in employment;
- Encourage life-long learning so that people can remain active through the accelerating transition toward an information society;
- Pursue healthy ageing policies that permit a continued high quality of life;
- Seek to increase relevant cross-national research, including comparable longitudinal surveys;
- Engage with the private sector and civil society in promoting older people's participation in community and volunteer activities.

53. In pursuing these objectives we attach continued importance to international co-operation and policy dialogue, and encourage the OECD to continue its work in this area.

2000 G7 STATEMENT

Reform of the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

9. The core role of the MDBs should be accelerating poverty reduction in developing countries while improving the efficiency of assistance and avoiding competition with private financial flows. The MDBs should increase their resources devoted to core social investments such as basic health and education, clean water and sanitation. The Comprehensive Development Framework (CDF) and the Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) should become the basis for programmes that have strong ownership by the recipient countries.

10. All the MDBs should allocate their support increasingly on the basis of borrower performance. Country assistance strategies should take full account of borrowers' policy environments, including governance issues. The MDBs' own governance and accountability should also be strengthened.

11. We look to the MDBs to play a leadership role in increasing the provision of global public goods, particularly for urgently needed measures against infectious and parasitic diseases including HIV/AIDS, as well as environmental degradation.

OKINAWA CHARTER ON GLOBAL INFORMATION SOCIETY

Seizing Digital Opportunities

6. The potential benefits of IT in spurring competition, promoting enhanced productivity, and creating and sustaining economic growth and jobs hold significant promise. Our task is not only to stimulate and facilitate the transition to an information society, but also to reap its full economic, social and cultural benefits. To achieve this, it is important to build on the following key foundations:

- Economic and structural reforms to foster an environment of openness, efficiency, competition and innovation, supported by policies focusing on adaptable labour markets, human resource development, and social cohesion;
- Sound macroeconomic management to help businesses and consumers plan confidently for the future and exploit the advantages of new information technologies;
- Development of information networks offering fast, reliable, secure and affordable access through competitive market conditions and through related innovation in network technology, services and applications;
Development of human resources capable of responding to the demands of the information age through education and lifelong learning and addressing the rising demand for IT professionals in many sectors of our economy;

Active utilisation of IT by the public sector and the promotion of online delivery of services, which are essential to ensure improved accessibility to government by all citizens.

Bridging the Digital Divide

11. The policies for the advancement of the Information Society must be underpinned by the development of human resources capable of responding to the demands of the information age. We are committed to provide all our citizens with an opportunity to nurture IT literacy and skills through education, lifelong learning and training. We will continue to work toward this ambitious goal by getting schools, classrooms and libraries online and teachers skilled in IT and multimedia resources. Measures aiming to offer support and incentives for small-to-medium-sized enterprises and the self-employed to get online and use the Internet effectively will also be pursued. We will also encourage the use of IT to offer innovative lifelong learning opportunities, particularly to those who otherwise could not access education and training.

The Way Forward

19. In pursuit of these objectives, the dot force will look for ways to take concrete steps on the priorities identified below:

Fostering policy, regulatory and network readiness
- supporting policy advice and local capacity building, to promote a pro-competitive, flexible and socially inclusive policy and regulatory environment;
  - facilitating the sharing of experience between developing countries and other partners;
  - encouraging more effective and greater utilisation of IT in development efforts encompassing such broad areas as poverty reduction, education, public health, and culture;
  - promoting good governance, including exploration of new methods of inclusive policy development;
  - supporting efforts of MDBs and other international organisations to pool intellectual and financial resources in the context of co-operation programmes such as InfoDev;

Improving connectivity, increasing access and lowering cost:
- mobilising resources to improve information and communications infrastructure, with a particular emphasis on a "partnership" approach involving governments, international organisations, the private sector, and NGOs;
  - working on ways to reduce the cost of connectivity for developing countries;
  - supporting community access programmes;
  - encouraging research and development on technology and applications adapted to specific requirements in developing countries;
  - improving interoperability of networks, services, and applications;
  - encouraging the production of locally relevant and informative content including in the development of the content in various mother tongues.

Building human capacity:
- focusing on basic education as well as increased opportunities for life-long learning, with a particular emphasis on development of IT skills;
- assisting the development of a pool of trained professionals in IT and
other relevant policy areas and regulatory matters;
- developing innovative approaches to extend the traditional reach of technical assistance, including distance learning and community-based training;
- networking of public institutions and communities, including schools, research centres and universities.

Encouraging participation in global e-commerce networks:
- assessing and increasing e-commerce readiness and use, through provision of advice to start-up businesses in developing countries, and through mobilisation of resources to help businesses to use IT to improve their efficiency and access to new markets.
- ensuring that the “rules of the game” as they are emerging are consistent with development efforts, and building developing country capacity to play a constructive role in determining these rules.

2001 COMMUNIQUÉ

Debt Relief and Beyond

9. Beyond debt relief, we focussed our discussion on three mutually reinforcing elements:
   - greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system,
   - increased private investment,
   - initiatives to promote health, education and food security.

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18. Education is a central building block for growth and employment. We reaffirm our commitment to help countries meet the Dakar Framework for Action goal of universal primary education by 2015. We agree on the need to improve the effectiveness of our development assistance in support of locally-owned strategies. Education - in particular, universal primary education and equal access to education at all levels for girls - must be given high priority both in national poverty reduction strategies and in our development programmes. Resources made available through the HIPC Initiative can contribute to these objectives. We will help foster assessment systems to measure progress, identify best practices and ensure accountability for results. We will also focus on teacher training. 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. We especially encourage the private sector to examine new opportunities for investment in infrastructure, ICT and learning materials. We encourage MDBs to sharpen their focus on education and concentrate their future work on countries with sound strategies but lacking sufficient resources and to report next year to the G8. We support UNESCO in its key role for universal education. 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.

19. 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 G7 STATEMENT

Strengthening the International Financial System

13 The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) have a central role to play in combating poverty by promoting productivity growth and supporting equitable and sustainable economic development, thus contributing to the achievement of the 2015 International Development Goals. To this end, we welcome and endorse our Finance Ministers' recommendations for reforming the MDBs and sharpening their focus
on core social and human investments, in particular health and education. We encourage the MDBs to continue to evaluate their internal structure in order to enhance their operational effectiveness. We attach particular importance to:

- strengthening co-ordination among MDBs;
- enhancing their internal governance, accountability and transparency;
- reviewing their pricing policies with a view to enhancing the development impact of the resources available;
- promoting good governance in borrowing countries.

We call on MDBs to provide support for global public goods, such as fighting infectious diseases, facilitating trade, fostering financial stability and protecting the environment. 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.

... HIPCs

15. The Enhanced HIPC Initiative we launched in Cologne aims to increase growth, reduce poverty and provide a lasting exit from unsustainable debt, by reducing debt on the basis of strengthened policy reforms. We welcome the important progress that has been achieved in implementing the Initiative. At Okinawa nine countries had qualified for debt relief. Now, twenty-three countries (Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Honduras, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Principe, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia) are benefiting from the Initiative, with an overall amount of debt relief of over $53 billion, out of an initial stock of debt of $74 billion. This will significantly reduce their debt service, thus freeing resources for social sector expenditure, in particular education and health.

16. 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. We urge those countries that have not already done so to take similar steps, and we underline the need for the active and full participation of all bilateral creditors in providing timely debt relief to HIPCs.

17. We encourage HIPCs that have not yet reached their decision point to quickly undertake the necessary economic and social reforms, including the development of a strategy for overall poverty reduction in cooperation with the World Bank and the IMF. Economic, structural, and social reforms, improved governance, and a strengthened ability to track poverty-reducing expenditures are necessary to ensure the maximum benefit of debt relief. In particular, we call upon those countries involved in military conflicts to lay down their arms, and implement the necessary reforms. We confirm our willingness to help them take measures needed to come forward to debt relief. We pledge to continue working together to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable.

GENOVA PLAN FOR AFRICA

Meeting at the Genova G8 Summit, we agreed to support African efforts to resolve African problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty in Africa are among the most important challenges we face in the new millennium. We welcome the New African Initiative, which is based on the principles of responsibility and ownership, with an emphasis on democracy, transparency, good governance, rule of law and human rights as fundamental factors of development. This initiative provides the basis for a new intensive partnership between Africa and the developed world.

... We continue to support the consolidation of democracy, pluralism and electoral fairness in an increasing number of African countries. We encourage similar progress towards political openness where democratic principles and the rule of law are weak. We also stress the importance of working in partnership with African governments to improve access of African products to world markets, attract foreign direct investment and promote investment in key social sectors, in particular health and education. Implementing the HIPC Initiative will release resources for such expenditure.

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 a 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

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.

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**2002**

**CHAIR’S SUMMARY**

We adopted a series of recommendations to assist developing countries to achieve universal primary education for all children and equal access to education for girls. We agreed to increase significantly our bilateral assistance for countries that have demonstrated a strong and credible policy and financial commitment to these goals.

**G8 AFRICA ACTION PLAN**

IV. Implementing Debt Relief

4.1 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.

V. Expanding Knowledge: Improving and Promoting Education and Expanding Digital Opportunities

*Investing in education is critical to economic and social development in Africa, and to providing Africans with greater opportunities for personal and collective advancement. Education also holds the key to important goals such as achieving full gender equality for women and girls. Yet most African countries have made poor progress towards the attainment of the Dakar Education for All (EFA) goals. In addition, the capacity of information and communications technology (ICT) to help Africa exploit digital opportunities, has not yet been realized. ICT has been identified by the NEPAD as a targeted priority for economic and human development in Africa. With this in mind, we commit to:*

5.1 Supporting African countries in their efforts to improve the quality of education at all levels - including by:

> 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. 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;
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;
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;
Working with IFIs to increase their education-related spending, as a further supplement to
bilateral and other efforts;
Supporting the development of a client-driven "Education for All" Internet portal;
Supporting programmes to encourage attendance and enhance academic performance, such as
school feeding programmes; and,
Supporting the development of community learning centres to develop the broader educational
needs of local communities.
5.2 Supporting efforts to ensure equal access to education by women and girls - including by:
Providing scholarships and other educational support for women and girls; and,
Supporting African efforts to break down social, cultural and other barriers to equal access by
women and girls to educational opportunities.
5.3 Working with African partners to increase assistance to Africa's research and higher education
capacity in enhanced-partnership countries - including by:
Supporting the development of research centres and the establishment of chairs of excellence in
areas integral to the NEPAD in Africa; and,
Favouring the exchange of visiting academics and encouraging research partnerships between
G8/donor and African research institutions.
5.4 Helping Africa create digital opportunities - including by:
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;
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;
Encouraging and supporting the development of public-private partnerships to fast-track the
development of ICT infrastructure; and,
Supporting entrepreneurship and human resource development of Africans within the ICT
Sector.
5.5 Helping Africa make more effective use of ICT in the context of promoting sustainable economic,
social and political development - including by:
Supporting African initiatives to make best use of ICT to address education and health issues;
and,
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.

A NEW FOCUS ON EDUCATION FOR ALL
The world community gathered in Dakar, Senegal, in April 2000 to take stock of progress made in achieving Education for All (EFA), a major challenge tackled a decade earlier in Jomtien. It reached a consensus to pursue six comprehensive goals:

- improving early childhood care and education;
- ensuring by 2015 that all children have access to, and complete, free and compulsory primary education of good quality;
- ensuring equitable access to life skills programs;
- achieving a 50 percent increase in adult literacy by 2015;
- eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education by 2005; and
- improving all aspects of the quality of education.

At the Genoa Summit in July 2001, we reaffirmed our commitment to help countries meet these goals, with a special emphasis on the achievement of universal primary education (UPE) and equal access for girls-two objectives that are also reflected in the International Development Goals contained in the 2000 Millennium Declaration.

We mandated a task force of senior officials to consult with developing countries, relevant international organizations, and other stakeholders and suggest ways in which the G8 might best support the achievement of these goals. Their report is attached. We welcome and endorse their conclusions.

Report of the G8 Education Task Force

Why Education for All?

Education is the foundation for higher living standards and democratic societies. It is an important long-term investment in peace and development. We reaffirm the importance of literacy, numeracy, and learning, and our support for the EFA initiative.

Too many people remain uneducated

More than 100 million children worldwide are out of school, and 60 percent of these are girls. One in four children does not complete five years of basic education. Nearly one billion adults are illiterate. Almost all of these people live in developing countries. HIV/AIDS and violent conflicts compound the problem.

The goals we have set for ourselves are at risk

More than 30 countries are not on track to achieve universal primary enrollment by 2015. Given current trends, 75 percent of those out of school in 2015 will be in Africa. Enrollment, however, is not enough: at least five years of quality schooling is required for basic literacy and numeracy. Completing primary education of good quality is the indicator of success, and almost 90 countries are not on track to achieve this.

Also, 35 countries are not on track to meet the 2005 gender goals at the primary and secondary levels.

The time has now come for action

After reviewing the challenges facing EFA, we have reached the following conclusions:

- the need for developing-country commitment;
- the response required from developed countries; and
- the need for better assessment.

The first step must be developing-country commitment

Political commitment at the country level, the provision of adequate domestic financing, and the development of sound education strategies are the foundations for achieving EFA.

Political commitment is a prerequisite

In countries that have achieved universal primary education or are making sound progress, success has depended on strong political leadership, good governance, transparency, and an unequivocal commitment to poverty eradication, with primary education as a top priority. This commitment has been reflected in transparent national budgets down to the local level and effective public expenditure...
management systems that ensure resources reach the classroom level and provide the basis for local involvement and accountability.

Resource commitments must be adequate
To achieve UPE, developing countries will have to devote a significant share of domestically generated funds to education. Research by the World Bank indicates that countries on track to achieve five years of UPE spend about 20 percent of their recurrent budget on education, and half of this on primary education.

National education plans must address issues of access, equity, and quality
The responsibility for developing and implementing sound education plans must remain with developing-country governments. The sustainability of these plans is enhanced when they are integrated into the country's broader strategy for poverty eradication. Local communities, private providers, and non-governmental organizations should be seriously engaged in the development and implementation of education plans.

National education plans should address access for all, but special attention is required for girls
In too many countries, improving education for girls is not a priority. Specific measures to address their education should be included in plans for all countries with significant gender disparities. The quality of these measures should be a key determinant of the credibility of a country's educational plan. The efforts of UNICEF and other UN agencies to promote access for girls and gender equality should be supported.

Measures for disadvantaged children should be included in national education plans:

AIDS-affected children: There are now more than 13 million AIDS orphans; this number is projected to reach 35 million by 2010. The unique circumstances of AIDS orphans will require creative-often unique-solutions. Community groups can play an important role.

Working children: Some 300 million boys and girls are estimated to be working. For some working children, non-formal education is one means to provide them with access to learning. Stronger efforts must be made to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and to mainstream working children into formal schools. We applaud the efforts of the International Labour Organization in this regard.

Children with special needs: Education must be inclusive; children with special needs should not be excluded from the formal system. Currently in developing countries, fewer than 2 percent of children with disabilities participate in the formal education system.

Children affected by conflict: Special efforts need to be made to address the circumstances of children in wartorn societies and post-conflict situations, including the reunion of child soldiers.

Children in rural areas: Equity and broad-based development goals require that attention be paid to the provision of primary education in rural areas, even if costs are relatively high.

Improving quality is essential
The focus of national education plans must be on results. Children need to complete school, not simply be enrolled in the early grades. Better teaching methods, improved curricula, and reasonable class sizes are critical to reducing high dropout and repetition rates. In many countries, this will only be affordable if teachers' salaries, in relation to the economy, are brought more in line with the levels prevailing in those countries on track to achieve UPE.

Teacher training programs can help minimize the trade-off between access and quality. Technology can help: expanded teacher training through the appropriate use of information technologies holds considerable promise. The Digital Opportunity Task Force is undertaking some valuable work in support of a greater role for technology in education.

The quality of a national education plan is also enhanced when primary and secondary education, and programs for higher education and vocational training, complement and reinforce each other.

The impact of HIV/AIDS on education systems must be addressed
The impact of HIV/AIDS on the teaching profession and the operations of schools must be acknowledged and addressed in national educational plans. In some of the most affected countries, the extra recruitment of teachers due to HIV/AIDS ranges from 20 to 60 percent. Technical assistance to
help countries address the impacts of HIV/AIDS on the supply, demand, and quality of education, including the effect on teachers, can make an important contribution to these strategies. A country’s education system can perform a constructive role in equipping people to address—and ultimately reverse—the devastating spread of this disease. Teachers can play an important role in reinforcing the importance of prevention. In these circumstances, the proper training of teachers is essential.

The responsibility for developing sound education plans and providing sufficient resources lies with developing-country governments. Political commitment and transparent budgets are essential. Developing countries should allocate resources to primary education commensurate with that of countries on track to achieve Universal Primary Education. National education plans should be comprehensive, and deal with access, equity, and quality issues, and integrating primary education into an overall education policy.

Developed-country response

Achieving EFA requires effective delivery of assistance on the ground, increased and predictable financial support for countries with sound policies, and coherent processes for organizing the international community.

Effective on-the-ground delivery

Development cooperation is increasingly driven by national poverty-reduction strategies and, within them, sector-wide programming in areas such as education. These sectoral approaches, which require more coordinated donor support, under developing-country leadership, offer significantly improved prospects for positive development results.

We have a responsibility to coordinate our on-the-ground activities in support of developing-country strategies.
We consider country-owned national poverty-reduction strategies as preferred frameworks for our coordinated activities. We recognize the potential of sector-wide approaches to improve results in the context of effective national education plans.
We support the accelerated development of harmonized operational procedures to enhance aid effectiveness and efficiency.
We note that some donors are pooling funds or providing budget support to further reduce administrative burdens in countries that are well governed and have in place effective and transparent financial management systems.

Unlocking resources for Education for All

In April 2000, G8 governments agreed in Dakar that "no countries seriously committed to education for all will be thwarted in their achievement of this goal by a lack of resources."

In March 2002, international leaders supported the Monterrey Consensus, which established a new partnership between developed and developing countries, based on mutual responsibility and accountability. It offers the prospect of positive and measurable development results by linking greater contributions from developed countries to greater responsibility from developing countries.

Monterrey also signaled new resources to countries committed to alleviating poverty. G8 members joined other donors in announcing significant increases in financial assistance for countries with sound policies in place. These resources will complement the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative, which has already freed up significant local resources for the education sector.

In April 2002, the Development Committee of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund endorsed an action plan prepared by the World Bank to accelerate progress toward EFA. This plan recognizes that by far the greatest source of resources for EFA must come from developing countries themselves. It concludes, however, that significant additional external funding is also needed to achieve EFA. The bulk of this support is needed in Africa.

A centerpiece of the action plan is a proposal to fast-track countries that demonstrate strong political commitment to education and have effective systems for managing public expenditures. This is an
important initiative to advance EFA, which puts into action the Monterrey Consensus. Our response should ensure that no child is left behind.

We recognize that there is a high recurrent-cost component in basic education. We will significantly increase the support provided by our bilateral aid agencies to basic education for countries with a strong policy and financial commitment to the sector. Each G8 donor will make public the steps it will take to fulfill this commitment. In that regard, we view the World Bank's Fast Track proposal as a welcome first step in mobilizing financial resources for countries committed to Education for All and demonstrating credible performance. We will take the World Bank's recently published list of Fast Track countries fully into account as we work to achieve universal primary education.

We call upon the World Bank and the Regional Development Banks to provide additional support to countries that have made a commitment to education and gender equality, and have a proven track record of strong management or are demonstrating strong management progress. We will reflect this position in the governing councils of these organizations.

We will strengthen our existing efforts to build capacity in developing countries not yet in a position to qualify for enhanced support, with a particular focus on countries with large out-of-school populations. We will accelerate the reconstruction of education systems in countries emerging from conflict.

A more coherent international process

At the international level, a number of institutions are working in support of EFA. The World Bank and UNESCO are perhaps the two most important.

The World Bank is currently moving ahead aggressively with its EFA Action Plan, reflecting the strong support it received from the international community at the Development Committee meeting in April 2002.

UNESCO continues to perform the coordinating role it was asked to play at the Dakar conference, including bringing together annually the High Level Group of Ministers and representatives of NGOs, institutions, and developing countries whose purpose is to maintain the political momentum of EFA.

We support closer cooperation between the World Bank and UNESCO in moving the Education for All process forward. More specifically, we suggest:

- that the UNESCO High Level Group on Education for All continues to meet annually to provide broad political direction and maintain the momentum for Education for All.
- a donors' consultative group meeting take place immediately after the next High Level Group meeting with a view to identifying bottlenecks, requiring donor attention.
- both groups, in their work, draw on the data and analysis of an increasingly high-quality monitoring report on global progress toward Education for All (see below).

Better assessment and monitoring is needed

A high-quality, independent, annual monitoring report that draws upon the best available information and analysis is indispensable to the EFA process. Current assessment tools used to measure EFA progress, identify best practices, and ensure accountability for results, require strengthening.

Key institutions, including the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) and the World Bank, are working in partnership to improve the quality, timeliness, and maintenance of education statistics, and to produce an improved annual monitoring report. The report will draw upon data from the World Bank, UIS, developing countries, and other sources.

A major effort is required within developing countries, where the capacity to collect, process, and analyze data on school attendance and student performance is variable and often weak. Increased political support for statistics-gathering in countries and long-term capacity-building initiatives is essential.

We call on the UNESCO Institute of Statistics and the World Bank to continue their efforts to produce a high-quality, annual monitoring report based on the best data available from national governments, the
World Bank, and other sources.

The monitoring report should serve as the foundation for coordinating action at the international level by the High Level Group and the donors' consultative group.

We encourage international institutions involved in education-data activities to increase their coordination in order to minimize the burden on developing countries and to improve the quality and consistency of education data.

A credible system of assessment and testing is crucial to real Education for All progress. Donors should help developing countries build the necessary institutional capacity.
2003

2003 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

1. Strengthening Growth World-Wide

Our common responsibility is to raise growth in our own economies, and thus contribute to a stronger global economy.

As this contribution should rely more strongly on structural reforms and flexibility, we therefore reaffirm our commitment to:
- implement structural reforms of labour, product and capital markets;
- implement pension and health care reforms, as we face a common challenge of ageing populations;
- 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;
- strengthen investor confidence by improving corporate governance, enhancing market discipline and increasing transparency;
- 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.

2004

2004 CHAIR’S SUMMARY

In our discussion of the Broader Middle East and North Africa, we welcomed statements from the region on the need for reform. As the leaders of the major industrialized democracies in the world, we recognize our special responsibility to support freedom and reform, and therefore we committed to:

* Forge a historic Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the governments and peoples of the Broader Middle East and North Africa.
* Establish together with our partners a Forum for the Future, which will root our efforts in an enduring dialogue in support of the region's reform efforts. The first meeting of the Forum will be held later this year.
* Adopt a G-8 Plan of Support for Reform, which commits us to intensify and, in partnership with the region, expand our already strong individual and collective engagements, and launch new initiatives to support: democracy, literacy, entrepreneurship/vocational training, microfinance, and small business financing, among other things.

Our support for reform in the region will go hand in hand with our support for a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement to the Arab - Israeli conflict. We called upon the Quartet to meet in the region before the end of the month to restore momentum on the Roadmap.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS AND A COMMON FUTURE WITH THE REGION OF THE BROADER MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA

1. We the leaders of the G8 are mindful that peace, political, economic and social development, prosperity and stability in the countries of the Broader Middle East and North Africa represent a challenge which concerns us and the international community as a whole. Therefore, we declare our support for democratic, social and economic reform emanating from that region.

2. The peoples of the Broader Middle East and North Africa have a rich tradition and culture of accomplishment in government, trade, science, the arts, and more. They have made many lasting
contributions to human civilization. We welcome recent statements on the need for reform from leaders in the region, especially the latest statement issued at the Arab League Summit in Tunis, in which Arab leaders expressed their determination "to firmly establish the basis for democracy." Likewise, we welcome the reform declarations of representatives of business and civil society, including those of Alexandria and the Dead Sea, Sana'a and Aqaba. As the leaders of the major industrialized democracies in the world, we recognize our special responsibility to support freedom and reform, and pledge our continuing efforts in this great task.

3. Therefore, 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.

…

11. Our efforts in the Partnership we commit to today focus on three areas:

11.1. In the **political sphere**, progress toward democracy and the rule of law entails instituting effective guarantees in the areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which notably imply respect for diversity and pluralism. This will result in cooperation, the free exchange of ideas, and the peaceful resolution of differences. State reform, good governance, and modernization are also necessary ingredients for building democracy.

11.2. In the **social and cultural sphere**, education for all, freedom of expression, equality between men and women as well as access to global information technology are crucial to modernization and prosperity. A better-educated workforce is a key to active participation in a globalized world. **We will focus our efforts to reduce illiteracy and increase access to education, especially for girls and women.**

11.3. 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.

**G8 PLAN OF SUPPORT FOR REFORM**

We welcome the desire and commitment to continue reform and modernization expressed by leaders in the region. Through consultation and dialogue with leaders and peoples in the region, and in response to reform priorities identified by the region, including by the Arab League, we have developed an initial plan of support for reform. The initiatives herein offer a broad range of opportunities from which governments, business, and civil society in the region can draw support as they choose. This will be a dynamic process based on mutual respect. It builds on our already strong bilateral and collective engagement with the region and is intended to expand and evolve over time. Today, in the spirit of partnership and in support of reform efforts in the region, we commit to:

1.1 Establish together with our partners a Forum for the Future to:

Provide a ministerial framework for our on-going dialogue and engagement on political, economic, and social reform in a spirit of mutual respect;

Bring together in one forum foreign, economic and other ministers of the G-8 and the region on a regular basis;

Serve as a collaborative vehicle for expanding our engagement in support of the region's reform efforts, in particular toward the enhancement of democracy and civic participation, rule of law, human rights and open market economy;

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;

Encourage cultural exchange and cooperation.

1.3 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:
- 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;
- Working to train, including through appropriate multilateral institutions, 100,000 teachers by 2009, with a particular focus on high-quality literacy skills;
- Providing teacher training through existing institutions and employing guidelines established in the “Education for All” program administered by UNESCO;
- Setting up and maintaining a regional network for sharing experience and best practices;
- Expanding and improving education opportunities for girls and women, including by providing assistance to help local communities have access to learning centers and schools;
- 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.

Algeria and Afghanistan have offered to sponsor the literacy initiative.

1.4 Enhance support for business, entrepreneurship, and vocational training programs to help young people, especially women, expand their employment opportunities, including by:
- 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;
- Sponsoring or supporting seminars for outstanding executives, especially women, to enhance their skills through short-term business programs and more focused, industry-specific sessions;
- 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;
- Encouraging exchanges of engineers and support for vocational training initiatives.

Bahrain and Morocco have offered to sponsor the entrepreneurship and vocational training initiative.
2005

2005 COMMUNIQUÉ

AFRICA

A historic opportunity

1. This is a moment of opportunity for Africa. Its leaders have embraced a new vision for the continent's future which recognises their leading role in addressing the continent's challenges and realising its opportunities.

2. There are now just ten years in which to take the action needed for all developing countries to meet the Goals agreed at the Millennium Summit in 2000. We should continue the G8 focus on Africa, which is the only continent not on track to meet any of the Goals of the Millennium Declaration by 2015.

3. Important progress has been made. In the past five years, more than two thirds of sub-Saharan African countries have had democratic elections. Inflation is a fifth of levels a decade ago. Growth in sixteen African countries averaged over 4% in the past decade, higher than in any major developed country. 24 African countries have now signed up to have their progress reviewed by their peers. And the promotion of good governance, peace and security and economic development is at the heart of the African Union (AU) and its programme, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

4. The G8 has focussed on issues of importance to Africa at every Summit since the late 1990s (see Annex I)

Building on Progress: A Renewed Commitment to Africa

5. Further progress in Africa depends above all on its own leaders and its own people. We welcome their commitment to take responsibility for developing their continent, and to promote good governance and take action against corruption in their countries. We want to help them ensure that reforms in Africa gain momentum: today we renew our own commitment to support countries and people making such efforts.

6. We have therefore agreed a set of further measures designed to help Africa build the successful future all of us want to see, many of which will be applicable to other poor countries. These actions must be undertaken in a co-ordinated and coherent manner. Better governance, stability and peace are necessary for the private sector to grow and create jobs; a growing private sector creates more revenue for investment in health and education; increased numbers of healthy, well-skilled people will improve capacity for governance. These mutually-reinforcing actions should accelerate the self-sustaining growth of Africa and end aid dependency in the long term.

7. Our commitments today build on Africa's own efforts, set out in the AU and NEPAD strategies and programme; and on the G8's past and present commitments. Progress on the Africa Action Plan, agreed at Kananaskis, has been reviewed by our Africa Personal Representatives. We have also noted the conclusions of the recent report of the Commission for Africa. Other countries are willing to share their experience of successful economic development, including in Asia, and we recognise that South-South co-operation can make a significant contribution. In some areas we intend to strengthen our support for what is already working; in others a reinforced effort is required.

Investing in People

15. 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.

16. 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. We will work with committed national governments to assist in creating that environment.

17. The core aims for education and health are stated in the UN Millennium Declaration. We support our African partners' commitment to ensure that by 2015 all children have access to and complete free and compulsory primary education of good quality, and have access to basic health care (free wherever countries choose to provide this) to reduce mortality among those most at risk from dying from preventable causes, particularly women and children; and so that the spread of HIV, malaria and other killer diseases is halted and reversed and people have access to safe water and sanitation.
18. We will work to achieve these aims by:

(a) 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. 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. Our aim is that every FTI-elected country will develop the capacity and have the resources necessary to implement their sustainable education strategies.

(b) 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.

(c) Investing in improved health systems in partnership with African governments, by helping Africa train and retain doctors, nurses and community health workers. 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.

23. Infrastructure and supply-side weaknesses often prevent the poorest countries from exploiting their trading opportunities and need to be addressed. To boost growth, attract new investment and contribute to building Africa's capacity to trade we will:

(a) 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. This should achieve more effective and larger-scale infrastructure activity to back Africa's priorities, and to identify and overcome project development, financing, and business environment constraints, recognising the comparative advantages of different donors and the private sector.

(b) 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.

(c) 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.

(d) Encourage best practice in responsible investment through African private sector networks, including support to the UN Global Compact.

(e) Welcome the growing market for fair-trade goods and their positive effect in supporting livelihoods and increasing public awareness of the positive role of trade in development.

(f) Support youth employment in Africa for both men and women, including vocational education and training relevant to market demands.

Financing for Development

24. Successful development requires sustained and consistent progress across the range of areas we have identified: strengthened peace and security, better governance, improved healthcare and education, enhanced growth, access to markets, and capacity to trade. Implementation will require access to additional resources for Africa and other developing countries. Some of this can and should come from developing countries' domestic resources, FDI and other private flows and increased trade. This will increase as developing country economies grow. The primary responsibility for this lies with developing countries themselves. Additional resources will also come from remittances and donations from private individuals in developed countries, and we welcome our citizens' generous response to appeals for the Tsunami, Sudan and other emergencies. Some of this financing can come from environmental initiatives. Support for peace and
security is also relevant to building the foundation for development. We invite the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD to pursue its work on the way different flows to developing countries are taken into account.

25. A substantial increase in official development assistance, in addition to other resources, is required in order to achieve the internationally agreed development goals and objectives, including those contained in the Millennium Declaration (the Millennium Goals) by 2015, as we agreed at Monterrey in 2002. Fulfilling this commitment is needed in order to consolidate and build on recent progress in Africa, to stimulate the growth that will increase other resources and to enable African and other poor countries over time to reduce their aid dependency.

26. G8 countries and other donors have made substantial commitments to increase aid, through a variety of means, including traditional development assistance, debt relief and innovative financing mechanisms. Our commitments are set out in Annex II.

27. The commitments of the G8 and other donors will lead to an increase in official development assistance to Africa of $25 billion a year by 2010, more than doubling aid to Africa compared to 2004.

28. As we confront the development challenges in Africa, we recognise there is a global development challenge facing the world as a whole. On the basis of donor commitments and other relevant factors, the OECD estimates that official development assistance from the G8 and other donors to all developing countries will now increase by around $50 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.

29. 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. We welcome the agreement in principle by the Paris Club aimed at achieving a sustainable exit for Nigeria from its debt problems.

30. These substantial extra resources will be focused on countries where they will make a difference, to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Goals, and help us to achieve the objectives set out in this statement. 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.

PARTNERSHIP FOR PROGRESS AND A COMMON FUTURE WITH THE BROADER MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA REGION

6. We encourage the work of G8 and regional Education and Finance Ministers to deepen cooperation within the Plan of Support agreed at Sea Island. The landmark meetings earlier this year in Algeria and Jordan to develop frameworks for action on literacy and on modernising education systems for the needs of the 21st Century are evidence of new horizons being explored together. The establishment of the Network of Funds, the creation of a Private Enterprise Partnership for the Middle East and North Africa, the launch of an Investment Task Force, the establishment of a regional microfinance best practices centre and the continuing development of regional entrepreneurship centres all give practical meaning to our partnership.

7. Yet it is vital for the region to invest in its own future and to assist each other. We concur with the IMF and World Bank on the importance of continued regional investment in structural reform and the further transition to diversified, private-sector driven economies. Combined with measures to manage the social costs of transition, the goal is to enable the people of the region to fully benefit from globalisation. We stand ready to assist efforts to remove impediments to growth in the region, including through regional trade and investment liberalisation, strengthening of financial systems, regulatory reform, sound macroeconomic policies and regional economic integration. Along with regional policies to enhance the quality of education and facilitate access to vocational training, these measures will help unleash the potential of businesses to improve the region’s global competitiveness.

8. The ability within law of civil society and business to interact with governments to help strengthen the democratic environment, entrench fundamental freedoms and improve systems of accountability and transparency is intrinsic to the region's future. The Civil Society and Business Dialogues seek to enhance the
role of civil society and business in regional and national development. The Democracy Assistance Dialogue aims to support democracy programmes by bringing together interested groups from the G8, EU and the region. **We encourage the Dialogues to also promote the role of women through political, educational and economic reform.** At the Forum for the Future in Bahrain in November we will want to work together on the recommendations that emerge from these Dialogues and encourage further progress in these and other areas through 2006 and beyond.

**CHAIR'S SUMMARY: PRIME MINISTER TONY BLAIR (FINAL PRESS CONFERENCE)**

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The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support Africa's progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:

- to provide extra resources for Africa's peacekeeping forces so that they can better deter, prevent and resolve conflicts in Africa
- to give enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets
- **to boost investment in health and education**, and to take action to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, TB and other killer diseases
- 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

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. We agreed that poor countries must decide and lead their own development strategies and economic policies.

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 the IFF for immunisation, an air-ticket solidarity levy and the IFF to deliver and bring forward the financing, and a working group will consider the implementation of these mechanisms. We agreed that the World Bank should have a leading role in supporting the partnership between the G8, other donors and Africa, helping to ensure that additional assistance is effectively co-ordinated.

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. We also welcomed the Paris Club decision to write off around $17 billion of Nigeria's debt.

The G8 and African leaders agreed that if implemented these measures and the others set out in our comprehensive plan could:

- double the size of Africa's economy and trade by 2015
- deliver increased domestic and foreign investment
- lift tens of millions of people out of poverty every year
- save millions of lives a year
- **get all children into primary school**
- **deliver free basic health care and primary education for all**
- provide as close as possible to universal access to treatment for AIDS by 2010
- generate employment and other opportunities for young people
- bring about an end to conflict in Africa.

In order to ensure delivery, we agreed to strengthen the African Partners Forum and that it should establish a Joint Action Plan.
But we know this is only the beginning. We must build on the progress we have made today. We must take this spirit forward to the UN Millennium Review Summit in New York in September, and ensure a successful conclusion to the Doha Development Agenda.
Secondary Articles

Following is a selection of secondary scholarly, analytical, journalistic, or editorial articles. They do not reflect the views of this report, but were chosen as particularly valuable or pertinent. Some are informative regarding the history or structure of the G7/G8. Others are representative of some critical views among scholars, observers, or the public regarding the institution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Articles considering evolution of G8 agenda and evolving role of G8 in global economy and politics:

Articles considering the representation of the G8 and the possibility of expanding its membership:
- “G8 GLENEAGLES SUMMIT: G5 gets seat at table but is in no hurry to join club.” Financial Times: July 07, 2005

Articles containing other criticisms or concerns made regarding the G8:
- “Bank head pushes for G8 to shift focus to imbalances.” Chris Giles. Financial Times: June 29, 2005.
- “NGOs grow weary of world leaders’ empty initiatives.” Alan Beattie. FT.com site: July 04, 2005.

Several articles analyzing the 2005 G8 Summit at Gleneagles:
- “Now G8 leaders must follow up their words.” Financial Times. FT.com site; July 08, 2005.