

Delegations of the G8 & G20 Youth Summits



Final Communiqué

3 June 2011

Preamble to Japan

The Heads of State of the 2011 G8 & G20 Youth Summits support the efforts by the international community to help Japan recover from the wake of the East Japan Great Earthquake. Recognizing the great loss of life, colossal infrastructure damage, and on-going after effects from the earthquake that continue to hamper the relief effort in Japan, the Heads of State hereby reaffirm their commitment to continue to aid Japan's speedy recovery.

Given the lasting damage to the Japanese economy—in particular the disruption to the economy's supply chain and the reduction in electricity supply—the Heads of State are ready to take action to contain undue market speculation. Excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates will have adverse effects for the economic and financial stability of post-disaster Japan.

In addition, the Heads of States also acknowledge that there has been some worry as to the safety of Japanese commodity exports—in particular food commodities—and hereby reassure the global community that proper procedures are in place to guarantee the safety of Japanese goods. We have thus far received no such information which suggests any contamination of Japanese exports, and promise that accurate information will continue to be made available on this topic.

Lastly, the Heads of State recognize the international relief effort being conducted in Japan and hope such acts will continue. The Heads of State express their will in supporting current relief efforts and also in bolstering current channels of aid; in this regard the Heads of State pledge to implement policies that will help Japan's recovery with united and concerted resolve.

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Heads of State & Heads of Governments Panel

Defining a balanced governance of Cyberspace

Preamble

In the last decades the Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have transformed several aspects within the lives of many.

Foremost, we recognise cyberspace as a reflection of society and a medium for social interaction. We, the G20 heads of state and heads of government, therefore define the internet as a public good that provides unprecedented opportunities for advancing prosperity. Nonetheless, we acknowledge the threats that arise from the various misuses of the Internet and recognise that governmental solutions on an international level are necessary to ensure that the benefits of cyberspace can accrue to humanity independent of its threats. We therefore resolve in this communiqué to establish a balanced governance for cyberspace.

For the purposes of clarity and consistency in this communiqué, we understand “the internet” as the technological infrastructure, both physical and virtual, which permits the reflection of human interactions in a totality known as “cyberspace.”

The G20 recognises that every member state should have domestic legislation that is suitable in helping to face the challenges of cyberspace in their respective jurisdictions. We recognise that the principle of subsidiarity should be applied to cyberspace with due respect to the states’ sovereignty.

In establishing governance procedures for the internet, human liberties must be respected and protected. Fundamentally, the right of individuals to express themselves freely, as outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, is inviolate. Furthermore, individuals possess the right to share and consume information, which today requires ready access to the internet.

In order to ensure the safety of all users, especially children and vulnerable adults, we seek to establish protocols to unmask the identities of people who engage in malicious activities.

Ultimately, we also endorse the principle of network neutrality. As the internet continues to develop, we aim to ensure that service providers cannot discriminate in bandwidth allocation to particular consumers on the basis of unfair commercial advantage.

Liberty and the role of Governments in Cyberspace

Promoting the freedoms of expression and information in cyberspace

As the internet is an essential tool and mechanism for enabling communications between peoples, it is vital that all internet users be free to connect with each other without unreasonable limitation or fear of retribution. We must balance all of our efforts with a general commitment to the principles of 'transparency', 'free communication', and 'open access' in cyberspace.

We hereby recognise Article 19 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and reaffirm it as the fundamental principle by which all states should moderate their governance of the internet. While it is important to limit libellous comments, any act of regulation in this regard should never be used as a justification to restrict unduly or arbitrarily the inalienable rights of citizens to seek and impart information. Furthermore, recognising the increasing role of the internet in political communication, it is important for states to reaffirm the fundamental principle of equality and the importance of network neutrality.

Intellectual Property Rights (IPR)

While we seek to ensure that personal liberties are both secured and promoted, it is of central importance for the stable governance of cyberspace and the future of global partnerships and security that the economic interests and property rights of all parties be protected.

We reaffirm our support for the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and other international institutions in their efforts to protect Intellectual Property Rights (IPR), and call upon all states to introduce sufficient regulation against the theft of IPR. Stressing the aim of the protection of IPR, we encourage all states to consider the spirit of the Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) as a point of departure for further negotiations on a universal basis within the framework of the ITU.

We also recognise, however, the tension between the protection of IPR and the unequal access to all kinds of hardware and software particularly due to inequality of purchasing power between nations. To address this issue, we strongly encourage the provision of affordable and accessible software, and encourage countries to incentivise companies to make their products affordable and accessible. Furthermore, we encourage member states to subsidise (with the intention of rendering more accessible) digital material that would improve productivity and standards of living. Discounts on consumption taxes applied on necessary ICTs should be taken into consideration.

We encourage governments to work with private industry to introduce universal electronic signatures, identification technologies and downloading codes as new security measures for all online transactions, measures which would substantially reduce the occurrence of credit card theft and identity fraud.

Internet Governance (governance of cyberspace)

International norms are critical to establishing a secure and thriving digital network. Although governments have a leading role in developing and implementing comprehensive and sustainable national e-strategies, any purely national approach in this regard will not be sufficient.

We encourage states to increase the membership and mandate of the IGF in order to consider issues such as net neutrality and broadband access expansion. In addition, we recognise the eG8 as being another important forum for stakeholders. We welcome the G8's decision to make this forum annual and encourage it to be complemented by an eG20, both of which could seek reports from the IGF. Finally, we favour official meetings with eG20 members and others, in order to further both regulatory and judicial harmonization with regard to the internet to establish a model of minimum regulatory standards.

E-Governance (governance through cyberspace)

Acknowledging that the role of the G20 is in large part the exchange of best practices and encouraging their use, we recognise that ICTs can be used to create more effective and efficient tax systems, especially in societies where revenues are diverted by corrupt officials. Additionally, social networks can be used as a tool for government transparency and civic participation. Moreover, we encourage all states to consider the potential role of ICTs in the conduct of elections.

The Internet as a tool for Development

Internet access to all

Wide and ready access to broadband Internet should be available worldwide. We deem it appropriate for telecommunication corporations to invest alongside national governments in the development of broadband networks across the world.

We further encourage the B20 to foster comprehensive business interaction in developing nations. This business cooperation may be supplemented by governmental funding to disseminate ICTs in areas where it is necessary. The distribution of these technologies in target states may, for convenience, be conducted based on geographic proximity or linguistic affinity.

We encourage states that do not currently have legislation that regulates cyberspace to introduce it. Furthermore, we recommend that those nations with existing regulatory legislation adapt to the evolving challenges of cyberspace.

In order to address the disparity between standard market pricing for software and black market prices of the same, the member states endorse the government-sponsored volume purchasing of software licenses. Governments could then distribute licenses at subsidised rates as necessary to reduce the incidence of software purchasing in informal

markets. There could be an option for states that use consumption taxes to vary the levels they apply on products that they categorise as being of social benefit. We acknowledge that domestic legal enforcement of IPR will be necessary to complement the aforementioned incentives for

This initiative is also intended to combat software piracy in areas where the purchasing power of individuals is too low to obtain copies of software licenses. Taking such action will give multinational corporations (MNCs) the financial revenue they could have been earning from users who rely on illegitimate copies.

Individuals in developing countries will be given authentic, single-license copies of Operating System Software (OSS) that can only be activated by a unique recognition number. This will ensure that this proposal does not breed arbitrage transactions.

The software licenses should be competitively priced by the manufacturers. This can be achieved by defining the cost of the OSS by the relative price defined in terms of purchasing power parity of individual countries. States that are members of credible international financial institutions (IFIs) will be brought on board to review the situation of each country on a case-by-case basis.

If it is deemed by these institutions that the country in question cannot afford volume purchases, they may jointly decide whether or not the purchase can be considered for subsidisation as a support program for promoting international development.

Promoting Information Communication Technology Education

We recognise the growing importance of the internet as an educational medium and acknowledge the digital divide as a challenge for promoting the universal right to education worldwide. We partition the digital divide into the following: the 'opportunity divide,' which conveys whether or not an individual has access to the internet, the 'utilisation divide,' which focuses on whether or not the individual has acquired the literacy and technological skills necessary to use the internet to access digital content, and finally the 'reception divide,' which concerns the ability of the individual to judge effectively the veracity, legitimacy and reliability of internet content and to use such content in a productive manner. By addressing each of these 'divides,' we aim to take definitive measures to provide the means of ICT education worldwide.

Promoting Cyber-Security

We recognise the urgent need to establish procedures for combating diverse abuses of the internet. The internet is a potent tool for developing and governing societies, but it can also be misused by criminals, terrorist networks, and agents of states with the deliberate intent of disenfranchising targeted individuals and groups. Curbing cyber-crime, defending society from cyber-terrorism, and exploring normative frameworks for the future of cyber warfare are therefore priorities for the G20 Heads of State.

Curbing Cybercrime

The nature of crimes committed in cyberspace is no different from that of those committed in any other domain. As such, we maintain that national legal codes and international agreements should not differentiate between the punitive measures imposed for traditional crimes and virtual ones.

As cyber-crimes take many forms, we are compelled to identify some serious digital infringements of others' rights and their consequences. Our exclusion of any hypothetical criminal act does not imply that it is not a priority for the G20. These include but are not limited to unauthorized access to computer terminals or networks for any purpose; fraud, including identity theft; disruption of network infrastructure, including distributed denial-of-service (DDOS) attacks; and the dissemination of all forms of malware, including viruses and spyware.

Without endorsing censorship, the G20 condemns certain content formats as inappropriate and repugnant to human dignity, and encourages states to monitor, prevent, and reverse their dissemination. Examples of such forms of inappropriate content include child pornography, depictions of actual torture or other cruelty against humans or animals, deliberate incitement of violence or panic, and the direct endangerment of lives.

To counteract the dissemination of this malicious content, we encourage states to draft and enforce laws that prohibit using a computer system to abuse a child sexually, either by uploading, downloading or hosting exploitative content. We also encourage that their domestic internet service providers maintain interception-capable systems, so that the appropriate law enforcement agencies can execute judicially sanctioned interceptions, without undue delay

We further encourage that their domestic internet service providers share basic customer identification data, with local police, if approved by domestic courts in combating online crimes, such as child sexual abuse, cyber-attacks, cyber-fraud, cyber-espionage, and/or the promotion of terrorism;

In meeting the challenges of cybercrime, we commend steps already taken by leading members of the international community. The Council of Europe's 2001 Budapest Convention on Cyber-crime, signed also by Canada, Japan, South Africa, and the United States, has already established a framework for international cooperation in combating crimes in cyberspace. We encourage the further harmonisation of national legislation,

coordination of criminal investigations, and sharing of information in the spirit of this agreement.

We further resolve to encourage the expansion and continued evolution of the Budapest Convention to all G20 states and, eventually, to the entire global community. We invite all states that are prepared to sign and ratify this accord to do so with the least possible delay. In recognition of the intent behind the Additional Protocol II to the Convention on Cybercrime, we call upon all citizens to use their freedom of expression responsibly.

Also, we recognise that legislative synchronisation might prove difficult for states lacking the institutional or technological capacity to fight cybercrime with the same tools as do the governments of states party to the Budapest Convention. As such, we encourage bilateral assistance programs aimed at facilitating the adoption of common procedures by such states and resolve to facilitate the capacity-building necessary for a truly worldwide coordinated response to cybercrime.

We also acknowledge the utility of measures falling outside of the Budapest regime. In that vein, we encourage the creation of a global network of cyber emergency response teams (CERTs) to detect, track, and thwart the activities of cybercriminals. These CERTs are to be established and maintained by individual governments and would cooperate across borders under the direction of a coordinating office of Interpol. The Interpol CERT Coordination Office should also maintain a database of cybercrime incidents and known cybercriminals, as well as other information related to cybercrime.

Fighting Cyber-terrorism

Some cybercrime extends beyond opportunistic attacks on individuals and private entities to include mass destructive or violent acts intended to create fear and perpetrated for religious, political, or ideological goals. Cybercrime that meets these conditions shall be defined as 'cyberterrorism' and should be treated under the same domestic legal procedures as non-digital terrorism. We intend to remain apprised of ongoing debates over jurisdictions and procedures for the prosecution of terrorists as it pertains to cyberterrorism. We also commit ourselves to using the G20 as a forum for the sharing of best practices for network resilience and emergency preparedness aimed at mitigating the threat of cyberterrorism.

Dealing with Cyber-warfare

A final form of violence in cyberspace is waged between sovereign states or their proximate agents, and shall be referred to as "cyber warfare." Cyberspace provides a new arena for conflicts between military and intelligence agencies and also poses an extraordinary threat to digitally-dependent infrastructure networks around the world. Numerous international conventions govern warfare in other battle spaces, including on land, at sea, and in the air. Before the cyber threat develops further, we believe that the principles espoused in these conventions must be adapted to cyberspace to the extent feasible. The G20 is not the appropriate forum for such a discussion, and therefore we call for a global summit on cyber warfare to interpret the Geneva Conventions and other

relevant agreements to cyberspace and to begin to establish a normative framework for cyber warfare.

Ultimately, we recognise that even robust international responses to cybercrime, cyber terrorism, and cyber warfare will not necessarily preclude the possibility of catastrophic attacks on digital infrastructure. As such, we are committed to making the G20 a forum for the sharing of best practices and for the reinforcement of national capabilities in the protection of critical infrastructure and general preparedness for human-induced cyberspace emergencies.

Reforming global institutions to the means of social betterment

Future of the G20

We recognise the great potential contribution of the G20 in the future meeting of global challenges. We affirm the importance of establishing criteria regarding membership and composition. We also recognise the possible need to expand the scope of discussion within this forum. We believe that the G20 will be most effective as an informal dialogue forum for marshalling political consensus among the world's largest economies on issues including but not restricted to economics and finance. Specifically, the G20 should be entrusted with the maintenance of financial and economic stability and the promotion of sustainable development. As the G20 goes about meeting the challenges of the coming century, we hope it will keep in mind that the importance of legitimacy to make credible decisions relies upon policy effectiveness and the transparency and efficiency of decision-making processes.

G20 Institutional Reform

We therefore propose that the G20 draft a governing document stipulating the following reforms for the organization:

First, classes of entities participating in the G20 should be defined. We recommend that the 'members states' of the G20 be 20-25 sovereign states, invited to join the organization on the basis of the conditions outlined in the following paragraph. 'Permanent participants' may include other entities whose presence is deemed crucial to the success of the G20's mission, including intergovernmental and regional economic organisations. Permanent participants have the right to engage in discussions at G20 summits with member states, but not to sign final declarations or participate in membership decisions. The Presidency of the G20 may also continue to invite 'Guests,' or non-permanent observers, to its meetings.

Considering the changing nature of the international political and economic systems, guidelines for the invitation of new members should be established. At any time, the members of the G20 may invite by unanimous consent a new member state, permanent

participant or observer to join the G20. During the selection of new member states, the following criteria should be considered:

1. Economic size and potential for economic growth as determined by the G20;
2. The G20 member states should always represent a majority of the global population and economy in terms of volume of trade and GDP;
3. Not be under sanction by the United Nations Security Council.

As to the nature of the G20, the fundamental essence of the group and its decisions should remain political rather than legal. Institutionalisation of the G20 forum should remain limited. A secretariat should not be created, but intensified cooperation among the sherpas of all member states and permanent participants should take place. The collective staffs of all G20 sherpas and the process of their coordination may be referred to as the "G20 Steering Committee."

The G20's methods of effecting positive change in the international system shall rely primarily upon national means, including national economic and fiscal policies. The G20, however, should also serve as a forum for the identification, sharing, and encouragement of best practices in fields relevant to the forum's competence. Finally, we recognise that the pronouncements of the G20 carry the weight of the world's largest economies and some of its most important regional economic organisations. As such, the body's declarations can serve as a powerful tool for oral intervention in global economic affairs.

G20 Relationship with United Nations

We recognise the potential contribution of UN agencies to helping legitimate and implement G20 declarations, and the effectiveness that the G20 can bring to UN efforts. We therefore encourage the development of close coordination of the G20 Steering Committee with relevant individual UN agencies, including the forwarding of G20 declarations to relevant UN agencies.

We acknowledge the different and complementary roles that the G20 and the UN play in the international system and thus maintain that care should be taken to avoid duplicating existing UN efforts.

G20 and Civil Society

We recognise the importance of engaging and including civil society within the global decision-making process and making the G20 summits more accountable and transparent. We acknowledge that the actors of civil society are manifold and

encompass a variety of actors, including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), charities, regional and local networks, media outlets, faith groups, think tanks, academia and trade unions.

We therefore support the creation of a G20 Assembly to Involve and Engage NGOs (GATIEN) in order to enhance the voices of all aforementioned actors. This forum should be inclusive not only of all G20 members, but also of all other groups and individuals that want to join. These participants will engage in discussion of G20 issues through an online dialogue platform. The role of GATIEN is to put forward proposals by its members according to the G20 agenda for consideration at the G20 summits.

The topics of discussion for the GATIEN shall be defined by the G20 agenda. The GATIEN shall feature a permanent internet platform and an annual Summit including a sufficient number of civil society representatives (on the model of the eG8). The aforementioned online dialogue platform will enable all citizens to be consulted on the drafts produced by the GATIEN civil society representatives, in order to be considered in the preparation of the GATIEN executive summary. This internet platform will also allow citizens to address their grievances to governments.

In order to guarantee efficiency and quality, a group of volunteer experts should be established annually to filter proposals received through the internet dialogue forum and to forward them to the assembly for consideration.

This GATIEN assembly shall be organised by the G20 presidency in preparation of the G20 summit every year. This assembly's report shall then be submitted for consideration to the G20 members.

The selected representatives of the civil society may be invited for further discussion at an advisory meeting of the G20 when needed.

ILO Principles and Norms

Having adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, we are committed to support the International Labour Organisation and its actions. Therefore, we promote the values endorsed in the eight fundamental conventions related to the following topics: freedom of association, elimination of forced labour, abolition of child labour, elimination of discrimination in employment, though we recognise that these values are interpreted with different nuances by different members of the G20.

A G20 Vision for Strengthening Gender Equality

Promoting gender equality

Any cursory glance at a G20 summit would reveal a critical gender gap; given that women represent 51% of the world's population, this gap continues to be substantial. We would like to suggest a way through which the G20 member states can enhance their agenda and strengthen universal relevance of this forum, by acting to better combat the continued marginalization of women, and by acting to enhance women's overall security.

Specifically, we believe that the concerns of women aren't merely a distinct set of issues, but are also an important and inseparable part of the key themes and topics that are already within the G8/G20 scope of discussion; the particular issues that disproportionately impact women ought to be incorporated and addressed wherever it is appropriate.

For instance, when considering efforts to address warfare and conflicts, the goal of preventing violence against women in conflict situations ought never to be outside of contemplation. Violence against women, including the use of rape as a weapon of war, as well as "peacetime" sexual harassment, are issues upon which G20 members must never remain silent, and it would behoove them to incorporate these concerns directly into their broader themes.

Likewise, addressing illiteracy and inadequate health services is realistically impossible without achieving an appreciation for the particular concerns of women. They are less likely to have access to the necessary level of health care and education. They are also often denied property and inheritance rights. The disadvantaged conditions in which they find themselves, which often reflects their lack of representation before the world's domestic and international governance institutions, tends to result in higher incidences of poverty and discrimination.

While affirming that women have historically faced more social and economic disadvantages than men, we also recognise that both genders face unique challenges. To this end we encourage all states to mainstream the consideration of gender issues in the formulation of public policy, ensuring the effectiveness of such public policies.

We therefore encourage all members of the G20 to more seriously consider gender equality as a major issue in both the public and private sector; and we further encourage all member states to take the necessary steps to enhance the gender balance by increasing the visibility, influence and voice of women.

Combating Career Discrimination

One of the most widespread difficulties facing modern women is career and work-place discrimination on the basis of gender. In its most noxious form, this comprises instances where women are denied the prospect of a career and, more generally, it includes a

range of particular challenges that disproportionately impact women, including the reality that women are still often paid less than men for performing the same work, and recognise that in many cultures women still perform an uneven share of the home-life burden.

As a result, we strongly urge all governments to address the obstacles that disproportionately trap women in lower-paying jobs or that keep women out of the labour force entirely. We strongly encourage all governments to enact and implement robust laws that actually further the attainment of equal opportunities for both men and women. Fundamentally, the citizens of all nations are entitled to equal treatment in career opportunities, equal treatment in recruitment procedures and equal treatment in public and private sector salaries, regardless of their gender. We also strongly encourage that all countries enact and enforce anti-discrimination laws with regard to the right of equal retirement privileges for both men and women. Furthermore, we urge all governments to introduce up-to-date laws that adequately penalise companies for engaging in discriminatory labour practices to be overseen by the respective judicial systems of member states.

Education

In line with the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) guaranteeing the access to primary education are of utmost importance to alleviate poverty. We therefore fully support the existing global commitments to improving accessibility and quality of education. At the same time, the G20 recognises that Goal 2 of the MDGs, namely 'Achieving Universal Primary Education' by 2015, should be followed up to be normative with the aim of achieving universal higher education as a post-MDGs framework. Achieving equality in global education is even more urgent considering the increasingly market-oriented approach that nations are taking towards higher education. Furthermore we encourage the creation of specialised work-oriented training.

We recommend that governments strive to make higher education and professional training as affordable as is practicable. At the same time all people should have the opportunity to progress from primary, secondary and higher education. Moreover laws ensuring child protection must be firmly in place. International, national and local institutions must be brought together to improve education globally. The opportunities for the education of socio-economically disadvantaged children are of special concern. Lastly, we support the extension of various kinds of exchange programs. In addition we encourage the G20 countries and others to invest in lifelong learning.

Ministers of Economics panel

Preamble

We, the Economy Ministers of the G20, believe that the recommendations and suggestions put forth herein will work towards increasing free trade, liberalisation and fostering the institutional reform necessary for the twenty-first century and the age of globalisation.

In an era of economic crises, re-evaluating the current standards and regulation of commerce is imperative. We are committed to promoting policies essential for development as well as increasing transparency and accountability within existing institutions further to enhance exchange, participation and prosperity in the global economy.

In the context of increased global integration, acknowledging and defining the international consequences of domestic policies is crucial. Local issues now have infectious ramifications and a natural contention arises between respecting national sovereignty and managing global problems; finding a balance will be a challenge for all members, but one we hope will result in the re-invigoration of secure transnational commerce.

This year's meeting addressed the resolution of agricultural issues in a broader negotiation, the framework of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPs) and general World Trade Organization (WTO) reform. We remain firmly determined to achieve sustainable growth, manage price volatility and continue cooperation for the future of the global economy.

Resolving Agricultural Issues

We acknowledged the fundamental role that the WTO has in global trade governance and discussed the implication it has on securing a more prosperous, fairer, and freer world. We commit to monitor and reduce all forms of protectionist measures, including subsidies that increasingly impact economic recovery and market integration. We also encourage trade facilitation measures and cooperation to overcome Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT).

In the interest of fostering fair and sustainable global trade, we recognise the need to resolve key agricultural trade issues. We strongly discourage the use of all forms of protectionist measures, including subsidies that distort global agricultural markets. In particular, we suggest the following:

- a) The analysis and re-categorisation of the present forms of subsidisation within the green, blue, and amber boxes proposed by the WTO;
- b) The monitoring, in particular, of the use of Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs);
- c) The re-evaluation of the impact of domestic market-distorting subsidies on international trade.

We commit to begin immediately the reduction of direct subsidies and affirm that such reductions will continue for the foreseeable future, provided Special Differential and Safeguard Mechanisms (SSM) are re-evaluated reciprocally as decidedly optimised by sovereign states. We hope these steps will lead to a more equitable trade environment.

We recommend the re-evaluation of the SSM both in volume-based and price-based instances to ensure precise, effective and operational implementation for developing countries and, in particular, for Least Developed Countries (LDCs), with the ultimate goal of rendering SSM obsolete in the long run. This process would be implemented in direct relation to the reduction of agricultural subsidies as specified above.

Concluding the Doha Development Round

The Doha Development Round began in 2001 and is the current trade negotiation round of the WTO. Negotiations have yielded many points of agreement as well as significant areas of deadlock. We support a move toward realising a 'December package' that will lock in the gains of negotiations to date and produce an 'early harvest,' while generating momentum in negotiations on areas of deadlock.

We strongly commit to concluding the Doha Development Round and agree to the following points:

1. To support discussions that facilitate reaching an agreement on the 'December package' with a focus on widely-supported development issues relating to LDCs;
2. To continue negotiations on topics not covered in the 'December package' and recognise the need for reaching a timely consensus on these issues.

Preferential Treatment for LDCs

Based on the concept of preferential treatment for LDCs, several efforts have been made to focus development assistance and implement innovative methods to improve their particular economic status. While the natures of these efforts, endorsed by international organisations, NGOs, and international funds vary, we would like to highlight an interesting initiative that may serve as an example of new approaches to using trade to foster development through their intrinsic connection.

Everything But Arms is a European Union initiative that was enacted in March of 2001 eliminating duties and quotas on all imports from LDCs, with the exception of armaments. This initiative possessed transitional arrangements for certain agricultural commodities that expired in 2006 and 2009. To the end of encouraging LDCs' development, this initiative is based on the premise that decreasing barriers of entry for LDCs' commodities into the EU will lead to enhanced export earnings and encourage economic diversification. This initiative has been supported by several countries in the G20, and they encourage an extension to other countries.

This initiative, however, has faced criticism from other member states that the initiative could give rise to a predatory business environment. Examples of this are found in cases where foreign corporations acquire local businesses within LDCs and manipulate local economies to acquire control over whole industries within a state and cause undesired economic outcomes and disenfranchise the local population. As South Africa has identified, this has been known to occur particularly within the mining industry.

We commit to study this initiative and its potential for further application in developed nations.

Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights

We confirm the importance of differentiating between the general framework of TRIPs and the specific case for pharmaceuticals. There is a need for the enhancement of the current legal framework of TRIPs in order to account for advances in innovation.

'Good' and 'Bad' Patents

We emphasise the economic rationale behind patents and the difference between 'good patents' that provide incentives for innovation and 'bad patents,' which come at a social cost. We propose the following extensions to the current treaty:

1. The inclusion of open-source licenses under an international legal framework to account for new innovation phenomena and collaboration in general;
2. A transparent and accountable examination procedure to distinguish more effectively and efficiently 'bad' from 'good' patents;

3. The introduction of a mechanism to recognise competing patents submitted within a reasonable application window (e.g., 'Silver medal'), to foster a more equitable patent application process and ensure an efficient distribution of patent profits.

These extensions to the current system create new incentives for innovation, reduce costs, increase efficiency and enhance competition.

Pharmaceuticals

We recognise that 'patents on medications', in the present form has prevented access to medications in times of epidemics and global health emergencies in times of disasters. We represent our concern to the special scenario of HIV/AIDS epidemic that has led to the rise in unethical medical experimentation and a lack of access to medications.

We recognise that according to present structure generic drugs can be produced without patent infringement for drugs where:

- 1) the patent has expired,
- 2) the generic company certifies the brand company's patents are either invalid, unenforceable or will not be infringed,
- 3) for drugs which have never held patents, or
- 4) in countries where the drug does not have current patent protection.

In addition to these circumstances, we propose to allow local governments to go for generics production in case of health emergencies with threshold for such health emergencies to be decided by WHO with an objective to ensure access to affordable medications.

We encourage the expansion of the TRIPS' Council mandate, with structural procedures to be determined according to WTO regulations, to include consultative mechanisms for assistance in compliance with the agreement. We encourage experiential testimony from states and particularly promote assistance with the intricacies of domestic legislation, ratification processes, capacity building, and domestic enforcement.

Currently, compulsory licensing only applies for national production. A developing country that lacks the technology to produce generics by itself cannot use compulsory licensing. To respond to this problem, countries have declared at the WTO to allow such a country to import the pharmaceuticals from another country, following a precise procedure. In order to be implemented, we encourage exporting countries to enact new and/or amend national legislation.

International Patent Harmonisation

Following a streamlining of application procedures in the Patent Cooperation Treaty in 1970, we see the next step as creating a single application/examination process for an internationally valid patent.

WTO Reform

Institutional modernisation

We agree that certain aspects of the World Trade Organisation must be modified to allow for greater transparency, expedience and accessibility. In order to realise this goal, the application of new technology is necessary to make WTO materials, data, and trade statistics easily accessible to not only member states, but every day citizens; and new data generation and visualisation models should be explored. Using technology to update the WTO's current information communication processes (including basic items from Internet presence to the recording of general council proceedings in real-time) would serve to increase its efficiency.

We agree that the current international trade flow computation models are insufficient to support the current context of global trade. We suggest the creation of holistic statistical databases based on firm-level data for the purpose of measuring flows as accurately as possible.

Although this will involve an extensive increase in data input from member states, we believe that improving domestic statistics infrastructures as addressed later in this communiqué will make this ambitious project feasible.

Sustainability

The five principle pillars in the mandate of the WTO currently include trade negotiations, implementation and monitoring for transparency, dispute settlement, increasing trade capacity, and outreach. We, the Ministers of Economics of the G20 nations, welcome the creation of a sixth pillar of global social and environmental sustainability as a key principle governing the organisation's operations.

Russian Accession to the WTO

Furthermore, we encourage and support the accession of the Russian Federation into the World Trade Organisation in the near future following their exceedingly lengthy review process and their resolution of outstanding issues. This addition would greatly benefit the community of global commerce and further development worldwide.

Price Volatility

G-20 members acknowledge the consequences of price volatility often negatively impact not only commodity prices, but also general economic stability and social welfare, particularly in regards to the agricultural sector. In this vein, we reflected on mechanisms to increase market transparency, informed producer and consumer interaction, and streamlining current data development and sharing methods.

We further acknowledge the fundamental impact of the agricultural derivatives market on price volatility. While the futures market requires a minimum degree of volatility to function, instability is caused when volatility is too high. Further, irresponsible speculation contributes to variability and occurs when asymmetric market relations exist for producers and consumers, leading to sub-optimal market outcomes. We express full support for the G-20 Finance ministers in their efforts to combat volatility on these fronts and look forward to great improvements in market data accessibility and increased over-the-counter transaction monitoring.

Increasing data capacity and market transparency

We agree that a massive increase in the use of technology and data mining for improved analysis and decision-making for all actors should be prioritised. This should be actively promoted on both the international and domestic levels, with the following recommendations:

1. Extending the scope of the Joint Organisations Data Initiative (Jodi), and streamlining data from other relevant organisations. This includes using data and reports from the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund's Data & Research Divisions, Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, Food and Agricultural Organisation, International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Statistics Division, and the Global Economic Monitor in a coordinated fashion.
2. Joint Organisations Data Initiative, formerly known as the Joint Oil Data Initiative, is a data exchange program built around producing and consuming countries and the Jodi partner organisations (EUROSTAT, IEA, OLADE, OPEC, UNSD). Expanding the initiative beyond oil and natural gas to include agricultural commodities is the next pragmatic step, with databases on private commerce as well as domestic state commerce. Continued expansion of Jodi in other sectors will continually refine access to the base infrastructure of the global commerce network.
3. Domestic data infrastructure improvement: We encourage initiatives to streamline domestic statistics using new technology to increase supply and demand forecasting, outlier impact forecasting (weather, natural disasters, etc.) and commodity trade data.

Ministers of Finance panel

Reforming the International Monetary System - Making the Market more transparent and liquid

Dealing with Capital Flows

We, the Finance Ministers of the G20, recognise the importance of risks and economic instability associated with international speculative capital flows.

We advocate the differentiation between short- and long-term capital flows. This committee advises that countries regulate short-term capital flows with measures that do not jeopardise foreign direct investment (i.e., long-term capital investment).

We recommend the continued publication of International Monetary Fund (IMF) guidelines for addressing international capital flows and the importance of keeping in mind the contextual nature of the implementation of capital controls both internationally and domestically.

While recognising the principle of national sovereignty, we emphasise the importance of multilateral consideration and coordination when dealing with international capital flows.

Handling currency balances and currency volatility of exchange rates

We recognise severe currency volatility to be a threat to a sustainable global growth.

We advocate for the existence of a system of freely floating currencies for all G20 nations with the intent of reinforcing the stability of the global monetary system. This transition should come at a pace appropriate for the economies in question and also for global economic stability. To move too quickly to a freely floating currency could damage the economy of the country in question as well as the risk of asset dumping and the depreciation of other currencies. However, with these parameters in mind, countries commit to move forward with the vision of a freely floating currency regime as soon as is feasible, hopefully within the next decade.

If required, we agree to provide technical assistance and expertise to assist in adopting a freely floating currency system. The transition towards a freely floating currency should be done gradually by means of a managed transition to avoid short term economic instability.

Among other means, we believe that this can be done, in the following ways:

1. Begin with widening the position of the freely floating band;
2. Cooperating with states in the transition phase.

We support the development of Regional Financing Arrangements (RFAs), such as the Chiang Mai Initiative Multilateralization (CMIM), that have been launched in ASEAN+3, and we commit to using as appropriate such regional approach to achieve financial stability in other regions.

Evaluating Rating Agencies (CRAs)

We encourage rating agencies to improve transparency by providing more information on ratings and the methodology used to enable market participants to compare different agencies.

Countries are advised to implement regulatory measures for a distinct separation and independence between the advisory and the rating units. To this end, rating agencies might be prohibited from rating products for which they have also provided advice on structuring. This will in turn ensure that conflict of interest is minimised and that greater competition is promoted since it increases demand for high quality rating agencies.

We request financial institutions and investors to augment their internal risk assessment processes in order to improve the quality of information on trading instruments. External rating cannot be an adequate substitution for companies' internal assessment processes. We urge states, regulators and other entities to diversify the source and methodology of their risk assessment models beyond existing risk assessments when assessing the strength and quality of their financial and banking systems.

Regulating the Over-the-Counter derivatives markets

Following the declaration by the G20 Pittsburgh Summit 2009, we applaud states' previous initiatives to reform the Over-the-Counter (OTC) derivatives markets and encourage them to respect the time frame they have agreed on. We encourage further efforts to standardise OTC financial instruments to the extent that it is possible to do so.

We advocate that more transparency and information be provided on OTC contracts, particularly commodities derivatives, to relevant regulators and in turn disseminated to the market.

Acknowledging the risks involved in the increasing volume of trades on the OTC market, we recognise the importance of proactive facilities in post-crisis scenarios. We recommend that

a study be commissioned on the feasibility of the establishment of a network of Central Counter-Parties (CCPs). Such entities might provide credit cushions in return for an appropriate default margin in transactions on the OTC markets. The transacting parties would have a choice to route their transaction through the CCPs. This aims to reduce counter-party risk in OTC trades.

We are concerned with the volatility of agricultural commodities prices on the secondary markets that could be the result of speculation. Consequently, we request that the World Bank study this issue in coordination with the appropriate regulatory bodies.

Reforming the International Monetary Fund

Questioning Special Drawing Rights

We encourage evaluation of the current composition of the Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) basket in order to enhance the SDRs' stability and legitimacy in the global arena.

We advocate the establishment of a working group under the auspices of the IMF and reporting to the G20 that would evaluate the criteria that would determine a currency's inclusion and weighting in the SDR basket. This working group will continue to explore potential criteria on a regular basis.

We suggest the following non-exhaustive criteria for inclusion and weighting in the SDR basket:

1. Freely floating nature of the currency;
2. Convertibility;
3. Primary circulation in a free market economy;
4. The weight of the currency in global trade relative to the composition of the SDR basket should be considered.

Further criteria should be determined by experts in the particular field.

We recognise the value of increasing the usage of SDRs as a mechanism to mitigate instability in the global financial system. Furthermore, we are committed to further discussions on the role and composition of SDRs at future G20 summits.

Coordination of financial and economic policies by the IMF and extension of their mandate

Coordination of policies

We remind all economies of the importance of continual coordination in the formation of financial and economic policies.

We encourage the IMF to collect macroeconomic data and to issue regular reports that provide impartial insight into the financial and economic policies of G20 economies. The information within the aforementioned reports will be made widely available and freely accessible to all states.

Enhancing the efficacy of the IMF

We are committed to continue the reform of the IMF to better reflect the future nature of the global economy.

In advocating for a transparent and meritocratic method to choose the Managing Director and Deputy Managing Directors of the IMF, we recognise that candidates' experience within different types of markets, particularly emerging economies, should be considered.

In order to strengthen the legitimacy and performance of the IMF, we remain committed to reviewing its mandate at the 2012 G20 Summit.

Ministers of Development panel

Tackling Food Security

Preamble

We, the G20 development ministers, affirm that developing rural agriculture is an important and feasible solution to addressing food security on a long-term basis. Doing so will not only create jobs but will also increase production of and access to food in areas where it is most required, and serve as a means of increasing domestic supply.

We will work to incorporate the diversity of regional needs in while researching and assessing potential food security policies. We are committed to enhancing the capacity of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), noting its critical role in food security research and policy.

Acknowledging the challenges faced by women and girls, we seek to further integrate women and girls in the agricultural chain and increase their access to food assistance, which will in turn enhance their food security.

Addressing Food Price Volatility

At present, it is unclear which market mechanisms could effectively intervene to limit food price volatility. We emphasise the need for further research on options beyond the current frameworks for mitigating price volatility, including virtual reserves and proper market interventions as confirmed in the outcome document of the Toyako Summit 2008.

We stress our support of all efforts to increase market transparency. We additionally note the importance of strengthening the capacity of relevant international organisations to collect information on supply and demand more frequently in order to provide timely and accurate data on food production, consumption and stocks.

We believe that protectionist methods are not sustainable solutions to food insecurity. We

are committed to supporting the efforts taken by the economic ministers for the prompt conclusion of the Doha Round. We emphasise the importance of allowing developing countries to strengthen their internal markets.

Ensuring Sustainable Food Security

We believe that the use of bio-fuels has been intended as a desirable alternative to fossil fuel energy resources, and ought to remain a component of future energy policy. Given that bio-fuels have been demonstrated to have a critical impact on land use, food production and food security, we express the need for further development of production alternatives and the gradual transitioning toward this alternative over the long term.

We stress the necessity of investment in research and technology on sustainable alternatives for populations dependent on bio-fuel production, and we pledge to work toward the implementation of such a transition.

We recognise the Food and Agriculture Organization's concept of conservation agriculture as a method of sustainably and ecologically increasing future agricultural productivity. At its core, conservation agriculture incorporates organic principles, management and conservation of water resources, crop rotation, and a holistic and long-term approach to agriculture.

We believe that conservation agriculture promotes increased profits for farmers and also provides an extra protection against shocks due to natural disasters.

We propose the following road map in order to widely implement conservation agriculture.

1. Foster regionally focused research that would collect data about local lands and resources in coordination with the FAO.
2. Work through IFAD to devise a compensation system for farmers willing to adopt conservation agriculture in the next IFAD Strategic Framework.
3. Encourage technological transfers, related to conservation agriculture practices, to the poorest and culturally differentiated communities. Technology transfers are an opportunity for developing communities to increase their sustainable practices and thus be less vulnerable to price volatility. Care must be taken, however, to ensure that innovation is not stifled in communities through technology transfer and therefore it should simultaneously be fostered in developing and agriculturally dependent countries. In the long term, we seek to expand current exchange programs and scholarships on sustainable agriculture, in addition to implementing education-based best practices to put this strategy into operation.

4. Foster the development of human resources related to conservation agriculture by improving the education of relevant stakeholders (focusing on women and smallholders) regarding the practice of conservation agriculture in both developing and developed countries. Conservation agriculture requires on-going research to adapt to an ever-changing world.
5. As part of the conservation agriculture framework, we support the improvement of farmers' access to local and regional markets through better transit systems, increased technical knowledge and heightened availability of technological resources.
6. We also believe that future discussions on food security must also include the issue of water security. Long-term policies should investigate research and invest in rain-fed agriculture.

Finding new resources for a Renewed Development Model

Facilitating Remittances through the "5x5 Objective Program"

Improving remittance accessibility by decreasing physical barriers should be a priority of G20 states. The involvement of more institutions and an increase in pay-out locations is necessary to maximise the development enhancing potential of remittances, especially in regional areas. As such, we support the "5x5 Objective Program," presented at the 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit. In doing so, we encourage and support the reduction of remittances costs from ten per cent to five per cent over five years.

To reach this aim, we pledge to do the following steps:

1. Extend support to the World Bank Working Group, which the G8 countries have already done, to facilitate the Working Group's goal of increasing transparency through centralised data collection.
2. Establish links between migrant organisations and governmental/non-governmental institutions, in order to increase the availability of information about remittance flows.
3. Take steps to process remittances through formal channels in order to guarantee constant monitoring. For example, transnational transfer networks can provide a faster and safer way of remittance transfer.
4. Work to develop innovative information technologies that will ease the costs of money transfers.
5. Develop education tools to inform the population about options for managing their remittances. These tools will include information on education, health systems and insurance.

Pushing for Corporate Social Responsibility

We call on the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) to further develop certifiable norms of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), based on ISO 26000. Such a certification system would establish greater transparency for socially responsible behaviour and give CSR the legal basis to be included in contracts, thereby improving accountability on CSR measures. We believe that this voluntary certification system will promote market competition amongst firms that seek to promote themselves as socially responsible.

We pledge to encourage domestic organisations to achieve this certification by making information on the certification process easily and publicly available. These certification standards should be strictly enforced by international bodies to ensure the integrity, accountability and transparency of the certification system.

Further focusing aid on communities and individuals in public/private development aid

As we acknowledge the central importance of human security in development, we reaffirm our support for a community-driven, bottom-up approach to development as a means of making Official Development Assistance (ODA) more effective and efficient. This would make ODA more responsive to community demand.

More specifically, we acknowledge the importance of including three main stakeholders—the public, private, and community sectors—in economic growth and development projects. As such, we support the integration of these three sectors in a Public-Private-Community Partnership (PPCP) model. These three sectors can work together in a power-sharing framework to achieve fairness, efficiency, and progress in development. We will prioritise this model when undertaking new development projects.

We recognise that this model does have shortcomings, such as the lack of an adequate legal framework in some developing countries, the potential for inefficient coordination between the three sectors, and the possible issues arising from commercialising necessities, such as water. We will strive to overcome these issues and create a set of best practices to facilitate the most effective implementation of the PPCP model.

Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises financing through Micro-Finance Institutions

We recognise the crucial role of micro, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) in world economic development. Micro-Finance Institutions (MFIs) are key to fostering the creation and development of these enterprises. A concerted effort must be made

between public, private and civil society actors to increase access to finance for MSMEs, and to promote private sector growth in developing countries.

We call for research in new financing mechanisms that will overcome the most persistent problems facing MFIs. These mechanisms should facilitate greater access to capital, decreased financial risks, and greater security for the social aspects of micro-financing initiatives.

We aim to work to promote the creation of a guarantee fund which would facilitate private bank loans to MFIs, increasing their access to capital while enabling more affordable interest rates. The guarantee fund would additionally promote financial support services such as education on credit management and respect conditions such as transparency and social sustainability. This fund would be administered through an existing international institution.

We also intend to promote implementation of MFI models, using innovative humanitarian funding alternatives, which have the potential of substantially reducing interest rates.

Moreover, we recognise the central role of individual savings in developing countries' economic growth, and the current shortcomings in available financial services for the poor. As such, we will work to incorporate the Match-Saving Model (MSM) into micro-finance schemes. This scheme can subsidise development specific concerns such as health care and education, with governmental and international aid.

It is important that development models and assistance programmes have a strong focus on gender issues, and therefore we support MSMs as programs that specifically address the needs of women in developing states.

Finding Innovative Financing Solutions

The G20 restates the commitment of developed countries to achieving the goal of allocating 0.7% of their GDP to ODA.

In light of budgetary constraints, states may wish to focus on innovative financing to work towards this goal. However, uncertainty remains about the best methods of leveraging, administering, and coordinating these contributions. Thus, we pledge to create a G20 Working Group to discuss the strategies and challenges surrounding implementation of these mechanisms, with the ultimate goal of ensuring that any contributions are directed towards fulfilment of the MDGs.

Defining the future of humanitarian assistance and disaster preparedness

Disaster Risk Reduction Education and Regulation

Regarding risk reduction in education, the G20 states recognise the importance of preventive and corrective action, the importance of spreading information concerning risk situations with all demographic and language groups, to prevent even worse situations in cases of hazard. It is also important to facilitate safe access to education under extreme circumstances.

Current Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) education by institutions such as the United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), both at the school and at the community level, should highlight the following aspects:

- 1) Raising awareness of the significance of DRR in project regions;
- 2) Community specific evacuation and reaction strategies;
- 3) Information sharing between developed and developing states;
- 4) Integrating indigenous and scientific knowledge in DRR education.

Approaches in implementing DRR education should consider the following:

- 1) Reaffirming the role of local governments and community leaders;
- 2) Training of staff and teachers for self-sustained DRR education;
- 3) Encouraging the technology implementation to provide the accessible way for society to reach and absorb DRR education;
- 4) Incorporate infrastructure, town planning and DRR into all public aid programs.

We acknowledge that the effects of disasters are felt differently by men and women, and so gender must be considered in all DRR.

Early Warning Research and Assessment

Stressing the importance of early warning systems for disaster prevention and preparedness, we support the coordination and cooperation efforts articulated by the G8 ministers of foreign affairs using existing databases.

Micro-insurance

Micro-insurance may provide post-disaster financial liquidity, thus protecting assets and livelihoods as well as providing funds for reconstruction. We agree on the potential of an index-based scheme which could in the future promote transparency and reduce transactions costs. As it stands, we deem it to be under-researched and therefore call for further research into this area, especially in terms of the most vulnerable in society.

We urge government collaboration with the third sector on this issue and work on their capacity to provide insurance. Since Non-Profit Organisations (NPOs) are not driven by commercial gain, they could focus on the lowest income insurance market and provide more tailored products than a commercial firm using their expertise in various developing sectors. However, at the moment they face regulatory barriers, so there needs to be further exploration of regulatory facilitation for NPOs, as providers of insurance, as well as providing them with necessary capabilities. Finally, we recommend that safeguarding measures for women be included in micro-insurance policies, as often women unwillingly forfeit their insurance coverage in the case of divorce.

Ministers of Environment panel¹

Global Governance and environmental protection

Charter of the Environment

We, the G20 ministers of environment, commit to the signing of the Youth G20 Charter for the Environment (see attached) and recommend our perspective to the G20 member states.

Sketching Global Governance

We recognise the need to reform global environmental governance institutions.

We commit to act; considering the advice of the UN internal review and the Rio+20 conference and focusing on the implementation of the suggestions contained therein. We will actively participate in Rio +20 discussions on this issue and ensure the commencement of positive reform, placing specific emphasis on the following:

1. Coordinating a broad range of institutions, including representatives from civil society organisations;
2. Sharing data, information and best practices between these institutions;
3. Placing a focus on the development of actionable policy.

We are convinced of the importance of transparency and accountability in international cooperation mechanisms, particularly those involving financial arrangements between states. We reiterate the importance of accountability and the assurance that funds are used for the purposes for which they were granted.

¹ Delegates from Argentina, China and Saudi Arabia were not present in these negotiations.

Defining a Green GDP

We welcome the Better Life Index and strongly support the development of a Green GDP indicator by the OECD. Such an indicator would facilitate the actionable incorporation of the environment in economic policies. This is proposed as part of our broader recognition of the symbiotic relationship between environment and economy, and would help to inform sustainable growth at the national, regional and global levels. It would also facilitate important comparative measurements through time and across nations. We commit to considering this indicator in economic policy development.

Regulating Global Exchanges

We agree to the necessity of avoiding offshoring carbon emissions and therefore strive for the gradual implementation of a global carbon market.

This will be done by linking the emissions trading schemes of developed countries and encouraging major developing countries to participate with important industry sectors. We also recognise the importance of moving towards a Full Cost system of pricing for environmentally relevant resources to internalise the external costs of their production.

Adapting the use of resources with social and economic issues

Energy Production and Transmission

Concerned about uncertainties over the long-term environmental, economic and social impacts of all energy sources, we commit to the gradual transition to renewable energy sources. In order for decisions on energy mixes (of all kinds) to be based on solid scientific grounds and to rationalise the political debate on the cost of energy, we urge the conduct of a complete cost-benefit analysis of all energy sources. This analysis should not only take into account direct installation and production costs per kilowatt-hour, but also a monetary quantification of long-term risks, dismantling efforts, waste treatment and various externalities to represent the full cost shared by all.

We believe that a transformation of the energy supply to a mix in which renewable energy sources play a greater role must be the long-term goal of any energy policy. We urge all G20 member states to implement incentives for private project financing and research. We stress that the research and development of energy sources and storing mechanisms should be supported by private and public funds.

We recognise inefficiencies in national and regional power grids and support the transition toward greater resilience and efficiency, including smart grids. We strongly encourage incentives to both private and public entities in order to foster research and development in this area. We further support an energy policy in which regions with complementary potentials for renewable energy production cooperate and become connected through trans-regional grids. To reach this goal, international accords on energy markets should be developed, while supporting smaller states in integrating their resources into such grids.

We encourage the urgent establishment of incentives to reduce energy demand and improve efficiency at the regional scale, taking into consideration the challenges that come with inherent differences between developed and developing countries. This should be done at the industry and household levels, as well as being incorporated into infrastructure development policies. We recognise the role of education as a tool in realising this goal.

Handling the use of water and wastewater

We recognise that water is integral to the economy, the environment and gender equality. We support the research and discussion leading to voluntary implementation of policies and schemes that reflect water scarcity, promote conservation, distribute water.

efficiently between competing uses, and provide affordable access for the underprivileged. We recognise that the burdens of finding, collecting, transporting and treating water resources fall disproportionately on the shoulders of women and children, especially in developing countries. We therefore urge states to foster conservation consciousness and carry out research for economic incentives to address such concerns.

There is a need for all states to develop a National Information Database that contains information on rainfall, ground water, surface water availability and water use for different purposes along with its quality and future projections based on the same.

We recognise the importance of utilising wastewater rather than valuable potable water in aspects of domestic, industrial and agricultural use. This would involve increased research into the treatment and storage of wastewater and incentives for individuals and private groups to use wastewater where possible.

We commit to the reduction of ocean pollution on a global scale and encourage nations to revisit treaties previously signed on this point which would lead the way toward global coordination for reducing seawater pollution. Furthermore, we encourage the need for better enforcement mechanisms.

We urge the United Nations to conduct research on the settlement of specific and regional transboundary water disputes.

We recognise the importance of marine biodiversity in coral reefs and we support their continued and further protection.

Clean Technology

We recognise that the global economy is changing and that green growth is and will continue to be an important aspect of economic growth. New technologies can play an important role in combating global environmental problems, as they are an important part of a more sustainable economy. Green growth could especially be fuelled through extended research and technology development.

New technologies currently exist largely in developed countries and we recognise the challenges faced by developing countries to research and implement alternative energy systems and clean technologies. Cooperation between developed and developing countries is regarded as imperative to tackling challenges of climate change and its mitigation, as well as resource scarcity on a global level.

The existence of such cooperation between developing and developed states, such as the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDMs), is endorsed. Further public-private partnerships in and between all G20 states is vital to drive innovation. This would allow for financial and human capacities to be allocated more efficiently.

We propose the creation of a forum to share information voluntarily about existing research and technology facilities while fostering cooperation and aligning need and demand. This forum would include especially: clean technology companies, universities and technology research institutions, and private equity funds. It would allow the use of synergies resulting from combining different actors.

We propose that G20 member states look towards existing partnerships and academic exchange programs to help identify an appropriate system for improved international cooperation between developing and developed countries.

Biodiversity

We recognise that Biodiversity is desirable on both a national and global level. G20 states should seek to contribute to the protection of biodiversity.

Convinced of the need to take into account the effects that human activity has on the environment and considering that the environment is a resource whose protection and sustainable use has been accepted internationally, we encourage the support of funds to protect biodiversity and mega biodiversity as vital assets for humanity.

We encourage participation of the Green Climate Fund, as agreed upon at the 16th Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Cancun.

Appendix I- Youth G20 Charter for the Environment

Considering that:

Humanity is dependent on the resources provided by the environment;

The actions of humans often have negative impacts on our environment: water, air and ground pollution; ecosystem perturbation, non-renewable resource depletion, etc;

The environment is a public good, and its preservation a common concern for people all over the world;

The future of humanity depends on our ability to protect and preserve natural resources.

The Youth G20 recognises:

The profound environmental and climate issues facing the world today and the potential for further issues to arise in the future;

The importance of a clean and healthy environment for all;

That humanity has a duty to avoid and seek necessary remedies for pollution and harms to biodiversity caused by human actions;

The sovereignty of states but also the duty of states to implement policies that minimise degradation of trans-boundary resources;

The need to stress the importance of increasing awareness and educating our populations about environmental issues to equip them better to face these ongoing problems;

That these issues are not only environmental, but are overarching and have ramifications for all areas of human security as defined in the 1994 United Nations Human Development Report;

The need to acknowledge particularly the intrinsic relationship between the environment and the economy;

That sustaining a healthy economy relies on a healthy environment and vice versa;

The understanding that it is essential to incorporate environmental considerations into all economic discussions, and endeavours to do so in the G20 setting while encouraging this domestically;

The potential for green growth as an important economic objective;

The need to encourage G20 economies to commit to participate actively in global environmental talks and to consider the urgent need for environmental actions when making policy decisions;

The need to encourage the G20, as a major economic body, to consider the importance of researching economic solutions to environmental issues and to support the idea of playing a strong role in voluntary global information sharing and discussions in this arena.

Signature of the Group of Twenty

Argentina

Martin F. De Angelis


Australia

Andrew Cordington


Brazil

Caio Mariani


Canada

Colin Simkus



People's Republic of China

Chun Li


France

Gatien Bon


Germany

Alexander Graef


India

Akhil Verghese


Indonesia

Muhammad Assad


Italy

Edoardo Morgante



Japan

Ryo Takahashi



Mexico

Rodrigo Hernandez


Russia

Yevgeniy Krasantsov



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Raghad Al-Awwad



South Africa

Comfort Ndala


Korea

Wanjoo Choi


Turkey

Melis Oznirok


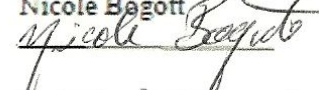
United Kingdom

Giarran Norman


United States

Drew Peterson


European Union

Nicole Bagott


Radoslav Šoth


Ministers of Defence panel

We, the Ministers of Defence for the G8, submit the following proposals for the review and consideration of our respective governments:

Non-Proliferation, Civil Use, and Disarmament

Introductory Context

Non-Proliferation Treaty

We reaffirm that the three pillars of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) are inseparable, and recall the Final Documents of the 1995 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences, reaffirming the thirteen steps of the 2000 NPT Review Conference, welcoming the ratification of the New START agreement by the United States of America and the Russian Federation, in the spirit of the Prague speech by US President Barack Obama.

We strive for a safer world for all, based on the international rule of law and collective security, to continue resolutely on our path to seek the safety and security of a world without nuclear weapons.

Likewise, we call upon India and Pakistan to sign Safeguard Agreements with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), to dismantle nuclear arsenals and join the NPT, in order for its provisions to reach universal adherence to the NPT.

We support progress towards the eventual implementation of a Weapons of Mass Destruction Free Zone in the Middle East as established by the 1995 and 2010 NPT Review Conferences.

The Islamic Republic of Iran

We feel that the Islamic Republic of Iran (Iran) and Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) are separate entities and should be treated as such, and that in moving forward, it should be noted that the DPRK has tested a nuclear weapon, whereas a military dimension to the Iranian nuclear program remains disputed.

We recognise Iran as an influential and powerful actor in the Middle Eastern region, and we expect Iran to cooperate diligently and openly in the G8 and IAEA's efforts to realise the provisions of the NPT, in order to forge an equal partnership between involved nations. In pursuing this goal, we seek to establish transparency and mutual trust with Iran, as well as the complete normalisation of relations with the Government of Iran and all member nations of the G8.

Further, as we move towards a new era of global cooperation and peace with Iran, we reiterate past apologies for member nations' historic engagements with Iran, and affirm our desire to build friendly relations between Iranian leaders and their international counterparts.

Guaranteeing the Survival of the NPT

Assessing the Iranian Nuclear Programme

In pursuing the long-term goal of establishing a world free of nuclear weapons, and of ensuring the survival of the NPT as the primary framework and binding international law to achieve this goal, we express grave concern about a possible military dimension to the Iranian nuclear programme.

In recognition of the risk of the NPT becoming irrelevant and a nuclear arms race in the Middle East should Iran develop nuclear weapons, and in recognition of the lack of transparency by Iran with respect to IAEA inspections as well as its ambiguity in negotiations, we demand that Iran immediately begin to cooperate with the international community by opening its entire nuclear programme to comprehensive IAEA inspections, in order to establish irrefutable evidence of the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear programme.

Herein, we set out a list of proposals and concessions designed to meet these demands and to resolve these concerns while guaranteeing the survival of the NPT.

Proposals, Demands, and Consequences: A New Approach to Negotiations

These concessions are offered to incentivise Iran, and will be gradually implemented as irrefutable evidence of Iran's compliance with the NPT is established. Once an egalitarian partnership is achieved, we are open for negotiation of comprehensive economic cooperation agreements and establishment of geo-strategic partnership with Iran. We support the following action:

- a) Urge all nuclear-armed G8 states to adopt the policy of "no first use" of nuclear weapons as a security guarantee to Iran;
- b) Will refrain from demands that Iran cease uranium enrichment, provided that any enrichment is carried out in line with IAEA Safeguards and inspections;
- c) Suggest that the G8 member states reassess their individual implementation of the NPT regarding articles I and II of the treaty, and review their domestic and multilateral defence policies in order to establish our intent to adhere fully to the provisions of the NPT collectively with the government of Iran;
- d) Move towards the appropriate removal of unilateral and international sanctions against Iran with the goal of completely removing sanctions;
- e) Will, in accordance with the pillars of the NPT, facilitate and assist in the development of Iran's peaceful nuclear programme, if Iran elects not to do so through the Nuclear Fuel Bank as established below;
- f) Will do our best to end our own public prejudice against the Iranian nuclear programme.

As we are willing to engage Iran as an equal partner, and upon offering the above proposals, we demand that certain conditions are met:

1. Insistence that Iran grant IAEA inspectors complete access to all nuclear facilities, planned future facilities and those previously undeclared facilities, in order to resolutely and irrefutably prove the peaceful intention of its nuclear programme;
2. Termination of support for terror groups such as Hezbollah and Hamas, including the complete halt to training, weapons, and military supplies;
3. Ceasing all of Iran's ballistic missile cooperation with the DPRK, and allowance of inspections to identify and confirm the exclusively peaceful nature of its Intercontinental Ballistic Missile programme;
4. Calls upon the Iranian government to fully renounce its anti-American, anti-Israeli statements and Holocaust denials, in order to facilitate the normalisation of relations.

Having proposed the aforementioned concessions and demands, we strongly believe the parties can reach agreement satisfactory to all. Thus far, negotiations have failed. We pledge not to stand by and allow the NPT to become irrelevant and regard it as an essential component of international peace and security, which needs to be preserved at all costs for the sake of a world free of nuclear weapons.

International Atomic Energy Agency and the International Fuel Cycle

Recognising that the IAEA has the sole ability to establish which nations are in or out of compliance with the NPT and IAEA Safeguards, we underline the important role of the IAEA and our intention to support their work in any way possible as well as to ensure the technical and financial means needed are readily at their disposal.

While acknowledging the right of every compliant state party to the NPT to domestically enrich uranium, we endorse the establishment of an International Fuel Bank in order to assist states pursuing the civil use of nuclear energy, while ensuring the security of nuclear materials, to be negotiated multilaterally in equal partnership between states with nuclear technology and the international community, including Iran.

In principle, we support the following central criteria as a basis for the bank:

1. In the interest of the maximum independence of the bank, it needs to be an institution separate from the IAEA, without political appointees, operating as a conduit to global nuclear suppliers and customers, according solely to its statute;
2. Use of the nuclear fuel solely under the respect of comprehensive IAEA safeguards;
3. Structure to make sure a completely depoliticised allocation of the fuel (designed as conduit rather than an instrument), including a supervisory body with supranational authority modelled on the World Trade Organisation Dispute Settlement Body;
4. The right to purchase nuclear technology as needed, and the right to receive support in the process of implementing nuclear energy facilities in nations new to nuclear energy;
5. A significant number of nations to supply nuclear materials in order to ensure that no one nation or group of nations can exert their influence on the proceedings of the bank,

and to provide enough materials so that all eligible nations seeking nuclear energy have access to it.

Security Implications of Regional Instability

Afghanistan: State-Building and Exit Strategies

Understanding that the international presence in Afghanistan has been significant and longstanding, we assert that there is a need to withdraw deployed forces from the region as soon as possible provided that the political and economic expectations of a stable government are achieved.

We urge all involved nations to:

1. Continue training:
 - a. of the Afghan National Army, both officers and personnel, and the Afghan Border Patrol to improve domestic security;
 - b. of judiciary officials, local police forces, and local governments;
2. Promote the education and empowerment of Afghan civilians in order to establish an autonomous and a confident local population;
3. Intensify joint United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) border controls to prevent trafficking of opiates, developing strong and effective counter-narcotics institutions, and targeting both the trafficker and the top end of the drugs trade;
4. Help implement alternative opportunities for agricultural growth including the training of farmers in new techniques such as irrigating and associated investments;
5. Strengthen dialogue between local leaders such as chieftains and government officials to improve political communication and support.

We highlight the continued efforts of NGOs in promoting community capacity building and stable government, and appreciate all continued support.

We have reached an accord on Russia's extension of permission for the International Security Assistance Force to transport international aid and forces into Northern Afghanistan with supply routes through Russian airspace and territory, in the event that existing supply routes are blocked, out of a genuine alignment of interests with respect to stabilising the region, and welcome this opportunity for a natural confidence-building measure.

In the event of a continuation of the European Missile Defence System, we concur on the greatest possible inclusion of Russia in the processes of this joint initiative.

Pakistan: Partnership in Counter Terrorism

Recognising that Pakistan remains a very important security partner for the international community, and that they are a crucial partner in the fight against terrorism, we welcome Pakistan's efforts to counter the effects of terrorism, and commit to continuing our support for both the civilian, democratic government of Pakistan and its military.

1. We urge the aforementioned authorities to improve oversight and scrutiny of the Inter-Services Intelligence, as well as increased coherence of the Inter-Services Intelligence, the military, and the civilian government;
2. We express grave concern over the influence of radical Islamism within the ISI, and the potential destabilising effects that it may have;
3. We call on our Pakistani partners to take all precautions for the physical safety of their nuclear arsenal from sub-state actors;
4. We pledge to do our utmost for the improvement of relations between Pakistan and India, and welcome the recent trend of public opinion in Pakistan that the Taliban represent the primary threat to Pakistani statehood.

In recognition of the fact that the threat of terrorism is not confined to the region alone, and that the threat of home-grown terrorism exists in all G8 Nations, we pledge to support all further efforts by the Pakistani armed forces to take over effective control of the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Waziristan, thus uprooting opportunities for terrorist camp activity targeting both Pakistan itself and home-grown terrorists from all countries.

Addressing Tension in the Korean Peninsula and the DPRK's Nuclear Program

Since its first nuclear weapons test in 2006, the DPRK has exhibited belligerence and aggression, and has launched attacks on the Republic of Korea (ROK), with complete impunity. We believe that the DPRK's development of nuclear weapons provides an example of why there can be no further nuclear proliferation.

Bearing in mind United Nations Security Council Resolutions 1928, 1887, 1874 and 1718, we reaffirm the call for the DPRK to dismantle their nuclear arsenal in a transparent and verifiable fashion while condemning recent cross-border incidents.

While condemning cross-border incidents, nuclear and missile tests, as well as the overall human rights situation in the DPRK, we fully support the reinstating of the Six-Party peace talks.

In order to bring the DPRK to the talks, we promote the following proposals:

1. We endorse the negotiation of a durable ceasefire between the DPRK and the ROK by encouraging the ROK to take the bold initial step not to seek the reunification of the DPRK within its own state and to accept the current 38th parallel border delineation;
2. We expect China, as a permanent member of the UNSC, to fully implement all relevant UNSC Resolutions concerning the DPRK, so as to pressure the Kim Jong-il regime to secure long-term human rights for the citizens of the DPRK;
3. We welcome the return of the Six-Party talks and dialogue, with a view to the eventual normalisation of relations with the DPRK and both the ROK and the international

community once compliance with UNSC Resolutions and the full dismantlement of nuclear arsenal and facilities are achieved.

Combating Sea Piracy

We highlight that sea piracy is an issue that must be countered by both capturing and preventing currently active pirates committing the crimes, as well as by working with governments abroad to improve the social, political, and economic root causes and impetus for the emergence of new pirates:

Recognising the indisputable role of our navies in securing international trade routes, we affirm the importance of:

1. Establishing the stability of the Transitional Federal Government of Somalia through the UN peacekeeping operation there, and emphasise the critical role of this mission in preventing sea piracy. State-building is a critical aspect of controlling sea piracy, through:
 - a. Taking into consideration UN Security Council Resolution 1976, the G8 nations endorse the creation of the institutions of justice and the establishment of the rule of law under the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea;
 - b. Support the idea of establishing multilateral agreements between the EU, the G8 and affected states to enable hot pursuit of pirate vessels into coastal waters, thus extending beyond the possibilities awarded by the 1982 United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas.
2. Supporting ongoing naval patrol operations conducted by the EU, NATO and the UN, and encourage further collaboration and sharing of intelligence.

Ministers of Foreign Affairs panel

Political transitions in the Middle-East and northern Africa

We, the foreign affairs ministers of the Youth G8, reaffirm our commitment to support democratic reforms. Our countries are founded on the values of freedom, the same values that now inspire millions throughout Northern Africa and the Middle East. We believe that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives. Any evolution toward a fully participated and inclusive constitutional form of governance can only bring stability, prosperity and shared growth. For this reason, we enhance the legitimate democratic aspirations of the Tunisian and Egyptian people and applaud the courage of these people in expressing their ideals and demands.

We join the international community in strongly deploring the use of violence by the current regimes, and we reiterate our commitment to defend human life. Therefore, we advocate for a peaceful transition, which especially includes free and fair elections. Gerrymandering or coercion in the upcoming elections should be prevented. We renew, in this regard, our commitment to send observers from NGOs and regional actors such as the European Union, the Commonwealth or the African Union where requested, in order to foster the expression of popular sovereignty. We resolve to enhance our common knowledge of the evolutionary process of establishing democracy within this region. A study of how this is evolving and its future performance is necessary.

Fostering a Vibrant Political Culture

We express our deep respect for the engagement of the Egyptian and Tunisian civil society members in their evolving political processes. They, at the risk of their lives, have set up movements to express their ideas and lay the foundations of democracy. We support the formation of platforms for political parties to play a significant role in setting the democratic change in motion to discuss their positions on their countries' future. Moreover, human rights, such as freedom of speech, should be guaranteed in all forms at all times.

The formation of political parties is paramount to fostering democracy within Egypt and Tunisia. We are willing, where appropriate, to give our contribution to the education of civil society about how to administratively establish a political party.

Educating the People in Democratic Political Life

We believe that children are the future, and that education is the key in developing countries. Therefore, we are looking forward to seeing an investment in the Egyptian

and Tunisian educational system. In particular, we will encourage industries and companies to focus on apprenticeships and training courses aimed at qualifying young people in technical fields and forming a skilled workforce. We will promote interlinked partnerships between G8 countries' industrial branches in the Egyptian or Tunisian territories and local companies.

Education, in particular civic education, should be of utmost importance to fostering a democratic life within Tunisia and Egypt. Therefore, we propose that teaching the population, especially young people, about the political life within these countries, the role of government, Tunisia and Egypt's place within the world, their constitution and what role they can play in affecting and influencing these areas should be incorporated and encouraged. Young people will be the voters and also the leaders of tomorrow. It is paramount that from a young age people are aware of the democratic process as one day they will be voters. Debates and competitions should be used to provide young people with the chance to gain experience of how these processes work. Schools, universities and other cultural organisations should be used to promote this work.

Promoting Freedom of Expression

Having a free media is important, but in order for this to be both a short- and long-term objective, the training of tomorrow's journalists should be used to ensure the longevity of this process. Classes on free media and the use of pluralism throughout political reporting should be encouraged. Alongside this, we strongly advocate for the protection of journalists and support their activities.

We welcome, as a long-term initiative, the expansion of university-level cooperation programs, which should also come with funding and grants for joint courses and exchanges. We believe that universities should facilitate a professor-mentoring scheme to expand education across all levels of civil society and helping to shape how education will be taught in the future. This initiative shall have a primary role in relieving the unemployment of youth.

Empowerment of Women

We believe it is of high importance that women have a key role throughout the development of the democratic transition because of the role they play in society. Through the establishment of funds and grants to expand educational access and the promotion of the importance of female engagement in society, women will be empowered within Tunisia and Egypt.

Creating a Public Space: Conditions for Political Debate

In order for vibrant political debate to occur, the media should be used to promote and disseminate a culture of pluralism. The use of media can again be used to foster the political process, the introduction of political debates and plural political shows on television, radio and the wider media will enhance the populations' knowledge and access to such debates.

The aim is to implement the ability to have open and honest political discussions, which should take place within neutral spaces and on a local level. There should be an emphasis on the freedom of expression throughout all aspects of political life within these countries, and therefore, the creation of online and digital methods of forming these debates should be encouraged. Web projects could also be used through various

social network and blogging sites in order to make debate accessible to all and to stretch across geographical barriers.

The Regional/Neighbour Context

With all of these initiatives and ideas there should be an emphasis on using neighbouring countries who have been through similar transitions with political similarities and experiences or who may share similar demographics or religious backgrounds to help to implement them. The contribution of such actors is of core relevance and must be considered properly. This could be achieved through the Forum for the Future (FF).

Promoting Economic Prosperity: Youth Unemployment and Tourism

We believe that one of the main aspects of economic prosperity is job creation. In Egypt and Tunisia, especially, we believe that reducing youth unemployment there needs to be a priority.

In order to reduce youth unemployment there, it needs to be incentivised for companies that hire young people, particularly young women. We propose that Egypt adopt a similar fund, as the 'Citizenship Fund 111,' which has been successful in Tunisia. We are ready to support this initiative.

Transparency is a key factor in being able to avoid financial corruption within the region. This is essential in the management of funds. In order to seek investment it is essential that there is accountability of all stakeholders, including both the public and private sectors, as well as NGOs in Egypt and Tunisia.

We recognise the relevance of the tourism sector as a natural source of income for Tunisia and Egypt. The total contribution of travel and tourism to their economic systems, including its wider economic impacts, accounts for 17.0% GDP in Egypt and 15.8% GDP in Tunisia. Initiatives to stimulate the economic growth should be engaged through Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) and by localised foreign investment. These projects should meet sustainability criteria, such as the respect of the environment, and there should be an emphasis on increasing the labour force, including in the tourism sector.

Regional Integration and Investment

The promotion of regional integration and economic cooperation are methods, which will ease the dependency on G8 states. By trading with partners on the regional level, Egypt and Tunisia will strengthen their long-term economic performance. When deciding on projects and initiatives it is of great importance to make them as accessible and widespread as possible. There has to be an emphasis on establishing criteria to reach the most widespread destination of funds in geographical term. This should be facilitated with the help and scrutiny of local inhabitants, so that they can shape the way it is created and maintain its cultural-orientated features.

This should be achieved through the following three methods:

1. Debt conversion in order for the Transitional Authorities to improve Welfare measures and infrastructures building.

2. Urging the relevant institutions [European Investment Bank (EIB), World Bank (WB), African Investment Bank (AIB), Economic Organisation for Co-operation and Development (EOCD)] to give loans at a favourable interest rate for the recipient.
3. Encouraging foreign investments in the context of public-private partnership through campaigning and bilateral agreements that facilitate the formation of a privileged trade area.

We look forward to discussing these stimuli packages with the principal actors involved, namely: the Egyptian and Tunisian Governments, the Arab League, the African Union, the Organisation of the Islamic Conference, the Confédération Générale Tunisienne du Travail, the Centre for Trade Union & Workers' Service, Youth Movement, and other civil associations as recognised.

Establishing New Judicial Institutions

The political transitions in Tunisia and Egypt may lead to the reform of state institutions including courts and law enforcement bodies as they now transitioning to fair and transparent processes. We will provide advice, where requested, to judges and election agencies on impartiality and neutrality through national justice ministries.

Security

We emphasise the importance of human security for Tunisia and Egypt, given the significant changes these countries are undergoing.

Concerned about the neglect by governments to uphold their responsibility to protect their citizens against direct threats to human life, we strongly support action by the international community under the aegis of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC). We propose to help Tunisia and Egypt reinforce their necessary capabilities to tackle the potential threats with which they are confronting. During periods of transition the absence of permanent structures and law enforcement mechanisms can lead to the exacerbation of problems such as drug trafficking, human trafficking and the spread of terrorist organisations.

We propose creating a group of high-level experts to work in close cooperation with countries in the Mediterranean region (the G5+5) to conduct audits and consulting. Furthermore, this group would be supported by a multilateral task force, responsible for the implementation of their recommendations in cooperation with FRONTEX and United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

International crisis management

Due to the expansion of tasks, timelines, and actors, as well as the enhanced interaction of actors, the complexity of crisis management has increased tremendously. Therefore, we propose to improve international crisis management processes. The internal and external coordination of all available instruments and actors, their timely and appropriate deployment in the various conflict phases, and the specification of common mission objectives have become of paramount importance to allow for a successful crisis response. Put differently,

what is needed is a common, multidimensional strategy that coordinates the wide range of international responses to crises. Thus, we propose practical solutions regarding prevention and preparedness, management, and consequence planning.

Definition of crisis

In this context we are referring to crises such as natural disasters, sanitary issues (e.g., epidemic crisis) and the lack of rule of law in a country.

Prevention and Preparedness

We agree to promote the creation, testing and assessment of national emergency preparedness plans (EPPs) and to encourage all the G8 states to draft and implement similar documents that incorporate local planning strategies and coordinate with international efforts.

National EPPs are intended to pool resources, prepare officials and educate the public on emergency preparedness plans, as well as crisis prevention. The EPPs will determine vulnerabilities in local, national and international planning as well as highlight potential areas of danger in earthquake zones, hurricane paths, flooding regions, etc.

National EPPs must then be submitted to Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), and may be submitted to a similar institution in order to ensure maximum coordination at the global level in the event of an international crisis.

Local officials are advised to put in place sound infrastructure codes in all buildings. Moreover, local governments are called to establish evacuation routes and shelters for emergency situations. First responders such as medical and fire-fighting, personnel need to be adequately equipped and sufficiently trained to minimize the effects of an emergency event. Essential public utilities and services, such as water and electricity, are supposed to continue safely throughout emergencies to provide the necessary resources to officials and the public, especially survivors.

Alert systems via Short Message Service (SMS) and e-mail, as well as radio and television, have proved their effectiveness in disseminating instructions to the public on where to gather and how to respond, since communication is critical in emergency situations. Individuals and families should be encouraged to maintain emergency preparedness kits of food, clothes, medicine, flashlights, blankets and other items readily accessible.

Local communities may use crisis simulation exercises that test the efficiency of EPPs and their response. National governments will then assess and evaluate the local plans. This step ensures that the national EPPs are comprehensive in scope.

These local EPPs will then be coordinated with national resources such as the military and emergency response agencies to ensure collaboration that is flexible and adaptive to the nature of the crisis, whether it is a terrorist attack, a disease outbreak or a natural disaster.

National EPPs are anticipatory in nature and should be integrated with local plans then coordinated with international efforts to ensure success and the mitigation of an emergency event.

Crisis Management

We strongly believe that crisis management must be managed in three levels, namely, at global, regional, and national levels. Close coordination among these three levels as well as within each of the aforementioned levels is necessary for more efficiency when dealing with an international crisis.

We recognise the necessity to define a national planning method compatible with existing planning processes within NATO, the European Union, and the United Nations multilateral interventions. We support the definition of a unique and comprehensive strategy so as to encourage the definition of a national position in a strategic planning process supported by bilateral and multilateral agreements. A crisis requires a comprehensive approach by increasing coordination between different crisis actors such as governments, international organisations, and NGOs in order to face these challenges. Ensuring state sovereignty must be central to this process.

The synergy between the analysis of the situation and the factors of the decision will be verified at every step along the process. The decision shall be defined on a common methodology in order to provide solutions to any crisis based on common roots, and the national positions would be strengthened inside the international planning methods framework.

Crises should be dealt within regional institutions placed on each continent. Therefore, we should emphasise the reinforcement of regional humanitarian alliances. Recent crises have illustrated that there is scope for improving coordination of crisis actors on the ground. Thus, we propose initiatives to strengthen coordination with a specific focus on the regional level. We emphasise the importance of building on existing structures.

We propose a reinforced governance framework that consists of closer cooperation between regional institutions, OCHA and other major crisis actors, such as NGOs. We support OCHA, as a key international actor, in its initiatives to clarify the role of its staff in coordinating local organisations and institutions. We support greater cooperation to plan emergency response, such as identifying emergency actors who could be mobilised in the event of crisis.

Furthermore, we advocate, where necessary, the strengthening of standby forces composed of personnel based in countries within the region, equipped with necessary supplies and other resources to be deployed to deal with short term emergency responses and then withdrawn to make way for other actors responsible for long term construction. This mechanism would respect national sovereignty while encouraging regional solidarity in a regime of reciprocity.

Resolutions on Crisis Consequences

We reaffirm our commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, which are indispensable foundations of a more peaceful, prosperous and just world, and reiterate its determination to foster strict respect for them and to establish a just and lasting peace all over the world. We highlight the importance of institutionalising mechanisms of checks and balances in order to prevent one branch becoming supreme and to promote peer regulation.

Furthermore we want to remind that human rights, the rule of law and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing, and these belong to the universal and indivisible core values and principles of the United Nations and the G8. We firmly believe in possession of such bodies that the promotion of and respect for the rule of law at the national and international levels, as well as justice and good governance, should guide the activities of the G8 states and all states of the world.

We continue to support post-conflict countries such as Sierra Leone and Liberia in re-establishing effective law enforcement. We are also willing to assist countries beset by conflict to set strategies in advance to rebuild a functioning legal system, but only with their express and legitimate authorisation.

We collectively support the training of judicial personnel through education and support the reformation of judicial power and the supply of information concerning the rule of law through specialised NGOs. We endorse the use of technological means to communicate, exchange and coordinate information, relevant documents; and related materials to assist international rule of law specialists, such as the International Network to Promote the Rule of Law (INPROL).

This includes collaboration with each country's justice ministry and the foreign affairs offices of the G8 states to advise measures that strengthen the infrastructure of the justice system such as setting up a mobile legal service, disseminating information and legal texts, developing a judicial academy providing basic and further training for legal personnel, supporting reform initiatives in the justice sector in order to enable better access to justice.

We recognise the effectiveness of deploying stabilisation forces in peace support operations, especially in the context of NATO's Partnership for Peace program. In particular, we support the Stability Police Units model, a hybrid force, which combines civil and military competences. For this reason we suggest to expand this model and to develop a common doctrine and make efforts to coordinate and standardise rules of engagement and equipments used in the operations. Moreover, we advocate for continuing to exchange lessons learned and to execute updated training sessions.

We draw states' attention to civil-military cooperation, which enables stabilisation forces to better accomplish their goals in cooperation with the local population. We finally propose to establish ad-hoc partnerships between crisis-affected countries and the stabilisation coalition for intelligence sharing.

Appendix I to G8 Communiqué supported by all members of the G20 apart from China: UNSC Reform

Bearing in mind that one of the core goals of the UNSC is the maintenance of international peace and security and the protection of human rights, we hereby submit the following proposals which, we believe, will result in a more effective, legitimate, accountable, representative and contemporary body.

- 1) To expand the number of non-permanent members and suggest that some non-permanent members be selected based on factors including, but are not limited to: GDP; population; geographical location; contributions to the UN (both in terms of funds and troop contributions to the United Nations Peace Keeping Forces); responsible behaviour in abiding by the resolutions of which it is a signatory; non-aggressor nations
- 2) To further the principle of accountability, where a state utilises its veto power to deny a resolution that would otherwise pass, the state in question should issue a declaration to the United Nations Secretary General explaining the reasons for its decision
- 3) A model where rotating members from a region be selected to strive for better representation in the UNSC.

We also encourage that UN member states consider how to make peacekeeping and human security efforts more effective in an era of 21st century conflict.

Further, we recommend such changes to the Charter of the United Nations, along with others including but not limited to, removing article 53(2) and 107 of the UN Charter.

Signature of the Group of Eight

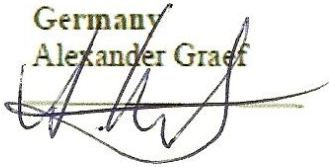
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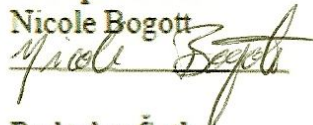
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