

G8 Conclusions on China, 1975-2009

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Summary of Conclusions on China in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Total Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents	# of Total Sections
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	214	10	5	14.7	1	50	0	50
1980	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	73	1.4	1	1.3	1	14.2	0	6.2
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	208	2.9	3	2.5	1	9	1	4.5
1990	345	4.5	3	2.4	2	50	0	11.1
1991	73	0.9	1	1.7	1	20	0	6.2
1992	75	0.9	1	0.6	1	25	0	4.7
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	112	1.5	2	1.5	1	33.3	0	4.1
1996	337	2.2	3	1.3	1	25	0	9
1997	247	1.9	2	1.4	1	20	0	4.1
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	41	0.3	1	0.7	1	20	0	3
2001	62	0.9	1	1.3	1	14.2	0	6.2
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	106	0.6	1	0.6	1	7.6	0	5.5
2004	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2005	1582	7	6	2.8	3	23	0	4.1
2006	780	2.5	14	5.7	4	30	1	4.2
2007	1742	6.7	14	5	4	36	1	5.4
2008	107	0.6	1	0.5	1	9	0	9.7
2009	8553	51	93	28	6	46	4	40
Average	419	2.7	4.3	2	0.8	12.3	0.2	5

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the G8 leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

"# of Words" is the number of subjects related to China for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

"% of Total Words" refers to the total number of words in all documents for the year specified.

"# of Paragraphs" is the number of paragraphs containing references to China for the year specified. Each point is recorded as a separate paragraph.

"% of Total Paragraphs" refers to the total number of paragraphs in all documents for the year specified.

"# of Documents" is the number of documents that contain subjects related to China and excludes dedicated documents.

"% of Total Documents" refers to the total number of documents for the year specified.

"# of Dedicated Documents" is the number of documents for the year speaks that contain a subject related to China in the title.

Introduction

This report catalogues all conclusions in official G8 documents related to the issue area of China. It refers to all official statements and annexes released by the leaders, as a group, at each annual G8 summit from 1975 to 2009. Official documents include the communiqués (i.e., the main document released by the leaders on the final day of each summit), the chair's summaries and the political declarations and statements.

Definition of Issue Area

China is the world's fourth largest country, with a population of approximately 1.3 billion. China is a socialist republic ruled by the Communist Party of China under a single-party system. The government has jurisdiction over 22 provinces, five autonomous regions: Xinjiang, Inner Mongolia, Tibet, Ningxia, and Guangxi, four municipalities: Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing, and two highly autonomous Special Administrative Regions: Hong Kong and Macau.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Beijing, Brazil, BRIC, China, Chinese, Chongqing, East Asia(n), Group of Five (G5), Guangxi, Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP), Heiligendamm L'Aquila Process (HAP), Heiligendamm Process (HP), Hong Kong, India, Indochinese, (Inner) Mongolia, Kinmen, Macao, Macau, Matsu, Ningxia, Penghu, Russia, Taiwan, Tibet, Xinjiang.

Conclusions on China in G8 Summit Documents

1975 Rambouillet, France

No references.

1976 San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States

No references.

1977 London, United Kingdom

No references.

1978 Bonn, Germany

No references.

1979 Tokyo, Japan

Special Statement of the Summit on Indochinese Refugees

The plight of refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia poses a humanitarian problem of historic proportions and constitutes a threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Given the tragedy and suffering which are taking place, the problem calls for an immediate and major response.

The Heads of State and Government call on Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures so that the present human hardship and suffering are eliminated. They confirm the great importance they attach to the immediate cessation of the disorderly outflow of refugees without prejudice to the principles of free emigration and family reunification.

The Governments represented will, as part of an international effort, significantly increase their contributions to Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement - by making more funds available and by admitting more people, while taking into account the existing social and economic circumstances in each of their countries.

The Heads of State and Government request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a conference as soon as possible with a view to attaining concrete and positive results. They extend full support to this objective and are ready to participate constructively in such a conference.

The Heads of State and Government call on all nations to join in addressing this pressing problem.

1980 Venice, Italy

No references.

1981 Montebello, Canada

No references.

1982 Versailles, France

No references.

1983 Williamsburg, United States

No references.

1984 London II, United Kingdom

No references.

1985 Bonn II, Germany

No references.

1986 Tokyo II, Japan

No references.

1987 Venice II, Italy*Chairman's Statement***Summary on Political Issues**

In Asia, we agreed that particular attention should be paid to the efforts for economic reform undertaken by China. We reviewed the situation in the Korean Peninsula, in the belief that the next Olympic Games may create a climate favorable to the development of a more open dialogue between North and South. In the Philippines, the democratic government is involved in a courageous attempt at economic and social renewal which deserves our support.

1988 Toronto, Canada

No references.

1989 Paris, France*Declaration on China*

We have already condemned the violent repression in China in defiance of human rights. We urge the Chinese authorities to cease action against those who have done no more than claim their legitimate rights to democracy and liberty.

This repression has led each of us to take appropriate measures to express our deep sense of condemnation to suspend bilateral Ministerial and high-level contacts, and also to suspend arms-trade with China, where it exists. Furthermore, each of us has agreed that, in view of current economic uncertainties, the examination of new loans by the World Bank be postponed. We have also decided to extend the stays of those Chinese students who so desire.

We look to the Chinese authorities to create conditions which will avoid their isolation and provide for a return to cooperation based upon the resumption of movement towards political and economic reform, and openness. We understand and share the grave concern felt by the people of Hong Kong following these events. We call on the Government of the People's Republic of China to do what is necessary to restore confidence in Hong Kong. We recognize that the continuing support of the international community will be an important element in the maintenance of confidence in Hong Kong.

1990 Houston, United States

Houston Economic Declaration

64. We welcome the amendment of the Montreal Protocol to phase out the use of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) by the year 2000 and to extend coverage of the Protocol to other ozone-depleting substances. The establishment of a financial mechanism to assist developing countries to tackle ozone depletion marks a new and positive step in cooperation between the developed and developing worlds. We applaud the announcement in London by some major developing countries, including India and China, that they intend to review their position on adherence to the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. We would welcome their adherence as a crucial reinforcement of the effectiveness of the Protocol, which would ultimately lead to a worldwide phase-out of ozone-depleting substances. We urge all parties to ratify the amended Protocol as quickly as possible.

65. We acknowledge that enhanced levels of cooperation will be necessary with regard to the science and impacts of climate change and economic implications of possible response strategies. We recognize the importance of working together to develop new technologies and methods over the coming decades to complement energy conservation and other measures to reduce carbon dioxide and other greenhouse emissions. We support accelerated scientific and economic research and analysis on the dynamics and potential impact of climate change, and on potential responses of developed and developing countries.

Securing Democracy

We acknowledge some of the recent developments in China, but believe that the prospects for closer cooperation will be enhanced by renewed political and economic reform, particularly in the field of human rights. We agree to maintain the measures put into place at last year's Summit, as modified over the course of this year. We will keep them under review for future adjustments to respond to further positive developments in China. For example, in addition to existing lending to meet basic human needs, we will explore whether there are other World Bank loans that would contribute to reform of the Chinese economy, especially loans that would address environmental concerns.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Chairman's Statement

6. We welcome *China's* cooperation with the international coalition in opposing Iraqi aggression and over other regional issues. We hope to see further economic and political reform in that country, though we still have serious concerns about human rights there. Contacts with the Chinese have been rebuilt over the past year, and this process should continue. Unconditional extension of Most Favoured Nation status to China by the US would contribute to these goals.

1992 Munich, Germany

Chairman's Statement

6. China

The recent developments towards economic reform in the People's Republic of China are encouraging. We also want to see China making greater efforts towards political reform. The situation with regard to human rights calls for considerable further improvement. We welcome China's accession to the NonProliferation Treaty and her application of the guidelines and parameters of the Missile Technology Control Regime. We hope that China will play a more constructive role in the international sphere.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

No references.

1994 Naples, Italy

No references.

1995 Halifax, Canada

Chairman's Statement

24. We welcome the emerging dialogue and cooperation in and with the Asia-Pacific region in various forms including the ASEAN Regional Forum. We welcome China's growing participation in international and regional fora dealing with political, economic and security issues. Each of us will pursue our respective dialogues with China in the interests of a more stable and prosperous world. We look forward to a smooth transfer of government in Hong Kong in 1997, with the object of maintaining its economic prosperity and social stability.

28. The South China Sea has become increasingly an area of territorial dispute. We call upon all parties to resolve their differences in a peaceful manner respecting international norms.

1996 Lyon, France

Chairman's Statement

3. Non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament

We affirm our undertaking to conclude a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) so as to enable its signature by the outset of the 51st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, this coming September. We call upon all the members of the Conference on Disarmament to agree that the CTBT must prohibit any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion. Pending the entry into force of the CTBT, the Nuclear Weapon States should exercise utmost restraint.

Such a treaty, in our view, will be a major step in the accomplishment of a priority goal for the international community in the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and the implementation of the obligations contained in Article VI of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

We reaffirm our commitment to the objectives set out in the document on Principles and Objectives for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Disarmament adopted on 11 May 1995 at the conclusion of the NPT Review and Extension Conference. We are determined to contribute to the effectiveness of the strengthened NPT review process before the next Review Conference in 2000, the first preparatory committee for which will meet in 1997.

In the same spirit, we take note of the signature by the Southeast Asian States in December 1995, in Bangkok, of the Treaty establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Southeast Asia, and welcome the signature by China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of the protocols to the Treaty of Rarotonga establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in the South-Pacific as well as the signature on April 11, by Member States of the Organization for African Unity, of the Treaty of Pelindaba establishing a nuclear weapon free zone in Africa, and of its relevant Protocols by the United States, France, the United Kingdom and China. The establishment of these new nuclear weapon free zones and the cooperation of Nuclear Weapon States in supporting the relevant protocols helps realize the objective of creating additional such zones by the NPT Review Conference in 2000.

1997 Denver, United States

Communiqué

77. We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the region's security.

83. We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We look forward to democratic elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We take serious note of China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

No references.

1999 Köln, Germany

No references.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

Communiqué

35. It is in our common interest to integrate all economies into the multilateral trading system. We therefore welcome the progress made on China's accession to the WTO and support the efforts of other applicants toward early accession.

2001 Genoa, Italy

G7 Statement

6. We recognise the importance of expanding WTO membership on meaningful economic terms. We welcome the fact that negotiations with China are now almost completed and that progress is being made towards Russia's accession. We shall strongly support other applicants in their efforts to meet the conditions for an early membership, with a view to making the WTO a truly universal organisation.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

No references.

2003 Evian, France

Chair's Summary

We met in Evian for our annual Summit, confident that, through our joint efforts, we can address the challenges of promoting growth, enhancing sustainable development and improving security. Our discussions with the Leaders of emerging and developing countries (Algeria, Brazil, China, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa) and with the President of the Swiss Confederation and the representatives of the UN, the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on growth and international co-operation. New proposals have been put forward which could underpin our future work. The following is a summary of our decisions.

2004 Sea Island, United States

No references.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Gleneagles Communiqué: Gleneagles Plan of Action: Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development

35. We also call on other world leaders to join us in ensuring a successful WTO Ministerial in Hong Kong in December, leading to the conclusion in 2006 of the Doha Development Round with an agreement to a trade package that has the potential to help lift millions out of poverty. It is in all our interests that we succeed.

Chair's Summary, July 8

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

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

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

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

We resolved to take urgent action to meet the challenges we face. The Gleneagles Plan of Action which we have agreed demonstrates our commitment. We will take measures to develop markets for clean energy technologies, to increase their availability in developing countries, and to help vulnerable communities adapt to the impact of climate change.

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

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

We will advance the global effort to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal later this year. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success.

Joint Declaration of the leaders of Brazil, China, India and Mexico

1. We, the Heads of State and/or Government of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa thank Prime Minister Tony Blair for the invitation to participate at the G8 Gleneagles Summit.

2. At the historical juncture of the UN 60th anniversary and other important upcoming events this year, including the process of UN reforms aimed at providing a greater voice to developing countries in UN decision-making, the Gleneagles Summit is an opportunity to give stronger impetus to these processes and to send a positive message on international cooperation. This should be achieved through the promotion of multilateralism, the enhancement of North-South cooperation, as well as through a renewed commitment to sustainable development and the harnessing of the benefits of globalization for all.

3. We reaffirm the role of South-South cooperation in the context of multilateralism, and the need to strengthen it. We are fully committed to close coordination and cooperation to meet the challenges arising from globalization, and to promote the common interest of developing countries by striving to more effectively bring together our priorities and international

engagement strategies. We recall the outcome of the Second South Summit held in Doha in June 2005, which recognised the importance of initiatives such as the "Action against Hunger and Poverty", and the proposal for the Southern Development Fund.

4. More stability and certainty in the world economy are paramount, together with an international context that provides developing countries with better and more equitable opportunities. Developing countries usually bear the brunt of crises and macroeconomic imbalances in the major economies that are in a position to spur conditions for global economic growth and development.

5. The persistence of hunger and poverty, even when the means to eliminate them are available, is a major obstacle to sustainable development.

6. The mobilization of international support for raising additional financial resources for development and the fight against hunger and poverty, through the effective implementation of the agreements and commitments reached by the international community in the "Consensus of Monterrey" agreed at the Conference on Financing for Development of the United Nations, is a necessary condition to reach the targets and objectives established in the "Millennium Declaration". Thus, we should preserve the coherence, the association, the will, and the sense of shared responsibility that are the common elements and principles that have to be adopted by every member of the international community if we are to see successful results.

7. The Millennium Development Goals cannot be timely and fully implemented with the current levels of ODA, which remain focused on short-term projects and vary according to the budgetary and policy priorities of donor countries. Therefore, donor countries should fulfil their commitments and reach the target of at least 0.7% of their GDP's allocated to ODA. This would greatly assist the funding of national and regional initiatives to combat poverty and hunger.

8. We welcome the decision adopted by the G-8 Finance Ministers to promote further debt relief for a number of the Least Developed Countries.

9. The removal of trade barriers to products and services of interest to developing countries is essential for development, the fight against poverty and the protection of the environment. The Doha Development Agenda explicitly places the development dimension at the heart of current trade negotiations. However, more progress is needed to implement this collective commitment. There is a need to redress the development deficit which became more acute as a result of the Uruguay Round agreements.

10. The international community needs to send a clear and positive signal to the Doha round of trade negotiations that the success of the 6th Ministerial Meeting of the WTO, to be held in Hong Kong, China, in December 2005, is essential. In this connection, a fundamental requirement is to achieve substantive progress, by the end of July 2005, regarding agricultural negotiations, access to non-agricultural markets, services, trade facilitation and rules. Trade-distorting domestic support for agriculture in developed countries must be substantially reduced and all forms of export subsidies must be eliminated by a date to be agreed.

11. All members of the international community should work together for the reform of the current international economic system to make it stronger and supportive of development, including through reforming the Bretton Woods Institutions and assuring greater say to developing countries.

12. Climate change has, and for the foreseeable future will continue to have, a profound impact on the development prospects of our societies. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol establish a regime that adequately addresses the economic, social and environmental aspects of sustainable development.

13. The international regime represented by the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol rests on the differentiation of obligations among Parties, according to the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities of States. Developed countries should therefore take the lead in international action to combat climate change by fully implementing their obligations of reducing emissions and of providing additional financing and the transfer of cleaner, low emission and cost-effective technologies to developing countries.

14. In line with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol do not provide for any quantitative targets for emission reductions for developing countries but still require these countries to implement appropriate policies and measures to address climate change, taking into account their specific circumstances and with the support of developed countries.

15. The Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) incorporated in the Kyoto Protocol provides an important and innovative framework for the participation of developing countries in international efforts to address climate change. In addition, our countries have already carried out mitigation and adaptation efforts that precede and complement those related to the CDM.

16. The Gleneagles Summit should recognise that the Convention establishes economic and social development and poverty eradication as the first and overriding priorities of developing countries. As such, there is an urgent need for the development and financing of policies, measures and mechanisms to adapt to the inevitable adverse effects of climate change that are being borne mainly by the poor.

17. Changes in the unsustainable production and consumption patterns in the industrialized countries must be implemented. Energy efficiency and renewable energy sources, such as solar, wind and hydro-electrical power, and bio-fuels such as ethanol and biodiesel, offer opportunities that deserve careful consideration.

18. We urge the G-8 leaders and the international community to devise innovative mechanisms for the transfer of technology and to provide new and additional financial resources to developing countries under the UNFCCC and its Kyoto Protocol. For this purpose, we propose a new paradigm for international cooperation, focused on the achievement of concrete and properly assessed results, taking fully into account the perspective and needs of developing countries. Such a paradigm must ensure that technologies with a positive impact on climate change are both accessible and affordable to developing countries and will require a concerted effort to address questions related to intellectual property rights. Additional financial resources, apart from those already available through ODA, should be directed to developing countries to enable them to access critical technologies. Collaborative research for new technologies, involving both developed and developing countries, also needs to be encouraged.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Chair's Summary

We met in St. Petersburg for our annual Summit, 15-17 July 2006, to discuss collective approaches to pressing international issues. On July 17 we were joined for our discussion on priority themes of the Russian Presidency (global energy security, development of modern education systems and fight against infectious diseases) as well as globalization, international trade and Africa by the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa and by the heads of the African Union, the Commonwealth of Independent States, the International Energy Agency, the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United Nations, UNESCO, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization....

We called for improved scientific research and exchanges between states, involving scientists from developing countries. G8 members also agreed to further develop the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise and welcomed the Russian Presidency initiative to involve Eastern European and Central Asian countries in its activities through the establishment of the corresponding regional coordination mechanism...

We addressed the proliferation implications of Iran's advanced nuclear programme and confirmed our commitment to see those implications resolved. We fully supported the proposals presented to Iran in June 2006 on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America with the support of the High Representative of the European Union for a long-term comprehensive agreement with Iran based on cooperation and mutual respect. Iran not having shown willingness to engage in serious discussion of those proposals and having failed to take the steps needed to allow negotiations to begin, specifically the suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, as required by the IAEA and supported in the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement, we supported the decision of those countries' Ministers to return the issue of Iran to the United Nations Security Council. Iran has a serious choice to make and we invited it to make the right decision - to react positively to the concrete proposals presented to it on 6 June 2006.

Statement by the G8 and the Outreach Leaders and the Heads of International Organizations

We are outraged by the barbaric terrorist acts, carried out on 11 July 2006 in Mumbai and other parts of India. We stand in solidarity with the Government and the people of India and express our deepest condolences to the victims and their families.

We are determined to continue the fight against terrorism by all legitimate means. We express our readiness to undertake all necessary measures to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, sponsors of these and other terrorist acts, and those who incited the perpetrators to commit them. We shall do it in accordance with our obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, refugee law and humanitarian law.

We are united with India in our resolve to intensify efforts to fight terrorism which constitutes a threat to each of our country, as well as to international peace and security.

Trade

3. We renew our commitment to pursue a high level of ambition in all areas of the DDA with a view to reaching a meaningful and balanced outcome. We commit ourselves to substantial

improvement in market access for trade in both agricultural and industrial products and to expanding opportunities for trade in services. We look to other WTO Members to contribute to this objective, commensurate with their level of development. In agriculture, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong. We emphasize the importance of improving trade rules and of measures to facilitate trade.

4. We are fully committed to the development dimension of Doha and the need to improve the participation of developing countries, including through south-south trade and enhanced regional integration. Trade and market opening can be a vital engine for development. An agreed development package should help achieve a successful outcome to the Doha round.

5. The poorest developing countries face particular problems in integrating into the international trading system. We will continue to ensure that this is reflected in appropriate flexibility in the DDA negotiations. We welcome the Decision at the Hong Kong Ministerial that developed countries, and developing countries that are in a position to do so, should provide duty-free and quota-free market access on a lasting basis for at least 97% of products originating from all LDCs by 2008, or no later than the start of the implementation period of the DDA; and also ensure that preferential rules of origin are transparent and simple, facilitating market access.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

Chair's Summary

Heiligendamm Process

We discussed global challenges with the Leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa. We acknowledged our respective responsibilities and the need to develop common solutions. We therefore agreed to launch a new topic-driven dialogue on key world economic issues with the aim of reaching concrete results until the G8 Summit in Italy 2009. The topics of this dialogue include issues relating to the freedom of investment and investment conditions, including corporate social responsibility; the promotion and protection of innovation; energy efficiency and technology cooperation; and development policy. The road map of this process is described by a joint declaration of the G8 Presidency and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa.

We reiterate our profound concerns over the proliferation implications of the Iranian nuclear program. We urge Iran to comply with its international obligations and UNSCR 1696, 1737 and 1747, in particular its obligation to suspend all enrichment related activities. We deeply deplore the fact that, as evidenced by the IAEA Director General's latest report to the Security Council, Iran has expanded its enrichment programme. We urge Iran to engage on the proposals put forward in June 2006 on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and reiterate that we remain committed to a negotiated solution. We call on Iran to meet the requirements for the resumption of negotiations. Should Iran continue not to heed the call of the Security Council, we shall support further appropriate measures as agreed in UNSCR 1747. We also call on Iran to play a more responsible and constructive role in the Middle East region and condemn the threats towards Israel by the Iranian government and the repeated denial of the Holocaust by representatives of the Iranian government.

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

45. To maintain the momentum of that groundbreaking achievement, we

- invite China, Brazil, India, Mexico and South Africa and other major emerging economies to adopt these Global Energy Security Principles,
- will prepare national reports, with the assistance of the IEA, evaluating G8 member states' efforts to adhere to those principles, for delivery at the 2008 G8 summit, and
- note the importance of government-controlled strategic oil reserves, to lessen the impact of sudden and severe natural or man-made disruptions to oil supplies, and encourage the IEA to further assist major emerging oil consuming countries to adopt best practices with regard to building, maintaining and coordination the release of strategic oil reserves.

53. To address the urgent challenge of climate change, it is vital that major economies that use the most energy and generate the majority of greenhouse gas emissions agree on a detailed contribution for a new global framework by the end of 2008 which would contribute to a global agreement under the UNFCCC by 2009. We therefore reiterate the need to engage major emitting economies on how best to address the challenge of climate change. We embrace efforts to work with these countries on long-term strategies. To this end, our representatives have already met with the representatives of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa in Berlin on 4 May 2007. We will continue to meet with high representatives of these and other major energy consuming and greenhouse gas emitting countries to consider the necessary components for successfully combating climate change. We welcome the offer of the United States to host such a meeting later this year. This major emitters' process should include, inter alia, national, regional and international policies, targets and plans, in line with national circumstances, an ambitious work program within the UNFCCC, and the development and deployment of climate-friendly technology. This dialogue will support the UN climate process and report back to the UNFCCC.

94. At the Heiligendamm Summit we discussed with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa the major challenges that have arisen in the world economy. Neither the G8 countries nor major emerging economies will be able to cope with these challenges individually. Against the background of our respective responsibilities, common solutions need to be developed. Both the G8 countries and the major emerging economies have the chance to define a new partnership responding to these world economic challenges.

95. Building on our discussions, we decided to launch a new form of specific cooperation with major emerging economies in order to discuss substantive topics in a comprehensive follow-up process with the aim of reaching tangible results in two years.

96. We will initiate a new form of a topic-driven Dialogue in a structured manner based on this new partnership. We agreed to address four issues:

- Promoting and protecting innovation,
- Enhancing freedom of investment through an open investment environment including strengthening corporate social responsibility principles,
- Defining common responsibilities for development with special regard to Africa,

- Sharing knowledge for improving energy efficiency and technology cooperation with the aim to contribute to reducing CO2 emissions, consistent with the Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development, and the St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security.

97. We ask the OECD to provide a platform for this new dialogue process, with the IEA being the relevant organisation in the field of energy efficiency. The dialogue process will begin in the second half of 2007. The G8 Summit in Japan in 2008 will receive an interim report on the progress made and at the G8 Summit in Italy in 2009 a final report on the outcomes of the Dialogue Process will be presented.

Joint Statement by the German G8 Presidency and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa

Today's purposeful discussions between the G8 and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa mark an important step towards an equal and enduring partnership for building the framework conditions of a globalized and competitive world economy. In a globalizing world, we have to look beyond national and regional boundaries and work together. Towards this endeavour, we commit to cooperate in the following fields:

- Promoting Cross Border Investment to our Mutual Benefit:
We recognize that cross-border direct investment is a major factor shaping the world's economy. Such inflows can make a major positive contribution to economic growth and sustainable development. We share a common interest in promoting investment and to safeguard and further develop a sound global investment environment. To this end, we shall work together to promote more favourable conditions in our countries for investment, both domestic and foreign, with the aim of fostering economic growth and sustainable development. This may also include the encouragement of responsible business conduct.
- Promoting Research and Innovation:
Strategies to encourage and support research and innovation are key elements for future sustainable development of our economies. In this context, we underline the importance of integrating the promotion and protection of innovation in our national policies and legislation. We encourage a positive exchange of views on international experiences related to the crucial role and economic value of intellectual property rights (IPR) protection and implementation of agreed international IPR protection standards. In this exchange we also need to consider the protection of IPRs in conjunction with common good of human kind for the purposes of protecting the environment and supporting public health. In this regard, we recall the Doha Declaration on the TRIPs Agreement and public health. We affirm our commitment for further cooperation in capacity building, human resource development and public awareness programmes in the field of intellectual property.
- Fighting Climate Change:
We face serious challenges in tackling climate change and achieving sustainable development globally. We reaffirm our commitment to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to its objective through both mitigation and adaptation in accordance with our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. On this basis and taking into account the scientific knowledge as represented in the recent IPCC reports, we remain committed to contribute our fair share to tackle climate change in order to stabilize green house gas concentrations at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system. To this end we need a flexible, fair and effective global

framework and concerted international action. We underline the crucial role of economic incentives, in particular by carbon markets, for the necessary investments in climate friendly technologies at large scale. The adaptation to climate change will be a major challenge for all countries, in particular for developing countries, and means for adaptation need to be included in a future agreement along with enhanced technology cooperation and financing. We call on all parties to actively and constructively participate in the negotiations on a comprehensive agreement at the UNFCCC Conference in Indonesia in December 2007.

- Energy:

We recognise the need for closer, more practical and result-oriented regional and international cooperation in the energy sector, especially in ensuring secure and affordable supplies of energy as well as in improving energy efficiency and the access to advanced and affordable energy technologies. We confirm our commitment to promote energy efficiency, through cost-effective solutions, to advance the effective use of fossil fuels, such as the clean coal technology, and to increase the use of cleaner and renewable energy sources, such as biofuels and biomass, as an important step towards secure, stable and competitive energy supplies for achieving sustainable development.

- Development, particularly in Africa:

We reiterate our commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the eradication of poverty and sustainable global development. In view of our responsibility regarding the challenges of development we shall strengthen cooperation and coordination between us to achieve these goals. We commit to embark on a high-level dialogue on specific challenges as proposed by the G8 (Heiligendamm Process) as a follow up to continue our discussion in a more structured manner for a period of two years until the G8 Summit in 2009 where we will review the progress made on the following issues: Promoting cross border investment to our mutual benefit, Promoting Research and Innovation, Development, particularly Africa, and Sharing Knowledge for improving Energy Efficiency.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

World Economy

21. We welcome the progress of the Heiligendamm Process, the topic-driven political dialogue on an equal footing between the members of the G8 and major emerging economies to enhance mutual confidence and understanding and to develop a true partnership focusing on investment, innovation, energy efficiency and development. We look forward to discussing these issues reflected in the interim report with the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa on 9 July. We reiterate our commitment to the Process and look forward to receiving a comprehensive concluding report at the G8 Summit in 2009. We appreciate the OECD for providing organizational and technical support for the dialogue.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

G8 Leader's Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

10. The current financial and economic crisis has reinforced the need generally for cooperation among key economies. The Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP), a topic-driven dialogue of the G8 with major emerging economies – China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa – established in 2007, has helped to fulfil this role by serving as a platform to develop common

understanding and shared responsibility in responding to the challenges of the world economy concerning investment, innovation, development and energy efficiency, which will be important for global economic growth going forward. The dialogue has helped to gain a shared understanding of these global challenges in order to find appropriate responses. We endorse the results achieved until now and call for an extension of this dialogue among equals.

Joint Statement (G8 and G5): Promoting the Global Agenda

1. We, the Leaders of Italy, Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of China, France, Germany, India, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the President of the European Commission, together with the Leaders of Egypt and Sweden, as President of the European Council, commit to work together on global challenges and to improve international governance. Our purpose is to foster a genuine partnership, in the context of a strengthened multilateralism. We will cooperate to ensure that the global economy resumes growth along a balanced, equitable and sustainable path for the benefit of all, especially the most vulnerable. We will resist protectionism and promote open markets for trade and investment. We will contribute to ensuring food security and energy security. We will support developing countries in withstanding the impact of the crisis and restoring conditions for their future progress. We share a common vision on development and will mobilise resources to respond to the development emergency and to advance in the achievement of the internationally agreed development goals including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

2. The economic and financial crisis has clearly reinforced the need for enhanced international and multilateral cooperation. We have acted more forcefully and cooperated more fully than in any earlier economic crisis. We are fully committed to implementing rapidly the Washington and the London Summit decisions, including those to strengthen financial regulation and reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and to provide them with adequate resources. It is further important to ensure that developing economies, in particular low income countries, are able to cope with the effects of the crisis.

3. In 2007 in Heiligendamm our thirteen countries took the initiative to begin an equal and enduring partnership on key issues on the global agenda. We have carried forward our overall dialogue in an open, transparent and constructive manner and have built common understanding and trust — as highlighted in the annexed Concluding Report. This dialogue adds value in the search for shared solutions and complements formal negotiations in multilateral institutions and fora. We will cooperate in a stable and structured manner with a view to reaching a common understanding on key issues to advance the global agenda. We have decided to continue our partnership over the next two years on an equal footing, along the lines described in the annexed Note on the Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Process (HAP). This will be a results-oriented process, focusing on global challenges of common and crucial interest to our countries. We instruct the HAP Steering Committee to organize the necessary actions and to prepare a substantive report for the Muskoka Summit in 2010, where we will review progress and provide guidance for the next steps of our common work. Building on the results achieved through our dialogue, we aim to reinforce our interactions at all levels, with a view to enhance our collective capacity to contribute to advance the global agenda.

4. We are committed to working together to ensure a green global recovery based on firm and lasting foundations for sustainable, balanced, innovative and inclusive growth in the medium term. We have discussed a global recovery agenda and future sources of growth, both in terms of macroeconomic patterns and of structural issues. To this end:

- We will foster a macro-environment that supports a robust and balanced resumption of domestic private spending to promote the revival of demand. Such an environment will require rehabilitating banking sectors in some countries, and the resumption of lending on a sound basis.
 - While continuing to support our economies with every necessary measure to overcome the crisis, we will also begin to prepare exit strategies from the extraordinary policy measures taken to respond to the crisis, to be adopted once the recovery is assured and to ensure monetary and fiscal sustainability in the medium term.
 - We will cooperate in our efforts to support domestic demand and achieve a robust, balanced, inclusive and sustainable global recovery. We will foster and work together to ensure an appropriate adjustment of savings, and investments, according to respective national circumstances.
 - We will refrain from competitive devaluations of our currencies and promote a stable and well-functioning international monetary system.
 - Concerned by the high social costs of the crisis in terms of unemployment and poverty, we are committed to tackle the social dimension of the crisis, putting people's concerns first. We are modernising, reinforcing and increasing the efficiency of social protection policies, including safety nets, health and education. Strengthened and sustainable social protection, supporting employment and enhancing skills, will also help to sustain and rebalance global demand. We will exchange best practices in support of the people who have lost their jobs or who are threatened by unemployment. We will strengthen our capacity for training to adapt to new labour market conditions.
 - We are resolved to continue reforming financial system regulation and supervision to prevent boom and bust cycles and we will work to ensure propriety, integrity and transparency of international economic and financial activity. We support an international financial system which fosters global economic and financial stability.
 - We will promote higher growth potential through a range of policies in the areas of human capital, research, infrastructure, and promotion and protection of innovation. We will put greater emphasis on the development of agricultural and small scale industries to make economic recovery more inclusive and more resilient.
 - We will encourage and facilitate the development, dissemination and mutually agreed transfer of clean, low-carbon technologies, reducing carbon emissions and increasing energy efficiency from production to consumption, thereby improving energy security and access. We reconfirm our political will for reaching a comprehensive, fair, effective, agreed outcome, following the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities at the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen in December.
 - We will continue to reform the IFI's mandates, scope and governance, to enhance their relevance, effectiveness, and legitimacy and improve accountability and credibility and to give emerging and developing economies, including the poorest, greater voice and representation.
5. We will promote regular consultations on structural and macroeconomic issues in all appropriate fora. Enhanced international dialogue and strengthened coordination will help to

build a more stable, equitable and long-lasting global growth model, and so to gradually achieve and sustain a rebalanced global economy.

6. We reaffirm our commitment to maintain and promote open markets and reject all protectionist measures in trade and investment. We stress the importance of adhering to the standstill commitment renewed in London to refrain from measures that would introduce barriers to trade and investment and to rectify promptly any such measures. We reaffirm our request that the WTO, together with other international bodies, within their respective mandates, monitor the situation and report publicly on the adherence to these commitments on a quarterly basis.

7. We, together with the leaders of Australia, Indonesia and Republic of Korea and in the presence of the Director General of the World Trade Organization, are committed to seek an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round in 2010, consistent with its mandate, building on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities. We regard enhancing the transparency and understanding of the negotiating results to date as a necessary means to facilitate the conclusion of an agreement. In order to fill in the remaining gaps in the negotiations as soon as possible, we instruct our Ministers in charge of trade to explore immediately all possible avenues for direct engagement within the WTO and to meet prior to the Pittsburgh Summit.

8. We consider international investment a major source of growth, employment, innovation and development in our countries. We are committed to maximizing the positive impact of investment as a catalyst for sustainable development, including through a further dissemination of Corporate Social Responsibility standards, and to minimizing protectionist responses. There is a need for continued discussion on key principles that enhance predictability and stability in the international investment environment and that could serve as the basis for a coherent common framework.

9. Building on the results of this process, we will consider appropriate further steps, involving emerging economies, developing and developed countries, relevant international organizations and other major stakeholders.

10. We are alarmed about the serious implications of the global crisis for growth and for poverty eradication in developing countries. We reaffirm our shared commitment to contribute to achieving the MDGs through economic growth and support to peace and security, especially in Africa. We received with great concern the estimates of the World Bank and other development institutions regarding the number of people, in particular children, who may perish or fall into poverty as a result. We underscore that climate change severely affects developing countries and is becoming a major threat to their ability to achieve internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. We are committed to mobilising all resources for development, as we keep engaged to ensure the proper follow-up and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. We recognize that mobilising financial resources for development and the effective use of all those resources are central to the global partnership for sustainable development. As part of these overall efforts, the G8 countries are committed to meet their ODA commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, including those on Aid for Trade and debt relief.

11. We are committed to strengthening our dialogue and partnership with low income countries on the basis of a set of core development principles:

- Promoting effective and responsible policies for sustainable development: We are determined to engage responsibly with low-income countries, especially those in situations of fragility. We respect and support the ownership and leadership of developing country partners in identifying and implementing priorities for their development and we will enhance coordination among development partners. We are fully committed to enhancing our coordination and implementing the Accra Agenda for Action, to improve the quality, predictability and effectiveness of development policies with the aim of maximising their impact. We will continue to promote debt sustainability and transparency principles which we have agreed in other fora. We will make sure that climate related measures are integrated in a comprehensive development approach.
- Promoting good governance, accountability and transparency: we reaffirm the importance of promoting good governance and the rule of law, which requires responsible and transparent use of public resources as well as appropriate policy frameworks and decision-making processes conducive to sustainable development. We will strengthen mutual accountability and assess progress of development initiatives, making information on these initiatives available.
- Promoting partnership, dialogue and capacity development: we acknowledge the key role of engaging all agents of development — central and local governments, civil society and private sector — to achieve internationally agreed development goals including the MDGs. We are committed to supporting partner countries' efforts to build capable and effective governments, strong and transparent institutions, and healthy and engaged societies. We also underscore the value of triangular cooperation in providing an important link that can enhance synergies between South-South and North-South cooperation. We agree to pursue effective triangular cooperation on a case by case basis and according to our respective national capacities.
- Strengthening multilateral and regional institutions that play an increasingly prominent role in development, including by fostering income and job generation, economic integration, regional trade and cooperation and contributing to promote peace and security.

12. We are committed to advance reform processes in international organisations, including the UN, to reflect contemporary reality and challenges thus enhancing their relevance, legitimacy and efficiency. In this respect, we ask the HAP Steering Committee to examine coordinated approaches to strengthening the reform process of specialised international institutions dealing with food security issues. We are dedicated to improving the coherence of the multilateral system and welcome stronger coordination of international organisations. In particular, we encourage the relevant UN organisations, the IMF, the FSB, the ILO, the OECD, the WB and the WTO to work in a coordinated manner.

Joint Statement: Promoting the Global Agenda Annex 1: Concluding Report of the Heiligendamm Process

1. At the German Summit in Heiligendamm 2007, the Heads of State and Government of the G8 and the G5 started a new partnership — the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process (HDP) — in order to discuss crucial challenges of the world economy, in particular in the following four fields:

- Development, with a special focus on Africa;
- Promoting cross-border investment to mutual benefit;
- Promoting research and innovation, including intellectual property rights (IPRs);
- Energy, with special focus on energy efficiency.

It was agreed that a substantive concluding report on the progress of the Dialogue would be presented to Leaders at the 2009 Summit in Italy.

2. The HDP has been steered by the Personal Representatives of the Leaders — the Sherpas — and carried forward by the respective working groups in an open, transparent and constructive manner. As a non-negotiating process on an equal footing, the HDP has complemented work in other multilateral and regional institutions and fora and has contributed to advance the search for mutually beneficial solutions to common challenges. The OECD and the IEA have supported the HDP through their analyses and expertise and this is appreciated.

3. Partners have committed to share responsibility and to take a lead in tackling global challenges of the world economy, recognising that the ability to take action is linked to the economic, social and political situation in our countries. Dialogue partners have built mutual confidence and understanding as a basis for tangible results in the following areas.

4. The Dialogue Partners have pursued a constructive dialogue on development, convinced of their shared responsibility for poverty eradication globally. This demands a concerted and effective response in the poorest and most vulnerable countries, especially in Africa. They engaged in a dialogue on objectives, principles and instruments of development policy and cooperation in the belief that enhancing common understanding should strengthen the impact of their efforts in eradicating poverty. The Dialogue Partners support sound country-led development strategies, with appropriately targeted aid and other external financing to complement local resources so as to contribute to achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other development goals. Building on their different experiences with development policy and cooperation, and recognising their different socio-economic environments, the time is ripe to develop the synergies that can strengthen these efforts.

5. Dialogue Partners reaffirm their shared commitment to contribute to achieving the MDGs and poverty eradication through support for sustainable economic growth and development. Partners identified key challenges of development and are fully aware of the serious implications of the global crisis on financial flows to developing countries, growth, and poverty eradication. Despite the increase in official development assistance (ODA) volumes in 2008, the global crisis reinforces the imperative of maintaining ODA commitments, beginning with the predictability of aid flows. They agree on the need to continue improving the quality and effectiveness of development cooperation, including both North-South and South-South cooperation. To this end, partners are fully committed to implementing the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA) which constitutes a common and solid basis for building the future of development cooperation, appreciating the diversity of approaches as well as the common goal and principles of aid effectiveness. They also share the vision to move beyond aid effectiveness to development effectiveness. Partners recognise the need to mobilise all potential resources for development, including by strengthening developing countries' own capacities for effective domestic resource mobilisation, in line with the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development. As part of these overall efforts, the G8 countries are firmly committed to work to fulfil their ODA commitments, including those made at Gleneagles and other fora.

6. All partners appreciate the unique opportunity provided by the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process to share information on their respective policies and practices of international development cooperation on a transparent and equal footing basis. The discussions showed that Dialogue Partners share key objectives such as peace and security, sustainable economic growth, development and the achievement of MDGs, and that there are commonalities in their instruments for development cooperation.

7. To achieve these objectives, the Dialogue Partners agree on the need to effectively promote and strengthen collaboration on capacity development and good governance. Acknowledging that there are various country-specific approaches to good governance, Dialogue Partners agree that it requires appropriate policy frameworks and decision-making processes that are conducive to sustainable social, environmental and economic development. They also agree that it requires the responsible and transparent use of political power and public resources by the state. The Dialogue Partners understand capacity development as the process of creating, strengthening, and maintaining capacity over time. They acknowledge, in line with the AAA, that capacity development interventions have lasting impacts when they respond to the needs of developing country partners, reinforce home-grown processes and do not place an additional burden on the existing capacities of the developing partners' administrative structures.

8. Dialogue Partners discussed the policies and instruments for South-South cooperation and North-South cooperation, and acknowledge their respective roles, strengths, and differences. Partners are determined to work to strengthen complementarity between them, building on their common objectives and learning from each other.

9. Dialogue Partners agree on the value of triangular cooperation in providing an important link that can enhance synergies between South-South and North-South cooperation. Triangular cooperation offers an opportunity for enhanced national and regional ownership as well as an increase in the support, harmonisation and coordination of peace, security and development efforts of the international community. In this spirit, Dialogue Partners agree to pursue effective triangular cooperation on a case by case basis and according to their respective capacities. Through the dialogue, together with African institutions, and on the basis of their own experiences, partners identified working principles that could be used as a point of reference to guide effective triangular cooperation. They agree that due respect shall be paid to the aspirations and willingness of developing country partners to engage in triangular cooperation.

10. Dialogue Partners agree that their contribution to development efforts will only be relevant if it responds to the priorities of developing country partners and is well coordinated under their leadership. In this spirit, with the aim of maximising the impact of their common efforts, Dialogue Partners are committed to implement the principles of ownership and alignment. They further agree on the need to reduce the administrative burden on developing country partners in terms of time, cost and effort. They also acknowledge that better country-led coordination, based on stronger information sharing, contributes to strengthening developing countries' capacities for planning their budget, programmes for development, and domestic and mutual accountability for results.

11. Dialogue Partners firmly believe that peace and security are essential for economic growth, sustainable development and poverty eradication. They appreciate the opportunity to enhance common understanding in this area. Dialogue Partners shared experiences and identified lessons learned for effective cooperation with states in fragile situations. They highly appreciate the contributions made by regional and sub-regional organisations including the African Union (AU) and agree to build their cooperation on the basis of the priorities and needs of developing country partners, such as through assisting Africa's efforts to build its peace and security architecture; to consolidate state institutions and capacities in key functions such as security, justice, governance and development; to promote whole-of-government approaches; and to enhance coordination and information-sharing among all relevant stakeholders. Dialogue Partners strongly believe that applying these lessons will contribute to their efforts to have a greater impact on peace-building and development.

12. Dialogue Partners are committed to global development, and agree on the need to minimise the impact of the economic and financial crisis on the most vulnerable countries. In this context, Dialogue Partners recognise the importance of maintaining open markets. They recognise the risk of further deterioration in poverty and food security. In this regard, Dialogue Partners emphasised the need for enhanced efforts, better coordination, and increased effectiveness. For this purpose, Dialogue Partners acknowledge the value of multi-stakeholder international platforms and take note of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS) which is being developed now under the UN auspices. In this respect, Dialogue Partners recognise the special needs of Africa. They underline the high priority that the African Union (AU) has put on infrastructure and agriculture development in view of their important role in regional and continent-wide growth prospects. Dialogue Partners note with interest the significant step taken by African leaders through the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa (PIDA) that was endorsed at the 2009 AU Summit, and the Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) adopted in the 2003 AU Summit. Dialogue Partners recognise the potential contribution of these initiatives in offsetting the effects of the economic crisis and in promoting food and energy security.

13. International investment is a core issue of the Heiligendamm Dialogue because it is one of the major features of a dynamic world economy. Foreign direct investment has grown at a rapid pace in the past two decades and such flows, although uneven, play an important role as driver of economic growth, innovation and employment. Dialogue Partners recognised in particular that:

- Major shifts in investment patterns and the emergence of some developing economies as significant sources of FDI, especially in other developing regions, make G8 and G5 cooperation particularly relevant;
- Responsible Business Conduct and Corporate Social Responsibility improve the investment climate and contribute to sustainable development, as well as helping to sustain support for open investment policies;
- Although there is little evidence of a trend towards investment protectionism in response to the economic crisis in Dialogue partner countries, there are growing concerns that some policy measures may be less favourable to international investment, both inward and outward. In addition, the question of protecting national security and “strategic” industries in relation to foreign investment remains relevant and deserves continued scrutiny.

In the context of the global financial and economic crisis, international investment has slowed down considerably, including with respect to foreign direct investment in emerging economies and other developing countries, with a substantial negative impact on growth, employment and development.

14. On account of these developments the Dialogue has focused on:

- Promoting, protecting and facilitating international investment with the aim to support economic and social development. Accordingly there is a need to strengthen open and transparent investment regimes and resist tendencies to impose restrictions, while acknowledging that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development and for protecting its own legitimate national security interests.

- Improving the investment climate by making it more clearly-defined, predictable, and stable, while respecting the different legal and institutional settings in partner countries.
- Promoting Responsible Business Conduct and Corporate Social Responsibility in order to enhance the contribution of international investment to sustainable development.

15. The Dialogue has underscored the common interest of the Partners in maintaining an open investment climate. Exchanging information and views on measures that affect investment decisions contributes to the development of policy responses at the national level which avoid negative external impacts. Partners highlighted the impact that public policy statements may have on investment decisions. Dialogue Partners have also taken note of the Freedom of Investment Process at the OECD, of the discussions that have been held in that context on the protection of national security and “strategic” industries, and of the progress made in defining relevant principles. They also discussed the UNCTAD analysis of trends in international investment policies. The Dialogue has demonstrated its value for deepening mutual understanding of the political challenges they face in maintaining and promoting freedom of investment, particularly in the context of the financial and economic crisis. The HDP has facilitated the informal discussion of policy measures and of the links between national measures and an effective and coordinated international response to the crisis.

16. The Dialogue Partners recalled the commitment of G20 Leaders at the London Summit in April 2009 to refrain from raising new barriers to investment and to rectify promptly any such measures, as well as the call for the WTO and other international bodies, within their respective mandates, to monitor and report on adherence in this respect. They took note that OECD/UNCTAD/WTO/IMF cooperation had begun, welcomed this quick response, and look forward to the expected reports. Partners share the view that there is value in drawing on them in future discussions on how to keep markets open and resist protectionism, including measures that constrain capital flows particularly to developing countries.

17. Against this background of change and the opportunities and challenges it presents, Dialogue Partners have focused on policy strategies to maximise the positive impact of international investment as a catalyst for economic development and higher standards of living. Dialogue Partners underscored that appropriate institutions and policies are necessary to take full advantage of international investment for sustainable development in the host country and to help to ensure that the process of globalisation is fair and inclusive. Partners have also taken note of the discussions at UNCTAD in regard to the development dimension of investment. Moreover, Partners have discussed existing obstacles to FDI and examined how their reduction can produce benefits.

18. Dialogue partners agreed that building confidence and trust in open investment policies is crucial to ensure public support of foreign direct investment and that common principles of responsible business conduct and corporate social responsibility contribute in this respect. Insofar as common RBC and CSR principles provide more transparency, conduce to economic, social and environmental sustainability, and empower workers and consumers, they show the important role that business plays in society. In order to encourage the highest possible rate of corporate participation, Partners agreed that international and voluntary CSR guidelines, including the ILO Tripartite Declaration of Principles concerning Multinational Enterprises and Social Policy, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and the UN Global Compact could be fostered and promoted. It is understood that these instruments are complementary to, and not substitutes for, adequate regulatory policy and supervision by governments.

19. Dialogue Partners have focused on international investment rules and their contribution to the promotion of international investment. Discussions showed that such rules should ensure respect of the rights of foreign investors and should preserve the policy flexibility for governments to regulate according to legitimate public interests. In connection with policy flexibility, Partners exchanged views on the issue of policy space and its relationship to regulatory predictability. They agreed on the need for further exchanges that would enhance mutual understanding.

20. Partners examined dispute settlement processes and their implications with respect to the rights and obligations of investors and host countries. They acknowledged the need for a balanced approach which meets the needs of governments and investors and enhances transparency of the international arbitration system. Partners shared the view that there is value in continuing the discussion on the consistency of dispute settlement outcomes to gain a better understanding of the challenges. It would also include issues related to international arbitration of investment disputes, their cost effectiveness, and the capacity of developing countries to participate.

21. Dialogue partners observed that the large number of Bilateral Investment Treaties and other agreements with investment provisions may raise questions concerning the coherence of the system. The pace of global market integration in recent decades may explain the proliferation of such investment agreements and increased access to international arbitration. Against this background, there is value in exploring multilateral co-operation and exchanging views on the issues associated with international investment rules. HDP, thanks to its nature as a platform for open dialogue rather than negotiations, has served as an important forum to improve understanding of respective interests and priorities, including development. In the context of a broader discussion on the value of coherence and means to address existing challenges and take advantage of opportunities, it would also be important to discuss conditions which would be necessary for consideration of a multilateral framework. Partners have welcomed the participation of OECD and UNCTAD in discussions to date and believe they and other organizations should be invited to contribute to future discussions.

22. Partners have engaged in this Dialogue because of a shared acknowledgement that innovation is important for economic, social and sustainable development. Innovation plays a central role in addressing key global challenges of our times, ranging from climate change, poverty eradication and public health, to the recovery from the current economic slowdown through employment generation. Partners underscored the importance of providing adequate protection to all forms of innovation and creativity.

23. To fully address these varied goals is not easy and discussions in international fora are sometimes contentious. It is against this background that Partners have engaged in a fruitful dialogue to appreciate better respective positions with the aim of forging common ground. Partners acknowledge the need to conduct a constructive dialogue in order to address contentious issues in a manner which would assist in the promotion and protection of innovation and intellectual property rights (IPRs) to the benefit of all economies.

24. Partners recognise the important contribution that the Heiligendamm Dialogue on innovation has made to build common understanding on priorities of Partner countries, on the socio-economic aspects of intellectual property, and on ways to increase the efficiency of the international system to the benefit of all. The dynamics of innovation — as manifested in the digitalisation of the economy, the internationalisation of research and development networks, industrial design, and the development of open innovation — calls for focused policy consideration. New challenges emerge that require international dialogue and cooperation, as well as openness towards the science and research community, the business sector and civil society.

25. The Dialogue has reinforced our common understanding that an enabling policy and business environment where intellectual property rights are respected is necessary to promote innovation, knowledge, entrepreneurship, and creativity. A well-functioning system of IPRs is balanced; it encourages innovation and creativity while safeguarding the public interest. Building national IPR capacity and spreading understanding on the importance of respecting innovation and creativity are crucial and difficult endeavours. Where IPR enforcement is currently weak, Partners discussed the need to build respect for IPRs through public awareness/sensitisation efforts. The importance for right-holders to consider socio-economic realities when developing business models was also discussed.

26. Dialogue Partners recognise the challenges of designing and implementing innovation policies and emphasise that there is great value in mutual learning about country experiences. National innovation systems are increasingly interconnected to our mutual benefit and the flow of ideas around the world has changed the way innovation is generated. Partners' response to the economic crisis has reflected their sense of the important role innovation will play in economic recovery. An effective global IP system is an important foundation for these responses. In particular, Partners have discussed the role of mutually-agreed technology transfer as an important component for diffusion and dissemination of innovation that should be promoted in a manner consistent with national laws and international obligations. Partners acknowledge the complexity of technology transfer, the importance of IPR respect in this regard, and the need to involve important stakeholders such as government, industry, and academia in developing innovative models and strategies that reflect country- and business-specific situations.

27. Partners acknowledge that innovative firms in all countries suffer economic losses due to counterfeiting and piracy. Efforts to prevent infringement of intellectual property in all the countries and territories where counterfeited and pirated goods and services are produced, distributed, purchased and consumed require strengthened international collaboration.

28. Partners are particularly concerned with the phenomenon of falsified medical products, as it poses a major public health risk for all communities and especially for the weakest countries and groups. We encourage continued dialogue on ways to meet this challenge.

29. Genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge can also contribute to innovation, especially in the agricultural and pharmaceutical sectors. It is in our mutual interest to respect the rights of indigenous groups and members of local communities, as determined by relevant national laws. In full recognition of the business risks that are associated with innovation, and of the need to promote research and development, partners see value in advancing together to facilitate access to genetic resources, and to ensure that benefits arising out of the utilisation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are fairly and equitably shared.

30. Partners have noted that countries have sovereignty over genetic resources and acknowledged that prior informed consent and equitable benefit-sharing for the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge are important issues. In this regard, there is continuing discussion in international organisations. Partners recognise the need to explore ways to prevent the misappropriation of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge. The Traditional Knowledge Digital Library (TKDL) developed by India can make a useful contribution.

31. Partners acknowledge the important role that the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) plays in developing an efficient, accessible and balanced international intellectual property system in response to a rapidly evolving environment. In particular, they realise that

changes in the world economy pose substantial and institutional challenges to the processing of patent applications that may be particularly severe for small- and medium-sized enterprises; and recognise the need to reinforce the efficiency, legitimacy and credibility of the IP system. Against this background, they encourage WIPO to continue to reinforce its activity in these areas, to implement the Development Agenda, and to facilitate the development of vibrant IP regimes in its Member States which build respect for IPRs and promote their socio-economic development.

32. Energy is crucial for global prosperity and sustainable development. Dialogue Partners acknowledge the close relationship between security of energy supply and demand, energy efficiency, renewables and access to energy. The Dialogue has provided an opportunity to discuss and develop common understanding on these key aspects of energy policies, with a focus on energy efficiency, all of which are also crucial for mitigating climate change and achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Partner countries have discussed relevant aspects of energy security as contained in the Summit Declaration of St. Petersburg as well as proposed by the G5 countries. They recognise that energy markets are increasingly global and interdependent, and call for concerted efforts for enhanced international, including multilateral, cooperation to address common challenges.

33. The Dialogue has concentrated on energy policy issues that have substantial potential to influence energy security, specifically increased efficiency in coal-fired power generation, the creation of a Sustainable Buildings Network (SBN) and the promotion of renewable energy. The Dialogue Partners recognise that technical and cost-effective progress in these areas depend on national circumstances. They agree to improve cooperation to achieve progress. The Dialogue Partners also recognise the need in all of these areas to develop technologies that are affordable and suitable to the conditions of developing countries, and to facilitate access to these technologies.

34. The financial crisis is substantially changing conditions in both short and long term energy markets. Now more than ever, investments in the energy sector are fundamental to secure sustainable, affordable and diversified sources of energy. In particular, investments in energy efficiency and in renewables can play a critical role in supporting economic recovery and growth by creating employment and setting the foundations for sustainable development. Dialogue Partners agree that an inclusive, green and sustainable recovery should be a key objective. This requires consistent policy frameworks which promote predictability for investors, as well as development, diffusion and access to technologies.

35. Coal will continue to play an important role for economic growth and development for most of our countries and is one of the most affordable sources of energy. It is, however, the most carbon-intensive fossil fuel and the increase in consumption of coal for electricity production over the next decades will pose a major challenge with regard to greenhouse gas emissions. While agreeing that a broad range of instruments can be deployed to achieve energy efficiency, the Dialogue Partners recognise the urgency in a shorter term perspective of taking measures to increase efficiency in existing coal-fired power plants through retrofit of plant and equipment. The Partners note the IEA estimate that a 1 % increase in plant efficiency can lead to a 2.5% decrease in greenhouse gas emissions. Retrofit has the potential to become an important element in an overarching energy policy to manage resources, improve energy security and address climate change.

36. Dialogue Partners agree that plant-specific benchmarking, targeted incentives and appropriate regulatory frameworks can encourage implementation of efficiency improvements through retrofitting, including appropriate maintenance of existing power stations. The Dialogue has

provided a welcome opportunity to share experiences and good practices in this field, as a basis for developing policy instruments, including the promotion of capacity building measures, and for identifying concrete action and suitable incentive mechanisms.

37. Dialogue Partners agree that there is significant potential in Partner countries for energy efficiency improvements in buildings, including appliances and equipment, with positive impacts on the climate and the environment, economic growth and employment, as well as on energy security. They therefore commit to promoting energy-efficient and sustainable buildings and endorse the creation of a Sustainable Buildings Network (SBN), open to all interested countries and stakeholders.

38. Partners acknowledge the value of this “network of networks”, which should invite interaction and co-ordination among all relevant actors in this field; build and maintain a central database on new technologies and policies; disseminate best-practice examples; and offer evidence-based policy advice. Dialogue Partners acknowledge that technological solutions for increased efficiency in buildings are available. They recognise the need for sharing experiences on technological, regulatory and implementation best practices. The central mission for the Network will be to facilitate and support policies for energy efficiency in buildings globally.

39. Dialogue Partners agree to move forward on the SBN. As agreed at the Energy Ministerial meeting, appropriate institutional linkages should be developed between the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) and SBN in order to realise synergies and maximise efficiency. The Network will be launched through a high-level kick-off conference in the latter part of 2009 by the Italian G8 Presidency. Subsequent periodic high level conferences should aim at maintaining political momentum and at drawing global attention to energy efficiency in buildings.

40. To complement energy efficiency, the Dialogue Partners recognise that increasing the share of renewables in the energy-mix is essential for moving towards a low-carbon economy. A diversified basket of renewable energy technologies also contributes to more reliable and sustainable energy supply. However, some renewables are not competitive with traditional sources of energy. Transitional policy support is needed to foster the development and large-scale deployment of renewables in effectively operating markets.

41. Globally, investment in renewables is slowing down as a consequence of the economic downturn. In this context, Partners recognise the urgent need to reinforce their efforts and welcome the inclusion of renewable energy in economic stimulus plans as a contribution to a green economic recovery. Investment in research and development can play an important role in this regard. Moreover, deployment of renewables has socio-economic benefits that contribute to sustainable development.

42. The success of individual renewable policies depends primarily on a long-term, comprehensive policy framework, which provides investors with predictable and consistent signals, and at the same time, addresses non-economic barriers, including integration into the grid. This is even more important in view of the economic crisis.

43. There is value in increased international co-operation to exchange experiences and best practices in order to increase deployment of renewable energy technologies that support sustainable economic growth and development as well as climate change mitigation.

Joint Statement: Promoting the Global Agenda Annex 2: Agenda of the Heiligendamm L'Aquila Process

Brazil, Canada, the People's Republic of China, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and the European Commission, hereafter referred to as "the Partners", agree to continue their dialogue as the Heiligendamm – L'Aquila Process (HAP) for two years. They will review progress at the end of the first year on the basis of a substantive report to Leaders for guidance at the Summit in Muskoka in 2010. A concluding report will be presented at the French Summit in 2011. This Process, which is a policy dialogue aiming at strengthening mutual understanding in the spirit of the work already undertaken, will focus on areas of common interest to the Partners, be forward-looking and produce tangible results. It will also remain sufficiently flexible to respond to major challenges and help shape the future. This process will complement and add value to the work in international organizations and other fora and facilitate the search for common positions therein.

The HAP Steering Committee will have the flexibility to take up pressing global challenges. The aim is to address emerging and/or cross-cutting issues which have an impact on global development efforts or on which potential for meaningful collective progress is foreseen. The next meeting of the Steering Committee will decide how best to organize and structure the work within the broad areas.

Possible themes:

- Freedom of investment to mutual benefit.
- The role of innovation and technology in the process of sustainable and socio-economic development.
- A strategic approach to development and its social dimension.
- Assistance to vulnerable states.
- Food security and reform of relevant organisations.
- Energy.

Other possible issues to be decided by the Steering Committee. Some indications of interest have already been expressed.

The HAP Steering Committee will be co-chaired by a G8 and a G5 partner country and its meetings will be held alternatively by a G8 and G5 partner country. The Steering Committee will have the necessary latitude and flexibility to organize the needed actions to ensure the Process is result-oriented in the areas of common interest. Consequently, it will take the needed actions, such as maintaining, modifying, and ending existing working groups or creating new ones. The Steering Committee can also decide to invite other countries and/or International Organizations to join the discussions of specific working groups, where appropriate, on a case-by-case basis. Partners recognize the positive work done by the HDP Support Unit and the OECD since 2007 and ask them to continue to support the Process in this new phase.

Declaration of the Leaders: The Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate

We, the leaders of Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, the European Union, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Russia, South Africa, the United Kingdom, and the United States met as the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate in L'Aquila, Italy, on July 9, 2009, and declare as follows:

Climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. As leaders of the world's major economies, both developed and developing, we intend to respond vigorously to this challenge,

being convinced that climate change poses a clear danger requiring an extraordinary global response, that the response should respect the priority of economic and social development of developing countries, that moving to a low-carbon economy is an opportunity to promote continued economic growth and sustainable development, that the need for and deployment of transformational clean energy technologies at lowest possible cost are urgent, and that the response must involve balanced attention to mitigation and adaptation.

We reaffirm the objective, provisions and principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Recalling the Major Economies Declaration adopted in Toyako, Japan, in July 2008, and taking full account of decisions taken in Bali, Indonesia, in December 2007, we resolve to spare no effort to reach agreement in Copenhagen, with each other and with the other Parties, to further implementation of the Convention.

Our vision for future cooperation on climate change, consistent with equity and our common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities, includes the following:

Our countries will undertake transparent nationally appropriate mitigation actions, subject to applicable measurement, reporting, and verification, and prepare low-carbon growth plans. Developed countries among us will take the lead by promptly undertaking robust aggregate and individual reductions in the midterm consistent with our respective ambitious long-term objectives and will work together before Copenhagen to achieve a strong result in this regard. Developing countries among us will promptly undertake actions whose projected effects on emissions represent a meaningful deviation from business as usual in the midterm, in the context of sustainable development, supported by financing, technology, and capacity-building. The peaking of global and national emissions should take place as soon as possible, recognizing that the timeframe for peaking will be longer in developing countries, bearing in mind that social and economic development and poverty eradication are the first and overriding priorities in developing countries and that low-carbon development is indispensable to sustainable development. We recognize the scientific view that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed 2 degrees C. In this regard and in the context of the ultimate objective of the Convention and the Bali Action Plan, we will work between now and Copenhagen, with each other and under the Convention, to identify a global goal for substantially reducing global emissions by 2050. Progress toward the global goal would be regularly reviewed, noting the importance of frequent, comprehensive, and accurate inventories.

We will take steps nationally and internationally, including under the Convention, to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and to enhance removals of greenhouse gas emissions by forests, including providing enhanced support to developing countries for such purposes.

1. Adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change is essential. Such effects are already taking place. Further, while increased mitigation efforts will reduce climate impacts, even the most aggressive mitigation efforts will not eliminate the need for substantial adaptation, particularly in developing countries which will be disproportionately affected. There is a particular and immediate need to assist the poorest and most vulnerable to adapt to such effects. Not only are they most affected but they have contributed the least to the build up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. Further support will need to be mobilized, should be based on need, and will include resources additional to existing financial assistance. We will work together to develop, disseminate, and transfer, as appropriate, technologies that advance adaptation efforts.

2. We are establishing a Global Partnership to drive transformational low-carbon, climate-friendly technologies. We will dramatically increase and coordinate public sector investments in

research, development, and demonstration of these technologies, with a view to doubling such investments by 2015, while recognizing the importance of private investment, public-private partnerships and international cooperation, including regional innovation centers. Drawing on global best practice policies, we undertake to remove barriers, establish incentives, enhance capacity-building, and implement appropriate measures to aggressively accelerate deployment and transfer of key existing and new low-carbon technologies, in accordance with national circumstances. We welcome the leadership of individual countries to spearhead efforts among interested countries to advance actions on technologies such as energy efficiency; solar energy; smart grids; carbon capture, use, and storage; advanced vehicles; high-efficiency and lower-emissions coal technologies; bio-energy; and other clean technologies. Lead countries will report by November 15, 2009, on action plans and roadmaps, and make recommendations for further progress. We will consider ideas for appropriate approaches and arrangements to promote technology development, deployment, and transfer.

3. Financial resources for mitigation and adaptation will need to be scaled up urgently and substantially and should involve mobilizing resources to support developing countries. Financing to address climate change will derive from multiple sources, including both public and private funds and carbon markets. Additional investment in developing countries should be mobilized, including by creating incentives for and removing barriers to funding flows. Greater predictability of international support should be promoted. Financing of supported actions should be measurable, reportable, and verifiable. The expertise of existing institutions should be drawn upon, and such institutions should work in an inclusive way and should be made more responsive to developing country needs. Climate financing should complement efforts to promote development in accordance with national priorities and may include both program-based and project-based approaches. The governance of mechanisms disbursing funds should be transparent, fair, effective, efficient, and reflect balanced representation. Accountability in the use of resources should be ensured. An arrangement to match diverse funding needs and resources should be created, and utilize where appropriate, public and private expertise. We agreed to further consider proposals for the establishment of international funding arrangements, including the proposal by Mexico for a Green Fund.

4. Our countries will continue to work together constructively to strengthen the world's ability to combat climate change, including through the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate. In particular, our countries will continue meeting throughout the balance of this year in order to facilitate agreement in Copenhagen.

Chair's Summary

Leaders acknowledged that their action is strengthened by engaging with the major emerging economies. In 2007 the G8 initiated a Dialogue with Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, to build a common understanding on key issues on the global agenda. In L'Aquila, Leaders decided to move forward together in the framework of a stable and structured partnership.

With this spirit, the Summit opened in the G8 format, to later expand, starting from the second day, into progressively enlarged meetings.

On 8 July G8 Leaders met to discuss the world economy, development, climate change and international political issues. From July 9th they were joined by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, establishing a structured and continued dialogue on a broad range of global issues. Egypt was also invited to participate in the meeting. Discussions progressed with the participation of Heads of International Organizations; all other members of the Major Economies Forum joined

them to address trade and climate change. African Leaders and G8 partners discussed the implications of the crisis for Africa. Finally, in a broader format, Leaders tackled the issue of food security.

G8 partners and Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa reaffirmed their determination to work together to advance the global agenda and identify effective solutions to major challenges. This requires shared responsibility and collaborative efforts among the leading world economies to make progress collectively. To this end, Leaders launched an enhanced, stable and structured cooperation on equal footing among them: the Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Process (HAP). Countries adhering to this Process are committed to strengthening their mutual understanding and translating this common ground into tangible results, thereby contributing to enhance global governance and jointly shaping the future.

Leaders, together with Egypt, discussed a global recovery agenda, future sources of growth and responsible development policies. They will work together to foster a balanced recovery taking into account appropriate adjustments in savings. Policies to improve social safety nets, including healthcare and education, as well as investments in infrastructure and innovation will contribute to a more balanced and sustainable growth model.