

G8 Conclusions on Crime, 1975-2011

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Summary of Conclusions on Crime in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Totals Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	30	1.1	1	2.4	1	50	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	58	1.4	1	1.9	1	20	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	150	2.9	1	1.5	1	14.2	0
1988	151	3	3	5	1	33.3	0
1989	371	5.2	2	1.8	1	9	0
1990	529	6.9	10	8	2	50	0
1991	467	5.7	8	5.7	2	40	0
1992	118	1.5	1	0.8	1	20	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	224	5.4	3	3.6	2	100	0
1995	241	3.3	3	3.4	2	66.6	0
1996	522	3.4	8	4.8	2	40	0
1997	522	4	6	4.2	1	25	0
1998	1912	31.4	27	47.3	2	33.3	1
1999	890	8.8	10	9	2	50	0
2000	1143	8.4	12	8.2	2	40	0
2001	113	1.8	2	2.6	1	14.2	0
2002	39	0.3	2	1.7	1	14.2	0
2003	1283	7.5	12	15.3	3	20	1
2004	5827	15.1	68	68.6	10	50	5
2005	1331	5.9	13	7.3	5	29.4	0
2006	1911	6.2	17	7.5	3	20	2
2007	2236	8.6	20	8	5	41.6	0
2008	510	3	6	4.3	1	14.2	0
2009	3175	19.1	34	10.3	4	33.3	0
2010	1121	15.7	8	15.1	2	100	0
2011	811	4.4	9	4.2	3	60	0
Average	694.19	4.86	7.76	6.82	1.65	26.71	0.24

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 crime-related subjects 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 crime 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 crime subjects 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 that contain a crime-related subject in the title.

Introduction

During the first 30 years of G8 summitry, the issue of transnational organized crime (TOC) — and corruption as a close companion and critical component — has emerged as a major focus of G8 attention and action. It began as a subject of spontaneous discussion for the G8 leaders at the 1997 Denver Summit. As a result it was one of the three major themes of the 1998 Birmingham Summit. It has spawned prolific G8 institution building, starting with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1989, proceeding through the Senior Experts “Lyon Group” in 1995, and extending into ministerial meetings since 1997. Due to its close connections with terrorism, through the channels of terrorist financing and surveillance, the issue assumed prominence in the wake of the terrorist attacks on America on September 11, 2001. Since then, it has led to growing concern with transparency and corruption, as part of the G8’s good governance agenda in promoting democratic development around the world.

Definition of Issue Area

In general terms, TOC can be defined as organized activity, across international boundaries, that is considered an international threat, given that activities in one country at a minimum affect the sovereignty of another by challenging its policies, laws and law enforcement initiatives, or by supporting such challenges elsewhere. TOC includes a wide variety of forms: the drug trade, money laundering, tax evasion, rogue banking, nuclear materials’ smuggling, conventional arms smuggling and sales, cyber crime, high tech crime, alien smuggling and illegal immigration, extraterritoriality, and government corruption. With regard to corruption, the definition can extend from organized international activities (such as the external illegal sale of raw materials) to individual un-coordinated actions within a domestic state, with proceeds often sent or spent abroad.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

Alien smuggling, corruption, counterfeiting, crime, cybercrime, drugs, economic crime, environmental crime, extremists, financial fraud, gambling, high-tech fraud, illegal, illicit, intellectual property theft, laundering, money laundering, narcotics, nuclear theft, people smuggling, piracy, pornography, rogue banking, tax evasion, transnational organized crime, weapons smuggling

Exclusions

Air hijacking, arms control, disarmament, hostage taking, kidnapping, rogue nuclear proliferation, terrorism, terrorist financing

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

A direct reference to crime or a cognate term is required.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to “crime” if they have previously been directly associated together in summit document history.

Conclusions on Crime in G8 Summit Documents

1975 Rambouillet, France

No references.

1976 San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States

No references.

1977 London, United Kingdom

Appendix to Downing Street Summit Declaration

Trade

We consider that irregular practices and improper conduct should be eliminated from international trade, banking and commerce, and we welcome the work being done toward international agreements prohibiting **illicit payments**.

1978 Bonn, Germany

No references.

1979 Tokyo, Japan

No references.

1980 Venice, Italy

Communiqué: Declaration

VI. Trade

33. As a further step in strengthening the international trading system, we commit our governments to work in the United Nations toward an agreement to **prohibit illicit payments** to foreign government officials in international business transactions. If that effort falters, we will seek to conclude an agreement among our countries, but open to all, with the same objective.

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 on Drugs

The Heads of State or Government have examined the **drug abuse problem**, which causes a tragic loss of human life and now affects people all over the world, especially the young and their families. They emphasize the importance of undertaking a strategy in support of national, regional and multilateral campaigns in order to overcome this problem. They intend to continue their **fight against illegal production and distribution of drugs** and to create all necessary conditions for more effective international cooperation. They will also work for the **eradication of illegal cultivation of natural drugs** and for its replacement with other types of production which will further the aims of social and economic development. The leaders welcome the agreements already reached on bilateral and multilateral bases, and look forward with confidence to a successful **International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking**, which the United Nations is convening next week in Vienna.

1988 Toronto, Canada

Political Declaration

Narcotics

16. The **illegal use of drugs and the illicit trafficking in them** poses grave risks to the peoples of Summit countries as well as the peoples of source and transit countries. There is an urgent need for improved international cooperation in all appropriate fora on programs to counter all facets of the **illicit drug problem, in particular production, trafficking, and financing of the drug trade**. The complexity of the problem requires additional international cooperation, in particular to trace, freeze, and confiscate the proceeds of **drug traffickers**, and to curb **money laundering**.

17. We look forward to the successful negotiation in Vienna in November of a **United Nations Convention on illicit trafficking**.

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

1989 Paris, France

Economic Declaration

Drug Issues

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

53. Accordingly, we resolve to take the following measures within relevant fora:

-Give greater emphasis on [sic] bilateral and United Nations programs for the conversion of **illicit cultivation** in the producer countries. The United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC), and other United Nations and multilateral organizations should be supported, strengthened and made more effective. These efforts could include particular support for the implementation of effective **programs to stop drug cultivation and trading** as well as developmental and technical assistance. -Support the efforts of producing countries who ask for assistance to **counter illegal production or trafficking**.

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

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

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

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

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

-Convene a financial action task force from Summit participants and other countries interested in these problems. Its mandate is to assess the results of cooperation already undertaken in order to **prevent the utilization of the banking system and financial institutions for the purpose of money laundering**, and to consider additional preventive efforts in this field, including the adaptation of the legal and regulatory systems so as to enhance multilateral judicial assistance. The first meeting of this task force will be called by France and its report will be completed by April 1990.

1990 Houston, United States

Houston Economic Declaration

Narcotics

75. We urge all nations to accede to and complete ratification of the **UN Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances** (the Vienna Convention), and to apply provisionally terms of the Convention.

76. We welcome the conclusion of the **UN Special Session on Drugs** and urge the implementation of the measures contained in the Program of Action it has adopted.

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

78. We endorse the report of the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** and commit our countries to a full implementation of all its recommendations without delay. As agreed at the May meeting of Task Force Finance Ministers, the FATF should be reconvened for a second year, chaired by France, to assess and facilitate the implementation of these recommendations, and to complement them where appropriate. All OECD and financial center countries that subscribe to the recommendations of the Task Force should be invited to participate in this exercise. The report of the new FATF would be completed before we next meet. We also invite all other countries to participate in the **fight against money laundering** and to implement the recommendations of the FATF.

79. Effective procedures should be adopted to ensure that precursor and essential chemicals are not diverted to manufacture illicit drugs. A task force similar to the FATF should be created for this purpose, composed of Summit participants and other countries that trade in these chemicals, with the involvement of representatives of the chemical industry. The task force should address the **problems which concern cocaine, heroin and synthetic drugs** and report within a year.

80. We support a strategy for **attacking the cocaine trade** as outlined in particular in the Cartagena Declaration. We recognize the importance of supporting all countries strongly engaged in the **fight against drug trafficking**, especially Colombia, Peru, and Bolivia, with economic, law enforcement, and other assistance and advice, recognizing the need to make contributions within the framework of **actions against drug trafficking** carried out by the producer countries.

81. The **heroin problem** is still the most serious threat in many countries, both developed and developing. All countries should take vigorous measures to **combat the scourge of heroin**.

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

83. We welcome the current review of **UN drug abuse control agencies** and urge that it result in a more efficient structure.

Chairman's Statement

A separate statement was issued on the transnational problems of terrorism and the proliferation of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons, as well as ballistic missiles. These dangers, like the **illicit trade in narcotics** that will be addressed in tomorrow's Communiqué, know no boundaries. In the case of nuclear proliferation, the deliberations here take on added significance in this 20th anniversary year of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

Drugs

58. We note with satisfaction progress made in this field since our Houston meeting, notably the entry into force of the 1988 **United Nations Convention Against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychiatric Substances**. We welcome the formation of the **United Nations International Drugs Control Programme** (UNDCP).

59. We will increase our efforts to **reduce the demand for drugs** as a part of overall **anti-drug action programmes**. We maintain our efforts to combat the scourge of **cocaine** and will match these by increased attention to **heroin**, still the principal hard drug in Europe and Asia. Enhanced co-operation is needed both to **reduce production of heroin in Asia** and to check its flow into Europe. Political changes in Central and Eastern Europe and the opening of frontiers there have increased the **threat of drug misuse and facilitated illicit trafficking**, but have also given greater scope for concerted Europe-wide **action against drugs**.

60. We applaud the efforts of the "Dublin Group" of European, North American and Asian governments to focus attention and resources on the **problems of narcotics production and trafficking**.

61. We commend the achievements of the task-forces initiated by previous Summits and supported by an increasing number of countries:

a) We urge all countries to take part in the international **fight against money laundering** and to cooperate with the activities of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF). We strongly support the agreement on a mutual evaluation process of each participating country's progress in implementing the FATF recommendations on **money laundering**. We endorse the recommendation of the FATF that it should operate on a continuing basis with a secretariat supplied by the OECD.

b) We welcome the report of the Chemical Action Task Force (CATF) and endorse the measures it recommends for **countering chemical diversion**, building on the 1988 **UN Convention against drug trafficking**. We look forward to the special meeting in Asia,

concentrating on heroin, and the CATF meeting due in March 1992, which should consider the institutional future of this work.

62. We are concerned to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to **target illicit drug movements** without hindering the legitimate circulation of persons and goods. We invite the Customs Cooperation Council to strengthen its cooperation with associations of international traders and carriers for this purpose and to produce a report before our next Summit.

Chairman's Statement on the Economic Declaration

The problems of *drug abuse* affect all countries, both rich and poor. Action was set in train by previous Summits. This time we have focused on *stepping up* the fight against money laundering and against the supply of chemicals which can be used to make **illicit drugs**. We want to strengthen the capacity of law enforcement agencies to target the **illicit drug movements**. We have asked the Customs Cooperation Council to report on this.

1992 Munich, Germany

Chairman's Statement

10. Drugs

Through our initiatives of recent years we have considerably strengthened international cooperation to **combat drug trafficking**. Meanwhile well over twenty countries, as well as the European Community and various international organizations, including the **UN International Drug Control Programme**, are involved in the work of the **Financial Action Task Force** to investigate the **laundering of drug money**, and of the Chemical Action Task Force to prevent chemicals being diverted to the **illicit manufacture of drugs**. The **fight against drugs** remains a major challenge. In order to meet this challenge effectively we shall continue our efforts to achieve broad international cooperation. In this context we attach special importance to the role of the United Nations, especially its **Drug Control Programme**.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

No references.

1994 Naples, Italy

Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

Cooperation against Transnational Crime and Money-laundering

We are alarmed by the growth of **organized transnational crime**, including **money laundering**, and by the **use of illicit proceeds to take control of legitimate business**. This is a world-wide problem with countries in transition increasingly targeted by

criminal organisations. We are determined to strengthen international cooperation to address this situation.

We welcome the UN Conference on Organized Transnational Crime to be held in Naples next October.

On **money-laundering**, we recognize the achievements of the FATF, which we set up in 1989, and reaffirm our support for its continued work over the next five years. In order to achieve our goal, we agree that counter-measures need to be implemented by FATF members and other countries with significant financial centers. Ultimate success requires that all Governments provide for effective measures to **prevent the laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious crime or offences** which generate a significant amount of proceeds.

We urge countries to adopt necessary legislation wherever appropriate.

Chairman's Statement

We stress that **organized crime and narcotics trafficking** are a threat to political as well as economic and social life, and we call for increased international cooperation. We have agreed that the proposed world ministerial conference to be held in October in Naples at the initiative of the Italian government will be a most important occasion to advance such cooperation.

1995 Halifax, Canada

Halifax Summit Communiqué

Strengthening the Global Economy

23. We also recognize that **international financial fraud** is a growing problem. We are committed to improving communication between regulators and law enforcement agencies.

Chairman's Statement

Promoting New Approaches

10. **Transnational criminal organizations** are a growing threat to the security of our nations. They undermine the integrity of financial systems, breed **corruption**, and weaken emerging democracies and developing countries around the world. To counter their **criminal activities** effectively, we will work to reinforce existing institutions, strengthen our cooperation, exchange of information, and assistance to other nations. Sanctuaries provided by some countries to **transnational criminal organizations** and their agents create a major difficulty in the implementation of justice. We all agree to cooperate more closely together, and with others, to ensure that they cannot escape justice by crossing borders. We encourage all governments to adhere to and implement relevant international conventions and the recommendations of the Financial Action Task Force. We recognize that ultimate success requires all Governments to provide for

effective measures to prevent the **laundering of proceeds from drug trafficking and other serious crimes**. To implement our commitments in the fight against **transnational organized crime**, we have established a group of senior experts with a temporary mandate to look at existing arrangements for cooperation both bilateral and multilateral, to identify significant gaps and options for improved coordination and to propose practical action to fill such gaps. The group will report back to the Summit in 1996.

1996 Lyon, France

Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

1. Strengthening Economic and Monetary Cooperation

15. As we recognized last year, international **financial fraud** is a growing problem for our financial systems. In order to strengthen the fight against this phenomenon, we will continue to look for ways of facilitating, as much as possible, the exchange of information on cases involving serious **financial crime and regulatory abuse** between law enforcement agencies and regulatory bodies, in accordance with our own domestic legal systems and other basic principles. We intend to maintain our dialogue to review progress and developments in this field.

Chairman's Statement (Political Declaration): Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World

1. Global Issues: 9. Drugs

Drugs represent a serious threat for our younger generations' future, our citizens' health and the integrity of our societies. We are determined to intensify our efforts in order to **fight against any kind of drug trafficking and all forms of criminality in connection with it, including money laundering**. We therefore urge all States to fully comply with their obligations under international conventions dealing with **drugs abuse and illicit traffic** in psychotropic substances, and are ready to strengthen our cooperation with all countries involved in this **fight against drugs**. We fully support the efforts exerted by the United Nations and we expect from the special session of the General Assembly dealing with this problem that it should help us to give more coherence and efficiency to the whole set of actions aiming at freeing the world from this scourge.

10. Transnational organized crime

In Halifax we asked an experts group to review how to counter the rapid development of **transnational organized crime**, which is one of our main concerns. While not entirely new, this phenomenon threatens the nations, industrialized and developing countries.

Therefore we commit ourselves to:

- Mobilize our full resources and influence to combat this danger.
- Support and enhance existing institutions that deal with **transnational organized crime**, including the United Nations, Interpol, and World Customs Organization.

- Encourage all States to adhere to and fully implement existing conventions, treaties and arrangements dealing with **transnational organized crime**.
- Resist the enormous threat posed by **narcotic traffickers**, by implementing the **UN conventions against drugs**, and intensifying efforts to put **traffickers** behind bars and prevent them from **laundering their money**.
- Share information and expertise to **detect, investigate and prosecute criminals**.
- Increase operational cooperation among relevant agencies.
- Deny the use of our **territories to transnational organized crime**.
- Take all possible steps, particularly extradition, to bring **fugitives to justice**.
- Provide the broadest possible mutual legal assistance.
- Deprive criminals of their **illicit profits** by adopting appropriate legislation and implementing recommendations of the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)**.
- Adopt the necessary legislative and regulatory measures to **combat corruption**.

Consequently, with a view to achieving these goals:

We welcome the work of the **Senior Experts Group on Transnational Organized Crime**.

We endorse the 40 recommendations they have prepared.

We commend these recommendations to all States.

We ask the Senior Experts Group to ensure the active follow-up of the implementation of these recommendations and to report on their progress and developments in this field to the next Summit.

1997 Denver, United States

Communiqué

Transnational Organized Crime

38. Our efforts to **combat transnational crime** will be a priority of the group for the foreseeable future. **Transnational criminal groups** can often adapt to global change more swiftly and efficiently than our governments. **International crime** not only threatens our citizens, but also undermines young democracies and nations in transition.

39. Last year, we adopted the Lyon forty recommendations to combat transnational organized crime. We have substantially implemented those recommendations, taking action within our own borders and with one another. Together, we have strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to **bring criminals to justice** through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to **combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms**.

40. We must intensify our efforts to implement the Lyon recommendations. In the coming year we will focus on two areas of critical concern: First, the investigation, prosecution, and punishment of **high-tech criminals**, such as those tampering with computer and telecommunications technology, across national borders; Second, a system to provide all governments the technical and legal capabilities to respond to **high-tech crimes**, regardless of where the criminals may be located.

41. We also will develop additional methods to secure our borders. Border security is central to all efforts to fight **transnational crime, drug-trafficking and terrorism**. To this end, we will combat **illegal firearms trafficking**, by considering a new international instrument. We will seek to adopt standard systems for firearms identification and a stronger international regime for import and export licensing of firearms. We will continue our work to strengthen document security, and improve strategies to **combat alien smuggling**, attacking the problem at the source and transit the destination countries. Our governments will also move further ahead with efforts to strengthen international legal regimes for extradition and mutual legal assistance, to ensure that no criminal receives safe haven anywhere in the world.

Illicit Drugs

42. We are determined to intensify our efforts to **combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs**, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned States, we recognize that a successful strategy to combat **illicit drugs** requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for such **drugs**. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Together with strict enforcement of **drug-related laws**, programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our **fight against drugs**.

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

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

Communiqué

Introduction

2. Of the major challenges facing the world on the threshold of the 21st century, this Summit has focused on three:

- achieving sustainable economic growth and development throughout the world in a way which, while safeguarding the environment and promoting good governance, will

enable developing countries to grow faster and reduce poverty, restore growth to emerging Asian economies, and sustain the liberalisation of trade in goods and services and of investment in a stable international economy;

- building lasting growth in our own economies in which all can participate, creating jobs and combating social exclusion;
- **tackling drugs and transnational crime** which threaten to sap this growth, undermine the rule of law and damage the lives of individuals in all countries of the world.

Combating Drugs and International Crime

18. Globalisation has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in **transnational crime**. This takes many forms, including **trafficking in drugs and weapons; smuggling of human beings; the abuse of new technologies to steal, defraud and evade the law; and the laundering of the proceeds of crime**.

19. Such **crimes** pose a threat not only to our own citizens and their communities, through lives blighted by **drugs** and societies living in fear of **organised crime**; but also a global threat which can undermine the democratic and economic basis of societies through the investment of **illegal money by international cartels, corruption**, a weakening of institutions and a loss of confidence in the rule of law.

20. To fight this threat, international cooperation is indispensable. We ourselves, particularly since the Lyon summit in 1996, have sought ways to improve that cooperation. Much has already been achieved. We acknowledge the work being done in the UN, the EU and by other regional groupings. We welcome the steps undertaken by the G8 Lyon Group to implement its **40 Recommendations on transnational organised crime** and the proposals G8 Justice and Interior Ministers announced at their meeting in Washington last December. By working together, our countries are helping each other **catch criminals and break up cartels**. But more needs to be done. There must be no safe havens either for **criminals** or for their money.

21. We have therefore agreed a number of further actions to tackle this threat more effectively:

- We fully support efforts to negotiate within the next two years an effective **United Nations convention against transnational organised crime** that will provide our law enforcement authorities with the additional tools they need.
- We agree to implement rapidly the ten principles and ten point action plan agreed by our Ministers on **high tech crime**. We call for close cooperation with industry to reach agreement on a legal framework for obtaining, presenting and preserving electronic data as evidence, while maintaining appropriate privacy protection, and agreements on sharing evidence of those crimes with international partners. This will help us combat a wide range of **crime**, including abuse of the internet and other new technologies.
- We welcomed the FATF decision to continue and enlarge its work to combat **money-laundering** in partnership with regional groupings. We place special emphasis on the issues of **money laundering and financial crime**, including issues raised by offshore financial centres. We welcome the proposal to hold in Moscow in 1999 a Ministerial meeting on combating **transnational crime**. We agreed to establish Financial

Intelligence Units (FIUs) where we do not already have them, in line with our national constitutions and legal systems, to collect and analyse information on those engaged in **money laundering** and liaise with the equivalent agencies in partner countries. We agreed on principles and the need for adequate legislation to facilitate **asset confiscation from convicted criminals**, including ways to help each other trace, freeze and confiscate those assets, and where possible, in accordance with national legislation, share seized assets with other nations.

- We agree on the need to explore ways of combating official **corruption** arising from the large **flows of criminal money**.
- We are deeply concerned by all forms of **trafficking of human beings** including the **smuggling of migrants**. We agreed to joint action to **combat trafficking in women and children**, including efforts to prevent such **crimes**, protect victims and prosecute the traffickers. We commit ourselves to develop a multidisciplinary and comprehensive strategy, including principles and an action plan for future cooperation amongst ourselves and with third countries, including countries of origin, transit and destination, to tackle this problem. We consider the future comprehensive **UN organised crime convention** an important instrument for this purpose.
- We endorse **joint law enforcement action against organised crime** and welcome the cooperation between competent agencies in **tackling criminal networks**. We agree to pursue further action, particularly in dealing with major smuggling routes and targeting specific forms of **financial fraud**.
- We endorse the Lyon Group's principles and action plan to **combat illegal manufacturing and trafficking of firearms**. We welcome its agreement to work towards the elaboration of a binding international legal instrument in the context of the **UN transnational organised crime convention**.

22. We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress on the action plan on **high tech crime**, the steps taken against **money laundering** and the joint action on **trafficking in human beings**. We also welcome the steps agreed by our Environment Ministers on 5 April to combat **environmental crime**.

23. There is a strong link between **drugs** and wider **international and domestic crime**. We welcome the forthcoming UNGASS on **drugs**. This should signal the international community's determination in favour of a comprehensive strategy to tackle all aspects of the **drugs problem**. For its part, the G8 is committed to partnership and shared responsibility in the international community to combat **illicit drugs**. This should include reinforced cooperation to curb **illicit trafficking in drugs and chemical precursors**, action to reduce demand in our countries, including through policies to reduce drug dependency, and support for a global approach to **eradicating illicit crops**. We welcome the UNDCP's global approach to eliminating or significantly reducing **illicit drug production**, where appropriate through effective alternative development programmes.

Drugs and International Crime

(Statement repeated and released as separate document at summit.)

1. Globalisation has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in **transnational crime**. This takes many forms, including **trafficking in drugs and weapons; smuggling of human beings; the abuse of new technologies to steal, defraud and evade the law; and the laundering of the proceeds of crime**.

2. Such crimes pose a threat not only to our own citizens and their communities, through lives blighted by **drugs** and societies living in fear of **organised crime**; but also a global threat which can undermine the democratic and economic basis of societies through the investment of **illegal money by international cartels, corruption**, a weakening of institutions and a loss of confidence in the rule of law.

3. To fight this threat, international cooperation is indispensable. We ourselves, particularly since the Lyon summit in 1996, have sought ways to improve that cooperation. Much has already been achieved. We acknowledge the work being done in the UN, the EU and by other regional groupings. We welcome the steps undertaken by the G8 Lyon Group to implement its 40 Recommendations on **transnational organised crime** and the proposals G8 Justice and Interior Ministers announced at their meeting in Washington last December. By working together, our countries are helping each other catch criminals and break up cartels. But more needs to be done. There must be no safe havens either for **criminals** or for their money.

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- We fully support efforts to negotiate within the next two years an effective **United Nations convention against transnational organised crime** that will provide our law enforcement authorities with the additional tools they need.
- We agree to implement rapidly the ten principles and ten point action plan agreed by our Ministers on **high tech crime**. We call for close cooperation with industry to reach agreement on a legal framework for obtaining, presenting and preserving electronic data as evidence, while maintaining appropriate privacy protection, and agreements on sharing evidence of those **crimes** with international partners. This will help us combat a wide range of **crime, including abuse of the internet and other new technologies**.

We welcomed the FATF decision to continue and enlarge its work to **combat money-laundering** in partnership with regional groupings. We place special emphasis on the issues of **money laundering and financial crime**, including issues raised by offshore financial centres. We welcome the proposal to hold in Moscow in 1999 a Ministerial meeting on combating **transnational crime**. We agreed to establish Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) where we do not already have them, in line with our national constitutions and legal systems, to collect and analyse information on those engaged in **money laundering** and liaise with the equivalent agencies in partner countries. We agreed on principles and the need for adequate legislation to facilitate **asset confiscation** from convicted **criminals**, including ways to help each other trace, freeze and confiscate those assets, and where possible, in accordance with national legislation, share seized assets with other nations.

- We agree on the need to explore ways of combating official **corruption** arising from the large flows of **criminal money**.

- We are deeply concerned by all forms of **trafficking of human beings** including the **smuggling of migrants**. We agreed to joint action to combat trafficking in women and children, including efforts to prevent such **crimes**, protect victims and prosecute the **traffickers**. We commit ourselves to develop a multidisciplinary and comprehensive strategy, including principles and an action plan for future cooperation amongst ourselves and with third countries, including countries of origin, transit and destination, to tackle this problem. We consider the future comprehensive UN organised crime convention an important instrument for this purpose.
 - We endorse **joint law enforcement action against organised crime** and welcome the cooperation between competent agencies in tackling **criminal networks**. We agree to pursue further action, particularly in dealing with major smuggling routes and targeting specific forms of **financial fraud**.
 - We endorse the Lyon Group's principles and action plan to combat illegal manufacturing and **trafficking of firearms**. We welcome its agreement to work towards the elaboration of a binding international legal instrument in the context of the **UN transnational organised crime convention**.
5. We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress on the action plan on **high tech crime**, the steps taken against money laundering and the joint action on **trafficking in human beings**. We also welcome the steps agreed by our Environment Ministers on 5 April to combat **environmental crime**.
6. There is a strong link between **drugs** and wider **international and domestic crime**. We welcome the forthcoming **UNGASS on drugs**. This should signal the international community's determination in favour of a comprehensive strategy to tackle all aspects of the **drugs** problem. For its part, the G8 is committed to partnership and shared responsibility in the international community to combat **illicit drugs**. This should include reinforced cooperation to curb illicit **trafficking in drugs** and chemical precursors, action to reduce demand in our countries, including through policies to reduce drug dependency, and support for a global approach to eradicating illicit crops. We welcome the UNDCP's global approach to eliminating or significantly reducing **illicit drug** production, where appropriate through effective alternative development programmes.

1999 Köln, Germany

Communiqué

1. Getting the World Economy on Track for Sustained Growth

7. We agreed to intensify our dialogue within the G8 structures on the longer term social, structural and economic reform in Russia. To this end, we have instructed our personal representatives to ensure the overall continuity and cohesion of the work among the G8 on this subject. Particular emphasis should be given to concrete areas of cooperation such as small business development, strengthened cooperation with regions, health, the social impact of economic transformation. We agreed to deepen our cooperation on law

enforcement, **fighting organized crime and money laundering**, including as they relate to capital flight.

X. Tackling Global Challenges

44. We welcome the growing recognition by the international community of the damaging effects of all forms of **corruption** and the coming into force of the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention in February 1999. We hope that more countries will ratify the Convention. We applaud the results and planned follow-up of the international conference on **anti-corruption efforts**, attended by over 80 countries including all G8 partners, and the OECD conference on anti-corruption efforts, both held in the United States in February 1999. In the context of the **UN Crime Convention**, we urge that acts of **corruption** involving public officials be made **criminal offenses**.

45. We will sustain the momentum of international efforts to combat **transnational organized crime** and the threat it represents to political, financial and social stability worldwide. We commend the work of the **Senior Experts Groups on Transnational Organized Crime** and on Terrorism and urge them to continue their work, in particular for an early conclusion of the negotiations of **UN conventions and protocols on organized crime**. We also call for more rapid progress of negotiations on the **UN Convention on the Financing of Terrorism**. We ask the two expert groups to report back to us next year. We reaffirm our commitment to tackle the **drug** issue, in particular through active implementation of the conclusions of the 1998 **UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Program**. We welcome the upcoming Ministerial Meeting on Crime to be held in Moscow this fall.

G7 Statement

C. Strengthening Financial Regulation in Industrialized Countries

Creditors must be induced to act with greater discipline and encouraged to assess more prudently the risks associated with their lending. We call for concrete action to:

- improve risk assessment and risk management, including through the Basle Committee's proposed revisions to the Capital Accord;
- address the implications of Highly Leveraged Financial Institutions for supervisors and regulators, including through improved transparency;
- encourage offshore financial centers to comply with internationally agreed regulatory standards and to cooperate more effectively in the **fight against money laundering**.

V. Financial Crime, Harmful Tax Competition and International Tax Evasion

19. In order to secure the benefits of the globalization of financial markets and the introduction of new information technology, the **fight against financial crime** must remain a priority of national and international policy. We reaffirm our concerns regarding problems raised by underregulated and noncooperative jurisdictions, including many offshore financial centers, in the fight against **money laundering and other financial crimes**.

20. We welcome the work of the G7 Finance Ministers' on financial crime and regulatory abuse. We will be promoting the Key Principles they have drawn up for improving the exchange of information between supervisory authorities and enforcement authorities, throughout the world as standards to which all countries should aspire.

21. We welcome and support the work of the **Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering** (FATF) to identify jurisdictions which fail to cooperate effectively in the international fight against **money laundering** and thus facilitate the laundering of proceeds from **corruption and organized crime**. The FATF should take concrete steps to bring offshore financial centers and underregulated and noncooperating jurisdictions into compliance with the **40 recommendations against money laundering** and to protect the international financial community from the adverse impact of those that do not comply. We call upon our Ministers of Finance, in coordination with other Ministers, in particular with Ministers of Justice and the Interior, to coordinate the development and implementation of complementary positions regarding offshore financial centers and the FATF's work on non-cooperative jurisdictions in the various fora where these issues are being addressed.

22. We welcome the establishment of the OECD's Forum on harmful tax competition and the actual start of implementing the guidelines and recommendations adopted by the OECD with respect to the harmful effects of **unfair tax practices**. We strongly endorse the current work program of the Forum, in particular the efforts to identify tax havens. We also support the Forum's intention to engage in a dialogue with jurisdictions identified through this process. We urge that this work be given a high priority. We also note the ongoing work to implement the code of conduct within the European Union.

23. We welcome the progress made by the OECD's Fiscal Committee and the FATF to explore further the links between **tax evasion and avoidance and money laundering**, and in particular to ensure the effective flow of information to tax authorities without undermining the effectiveness of **anti-money laundering systems**. We encourage each group to continue working on their respective responsibilities.

24. We urge the OECD to continue to address the barriers limiting effective exchange of information between tax authorities, in particular those which arise from excessive bank secrecy rules.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

Communiqué

Development

We are committed to mobilising the instruments and resources of the international community to support and reinforce the efforts of these countries to combat and overcome these challenges, with particular priority on promoting equitable distribution of the benefits of growth through sound social policies, including regarding health and education. To this end, as we set out in detail below, we have agreed to:

- Implement measures to prevent conflict, including by addressing the issue of **illicit trade in diamonds**.

Toward a 21st Century of Deeper Peace of Mind: Crime and Drugs

Everyone deserves a life free from the threat of crime. Rapid globalisation has opened up new opportunities for pursuing more fulfilling lives. But it has also created new room for **criminal exploitation**, challenging the basic rules of our social, economic and political systems. We reaffirm our support for the adoption by the end of 2000 of the **United Nations Transnational Organised Crime Convention** and three related Protocols on firearms, **smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons** for the establishment of an effective legal framework against **transnational organised crime (TOC)**. We are particularly concerned to fight against those who organise and take advantage of **illegal immigration and human trafficking**. We appreciate the work undertaken by the **Lyon Group** in the **fight against TOC**, and request them to report back to our next meeting. We also endorse the results of the **Moscow G8 Ministerial Conference on Combating Transnational Organised Crime**.

We must take a concerted approach to **high-tech crime, such as cyber-crime**, which could seriously threaten security and confidence in the global information society. Our approach is set out in the Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society. Taking this forward, we will promote dialogue with industry, including at the joint Berlin meeting in October. We welcome the results and the momentum created by the Government/Industry Dialogue on Safety and Confidence in Cyberspace in Paris, and look forward to the second **High-level Meeting on High-tech Crime** with industry to be held in Japan.

We reaffirm our concern at the increasing global threat posed by the **trafficking and use of illegal drugs**. We remain committed to reducing demand in our own countries, and to countering the **threat from the production and trafficking of illicit drugs** globally. We will work with other countries, the UN system and other groups to reduce both supply and demand. We will support regional initiatives to **end narcotics production and trafficking**. We urge universal implementation of the conclusions of the 1998 **UN Special Session on countering the world drugs problem**. We are also committed to strengthening international co-operation to:

- Combat the **illicit diversion of precursor chemicals for the production of illegal drugs**;
- Address the growing **new threat from amphetamines and other synthetic drugs**, and will convene an ad hoc meeting of drugs experts by the end of this year;
- Accelerate the pace of work on asset confiscation;
- Examine, by means of an international conference hosted by the United Kingdom, the **global economy of illegal drugs**.

Financial crime, including money laundering, poses a serious threat to our economies and societies. We hereby declare our commitment to take all necessary national and international action to effectively **combat financial crime**, in line with international standards.

We renew our commitment to **combat corruption**. We stress the need for transparency in government in this regard, and call for the ratification and effective implementation of the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** by all signatory parties. Working with other countries, we will prepare for the launch of negotiations in the United Nations on a **new instrument against corruption**, and instruct the **Lyon Group** to pursue work on this issue. We look forward to the Second Global Forum to be hosted by the Netherlands as a continued response to our call at Birmingham.

Enhanced investigation and prosecution of **crime** requires enhanced judicial co-operation. We direct our experts to find ways to do so.

We must assist capacity-building efforts in the more vulnerable jurisdictions to strengthen their **criminal justice systems**, in order to **prevent criminal groups** from threatening their social, economic and political structures and exploiting them as loopholes in the global framework to **fight crime**.

We must also protect vulnerable groups and the young in the **fight against crime**, and provide particular care for the **victims of crime**. We reaffirm the need for effective co-operation among competent authorities and for measures to be taken in co-operation with civil society.

Human Genome

67. We fully endorse the conclusions of our Foreign Ministers regarding sustainable forest management. In this regard, we attach particular importance to projects that help indigenous and local communities practice sustainable forest management. We will also examine how best we can **combat illegal logging**, including export and procurement practices.

Toward a 21st Century of Greater World Stability: Conflict Prevention

We underline the importance of the work done by our Foreign Ministers on conflict prevention since their special meeting in December 1999 in Berlin and the Conclusions of their July 2000 meeting in Miyazaki. We commit ourselves to work for their implementation particularly with respect to economic development and conflict prevention, children in conflict, and international civilian police. We express special concern that the proceeds from the **illicit trade in diamonds** have contributed to aggravating armed conflict and humanitarian crises, particularly in Africa. We therefore call for an international conference, whose results shall be submitted to the UN, building on the UN Security Council Resolution 1306 and inter alia the 'Kimberley' process launched by the Government of South Africa, to consider practical approaches to breaking the link between the **illicit trade in diamonds and armed conflict**, including consideration of an international agreement on certification for rough diamonds. The **UN Conference on the Illicit Trade in Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects** next year requires strong support to ensure a successful outcome, including earliest possible agreement on the Firearms Protocol. We invite the international community to exercise restraint in conventional arms exports, and are committed to work jointly to this end. We invite our Foreign Ministers to examine further effective measures to prevent conflicts.

Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society

8. International efforts to develop a global information society must be accompanied by co-ordinated action to foster a **crime-free** and secure cyberspace. We must ensure that effective measures, as set out in the OECD Guidelines for Security of Information Systems, are put in place to **fight cyber-crime**. G8 co-operation within the framework of the **Lyon Group on Transnational Organised Crime** will be enhanced. We will further promote dialogue with industry, building on the success of the recent G8 Paris Conference “A Government/Industry Dialogue on Safety and Confidence in Cyberspace”. Urgent security issues such as hacking and viruses also require effective policy responses. We will continue to engage industry and other stakeholders to protect critical information infrastructures.

2001 Genoa, Italy

Communiqué

Increasing Prosperity in a Socially-inclusive Society: Combating Transnational Organised Crime and Drugs

33. We reaffirm our commitment to **combat transnational organised crime**. To this end, we strongly endorse the outcome of the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers Conference held in Milano this year. We encourage further progress in the field of judicial co-operation and law enforcement, and in **fighting corruption, cyber-crime, online child pornography, as well as trafficking in human beings**.

34. Following up on the G8 ad hoc **Meeting of Drug Experts** held in Miyazaki last year and the recent London Conference on the **global economy of illegal drugs**, we will strengthen efforts to **curb the trafficking and use of illegal drugs**.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

Chair's Summary

Finally, we discussed several regional issues that have significant implications for international peace and security.

- We support the Transitional Authority of Afghanistan. We will fulfil our Tokyo Conference commitments and will work to **eradicate opium production and trafficking**.

2003 Evian, France

Communiqué

4. Regional Issues

Afghanistan. We confirmed our support for President Karzai's Transitional Administration. We reaffirmed that the Bonn Process needs to be fully implemented, in

both spirit and substance. We expressed our remaining concern on the security situation. In order to combat **drug trafficking** from Afghanistan, we support full implementation of the **Afghan National Drug Strategy** and the “Paris Pact” proposed on 22 May by the United Nations during the **Conference on Drug Routes**.

Fostering Growth and Promoting a Responsible Market Economy

Common Value and Principles: 1. Corporate Governance: 1.1 Market Integrity

We commit to pursue with strong resolve our fight to further improve the integrity of the international economy, (**including efforts against money laundering, financial crime and** terrorist financing), which is essential for its efficiency, fairness and transparency. We will continue to work towards investor protection, enhanced regulatory compliance and vigorous law enforcement, including through comprehensive cross-border assistance.

3. Corruption and Transparency

We emphasise our determination to **fight corruption**, one of the key obstacles to economic and social development, and mismanagement of public revenue and expenditure.

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration

We emphasise our determination to **fight corruption** and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures. Transparency inhibits corruption and promotes good governance. Increased transparency of government revenue and expenditure flows, as well as strengthened enforcement efforts against **bribery and corruption**, will contribute to achieving these goals and to increasing integrity in government decision-making — thereby ensuring that resources, including development assistance, achieve their intended purposes.

We recall the significant decisions we took last year at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development to increase international development assistance. We reaffirm that the decisions we take over how this money is spent will be informed by judgements we have made regarding countries’ commitment to transparency, good governance and related performance.

1. Urgent progress must be made in improving public financial management and accountability (PFMA) to ensure that public and donor resources are used efficiently and effectively.Â This requires action by recipient countries, donors and the IFIs, including greater transparency by all and more coherent and sustained efforts to build capacity in developing countries. We will:

1.1. focus bilateral assistance on countries demonstrating commitment to improve performance on transparency, good governance and rule of law;

1.2. require fiduciary assessments before countries can access budgetary support (as already done with the World Bank Poverty Reduction Support Credit program); work to ensure that all fiduciary and governance diagnostics are made public; and improve coordination and harmonisation of our administrative procedures;

1.3. encourage all developing countries to create, as part of their poverty reduction strategies, plans for concrete action on PFMA setting measurable and timebound targets, and call on the IMF and World Bank to strongly support these efforts in the context of their own assistance;

1.4. develop with donors and governments a PFMA performance assessment based on the HIPC Tracking exercise;

1.5. work with others to: achieve full disclosure of multilateral development bank (MDB) performance allocation systems; require publication of all MDB Country Assistance Strategies; urge presumptive publication of Article IV staff reports; and require publication of staff reports for all exceptional access cases, including a report for each that lays out clearly the related justification;

1.6. encourage participation in and publication of fiscal policy transparency ROSCs by all IMF members, including making this standard practice for exceptional access cases;

1.7. call on developing countries to implement their commitments in **regional and international conventions on corruption through anti-corruption action plans**, underpinning Poverty Reductions Strategy Papers (PRSPs). These action plans should be supported by the IMF, World Bank and other donors; we call upon them to join us in further increasing support and assistance in this regard.

2. We will strengthen the enforcement of our **Anti-Bribery Laws** and will encourage the private sector to develop related compliance programs. We will:

2.1. accelerate peer reviews of each country's implementation of the **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials**, accompanied by the public release of these results, so as to complete a first cycle of reviews by 2007. We will work together with our OECD Convention partners to ensure stable, long-term financing for these reviews;

2.2. encourage the private sector to develop, implement and enforce corporate compliance programs relating to our **domestic laws criminalizing foreign bribery**.

3. We are committed to actively contributing to the completion of a **UN Convention against Corruption**. This should include effective preventive measures, effective mechanisms for international cooperation in **criminal matters** and asset recovery and it should provide an effective follow-up mechanism for monitoring implementation of the Convention. We encourage technical assistance for this purpose.

We will each seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to public officials guilty of **corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.

4. We reaffirm our commitment to fight financial abuses and to:

4.1. encourage wider accession to and ratification of the **U.N. Convention on Transnational Organised Crime so that money laundering, corruption and other relevant crimes are universally criminalized** and that all countries have the power to identify, trace, freeze or seize and ultimately confiscate and dispose of assets from the proceeds of these **crimes**.

4.2. require that our own financial institutions establish procedures and controls to conduct enhanced due diligence on accounts of “politically exposed persons”, and thereby to detect and report transactions that may involve proceeds of **foreign official corruption**.

4.3. support issuance in June by the **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** of a revised 40 Recommendations that includes strong customer due diligence provisions, enhanced scrutiny for politically exposed persons and a requirement to make **corruption and bribery** a predicate offence for **money laundering**.

4.4. encourage all countries to work to come into compliance with the revised **FATF** Recommendations, and to apply the Basel Committee’s guidance on customer due diligence for their banking sectors;...

5. We recognise the importance of promoting Transparency in Government Procurement and the Awarding of Concessions. To this end, we will:

5.1. work towards including in our regional and bilateral trade agreements provisions requiring transparency in government procurement and the awarding of concessions, as well as provisions on trade facilitation;

5.2. at the Ministerial meeting in Cancun, in accordance with the Doha Development Agenda, commence negotiations aimed at achieving an inclusive multilateral agreement on transparency in government procurement. An agreement on Transparency in Government Procurement should include, among others, rules on publication of laws, procurement opportunities, qualification requirements, technical specifications and evaluation criteria.

5.3. ensure that transparency also constitutes a core element of a trade facilitation agreement.

6. Consistent with these principles and recognizing the importance of revenues from the extractive industries (oil, gas and mining), we have agreed to pilot on a voluntary basis an intensified approach to transparency. To this end, we will:

6.1. encourage governments and companies, both private and state-owned, to disclose to the IMF or another agreed independent third party such as the World Bank or Multilateral Development Banks, in a consistent fashion and common format, revenue flows and payments from the extractive sectors. This information should be published at an aggregated level, in accessible and understandable ways, while protecting proprietary information and maintaining contract sanctity.

6.2. work with participating governments to develop and implement agreed action plans for establishing high standards of transparency with respect to all budget flows (revenues and expenditures) and with respect to the awarding of government contracts and concessions

6.3. assist those governments that wish to implement this initiative with capacity building assistance;

6.4. encourage the IMF and the World Bank to give technical support to governments participating in the initiative and to develop linkages with other elements of this Action Plan.

2004 Sea Island, United States

Chair's Summary

We supported progress in the multilateral effort against **corruption** and welcomed the completion of **Comprehensive Anti-Corruption Compacts** with Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru. We noted the role information technology can play in promoting transparency.

We also discussed regional challenges, including:

* Afghanistan: We agreed on the need for international support for upcoming Afghan elections and **counternarcotics** efforts.

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency

Last year in Evian we committed ourselves to act together, and with developing country partners and the international community, to **fight corruption** and improve transparency. We will do still more to help cut away the burden of **corruption** on economic growth. What follows is a report on follow-up to the commitments we made in Evian.

UN Convention against Corruption Agreed

G8 governments met their Evian goal of seeing conclusion of the **UN Convention Against Corruption**, which establishes high international standards of public integrity, transparency and accountability, and facilitates the recovery of **illicitly acquired assets** that have been transferred abroad. To ensure that this important new international agreement is implemented effectively, we will:

- Remain committed to become parties to the **Convention** and call for rapid signature and completion of all necessary steps to ratify and implement the **Convention**, and support the convening in Vienna of a multilateral “**Friends of the Convention**” process for promoting active and effective implementation.
- We are committed to translating the words of this **Convention** into effective actions and assisting third countries, particularly developing countries, in accomplishing the objectives of the **Convention**.
- We welcome the agreement of Justice and Home Affairs Ministers on recovering proceeds of **corruption**.
- We support our Ministers' determination to detect, recover and return these **illicitly acquired assets**, including by:
 - establishing G8 accelerated response teams;
 - enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and
 - holding G8 asset recovery workshops.
- To meet these goals, we will ensure that:
 - each of our countries has rules in place by Summer 2005, where possible, to require due diligence for “politically exposed persons” accounts;

- each of our countries has rules in place, preferably by 12/31/04, to require wire transfer originator information;
- we create G8 best practices for modalities of disposition and return; and
- we explore effective measures to recover assets in **corruption** cases.

Denying Safe Haven to Officials Guilty of Corruption

We reaffirm our commitment at Evian to seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to public officials guilty of **corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate. We will direct our experts to examine and improve efforts to achieve this objective and review progress at our next Summit.

Public Financial Management and Accountability Strengthened

The Inter-American Development Bank also agreed on an improved disclosure policy. We will encourage countries to meet the high disclosure and transparency standards set by the IFIs and to:

- Invite developing countries to prepare **anti-corruption** action plans to implement their commitments in regional and international conventions.

OECD Anti-Bribery Convention Reviews Accelerated and Corporate Compliance Programs Encouraged

We made good progress to fulfill the G8's Evian pledge to strengthen OECD monitoring of the **Anti-Bribery Convention**. The OECD Council approved a reform package on in February, 2004, including a mechanism to fund the **Working Group on Bribery** (WGB). It achieves stable funding through 2007 to complete a full round of important peer reviews that examine member country's enforcement track record.

- We will encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws against **foreign bribery**, and welcome the positive steps already taken by certain industries to develop specific principles relevant to their specific activities to promote such compliance.

Framework Strengthened for Fighting Financial Crimes, Money Laundering and the Financing of Terrorism

We are promoting implementation of the **UN Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Convention**. We will develop a diplomatic strategy to urge speedy consideration of ratification of the **TOC Convention** and coordinate with others, including donors to the **UN Office on Drugs and Crime**, to provide technical assistance to promote implementation of the **Convention**.

We strongly support the broad international effort undertaken by the IMF/World Bank, the FATF and other international organizations to assess jurisdictions' compliance with the **anti-money laundering and combating of the financing of terrorist** (AML/CFT) standard. We urge all jurisdictions to move with dispatch to address shortcomings in their regimes. As part of the international effort, we look forward to delivery of technical assistance to help jurisdictions address identified shortfalls in their AML/CFT regimes.

Action Plan: MANPADS Threat Reduction

Improve methods for enhancing MANPADS identification techniques and **countermeasures against smuggling**.

G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations

Action Plan for Expanding Global Capability for Peace Support Operations

The initiatives will be carried out by:

- Developing a common doctrine and common operational standards for employing carabinieri/gendarme-like forces in peace support operations, specifically with regard to crowd control, **combating organized crime**, high risk arrests, prison security, protection of sensitive facilities, election security, VIP security and border control;

G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation

We strongly support UN Security Council Resolution 1540, calling on all states to establish effective national export controls, to adopt and enforce effective laws to **criminalize proliferation**, to take cooperative action to prevent **non-state actors** from acquiring weapons of mass destruction, and to end **illicit trafficking** in such weapons, their means of delivery, and related materials. We call on all states to implement this resolution promptly and fully, and we are prepared to assist them in so doing, thereby helping to fight the nexus between **terrorism** and proliferation, and black markets in these weapons and related materials.

1. Nuclear Nonproliferation

The **trafficking** and indiscriminate spread of sensitive nuclear materials, equipment, and technology that may be used for weapons purposes are a threat to us all. Some states seek uranium enrichment and plutonium reprocessing capabilities for weapons programs contrary to their commitments under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT). We reaffirm our commitment to the NPT and to the declarations made at Kananaskis and Evian, and we will work to prevent the **illicit diversion of nuclear materials and technology**. We announce the following new actions to reduce the risk of nuclear weapons proliferation and the acquisition of nuclear materials and technology by terrorists, while allowing the world to enjoy safely the benefits of peaceful nuclear technology.

We will further cooperate to defeat proliferation networks and coordinate, where appropriate, enforcement efforts, including by **stopping illicit financial flows and shutting down illicit plants, laboratories, and brokers**, in accordance with national legal authorities and legislation and consistent with international law. Several of us are already developing mechanisms to deny access to our ports and airports for companies and impose visa bans on individuals involved in **illicit trade**.

7. Implementation of the Evian Initiative on Radioactive Source Security

We have agreed to export and import control guidance for high-risk radioactive sources, which should only be supplied to authorized end-users in states that can control them.

States should ensure that no sources are diverted for **illicit use**. We seek prompt IAEA approval of this guidance to ensure that effective controls are operational by the end of 2005 and applied in a harmonized and consistent manner. We support the IAEA's program for assistance to ensure that all countries can meet the new standards.

G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty

Facilitating Remittances to Help Families and Small Business

The flow of remittances across international borders, mostly a few hundred dollars at a time, is growing rapidly and now totals nearly \$100 billion per year.... Attracting remittance flows into formal channels can strengthen financial systems in developing countries and reduce the risk that remittances will be diverted for **illicit purposes**. G8 countries will work with the World Bank, IMF, and other bodies to improve data on remittance flows and to develop standards for data collection in both sending and receiving countries....

Partnership for Progress and a Common future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa

11.3. In the economic sphere, creating jobs is the number one priority of many countries in the region. To expand opportunity, and promote conditions in which the private sector can create jobs, we will work with governments and business leaders to promote entrepreneurship, expand trade and investment, increase access to capital, support financial reforms, secure property rights, promote transparency and **fight corruption**. Promotion of intra-regional trade will be a priority for economic development of the Broader Middle East and North Africa.

Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Nicaragua

Nicaragua and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a "Compact to Promote Transparency and **Combat Corruption**." Nicaragua and the G8 share the view that **corruption** is a threat to democratic institutions, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Nicaragua and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and **fighting corruption** require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Nicaragua as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Nicaragua

The Government of Nicaragua is strongly committed to **fighting corruption**. Accordingly, transparency, as a key element of justice and economic growth, is a major pillar of development. For years Nicaragua has been afflicted by **corruption**; this has eroded its credibility and drastically reduced its capacity to govern under the basic principle of accountability. The lack of a legal framework supporting a transparent government structure did not allow Nicaragua a proper transition into the third millennium. The Bolaños Administration has firmly decided to take a strong hand in this

matter, righting wrongs and fulfilling its promise to its citizens to eradicate poverty. As part of its objectives, this Administration has developed a set of standards and procedures aimed at transforming the culture of public service. This transformation seeks to improve government's managerial capacity, so that the Government of Nicaragua can achieve good governance and transparency at all levels of its operations.

Actions to Fight Corruption and Promote Accountability

Among Nicaragua's accomplishments are the country's adherence to the **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime**, the **Inter-American Anti-Corruption Convention**, and the recently signed **United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention**. This Administration has proved it will not tolerate any form of **corruption**, and President Bolaños has emphatically stated that "no one is above the law."

The key to accountability and transparency, however, lies in complete access to government information. A well-informed citizenry is indispensable to reducing **corruption**. The Ministry of Finance's web page currently provides updated budgetary data and information on projects funded by external resources. Many other government institutions now have web pages that disclose internal procedures, details of services provided and pertinent legal frameworks.

Future Plans

As a statement of the Government of Nicaragua's political will and its responsible, coherent determination to fight **corruption**, the Bolaños Administration has promoted legislative initiatives directed at preventing and stemming **corruption**:

Law of Partial Reform to the Criminal Code: This law, passed in June 2002, makes the following crimes for public servants for the first time: **fraud, embezzlement, illegal enrichment, influence peddling and acceptance of bribes from abroad**.

In view of the above and the need to streamline procedures, provide continuity and consistency to existing efforts, and improve public sector management:

- The Government of Nicaragua requests inclusion in this G8 initiative, as it has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to fight **corruption**, increase transparency and promote good governance.

Statement of the G8 Governments: General Statement of Policy Commitments

For their part, G8 countries committed at Evian and Sea Island to act together to **fight corruption** and increase transparency. At Sea Island, the G8 agreed to pursue specific actions to follow up their Evian commitments. As set forth in more detail in their Declarations in Evian and Sea Island, the G8 intend to:

- Become parties to the **UN Convention Against Corruption** and call for rapid signature and completion of all necessary steps to ratify and implement the Convention, and support the convening in Vienna of a multilateral "Friends of the Convention" process for promoting active and effective implementation.

- Translate the words of the **UN Convention** into effective actions and assist third countries, particularly developing countries, in accomplishing the objectives of the Convention.
- Implement a new G8 partnership to detect, recover and return **illicitly acquired proceeds of corruption**.
- Put in place new methods to coordinate G8 asset recovery actions, including by:
 - Establishing G8 accelerated response teams
 - Enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and
 - Holding G8 asset recovery workshops.
- Adopting rules and measures or creating best practices to track and recover assets in **corruption** cases.
- Seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to public officials guilty of **corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and by using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.
- Work with the international financial institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies to encourage **anti-corruption** and transparency actions by developing countries. The G8 intend to:
 - Adhere rigorously to an updated peer review schedule for the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** and honor our pledges to serve as lead examiners to monitor our enforcement of anti-bribery laws. Send prosecutors and other law enforcement officials to participate in peer reviews.
 - Encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws that **criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials**.
- Implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised 40 recommendations and promote implementation of the **UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention (TOC)**.

Proposed Actions to Launch a Nicaragua Transparency Compact

A number of G8 countries are prepared to work to find ways to support the efforts of Nicaragua to enhance transparency, use public resources wisely and **fight corruption**. Participating G8 countries intend to join in a voluntary and cooperative partnership with Nicaragua to help improve transparency in the specific areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Nicaragua. The future work plan for the transparency compact is expected to focus on efforts to promote transparency and prevent corruption in the following areas:

- Public budgets and financial management, including revenues and expenditures;
- Government procurement; and
- Letting of public concessions.

These are the key channels for public resource management and use.

Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Georgia

Georgia and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a “Compact to Promote Transparency and **Combat Corruption**.” Georgia and the G8 share the view that **corruption** is a threat to democratic institutions, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Georgia and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and fighting **corruption** require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Georgia as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Georgia

Improved governance and the rule of law require comprehensive action against **corruption**. The decay of **corruption** eroded the fabric of our nation for too long. Our highest priority is promoting transparency, accountability, and integrity. Detailed below are a few of our accomplishments to date and some of our future plans to realize this set of objectives.

Actions to fight corruption and promote accountability

Complementing these actions, we also acted against entrenched **criminal clans** that controlled the **smuggling of contraband**, often with the active support of government officials. In the new Georgia, accountability means enforcement of laws even if the violators are rich and powerful. Through our resolute actions, we have demonstrated that no one is above the law any longer in Georgia.

In pursuit of long-term structural reforms that eliminate **institutional sources of corruption**, we reduced the size of government and the number of officials on our payroll, with a specific focus on Georgia ‘s previously untouched “power ministries” (i.e. Interior, State Security, Defense). Recognizing that downsizing is not enough, we are increasing the salaries of civil servants on the front lines: tax police, criminal investigators, judges, customs officers, and others.

Addressing the rampant harassment and **corruption** housed at the Ministry of Interior and Ministry of State Security, we ended their so-called “financial oversight” functions by eliminating their jurisdiction. As a result, financial police functions are now exclusively within the Ministry of Finance where transparency and accountability have been increased. To complement these measures and underline the change in culture and outlook, civilian ministers are now for the first time in charge of Interior and State Security where they are pursuing comprehensive reform agendas.

On the legislative front, we moved swiftly to pass **anti-corruption legislation** that streamlines indictment and prosecution procedures, enables the use of plea-bargaining, and allows the confiscation of assets gained through **criminal activity**. We also are working on new legislation that will empower our law enforcement authorities to bring **organized criminals and racketeers** to justice, modeled after the U.S. RICO statute (Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act). These steps were taken in full consultation with civil society, a natural process since the new Minister of Justice worked for a non-governmental organization before assuming his current position.

Future plans

We are proud of our accomplishments but we realize they are only a beginning. Increasing transparency and **fighting corruption** is a never-ending process. We have set four main priorities in accordance with our unique situation and our national goals.

Third, it should be remembered that many members of our government served in the previous government and later resigned to protest **corruption** and the lack of transparency. During our previous government service, we saw first-hand the corrosive effect of corruption on our society — when government officials on fixed public salaries acquired properties and businesses far beyond their means. To put an end to these pernicious practices we are developing legislation that will mandate the financial disclosure of assets and prohibit conflicts of interest for government officials. In addition, we intend to establish codes of conduct for government officials to promote the creation of standards of excellence. No longer will Georgia be a place where public office is used for private gain.

Statement of the G8 Governments: General Statement of Policy Commitments

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 - Establishing G8 accelerated response teams
 - Enhancing G8 asset recovery case coordination; and
 - Holding G8 asset recovery workshops.
- Adopting rules and measures or creating best practices to **track and recover assets in corruption cases**.
- Seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to **public officials guilty of corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and by using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.
- Work with the international financial institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies to encourage **anti-corruption** and transparency actions by developing countries. The G8 intend to:

- Adhere rigorously to an updated peer review schedule for the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** and honor our pledges to serve as lead examiners to monitor our enforcement of anti-bribery laws. Send prosecutors and other law enforcement officials to participate in peer reviews.
- Encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws that **criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials**.
- Implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised 40 recommendations and promote implementation of the **UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention (TOC)**.

Proposed Actions to Launch a Georgia Transparency Compact

A number of G8 countries are prepared to work to find ways to support the efforts of Georgia to enhance transparency, use public resources wisely and **fight corruption**. Participating G8 countries intend to join in a voluntary and cooperative partnership with Georgia to help improve transparency in the specific areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Georgia. The future work plan for the transparency compact is expected to focus on efforts to promote transparency and **prevent corruption** in the following areas:

- Public budgets and financial management, including revenues and expenditures;
- Government procurement; and
- Letting of public concessions.

These are the key channels for public resource management and use.

Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Nigeria

Nigeria and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a “Compact to Promote Transparency and **Combat Corruption**.” Nigeria and the G8 share the view that **corruption** is a threat to democratic institutions, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Nigeria and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and **fighting corruption** require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Nigeria as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Nigeria

The Government of Nigeria wishes to commit to partnership and cooperation with the G8 in the continuing implementation of the **comprehensive national anti-corruption strategy** as a pivotal step for accelerating the rebuilding of our National Integrity Systems. The anti-corruption strategy is situated within the framework of a whole set of structural reforms (detailed measures of which are available on the website www.fmf.gov.ng) designed to lay a foundation for sustained economic growth and development for the country. These reforms are anchored around:

(e) **Anti-corruption**, Transparency and Accountability Reforms.

Our Policy Commitments

We have in response to the malignance of **corruption** to our development designed and are currently implementing a broad and systemic **anti-corruption** strategy as a flagship of our economic, political and social reforms. The anti-corruption program of the Government includes concrete measures — preventive as well as punitive — that address issues of accountability, transparency and efficiency by fundamentally tackling the problems of our institutional, economic, political and social structures.

The range of the **anti-corruption**, transparency and good governance programs of our Government includes budgetary and fiscal transparency, procurement reforms, strengthening **anti-corruption** and economic crimes institutions for effective law enforcement and sanction of **corruption and money laundering**, privatisation transparency, public sector/bureaucratic reforms, judicial and justice sector reforms, tracing, freezing and recovery of **corruption proceeds** and general re-orientation of the public.

Anti-corruption Institutions Build-up

Cognizant of the importance of institutions that enforce **anti-corruption** laws to an effective anti-corruption strategy, the GON has strengthened a number of the core institutions statutorily empowered to investigate, prosecute and sanction **corruption**.

- Our independent **anti-corruption** agency known as ICPC is being strengthened through legislative amendment, technical and human capacity building and appropriate funding to enhance its capacity for the sanction of **corrupt conduct**;
- **The Economic and Financial Crimes Commission** recently established to enforce economic crimes laws and punish **criminals** has commenced investigation and prosecution of over two hundred **economic criminals**, especially the fraudsters perpetrating international scams. Results: \$300 million equivalent recovered, \$52 million to the Treasury. Continued efforts to track, trace and recover looted funds. Communications campaign on 419 internally and very soon externally. **Anti-money laundering** legislation approved.
- The EFCC plans by August 2004 to conclude action to establish a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to deepen its capacity for monitoring and enforcing laws against **money laundering and other economic crimes**;
- A **Cyber-Crime** Commission has been set up to stem the tide of Internet and ICT related **crimes** emanating from Nigeria ;
- An integrated legal and police reform strategy that is linked to the broader institutional strategy for effective sanction of **corruption** has become a catalyst for on-going judicial reform efforts by the Judiciary, a separate arm of government.

Public Service Reform

- Payroll computerization has begun to curb incidents of “Ghost Workers” that caused inflated **corruption-induced** wage bills;

- Monetization of benefits in kind has begun to curb the abuse of open ended privileges and entitlements of public officials that distorted the recurrent-to-capital expenditure ratio;
- The Legislation-backed Contributory pension scheme recently established aims to build confidence in the public work force of a more secure future and enhance productivity and curb **economic security driven corruption**.

Statement of the G8 Governments: General Statement of Policy Commitments

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- Become parties to the **UN Convention Against Corruption** and call for rapid signature and completion of all necessary steps to ratify and implement the **Convention**, and support the convening in Vienna of a multilateral “Friends of the Convention” process for promoting active and effective implementation.
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- Seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to **public officials guilty of corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and by using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.
- Work with the international financial institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies to encourage **anti-corruption** and transparency actions by developing countries. The G8 intend to:
 - Invite developing countries to prepare **anti-corruption** action plans to implement their commitments in regional and international conventions.
- Adhere rigorously to an updated peer review schedule for the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** and honor our pledges to serve as lead examiners to monitor our enforcement of anti-bribery laws. Send prosecutors and other law enforcement officials to participate in peer reviews.
- Encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws that **criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials**.
- Implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised 40 recommendations and promote implementation of the **UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention (TOC)**.

Proposed Actions to Launch a Nigeria Transparency Compact

A number of G8 countries are prepared to work to find ways to support the efforts of Nigeria to enhance transparency, use public resources wisely and fight **corruption**. Participating G8 countries intend to join in a voluntary and cooperative partnership with Nigeria to help improve transparency in the specific areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Nigeria. The future work plan for the transparency compact is expected to focus on efforts to promote transparency and **prevent corruption** in the following areas:

- Public budgets and financial management, including revenues and expenditures;
- Government procurement; and
- Letting of public concessions.

These are the key channels for public resource management and use.

Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Peru

Peru and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a “Compact to Promote Transparency and **Combat Corruption**.” Peru and the G8 share the view that **corruption** is a threat to democratic institutions, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Peru and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and **fighting corruption** require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Peru as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Peru

The Government of Peru reaffirms its commitment to **fighting corruption** and improving transparency in the conviction that these are key underpinnings of democratic government, development, and poverty reduction.

Peru is a party to the **United Nations Convention Against Transnational Organized Crime**, and last December Peru signed the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption**, and initiated the process of ratification. Existing Peruvian law, and one currently in process, cover the majority of the recommendations in the conventions signed by Peru, and are a product of our implementation of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (1997). We will take necessary action to implement the conventions mentioned, including proposing the necessary amendments to our existing Peruvian penal law.

In a democracy, the **fight against corruption** requires an ongoing effort of renewal, so the Government of Peru will continue working to assume deeper commitments. Measures to strengthen the judiciary have been identified and legislation has been proposed so that anti-corruption processes are made permanent and include financial support for the courts and law enforcement. Economic resources will be increased to strengthen the **anti-corruption** judiciary system, providing the necessary funds from the FEDADOI (Fund

for Monies Recovered From Corruption). In addition, we have recommended that the Judiciary give priority to prosecuting the most important cases of **corruption**.

In this same spirit, we will propose strengthening the offices of the **anti-corruption** prosecutors, and reforming legal codes by implementing a new and efficient penal legal framework. We have proposed the creation of the System for the Protection of Witnesses (who denounce acts of corruption), and are strengthening the Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) to both expand bank disclosure of accounts that **corrupt individuals** have in other countries and improve the relationship of the FIU with counterparts outside the country. Administrative measures to **fight corruption** have been developed, such as “directives” to simplify administrative processes, and those related to preventing nepotism. We have proposed legislation requiring that all individuals holding high positions reveal their Tax Statement (Declaracion Jurada de Rentas y Bienes) and authorizing the disclosure of their bank accounts. New laws will support transparency, the better management of resources, and the reform of human resources policies: the Law for Public Employment (Law 28175); the Law for Civil Servants; the Law for Public Officers and “empleados de confianza” (political appointees); the Law for the System of Public Employment Remuneration; the Law for Public Employment Management; and the Law on Responsibilities and Incompatibilities.

In November 2001 the **National Anti-Corruption Commission** was created with the objective of proposing a national policy for **preventing and fighting corruption**, and promoting ethics and transparency in public management.

On May 22, 2004, a Working Group was established by the Ministry of Justice, to make proposals to promote and strengthen the **fight against corruption** and public ethics in the short and medium term. The Working Group is composed of distinguished persons with different professional background and interests, which will allow an interdisciplinary evaluation of the matter.

Strengthening Our Legal Framework

The Government of Peru considers that transparency and responsible fiscal management are crucial to reducing the opportunities for **corruption**. Peru has demonstrated a clear political will to promulgate new legislation that promotes transparency and public responsibility:

Proposed Collaboration with the G8

Peru congratulates the G8 for its initiative on the occasion of the Sea Island Summit to focus bilateral assistance on countries that are committed to improving transparency, good governance, and the rule-of-law, and to implement joint efforts to carry out **anticorruption/transparency** pilot projects.

Statement of the G8 Governments: General Statement of Policy Commitments

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 - Seek in accordance with national laws to deny safe haven to **public officials guilty of corruption**, by denying them entry, when appropriate, and by using extradition and mutual legal assistance laws and mechanisms more effectively.
- Work with the international financial institutions (IFIs) and UN agencies to encourage **anti-corruption** and transparency actions by developing countries. The G8 intend to:
 - Invite developing countries to prepare **anti-corruption action plans** to implement their commitments in regional and international conventions.
 - Adhere rigorously to an updated peer review schedule for the **OECD Anti-Bribery Convention** and honor our pledges to serve as lead examiners to monitor our enforcement of anti-bribery laws. Send prosecutors and other law enforcement officials to participate in peer reviews.
- Encourage efforts of our private sectors to develop and implement corporate compliance programs to promote adherence to laws that **criminalize the bribery of foreign public officials**.
- Implement the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) revised 40 recommendations and promote implementation of the **UN Transnational Organized Crime Convention (TOC)**.

Proposed Actions to Launch a Peru Transparency Compact

A number of G8 countries are prepared to work to find ways to support the efforts of Peru to enhance transparency, use public resources wisely and **fight corruption**. Participating G8 countries intend to join in a voluntary and cooperative partnership with Peru to help improve transparency in the specific areas identified as national priorities by the Government of Peru. The future work plan for the transparency compact is expected to focus on efforts to promote transparency and prevent corruption in the following areas:

- Public budgets and financial management, including revenues and expenditures;
- Government procurement; and
- Letting of public concessions.

These are the key channels for public resource management and use.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Chair's Summary

Africa and Development

The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support Africa's progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:

to give enhanced support for greater democracy, effective governance and transparency, and to help **fight corruption** and return stolen assets

Regional Issues and Proliferation

We discussed the situations in Sudan and in Iraq and issued separate statements setting out our common approach. We also issued statements on the Middle East Peace Process, the Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative, the Indian Ocean disaster, and counter-proliferation, and a progress report on the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI). In addition, we discussed:

- Afghanistan, where we reaffirmed our commitment to support the Government and people of Afghanistan as they tackle their long term challenges of reconstruction, security, **counter-narcotics**, and restoring the rule of law, and welcomed the forthcoming Parliamentary and Provincial elections

Chair's Summary

Building on Progress: A Renewed Commitment to Africa

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

Peace and Stability

14. In response to this African commitment, we will:

b) Support greater transparency in public financial management, including revenues, budgets and expenditure, licences, procurement and public concessions, including through increased support to capacity building in those African countries that are taking credible action against **corruption** and increasing transparency and accountability.

(c) Support African partners in signing and ratifying the **African Union Convention on Preventing and Combating Corruption** and provide support towards the implementation of the AU Convention.

(d) As part of our work to **combat corruption** and promote transparency, increase support to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative and countries implementing EITI, including through financial and technical measures. We call on African resource-rich countries to implement EITI or similar principles of transparency and on the World Bank, IMF and regional development banks to support them. We support the development of appropriate criteria for validating EITI implementation. Transparency should be extended to other sectors, as the G8 is doing in pilot projects.

(f) Work vigorously for early ratification of the **UN Convention Against Corruption** and start discussions on mechanisms to ensure its effective implementation. Work to establish effective mechanisms, consistent with the provisions of **UNCAC** and previous G8 commitments, within our own administrations for the recovery of assets, including those stolen through **corruption**, taking into account final disposal of confiscated property where appropriate, and to return assets to their legitimate owners. We encourage all countries to promulgate rules to deny entry and safe haven, when appropriate, to **officials and individuals found guilty of public corruption**, those who corrupt them, and their assets.

(g) To further protect the international financial system from **illicit corruption proceeds**, we encourage all countries to require enhanced due diligence for financial transactions involving politically exposed persons. In addition, we urge all countries to comply with UN Security Council resolution 1532 to identify and freeze the assets of designated persons.

(h) **Reduce bribery** by the private sector by rigorously enforcing laws against the **bribery of foreign public officials, including prosecuting those engaged in bribery; strengthening anti-bribery requirements for those applying for export credits and credit guarantees**, and continuing our support for peer review, in line with the OECD Convention; encouraging companies to adopt **anti-bribery** compliance programmes and report solicitations of **bribery**; and by committing to co-operate with African governments to ensure the prosecution of those engaged in **bribery and bribe solicitation**.

(i) Take concrete steps to protect financial markets from **criminal abuse**, including **bribery and corruption**, by pressing all financial centres to obtain and implement the highest international standards of transparency and exchange of information. We will continue to support Financial Stability Forums ongoing work to promote and review progress on the implementation of international standards, particularly the new process concerning offshore financial centres that was agreed in March 2005, and the OECD's high standards in favour of transparency and exchange of information in all tax matters.

Annex 1: The G8 and International Response

- At Sea Island in 2004, the G8 agreed further measures to tackle HIV and polio, to enhance the role of the private sector in development, to promote transparency and **fight corruption**, to take additional steps to enhance productivity and to expand global peace support operations capabilities.

Statement by the G8 and the AU: Sudan

2. We congratulate the African Union on their work to resolve the Darfur crisis. We call on the rebel groups in Darfur and the Sudanese Government to respect scrupulously the cease-fire agreement and to negotiate constructively to reach a full political agreement in the African Union-led talks in Abuja. There is no alternative forum for resolution of this conflict. We welcome the signature of the Declaration of Principles by the parties on 5 July. This is an important first step. Without a political resolution the humanitarian crisis will continue, and lasting peace and security will remain beyond reach. Ending impunity for the **terrible crimes** committed in Darfur is crucial. We call on the Government of Sudan and all other parties to comply with UNSCR 1593 which calls for co-operation with the **International Criminal Court**; to apprehend and bring to justice those responsible for **violations of human rights**; and to disarm the Janjaweed and other militias.

Partnership for Progress and a Common future with the Broader Middle East and North Africa Region

4. While notable progress has been made in a number of countries, significant challenges remain. Improving governance, strengthening the rule of law, **combating corruption**, promoting equality for women and liberalising the media are viewed by many in the region as critical to national development. We encourage further progress in these areas in their own right, but also to stimulate economic growth and opportunity, including the private investment needed to help create the millions of jobs required by the region's youth.

Gleneagles Statement on Non-proliferation

United Nations

8. We look forward to strengthening the **Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA)** by State Parties at the Diplomatic Conference in October.

Proliferation Security Initiative

9. We reaffirm our commitment to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI) and its Statement of Interdiction Principles, which is a global response to a global problem. We welcome the increasing international endorsement for the Initiative. We call on all States to commit themselves to deepen co-operation in order to **counter trafficking in WMD**, delivery means and related materials. 10. We also call for enhanced efforts to combat proliferation networks and **illicit financial flows** by developing, on an appropriate legal basis, co-operative procedures to identify, track and freeze relevant financial transactions and assets.

Defending against Biological Threats

18. We reaffirm our strong commitment to strengthening our defences against **biological** threats. Over the last year, our efforts have focussed on enhancing protection of the food

supply. We will continue efforts to address biological threats and support work in other relevant international groups.

19. This year marks the 30th anniversary of the entry into force of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention. New biological threats mean that full compliance with the Convention remains as relevant today as it was at its inception. We encourage States Party to take a full part in the ongoing programme of work which this year will discuss the content, promulgation and adoption of codes of conduct for scientists. Further, we look forward to a substantive and forward-looking Review Conference in 2006.

20. 2005 also marks the 80th anniversary of the opening for signature of the 1925 Geneva Protocol prohibiting the use in war of asphyxiating, poisonous or other gases and bacteriological methods of warfare. We emphasise the continuing vital relevance of this multilateral rejection of the use in war of chemical and biological weapons.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Update on Africa

Promoting Good and Responsive Governance: We have, with our international partners, secured the entry into force of the **UN Convention against Corruption** in December 2005: 22 African and 3 G8 countries are among those who have ratified. 25 African countries have signed up to the African Peer Review Mechanism and 3 have completed the process. Good progress has been made in improving transparency and accountability including in the oil and gas industries through the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), in which 15 African countries and 23 companies take part. We have successfully completed work at the OECD to strengthen significantly **anti-bribery** requirements for those applying for export credits and credit guarantees.

Continuing work

We have made substantial progress since Gleneagles. Our key steps over the next year include:

tackling the **undesirable illicit proliferation of conventional arms including by strengthening existing mechanisms;**

working towards ratifying the UN Convention Against Corruption as soon as possible, with successful discussions on monitoring and implementation mechanisms at the Conference of State Parties later this year;...

Fighting High-level Corruption

We, the Leaders of the G8, renew our commitment to **fight corruption**, in particular at the highest levels, and to improve transparency and accountability. **Corruption** threatens our shared agenda on global security and stability, open markets and free trade, economic prosperity, and the rule of law. We recognize the link between **corruption** and weak governance. We underscore our commitment to prosecute acts of corruption and to preventing corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their **kleptocratic activities** in our financial systems.

Large-scale corruption by individuals who hold senior executive, judicial, and legislative positions can have a devastating effect on democracy, the rule of law, and economic and social development. We recognize that corrupt practices contribute to the spread of **organized crime and terrorism**, undermine public trust in government, and destabilize economies. **Corruption** by holders of public office can deter foreign investment, stifle economic growth and sustainable development, and undermine legal and judicial systems. The net effect of **corruption** is felt most directly, and disproportionately, by the poor.

We emphasize the importance of effective preventive measures in fighting **corruption**. In 2003 at Evian, we noted that transparency inhibits **corruption** and promotes good governance, and we committed to work against **corruption** and the mismanagement of public resources. We have continued to promote transparency in public financial management and accountability, including by following through on our 2004 Sea Island commitment to launch four compacts, and our 2005 Gleneagles commitment to increase support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and countries implementing it. We have committed to seek, when appropriate and in accordance with national laws, to deny entry and safe haven to public officials found guilty of **corruption**, enforce rigorously our **anti-bribery** laws, and establish procedures and controls to conduct enhanced due diligence on accounts of “politically exposed persons.” Our Justice and Home Affairs Ministers have undertaken to advance recovery of the proceeds of high level large-scale **corruption**, taking into account final disposal of confiscated property, where appropriate, including through holding G8 regional asset recovery workshops and the creation of best practices for modalities of disposition and return of recovered assets. We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the **UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime**, and the **UN Convention Against Corruption**. We note the critical contribution of non-governmental organizations in the fight against **corruption**.

Action Plan

Today, we advance our commitment against high level large-scale public **corruption**. We commit to:

- continue to investigate and prosecute corrupt public officials and those who bribe them, including by vigorously enforcing our **laws against bribery** of foreign public officials to ensure that the supply side of **corruption** is effectively prosecuted consistent with domestic legislation;
- work with all the international financial centers and our private sectors to deny safe haven to assets illicitly acquired by individuals engaged in **high level corruption**. In this framework, we reiterate our commitment to take concrete steps to ensure that financial markets are protected from criminal abuse, including **bribery and corruption**, by pressing all financial centres to attain and implement the highest international standards of transparency and exchange of information;
- implement fully our commitments to seek, when appropriate and in accordance with national laws, to deny entry and safe haven, to public officials found guilty of

corruption, developing a compendium of our best practices and promoting information sharing on those identified as corrupt;

- work together and with international and regional development institutions to rigorously combat **fraud and corruption** and misuse of public resources, to support national efforts to combat **corruption** by building capacity and strengthening the rule of law, fiscal transparency and accountability, and reforming public procurement systems and to develop and promote mechanisms that support effective return of recovered assets. We call upon the Presidents of the Multilateral Development Banks to submit to their memberships by September 2006 a sound, coordinated and comprehensive **anticorruption strategy** in accordance with relevant international conventions and consistent across countries, and with a view to improved efforts against **corruption**;
- support the global ratification and implementation of the **UN Convention Against Corruption** and call upon those States that have not already ratified the **UNCAC** to do so at the earliest date possible. We also commit to target our assistance to prevent **corruption** through transparency and accountability while enhancing capacity to detect, prosecute, and recover the proceeds of large-scale **corruption**, and building strong systems to prevent exploitation and promote responsible and accountable leadership. We will work together at the conference of State Parties to promote effective implementation of our shared commitments;
- ensure vigorous implementation of the **OECD Anti-bribery Convention** by parties to the Convention, including through ensuring that domestic law adopted in this framework is effectively implemented and through further effective peer review evaluation;
- promote governance and greater fiscal transparency, notably through the Sea Island Compacts and by supporting the implementation of EITI;
- work towards including in our regional and bilateral trade agreements provisions promoting transparency in government procurement and concessions, as well as provisions on trade facilitation; and
- fight vigorously against **money laundering**, including by prosecuting **money laundering** offences and by implementing the revised recommendations of the FATF-related customer due diligence, transparency of legal persons and arrangements which are essential to tackling **corruption**.

Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting

1. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthening individual and collective efforts to combat **piracy and counterfeiting**, especially trade in pirated and counterfeit goods and note that such efforts will contribute to the sustainable development of the world economy, including through innovations, as well as to health and safety of consumers all over the world.

2. Combating trade in **pirated and counterfeit** products is a complex problem which assumes, in the context of globalization, a transborder character, and can only be solved through individual and joint efforts by all nations and relevant international

organizations. In that regard, we note the usefulness of international congresses and workshops devoted to effective protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights.

3. To continue the **anti-piracy and anti-counterfeiting** activities, we consider it necessary to enhance cooperation in that area among the G8 and other countries, as well as competent international organizations, notably the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), the World Trade Organization (WTO), the World Customs Organization, Interpol, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), and the Council of Europe.

4. We consider it necessary to give priority to promoting and upholding laws, regulations and/or procedures to strengthen intellectual property enforcement, raising awareness in civil society and in the business community of the legal ways to protect and enforce intellectual property rights and of the threats of **piracy and counterfeiting**, and also to providing technical assistance in that area to developing countries. Close cooperation between law enforcement agencies, including customs authorities, is also of great importance.

5. We consider it necessary to take, in the near term, the following concrete measures which will form the basis of a G8 work plan on piracy and counterfeiting:

- to create in each G8 country a website providing businesses and individuals with information on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country, on threats posed by **piracy and counterfeiting** to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities, as well as on measures taken at the national and international levels to combat intellectual property rights violations, and on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;
- to engage the OECD in preparing and focusing its report estimating the economic consequences of **piracy and counterfeiting** on national economies and right holders, and public health and safety;
- in cooperation with WIPO, WTO, OECD, Interpol and WCO to develop and begin implementing technical assistance pilot plans within the G8 in interested developing countries to build the capacity necessary to combat trade in **counterfeit and pirated** goods;
- to improve border enforcement through increased customs co-ordination and exchange of enforcement information and best practices designed to better target the trade of **counterfeit goods and combat intellectual property crime** at the borders, including by examining effective strategies already being implemented within the G8 Customs Administrations as models for broader cooperation;
- to prepare recommendations aimed at improving G8 member countries' cooperative actions to combat serious and organized **intellectual property rights crimes**.
- We instruct our experts to study the possibilities of strengthening the international legal framework pertaining to IPR enforcement.

6. Taking into account the significant volume of global trade in **pirated and counterfeit** products which is often linked to **organized crime**, as well as economic, political and

moral damage caused by **intellectual property rights violations and crimes**, we will continue to give priority to enhancing cooperation with a view to substantially reducing the global trade in **pirated and counterfeit** products, and to taking effective measures against transnational networks supporting such trade.

Chair's Summary

We reiterated our commitment to intensifying our individual and collective efforts to combat **piracy and counterfeiting** and issued a statement outlining concrete measures to reduce intellectual property rights piracy and trade in counterfeit goods.

We once again emphasized the serious danger posed by **corruption** in public administration, including among senior officials, to our common agenda for global security, free trade, economic prosperity and rule of law. Reaffirming the commitments to fighting corruption and increasing transparency of public funds management made at Evian, Sea Island and Gleneagles, we adopted an Action Plan comprising further measures to counter this scourge.

Together with the invited leaders and heads of international organizations we adopted a separate statement on condemning barbaric **terrorist acts** carried out on 11 July 2006 in Mumbai and other parts of **India**.

We welcomed the outcome of the **International Ministerial Conference on Drug Trafficking Routes from Afghanistan** held 26 to 28 June 2006 in Moscow and the initiative to convene, later this year, a **Forum on cooperation between States and the business community in fighting terrorism**.

We categorically denounced the **illicit trade of arms** in violation of United Nations Security Council arms embargoes. Such **illicit trade** is primarily conducted through air channels. We agreed to enhance cooperation among ourselves and with other States in this area. We called upon the competent international and the interested regional organizations to take into consideration such **illicit transport** by air of weapons and munitions in order to recommend, in coordination with the air transport industry, measures that will help to fight and prevent violations of UNSC arms embargoes.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Intellectual Property Protection as the Backbone of Innovation

38. In light of the urgency to implement concrete measures which will improve and deepen cooperation among G8 partners and deliver real enforcement results, we decide to undertake the following:

(b) We endorse new Guidelines for Technical Assistance on intellectual property rights protection to interested developing countries, as well as a mechanism to better coordinate and leverage existing G8 assistance to such countries with a view to building the capacity necessary to combat trade in **counterfeited and pirated** goods to strengthen intellectual property enforcement. In partnership with certain developing countries we agree to

launch technical assistance pilot plans with a view to building the capacity necessary to combat trade in **counterfeited and pirated** goods to strengthen intellectual property enforcement. The progress on these pilot plans will be reviewed by the G8 in 2008.

(c) We endorse the recommendations aimed at improving G8 member countries' cooperative actions to combat serious and organized **intellectual property rights crimes** and the further work on their basis to facilitate structured international cooperation regarding the investigation and prosecution of those **crimes**.

(d) While appreciating the information contained in the OECD report estimating the economic impacts of **counterfeiting and piracy** on national economies and right holders, as well as public health and safety, we will encourage the OECD to work with member states to further identify and target in its report specific areas for concrete actions. (e) We recognize the need for continued study by national experts of the possibilities of strengthening the international legal framework pertaining to IPR enforcement.

(f) We consider the establishment of an IPR Task Force focusing on **anti-counterfeiting and piracy** to look together at how best to improve the working of the international IPR protection and enforcement, and produce recommendations for action including improved peer review. The issue will also be considered in the Heiligendamm Process.

Responsibility for Raw Materials: Transparency and Sustainable Growth

87. We emphasise our determination to **fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources** in both revenue raising and expenditures. As part of our ongoing efforts to foster transparency with regard to resource-induced payment flows, we will continue to support good governance and **anti-corruption initiatives**, such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), and we...

Fight Against Corruption

88. Promoting the **fight against corruption**, both at the national and international levels, remains one of the most important tasks of the G8. We are aware of their leadership role in setting examples in the fight against **corruption**, and are taking concerted action to live up to their commitments and responsibilities. We are committed to full implementation of their obligations under existing international agreements created to **combat corruption**, particularly those of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This includes the partners commitment to effective investigation and prosecution of domestic and foreign **bribery cases**.

89. We will intensify their common efforts to effectively combat corruption worldwide.

This includes:

- Supporting the ratification of the **UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)** by all countries;
- Coordinating closely to promote effective implementation of the **UNCAC**, particularly related to developing effective review mechanisms, strengthening international measures on asset recovery, and encouraging provision of technical assistance;

- Supporting the work of the **United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**, Interpol, the OECD and other international bodies to coordinate the implementation of **UNCAC**;
- Ensuring that developing countries can access and develop technical expertise to help them recover **illicitly-obtained assets**;
- Reaffirming a shared commitment to effective monitoring through the implementation of a continuous, rigorous and permanent peer review mechanism under the **OECD Anti Bribery Convention**, and strategic advancement of the Convention through continued engagement with non-party emerging economies;
- Supporting International Financial Institutions efforts to **combat corruption**, including the implementation of the **World Banks Governance and Anti Corruption Strategy** to increase assistance to countries to strengthen governance and reduce **corruption**;
- Denying safe havens through our national laws to individuals found guilty of **corruption** and the return of **illicitly-acquired assets** with high priority and developing additional measures to prevent such individuals from gaining access to the fruits of their **criminal activities** in our financial systems;
- Urging all financial centers to implement the highest international standards of transparency, exchange of information and the **fight against money laundering**;
- Supporting the efforts of the private sector in **combating and preventing corruption**, including through promoting greater accountability and transparency of payments in key sectors;
- Providing assistance to countries that show willingness and ability to use funds effectively;
- Welcoming the entry into force of the **AU Convention on preventing and combating corruption** and encouraging all AU Countries to ratify and implement it.

90. We will continue to develop concrete strategies and best practices regarding specific aspects of **combating corruption**; for example, this will include implementing regional G8 workshops on the recovery of **illicitly-obtained assets**. We will also provide developing countries with enhanced capacity building assistance.

91. We are aware of the increasing role of investments from emerging countries and will keep this topic on the agenda. Emerging countries are encouraged to meet the **international anticorruption standards** and are invited to adhere to **international anticorruption instruments**.

92. Building on the St. Petersburg Statement of 17 July 2006, we will focus on preventing **corruption** and of raising public awareness, in collaboration with civil society. We agree that **corruption** should be combated most effectively by measures which reduce the vulnerability of the public sector to **corruption**. We will work actively to promote appropriate preventive measures, particularly in the government and administration, inter alia through transparent public procurement and will also provide support to other States in working up best practices in this area.

93. We understand the critical relationship that exists between providing a stable, transparent, and **corruption-free business climate**, and the ability to attract much needed foreign direct investment. Potential investors look at a range of issues in making investment location decisions, and a **corruption-free** environment is high among those determinants.

Chair's Summary

I. Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Fight against Corruption: We are committed to full implementation of our obligations under existing international agreements created to combat **corruption**, particularly those of the United Nations and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and will intensify our common efforts to effectively combat **corruption worldwide**.

II. Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Peace and Security: We discussed with our African partners questions relating to long term peace-building and the prevention of violent conflicts. We commended the progress achieved so far and the efforts of the African Union and African sub-regional organizations to develop an African Peace and Security Architecture and to establish the African Standby Force to settle violent intra-African conflicts and secure stability. We concurred that strengthening the civilian component of the African Standby Force, including police capabilities, would be an important step in this regard. We agreed that continued G8 support of these efforts will be required. We affirmed that military solutions alone can not secure peace in the long term. Instead, the political, economic and social conditions needed for promoting human security and stability would have to be aimed for. We also agreed to assist the AU and sub-regional organizations to combat the **unauthorized proliferation and the misuse of illicit small arms and light weapons**, and to **halt the illegal exploitation of natural resources**. We will continue and intensify our ongoing dialogue with the African Union and, together with other development partners, will foster the coordination and coherence of our endeavors.

III. Foreign Policy and Security Issues

Afghanistan: We welcomed the progress achieved by Afghans with the support of the International Community in the past years. We are deeply concerned over the increase of suicide attacks, deeply regret the losses sustained by the Afghan national security forces and ISAF members, and strongly condemn attacks on civilians, Afghan and international security forces. We expressed our support for the UN's central role in Afghanistan and encourage its ongoing leadership and engagement. We agreed that strong and reliable Afghan institutions, especially its courts, police and correctional systems, are vital to that country's future and committed to continued support in these areas. We welcome the launch of the European Police Mission EUPOL Afghanistan as an important contribution to the strengthening of the Afghan National Police and the decision by Canada to contribute significant resources to this initiative. We support a comprehensive approach to the challenges that still lie ahead and we reiterated our commitment to stay engaged in

Afghanistan and contribute to building a safe and prosperous country, free from **narcotics** and terrorism, on the basis of the Afghanistan Compact. In this context we underline the importance of the Rule of Law and the importance of the conference that will be held in Rome, hosted by the Italian government and co-chaired with the UN and the government of Afghanistan on 3 July. We call on countries in the region to contribute constructively to this effort. In this context, we welcomed the meeting of G8 Foreign Ministers with the Foreign Ministers of Afghanistan and Pakistan in Potsdam on 30 May and endorsed their “Joint Statement on the G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan Initiative”.

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Good Financial Governance

9. Competent, transparent, and accountable public financial management is a central element of a functioning democracy, whereas weaknesses in this field restrict sustainable development, investment, and economic growth. Transparency, participation, and accountability that come from an empowered citizenry are the strongest antidotes to **corruption**.

10. In order to address constraints, the G8 “Action Plan for Good Financial Governance in Africa” developed together with African partners and endorsed at the Pre-Summit of Finance Ministers will support the promotion of good financial governance, including capacity development, working closely with the International Financial Institutions’ (IFIs’) ongoing initiatives. We will assist African countries that are taking credible action against **corruption** and increasing transparency and accountability. In the Action Plan we strongly support efforts to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of public finance. We welcome integrated and harmonized approaches, such as the Public Expenditure and Financial Accountability Program (PEFA) to the assessment and reform of public financial governance to achieve transparent planning and implementation of public expenditure in line with political priorities that reflect populations’ expectations and requirements.

Promoting Investment

27. ODA helps the poorest countries to finance their basic needs in terms of infrastructure and human development. Beyond ODA, for the private sector to flourish and to create more and better jobs, the institutional and legal environment for a democratic and stable economy and society needs to be in place. Necessary ingredients include: the rule of law, an effective public administration; an adequate infrastructure and functioning financial and capital markets; action to guarantee competition and property rights; and an independent judiciary that is **free from corruption**. The G8 will support African countries in their efforts to remove the obstacles hampering more investment and to reduce the cost of doing business. A sound investment climate will increase the effectiveness of risk mitigation instruments.

G8 Statement on Sudan/Darfur

2. We are deeply concerned about the tragic security and humanitarian situation in Darfur. In this context, we deplore the bombings carried out by the Government of Sudan

in North Darfur in April and May as well as the attacks by the rebel factions on AMIS personnel, and urge all sides to abide by the existing ceasefire agreements as well as their obligations established by UN Security Council resolution 1591. Those violating the human rights of civilians in Darfur must be held responsible and we will support efforts to **bring the perpetrators of atrocities to justice.**

Report on the Global Partnership

Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials

The G8 Gleneagles Statement and the Sea Island G8 Action Plan on Non- Proliferation highlighted the importance of addressing the security of nuclear materials, equipment and technology as well as radioactive sources. A number of donors have now established programmes with Russia and Ukraine to upgrade the physical protection of and account for nuclear materials. These include Canada, the EU, Germany, Norway, Sweden, the UK and the US. There is also increasing cooperation among those engaged in securing radiological sources. A number of donors, including Canada, Denmark, France, Norway, the US and the Nordic Environmental Finance Corporation (NEFCO) are supporting dismantling, storing and replacing some 700 highly radioactive radioisotopic thermoelectric generators (RTGs) which have been used to power Russian lighthouses. With Canadian assistance, a Russian “RTG Master Plan” has been developed and efforts are under way to increase co-ordination among participating countries. Global Partnership countries are also cooperating in other spheres. The US is cooperating with Russia and Ukraine on the dismantlement of strategic weapons systems, and enhancing the security of weapons transportation and storage. Some bio-security projects are being implemented by several Global Partnership members. The US and Russia, with additional financial support from several other countries, are co-operating on the construction of fossil fuel power plants that, when completed, will allow the permanent closure of the three remaining Russian reactors that are producing weapon-grade plutonium. Canada, Finland, the Netherlands, New Zealand and the UK have also contributed funds to support these projects. In Ukraine, a further step towards nuclear safety has been made with the replenishment of the Chernobyl Shelter Fund providing the necessary financial resources for completion of the new shelter. A number of donors are engaged in projects with Ukraine to enhance export control and border security systems to help prevent the **illicit trafficking** in WMD across national borders.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

Communiqué

World Economy: Corruption

19. We call for the ratification of the **United Nations Convention against Corruption** (UNCAC) by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of **UNCAC**, including the development of a review mechanism. Reaffirming our previous commitments, we will redouble our efforts to deny safe havens through our national laws to public officials found guilty of **corruption** and

strengthen international cooperation on asset recovery including supporting initiatives of relevant international organizations such as the Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative promoted by the World Bank and **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)**. We also recognize the importance of technical assistance to partner countries in their own efforts to implement the Convention.

We will also strengthen enforcement of the **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions** with the commitment to continue effective monitoring through the implementation of a rigorous and permanent peer review mechanism and call for accession to the Convention by emerging countries. We endorsed an enhanced accountability report detailing actions of each G8 member to implement the **anticorruption** commitments we have undertaken in the G8, and agreed to update it annually.

Abuses of the Financial System

20. We urge all countries that have not yet fully implemented the OECD standards of transparency and effective exchange of information in tax matters to do so without further delay, and encourage the OECD to strengthen its work on **tax evasion** and report back in 2010.

Development and Africa: Towards a Vibrant Africa

51. Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:

(j) support for good governance, including promotion of **anti-corruption measures**, through the African Peer Review Mechanism.

Political Issues: Transnational Organized Crime

67. In a globalized world, characterized by massive flows of people, goods, money and information, swift and malicious exploitation of those changes by criminal organizations threatens the safety of our citizens and the well-being of our societies and institutions. We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and combating **transnational organized crime** using all means at our disposal, while ensuring the rule of law and respect for human rights. We will strengthen our cooperation, including experience-sharing, to fight against **transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, cybercrime and money laundering**.

68. Recognizing the diversified threats and methods of **transnational organized crime**, we will reinforce our efforts to tackle a wide range of threats including the abuse of information and communication technology as well as **identity-related crime**. We will continue to assist countries in their capacity building efforts to address threats of **transnational organized crime**, bilaterally and multilaterally, in cooperation with the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)** and other multilateral organizations. In this regard, we reiterate our strong support for full implementation of the **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** and its protocols.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Further Efforts in International Tax and Prudential Cooperation and in Combating Illicit Financing

In this difficult time, the protection of our tax base and the efforts to combat **tax fraud and tax evasion** are all the more important, especially given the extraordinary fiscal measures adopted to stabilise the world economy and the need to ensure that economic activity is conducted in a fair and transparent manner. We are making progress in promoting tax information exchange and transparency across the globe, which is helping to widen the acceptance of internationally agreed standards on the exchange of tax information and increase the number of bilateral agreements signed by several jurisdictions. But there is no space for complacency: all jurisdictions must now quickly implement their commitments. We cannot continue to tolerate large amounts of capital hidden to **evade taxation**.

Echoing the call of the G-20, an appropriate follow up framework is needed to fully benefit from this renewed emphasis on tax information exchange and transparency:

d. recognising the particularly damaging effects of **tax evasion** for developing countries, concrete progress needs to be made towards enabling developing countries to benefit from the new co-operative tax environment, including through enhanced participation in the Global Forum and the consideration of a multilateral approach for exchange of information;

We ask the OECD to swiftly address these challenges, propose further steps and report by the time of the next G20 Finance Ministers' meeting.

We call on all jurisdictions to adhere to international standards in the prudential, tax and **Anti-Money Laundering and Combating Financing of Terrorism (AML-CFT)** areas. To this end, we call on the appropriate bodies to conduct and strengthen objective peer-reviews, based on existing processes, including through the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) process.

We are pleased with the progress being made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in improving the standards for combating **money laundering and the financing of terrorism** and by the OECD on international standards of transparency.

The fight against non-cooperative jurisdictions should also encompass **anti money laundering and terrorism financing**, as well as in the area of prudential regulations. We call on the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to assess jurisdictions against international supervisory and prudential standards. The FATF and FSB should report back by September on their progress in identifying uncooperative jurisdictions.

Corruption

In this context we are determined to strengthen action on **corruption**, which poses serious problems to the stability and security of societies, undermines the institutions and values of democracy and jeopardises sustainable development and economic prosperity.

Reaffirming our previous commitments, we will intensify our efforts to effectively fight against **corruption** in all countries.

The ratification and implementation of international Conventions in this field is a fundamental signal in this direction. We call for the ratification of the **United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)** by all countries and a strong and consistent follow-up of the Bali Conference by ensuring effective implementation of UNCAC, including the development of an effective, transparent and inclusive review mechanism. We will promote adherence to and enforcement of the **OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions** and support of its permanent monitoring mechanism. We will fully enforce our laws against bribery of foreign public officials and, consistent with national legal principles, will rigorously investigate and prosecute foreign bribery offences. We encourage other major economies to accede to the OECD Convention as soon as possible.

International cooperation against **corruption** should be enhanced in order to achieve effective results. We are therefore committed to update G8 **anticorruption** initiatives and further support outreach activities and technical assistance to other countries.

We reiterate our previous commitments to deny safe havens to **corrupt individuals and their illicitly acquired assets**, and to prevent corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their **illicit activities** in our financial systems. We will strive to improve international legal cooperation in asset recovery investigations within the framework of the UNCAC, including by seeking ways to facilitate informal cooperation and supporting identification and dissemination of good practices. We will strengthen cooperation on asset recovery, including through the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR).

We encourage IFIs to adopt more transparent business practices, including through enhanced internal safeguards, and enhancement of measures to facilitate cooperation with national authorities in **corruption** cases.

We also welcome the update of the Accountability Report: Implementation Review of G8 on **Anti-Corruption Commitments** which was presented for the first time in Toyako. We envisage making it a permanent tool which sets examples on combating **corruption** and holds the G8 countries to the highest standards of transparency and accountability. To this end, we appreciate the assistance of the OECD in preparing our regular reports on **anti-corruption** commitments. Going forward, we invite our major partners to prepare similar reports on their **anti-corruption** commitments.

We continue to support the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) to improve governance and reduce corruption in the extractive sector. We will intensify efforts to promote validation by all implementing countries and all companies operating in those countries. We also strongly encourage EITI candidate countries to complete implementation within their agreed timeframe and call on other developing and emerging countries and their companies to adhere to the initiative.

Forests and Land Degradation

78. Aware that deforestation accounts for approximately 20% of annual CO₂ emissions, and that forests are an essential repository of biological diversity and key to the

livelihoods and rights of many people, we remain engaged in seeking the reduction of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation and in further promoting sustainable forest management globally. We will:

d. enhance cooperation with partner countries to combat **illegal logging** and trade in **illegally-harvested timber**, in accordance with our obligations under international agreements and building on our previous commitments and actions, including those under the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) processes. We reaffirm our intention to promote transparent timber markets and trade in legal and sustainably produced timber. In that regard, we will follow up, where appropriate, with concrete actions on the preliminary list of options presented in 2008 by the **G8 Forest Experts Report on Illegal Logging**;...

Building on Monterrey and Doha: A 'Whole of Country' Approach to Development

National governments have the primary responsibility for ensuring development, by engaging with their parliaments, local authorities, civil society organizations and citizens in shaping appropriate policies, mobilizing domestic resources and promoting their efficient and sustainable use. Yet a renewed commitment to fight poverty requires increasing efforts by public and private actors, from developed countries, emerging economies and developing countries. We will continue to support partner countries' efforts to increase domestic revenues through modernized tax and customs regulations, improved revenue collection capacities and effective fight against **tax evasion, illegal financial flows and corruption**. We will enhance cooperation on financial transparency and tax information exchange.

Strengthening Governance and the Private Sector for Economic Growth: Promoting Effective Governance

131. We remain committed to support capacity enhancement programs for good governance, accountability and transparency measures in order to foster democratic ownership of development agendas. In particular:

b. Recalling our Action Plan for Good Financial Governance in Africa, we welcome the launch in 2009 of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) as an important initiative to improve capacities and mobilize and efficiently use domestic resources. We ask the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the OECD, to systematically monitor the interaction between aid flows, growth and domestic tax capacity development in Africa and to report back to our next Summit. We will also support capacity building for improved financial and legal systems, to provide for the necessary tax reforms and for better international cooperation in the fight against **tax evasion**. In this respect we encourage the OECD and other relevant organizations to expand their work on tax havens on issues relevant to developing countries.

c. Recognizing the key role of the extractive industries for the development and stability of many partner countries, we commend progress made by the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and other initiatives such as the Forest Law Enforcement and Governance (FLEG) process for timber and the Kimberley certification process for rough diamonds. We reaffirm our commitment and support for the full implementation of these initiatives that can play a key role in increasing public revenues, and reducing

corruption, conflict and violence fuelled by revenues from natural resources. We recommend the participation of further countries and companies in these initiatives. We strongly encourage EITI candidate countries to complete their validation process within the agreed timeframe. In addition, we encourage all firms operating in the extractive sector and in weak governance zones to adopt international corporate social responsibility guidelines, such as the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises. In this respect, and with reference to the Great Lakes Region, we welcome the efforts of the International Conference on the Great Lakes Region to tackle **illegal exploitation of natural resources** and encourage the OECD, the United Nations and the Global Compact to work with the Conference and engage with key stakeholders to further develop practical guidance for business operating in countries with weak governance.

b. Given the importance of the fight against **bribery and corruption** for good governance, we urge all countries to adhere to the **United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)**.

Political Issues

Transnational Organized Crime

Today's world is confronted by ever-increasing and destabilizing challenges, such as **terrorism** (on which we have issued a separate statement), **trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, drug and fire arms trafficking, cash smuggling, money laundering and corruption**. These issues constitute a serious threat to domestic and international security. Furthermore, the increasing interconnections between these **criminal activities** and their detrimental effect on human security — as also highlighted during the G8 Rome Conference on Destabilizing Factors and Transnational Threats (23-24 April 2009) — are source of additional concern to G8 countries and require urgent attention by the international community.

In particular, we are concerned about the links between **terrorism and transnational criminal networks**. As emphasized by the **UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime** (Palermo, December 2000), these converging threats require a constant update of our strategies, targeted means and better coordinated multilateral efforts and law enforcement initiatives. The G8 represents an appropriate forum to develop common responses to these global challenges, and to increase support also from other like-minded States. Our collective response will continue to be developed within the framework of relevant United Nations conventions and protocols, and in close coordination with the Conference of the Parties to the Palermo Convention, other competent UN bodies (e.g. the **United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC**) and relevant international organizations, such as INTERPOL and other regional fora.

This year marks the tenth anniversary of the beginning of the negotiations that led to the adoption of the **Palermo Convention**, a milestone in the fight against **organized crime, trafficking in persons and the smuggling of migrants**, especially women and children. The year 2009 also marks the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Giovanni Falcone, the Italian public prosecutor killed by the mafia in 1992, whose financial asset oriented approach to fighting **organized crime** (aiming at targeting the financial and economic interests of criminal organizations) inspired principles and methodologies embodied in

the **Palermo Convention**. Our Ministers of Justice and Home Affairs have paid homage to this courageous magistrate on the occasion of their meeting in Rome last May 28-30. In recognizing Judge Falcone and other champions of integrity and security, we affirm our strong commitment to further promoting the full implementation of the **Palermo convention** and its additional Protocols, with particular reference to those provisions (e.g. confiscation and liability of legal persons) that focus on **criminal patrimonies**. We also reaffirm our determination to fully implement the **UN Convention against Corruption** (UNCAC), and utilize its framework to prevent **international criminal networks, kleptocrats and terrorists from corrupting public institutions to advance their criminal goals**, as well as to strengthen international cooperation in fighting **corruption**, including the return of assets. We support the initiatives adopted on these issues in the framework of the Roma/Lyon Group, the G8 forum for **counter terrorism**, and the global fight against **organized crime, corruption, and impunity from justice**.

We also reaffirm our commitment to implementing capacity-building initiatives in order to help countries that require assistance in their fight against **transnational organized crime**, particularly in cooperation with UNODC and other relevant international organizations.

Piracy and Maritime Security

We agreed that, because of the destabilizing factors behind it and the broad regional and international impacts entailed, **piracy** must be addressed through coordinated efforts by the international community. **Counter-piracy** activities should be carried out in the context of a strategic and comprehensive international undertaking to build and promote maritime security in and around the Horn of Africa and the African continent more broadly, while we protect maritime shipping and take active measures to prevent acts of violence at sea and **piracy**. We recognize the critical role of maritime security for delivering international assistance, trade, development and regional stability.

We support international initiatives undertaken to that end, to which G8 members are already contributing, including those aimed at ensuring the development of adequate legal frameworks to fight **piracy and other maritime-related crimes**, and at attracting resources, commitment and action to build the capacity of regional states to better control their coasts and territorial waters, contribute to maritime security, as well as to judge and detain the pirates. We commended the leadership role of Kenya in the prosecution and detention of **pirates**. We intend as well to improve coordination and cooperation with industry to ensure best security measures and practices are in effect to prevent these acts.

Fighting **piracy** requires both near-term countermeasures and longer-term assistance and structural interventions to target its root causes. While we stand committed to reinforcing the success of international **counter-piracy** patrolling missions, we recognize that a sustainable solution to **piracy** will also require strengthening rule of law and law enforcement capacities in Somalia and the region, as well as helping those countries meet other challenges such as poverty and ongoing conflicts. This includes urgently addressing: the lack of basic security and fragility of state authority in Somalia; port security improvements; **trafficking in drugs, arms and persons; illegal dumping and illegal fishing**. We confirm that vessels entitled to fly the flag of any G8 member are

required to respect the legal regime in Somali waters, and commit to fulfil our international legal obligations in this respect.

We commit to contributing, through cooperation with international partners and coordinated bilateral programs, to achieve the goals defined by the **Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia** — and related multilateral efforts, including the Djibouti Code of Conduct facilitated by the International Maritime Organization — and the International Contact Group for Somalia.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: Regional dimension

Afghanistan and Pakistan remain a top priority for the G8. Though each country faces different conditions, both are presented with grave challenges to their security and stability, driven in large measure by the threat from **violent extremists and terrorists and sustained by narcotics trafficking**, poverty and uneven economic development. We reaffirm our commitment to promoting stability and development in both countries and the wider region, also by strengthening their capacity to **counter terrorism, illicit trafficking and crime**.

Afghanistan

Next month Afghanistan will be holding presidential and provincial elections. We call on Afghan authorities to ensure credible, inclusive and secure elections, reflecting the actual will of Afghan people. We confirm our commitment to the electoral process through provision of technical, logistical, financial and security assistance. We stand ready to assist the new Afghan Government in its efforts and urge the government to continue to: strengthen democratic institutions, strengthen accountability and good governance, bolster the rule of law, honor its international human rights obligations at national and local level, **actively combat corruption, terrorism and narcotic trafficking**, and provide basic services and alternative economic opportunities to its people. Affirming the critical importance of Afghan ownership, we support capacity-building at all levels, including in governance, customs, the Afghan national security forces and **counter narcotic services**. We reiterate the need for effective implementation of a whole-of-government approach through greater integration of civilian and military efforts and increased aid coordination. UNAMA's role as the lead international assistance coordinator remains essential.

Pakistan

The G8 stands with Pakistan in its fight against terrorists and violent extremists. We commit to working closely with Pakistan, the UN and humanitarian agencies to support a comprehensive strategy for providing relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to civilian populations displaced by the fighting, as well as to work with the government of Pakistan in fostering economic and social development and enhancing governance. In this regard, we welcome Pakistan's efforts to meet its commitments under its IMF Stand-By Arrangement and encourage the government to continue critical economic reforms, which will allow for sound and transparent fiscal management of its resources. We are committed to further support the Pakistani government in its endeavours to strengthen its democratic institutions, human rights and civil society and we urge the government to

further combat **corruption** and to protect and promote the human rights of all persons. To this end, we will continue to support the government of Pakistan through various fora such as the Group of Friends of Democratic Pakistan.

Chair's Summary of the G8-Africa Session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit

3. The G8 and African partners agreed on the importance of continuing to reinforce their partnership, based on mutual accountability and respect, for the common good. In this spirit, they examined the issues on the agenda of their meeting, which are of particular relevance to Africa because of the current international context. Leaders:

Reaffirmed their commitment to promote peace and security. They stressed the importance of and discussed progress in establishing a credible system of regional security, in particular through the African Peace and Security Architecture (APSA), and the elimination of all factors of instability, including the proliferation of Small Arms and Light Weapons. In this framework, they agreed on continuing collaborative efforts in fighting more effectively all forms of **criminality and organised crime, including piracy off the coast of Eastern Africa, drug trafficking in Western Africa, money laundering and terrorism** in all kind of ramifications.

Chair's Summary

World Economy

International cooperation will be reinforced to **fight corruption, tax evasion, money laundering and terrorism financing**, through strengthening the implementation of international standards, an expansion of the OECD Global Forum, a peer review process and the development of countermeasures to consider to use against non-cooperative jurisdictions not meeting these standards.

International Political Issues

Leaders confirmed their willingness to assist the Afghan and the Pakistani Governments in meeting their respective challenges with regard to economic and social development, good governance, **combating corruption, terrorism and illicit trafficking**. The importance of closer regional cooperation in the area was also stressed.

They also discussed piracy and the need to build capacity in the Horn of Africa to better control coasts and territorial waters. They discussed **transnational organized crime** as well as the fight against terrorism, stressing the challenges of countering radicalization, recruitment and terrorism financing. G8 commitment to build peacekeeping/peacebuilding capacity globally was renewed, particularly with a focus on developing African-led peace support operations.

2010 Muskoka, Canada

Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

3. This economic crisis exposed and exacerbated vulnerabilities already embedded in integrated global economies, development efforts, and collective security... We must also ensure that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism and **organized**

crime, as well as many other challenges faced by states to address their security vulnerabilities, including climate change, remain at the forefront of public policy. We, the G8, are determined to exercise leadership and meet our obligations.

Development

18. The G8 remains concerned about the **illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources** — including minerals and timber. These activities play a major role in fuelling conflict. We support efforts of regional mechanisms and organizations to prevent, curb and eradicate these **illegal activities**. We support efforts of the Kimberley Process to manage the trade of rough diamonds and ensure compliance by all participants with its standards. The **illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources** from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has directly contributed to the instability and violence that is causing undue suffering among the people of the DRC. We urge the DRC to do more to end the conflict and to extend urgently the rule of law. We welcome the recent initiatives of the private sector and the international community to work with the Congolese authorities and to enhance their due diligence to ensure that supply chains do not support trade in conflict materials. We also urge candidate countries to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), including the DRC, to complete the EITI implementation process as a mechanism to enhance governance and accountability in the extractive sector. The recent inclusion of coltan and cassiterite in the DRC's EITI reporting is a step in the right direction. Further, we welcome the ongoing research and advocacy of international NGOs and local civil society as an important contribution to reducing the conflict opportunities of natural resources.

International Peace and Security

27. We, the Leaders of the G8, remain deeply concerned about serious threats to global peace and security. We are all affected by threats from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, **international organized crime** (including **drug trafficking**), **piracy** and from political and ethnic conflict. Prosperity, development and security are inextricably linked, and the economic well being and security of our own countries and those around the world are therefore interdependent. We share a vision of a peaceful world, based on the principles of freedom, democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law, and remain ready to continue to work on this basis in partnership with each other and other concerned countries to address security challenges that affect us all.

36. The Kabul Conference in July will be an important opportunity for the Government of Afghanistan to present its detailed plans and show tangible progress in implementing the commitments made in the January 2010 London Conference Communiqué, including measures to combat **corruption**, address **illicit drug production** and **trafficking**, improve human rights, improve provision of basic services and governance, make concrete progress to reinforce the formal justice system and expand the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces to assume increasing responsibility for security within five years...

41. Conflict, **crime**, **piracy** and terrorism continue to threaten global stability, security and prosperity. We, the G8, are committed to helping partner states and regions to continue to build the civilian security capacities they need to deal with these vulnerabilities. G8 Leaders and African partners were joined by the Presidents of

Colombia and Haiti and the Prime Minister of Jamaica to address security vulnerabilities such as terrorism, proliferation, **drug trafficking**, the **flow of illicit funds** and **transnational organized crime**. We therefore agreed to task our ministers to consult jointly with interested partners from Africa and the Americas, as well as other parties, and to consider additional steps that might be taken to address these security vulnerabilities. To this end, we commit to strengthening: the international availability of civilian experts to support rule of law and security institutions; the capacities of key littoral states and regional organizations for maritime security; and international peace operations...

42. We remain concerned about the continuing threat from terrorist groups, as well as their increasing presence in Yemen, Somalia and across the Sahel. Further, we are concerned about the threat of growing links between terrorists, other **criminals** and insurgents, and the increasing ties between **drug trafficking** organizations in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa, as well as between those across Asia. Extensive concerted action among the G8 and across the international community has weakened the ability of terrorists to prepare and execute attacks, and of **transnational organized crime groups** to operate. However, we recognize the need to do more to **counter crime** and terrorism (including violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence, as well as recruitment), including through the strengthening of security institutions and governance institutions, by continued attention to combating the **corruption** that facilitates such transnational threats, and by addressing underlying political, social and economic factors in vulnerable countries. We emphasize that such actions must be based on the principles of democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights, which underpin our security. We are also concerned about **cybercrime** as a growing threat. We will deepen our work together to weaken terrorist and **criminal networks**, and have adopted a robust plan of action for this purpose. We have set out our views in a separate statement on countering terrorism.

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism

Terrorism threatens people everywhere and undermines peace, stability and security. All acts of terrorism are criminal, inhumane, and unjustifiable irrespective of motivation. We condemn suicide bombings, and we abhor in particular the practice of recruiting the young or disadvantaged to carry out such acts. We deplore the upsurge in hostage-takings perpetrated by terrorists, as such abductions are repugnant to our fundamental notions of freedom, and we commit to work together to prevent their proliferation and bring those responsible to justice. We express our concern about the links of some terrorists to **illicit drug trafficking** and **organized crime** — we are determined to disrupt these partnerships of convenience. As highlighted at the Washington Summit on Nuclear security, nuclear terrorism is one of the most challenging threats to international security.

We recognize the role of the G8 Roma/Lyon Group (comprised of our counter-terrorism and **anti-crime experts**) in the global fight against terrorism, as well as the work of the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which seeks to build capacity and political will to assist countries in addressing the terrorist threat. We applaud Canada's leadership in bringing strategic focus to the groups' efforts through the preparation of a robust action plan on counter-terrorism and **organized crime**. We endorse this plan.

2011 Deauville, France

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

Preamble

5. We discussed new issues such as the Internet which are essential to our societies, economies and growth...In Deauville in 2011, for the first time at Leaders' level, we agreed, in the presence of some leaders of the Internet economy, on a number of key principles, including freedom, respect for privacy and intellectual property, multi-stakeholder governance, **cyber-security, and protection from crime**, that underpin a strong and flourishing Internet. The "e-G8" event held in Paris on 24 and 25 May was a useful contribution to these debates.

11. We renew our commitment to implement all our obligations under the NPT and to support and promote the global non-proliferation architecture in all its aspects...We will consolidate progress in the fight against violent extremism, international terrorism and **drug trafficking** and will continue our common efforts to tackle these scourges. We renew our commitment in favour of a stable, peaceful and sovereign Afghanistan and of stability and cooperation throughout the region.

Peace and Security

84. We welcome the outcome of the **Ministerial Meeting on Transatlantic Cocaine Trafficking** held on 10 May. We endorse the Political Declaration and Action Plan adopted by the Ministers and aimed at strengthening international and regional cooperation in the fight against **drug trafficking**. Emphasizing the global nature of **illicit drug trafficking**, we also welcome the outcome of the **Transatlantic Symposium on Dismantling transnational Illicit Networks** and express our support to the incoming Ministerial Conference of the Paris Pact.

85. We reaffirm our commitment to a stable, peaceful and sovereign Afghanistan, free of terrorism, extremist violence, and **illicit drug production and trafficking**, with full ownership of its own security, governance and development, based on the principle of non-intervention in Afghanistan internal affairs and mutual non-interference. We welcome the announcement by President Karzai of the first areas to begin the process of transition to Afghan-led security in the coming months. We will continue to support the transition process endorsed by Afghanistan and the international community at the London and Kabul Conferences as well as at the NATO Lisbon Summit.

Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

4) This Partnership is based on two pillars: a political process to support the democratic transition and foster governance reforms, notably the fight against **corruption** and the strengthening of the institutions needed to ensure transparency and accountable government; and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth. It is designed to support Partnership Countries in the economic and social reforms that they will undertake, particularly to create jobs and enshrine the fair rule of law, while ensuring that economic stability underpins the challenge of transition to stable democracies.

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

Peace, Security and Governance

3. We welcome the overall progress that has been made towards stability and democracy on the continent. Several long-lasting armed conflicts have come to an end and democratic processes are becoming the norm and no longer the exception. However, we need to address remaining challenges, notably respect for free and fair election results and for the rule of law, people's aspirations for increased democratic openness, and resolution of the persisting conflicts. Current global threats such as terrorism, **trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, organized crime and piracy** likewise, require strengthening national and regional initiatives in Africa with the support of the international community and increased global cooperation.

7. We welcome the Political Declaration and Action Plan adopted at the **G8 Ministerial Meeting on Transatlantic Cocaine Trafficking** on May 10 and aimed at strengthening the international and regional cooperation in the fight against **drug trafficking** on both sides of the Atlantic.

9. We express our continued concern regarding the serious threat of **piracy**, in particular emanating from Somalia. We underline our determination to continue to respond resolutely to this threat, through a coordinated response at sea and by tackling longer-term regional capability development needs, including through the **Contact Group on Piracy off the Coast of Somalia**, as well as the comprehensive strategy that would address the root causes of **piracy** and reinforce the Somali capacity. In parallel, we agree that effective prosecution including execution of sentences need increased support. We welcome the adoption of **UN Security Council Resolution 1976**, which represents a significant step forward in the fight against **piracy** off the coast of Somalia.

Economic Development and Environment

14. Beyond traditional official development assistance (ODA), African countries need to attract additional domestic and foreign direct investment to finance economic growth, while preserving debt sustainability. Mutual efforts to improve the regulatory framework and the business environment, and to fight **corruption**, need to be strengthened. To this end, we will establish a dialogue within the APF, involving business, to increase momentum and help remove obstacles to business environment reform. We encourage responsible investment by all stakeholders and call on companies to improve their corporate and social responsibility.