

G8 Conclusions on Food and Agriculture, 1975-2009

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Summary of References to Food and Agriculture in G8 Summit Documents

Year	Total Words	% of Overall Words	Total Paragraphs	% of Overall Paragraphs	Total Documents	% of Overall Documents	Total Dedicated Documents
1975	70	6.2	1	6.6	1	100	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	81	3.8	1	2.9	1	50	0
1980	202	5	2	4.1	1	50	0
1981	86	2.7	1	1.9	1	33.3	0
1982	290	16.1	1	5	1	50	0
1983	133	6.2	1	2.7	1	50	0
1984	126	3.8	2	4	1	20	0
1985	243	7.8	1	2.3	1	50	0
1986	294	8.2	2	6.2	1	25	0
1987	501	9.9	5	6.8	1	14.2	0
1988	767	15.7	5	7.7	1	33.3	0
1989	447	6.3	6	5	2	66.6	0
1990	486	6.4	5	4	3	27	0
1991	687	8.5	6	10.7	3	60	0
1992	455	6	7	4.1	2	50	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	533	3.5	3	1.3	1	25	0
1997	75	.5	3	2.1	1	20	0
1998	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
1999	100	1	1	1.6	1	33.3	0
2000	829	6	7	4.8	1	20	0
2001	574	9.2	6	8.2	2	28.5	0
2002	41	.3	1	.7	8	100	0
2003	2,850	17	32	19.1	9	69.2	0
2004	2,124	5.5	21	6.2	9	42.8	0
2005	2,274	10.2	26	12.2	4	20	0
2006	1,869	6	13	5.3	6	35.2	0
2007	395	1.5	4	1.4	2	16.6	0
2008	2014	12	29	9.5	2	18.2	1
2009	844	5	9	2.7	1	7.7	1
Average	554	5.4	5.7	4.2	2	3.3	.05

Notes:

The chart draws on all official documents issued at G8 summits. Only documents with an English version were included in the calculations.

“Total Words” refers to the number of food and agriculture subjects within the official documents for the year specified. The words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis. This number excludes document titles as well as references.

“% of Overall Words” refers to “Total Words” as a percentage of the total number of words contained in all official documents for the year specified.

“Total Paragraphs” refers to the number of paragraphs food and agriculture subjects are mentioned within the official documents for the year specified. Each point expressed in the documents is recorded as a separate paragraph.

“% of Overall Paragraphs” refers to “Total Paragraphs” as a percentage of the total number of paragraphs within the official documents for the year specified.

“Total Documents” refers to the number of documents that contain food and agriculture subjects.

“% of Overall Documents” refers to the “Total Documents” as a percentage of the total number of official documents contained in the year specified.

“Total Dedicated Documents” refers to the number of documents that contain a food and agriculture subject in the title.

“% of Overall Sections” refers to “Total Dedicated Documents” as a percentage of the total number of sections within the official documents for the year specified.

List of Subjects Included:

Food

Agriculture

Drought

Rural

Nutrition

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

Farms

Farmers

List of Subjects Excluded:

Water and water security

Health

Biodiversity

Environment/Climate Change

Trade

Biofuels

Coding Rules:

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

There needs to be a direct reference to food, agriculture or a cognate term.

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

References to Food and Agriculture in G8 Summit Documents

1975 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We believe that the multilateral trade negotiations should be accelerated. In accordance with the principles agreed to in the Tokyo Declaration, they should aim at achieving substantial tariff cuts, even eliminating tariffs in some areas, at significantly expanding **agricultural** trade and at reducing non-tariff measures. They should seek to achieve the maximum possible level of trade liberalization there from. We propose as our goal completion of the negotiations in 1977.

1976 (0 Paragraphs, 0 Sentences, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1977 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1978 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1979 (1 Paragraph, 2 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: (1 Paragraph, 2 Sentences)

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

1980 (2 Paragraph, 6 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Relations with Developing Countries (2 Paragraphs, 6 Sentences)

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

We are deeply conscious that extreme poverty and chronic **malnutrition** afflict hundreds of millions of people of developing countries. The first requirement in these countries is to improve their ability to feed themselves and reduce their dependence on **food** imports. We are ready to join with them and the international agencies concerned in their comprehensive long-term strategies to increase **food** production, and to help improve national as well as international research services. We will support and, where appropriate, supplement initiatives of the World Bank and of the **Food and Agriculture** Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and to improve grain storage and **food** handling facilities. We underline the importance of wider membership of the new **Food** Aid Convention so as to secure at least ten million tons of **food** aid annually and of an equitable replenishment of the International Fund for **Agricultural** Development.

1981 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Relations with Developing Countries (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We recognize the importance of accelerated **food** production in the developing world and of greater world **food** security, and the need for developing countries to pursue sound **agricultural** and **food** policies; we will examine ways to make increased resources available for these purposes. We note that the Italian Government has in mind to discuss within the European Community proposals to be put forward in close cooperation with the specialized UN institutions located in Rome for special action in this field primarily directed to the poorest countries.

1982 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Development Assistance (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

The growth of the developing countries and the deepening of a constructive relationship with them are vital for the political and economic wellbeing of the whole world. It is therefore important that a high level of financial flows and official assistance should be maintained and that their amount and their effectiveness should be increased as far as possible, with responsibilities shared broadly among all countries capable of making a contribution. The launching of global negotiations is a major political objective approved by all participants in the Summit. The latest draft resolution circulated by the Group of 77 is helpful, and the discussion at Versailles showed general acceptance of the view that it would serve as a basis for consultations with the countries concerned. We believe that there is now a good prospect for the early launching and success of the global negotiations, provided that the independence of the specialized agencies is guaranteed. At the same time, we are prepared to continue and develop practical cooperation with the developing countries through innovations within the World Bank, through our support of the work of the regional development banks, through progress in countering instability of commodity export earnings, through the encouragement of private capital flows, including international arrangements to improve the conditions for private investment, and through a further concentration of official assistance on the poorer countries. This is why we see a need for special temporary arrangements to overcome funding problems for IDA [International Development Association] VI, and for an early start to consideration of IDA VII. We will give special encouragement to programs or arrangements designed to increase **food** and energy production in developing countries, which have to import these essentials, and to programs to address the implications of population growth.

1983 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

The weight of the recession has fallen very heavily on developing countries, and we are deeply concerned about their recovery. Restoring sound economic growth while keeping our markets open is crucial. Special attention will be given to the flow of resources, in particular official development assistance, to poorer countries, and for **food** and energy production, both bilaterally and through appropriate international institutions. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association. We welcome the openness to dialogue which the developing countries evinced at the recent conferences of the Non Aligned Movement in New Delhi and the Group of 77 in Buenos Aires, and we share their commitment to engage with understanding and cooperation in the forthcoming meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Belgrade.

1984 (2 Paragraph, 2 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

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

countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous **food** and energy production. Some of us also wish to activate the Common Fund for Commodities; We are greatly concerned about the acute problems of poverty and **drought** in parts of Africa. We attach major importance to the special action program for Africa which is being prepared by the World Bank and should provide renewed impetus to the joint efforts of the international community to help.

1985 (1 Paragraph, 5 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Relations with Developing Countries (1 Paragraph, 5 Sentences)

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

1986 (2 Paragraph, 3 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: (2 Paragraphs, 3 Sentences)

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

We note with concern that a situation of global structural surplus now exists for some important **agricultural** products, arising partly from technological improvements, partly from changes in the world market situation, and partly from longstanding policies of domestic subsidy and protection of **agriculture** in all our countries. This harms the economies of certain developing countries and is likely to aggravate the risk of wider protectionist pressures. This is a problem which we all share and can be dealt with only in cooperation with each other. We all recognize the importance of **agriculture** to the wellbeing of **rural** communities, but we are agreed that, when there are surpluses, action is needed to redirect policies and adjust structure of **agricultural** production in the light of world demand. We recognize the importance of understanding these issues and express our determination to give full support to the work of the OECD in this field.

1987 (5 Paragraph, 9 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Structural Policies (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

- Promote competition in order to speed up industrial adjustment;
- Reduce major imbalances between **agricultural** supply and demand;
- Facilitate job-creating investment;
- Improve the functioning of labor markets;
- Promote the further opening of internal markets; and
- Encourage the elimination of capital market imperfections and restrictions and the improvement of the functioning of international financial markets.

Agriculture (4 Paragraphs, 8 Sentences)

At Tokyo we recognized the serious nature of the **agricultural** problem. We agreed that the structure of **agricultural** production needed to be adjusted in the light of world demand, and expressed our determination to give full support to the work of the OECD [Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development] in this field. In doing so, we all recognized the importance of **agriculture** to the wellbeing of our **rural** communities. In the past year, we have actively pursued the approach outlined at Tokyo, and we take satisfaction from the agreement in the Ministerial Declaration adopted in Punta del Este on the objectives for the negotiations on **agriculture** in the Uruguay Round.

We reaffirm our commitment to the important agreement on **agriculture** set out in the OECD ministerial communiqué of May 13, 1987; in particular, the statement of the scope and urgency of the problem which require that a concerted reform of **agricultural** policies be implemented in a balanced and flexible manner; the assessment of the grave implications, for developed and developing countries alike, of the growing imbalances in supply of and demand for the main **agricultural** products; the acknowledgment of shared responsibility for the problems as well as for their equitable, effective and durable resolution; the principles of reform and the action required. The long-term objective is to allow market signals to influence the orientation of **agricultural** production, by way of a progressive and concerted reduction of **agricultural** support, as well as by all other appropriate means, giving consideration to social and other concerns, such as **food** security, environmental protection and overall employment.

We underscore our commitment to work in concert to achieve the necessary adjustments of **agricultural** policies, both at home and through comprehensive negotiations in the Uruguay Round. In this as in other fields, we will table comprehensive proposals for negotiations in the coming months to be conducted in accordance with the mandate in the Ministerial Declaration, and we intend to review at our next meeting the progress achieved and the tasks that remain.

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

1988 (5 Paragraph, 11 Sentence, 1 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Introduction (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Summits have proven an effective forum to address the issues facing the world economy, promote new ideas and develop a common sense of purpose. Especially in the 1980s they have

helped bring about an increasing recognition that the eradication of inflation and of inflationary expectations is fundamental to sustained growth and job creation. That recognition has been underpinned by a shift from short-term considerations to a medium term framework for the development and implementation of economic policies, and a commitment to improve efficiency and adaptability through greater reliance on competitive forces and structural reform. Over this period we have also singled out for concerted attention a number of other issues of decisive importance: the overriding need to resist protectionism and strengthen the open, multilateral trading system; to maintain and strengthen an effective strategy to address the challenge of development and alleviate the burden of debt; and to deal with the serious nature of the world **agricultural** problem.

International Economic Policy Cooperation: Structural Reforms (1 Paragraph, 3 Sentences)

One of the major structural problems in both developed and developing countries is in the field of **agricultural** policies. It is essential that recent significant policy reform efforts undertaken by a number of parties be continued through further positive action by all Summit participants. More market oriented agricultural policies should assist in the achievement of important objectives such as preserving **rural** areas and family **farming**, raising quality standards and protecting the environment. We welcome the OECD's increased emphasis on structural adjustment and development in the **rural** economy.

Multilateral Trading System/ Uruguay Round (2 Paragraph, 6 Sentences)

In **agriculture**, continued political impetus is essential to underpin the politically difficult efforts at domestic policy reform and to advance the equally difficult and related process of **agricultural** trade reform. Although significant progress was made in 1987 in the Uruguay Round negotiations, with the tabling of major proposals, it is necessary to ensure that the Mid Term Review in Montreal in December 1988 adds impetus to the negotiations in this as in other fields. We support efforts to adopt a framework approach, including short- as well as long term elements which will promote the reform process as launched last year and relieve current strains in **agricultural** markets. This would be facilitated by a device for the measurement of support and protection. Also, ways should be developed to take account of **food** security and social concerns. To move the issue forward, and noting among other things the diversity of our **agricultural** situations, our negotiators in Geneva must develop a framework approach which includes short term options in line with long term goals concerning the reduction of all direct and indirect subsidies and other measures affecting directly or indirectly **agricultural** trade. The objective of the framework approach would be to make the **agricultural** sector more responsive to market signals.

As the Uruguay Round enters a more difficult phase, it is vital to ensure the momentum of these ambitious negotiations. The Mid Term Review will provide a unique opportunity to send a credible political signal to the trading world. The greatest possible advance must be made in all areas of the negotiations, including, where appropriate, decisions, so as to reach before the end of the year the stage where tangible progress can be registered. To this end, we support efforts to adopt a framework approach on all issues in the negotiations, i.e., reform of the GATT system and rules, market access, **agriculture** and new issues (such as trade in services, trade related intellectual property rights, and trade related investment measures). For our part, we are committed to ensure that the Mid-Term Review establishes a solid base for the full and complete success of the negotiations, in accordance with the Punta del Este Declaration.

Environment (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Further action is needed. Global climate change, air, sea and fresh water pollution, acid rain, hazardous substances, deforestation, and endangered species require priority attention. It is,

therefore, timely that negotiations on a protocol on emissions of nitrogen oxides within the framework of the Geneva Convention on Longrange Transboundary Air Pollution be pursued energetically. The efforts of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for an agreement on the transfrontier shipment of hazardous wastes should also be encouraged as well as the establishment of an inter-governmental panel on global climate change under the auspices of UNEP and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO). We also recognize the potential impact of **agriculture** on the environment, whether negative through over intensive use of resources or positive in preventing desertification. We welcome the Conference on the Changing Atmosphere to be held in Toronto next week.

1989 (6 Paragraph, 6 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Improving Economic Efficiency (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We will continue to promote measures in order to remove inefficiencies in our economies. These inefficiencies affect many aspects of economic activity, reduce potential growth rates and the prospects for job creation, diminish the effectiveness of macroeconomic policies and impede the external adjustment process. In this context, tax reforms, modernization of financial markets, strengthening of competition policies and reducing rigidities in all sectors including energy, industry and **agriculture** are necessary. So are the improvement of education and vocational training, transportation and distribution systems and further policies aimed at giving more flexibility and mobility to the labor market and reducing unemployment. Within the European Community, the steady progress towards the completion by the end of 1992 of the program contained in the Single [European] Act has already given a strong momentum to economic efficiency.

Trade Issues (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

The successful negotiation of the Trade Negotiations Committee of the Uruguay Round in Geneva last April, thereby completing the mid-term review, is a very important achievement. It gives a clear framework for future work in all sectors including the pursuit of **agricultural** reform in the short term as well as in the long term. It also gives the necessary framework for substantive negotiations in important sectors not yet fully included in GATT disciplines, such as services, trade-related investment measures and intellectual property.

Environment (3 Paragraphs, 3 Sentences)

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

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

To this end, we give strong support to rapid implementation of the Tropical Forest Action Plan which was adopted in 1986 in the framework of the **Food and Agriculture** Organization [of the United Nations]. We appeal to both consumer and producer countries, which are united in the International Tropical Timber Organization, to join their efforts to ensure better conservation of the forests. We express our readiness to assist the efforts of nations with tropical forests through financial and technical cooperation, and in international organizations.

Political and other non-economic declarations [Declaration on East-West Relations] (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Concerning concerted support for reform in Poland and Hungary, we call for a meeting with all interested countries which will take place in the next few weeks. We underline, for Poland, the urgent need for **food** in present circumstances.

1990 (5 Paragraph, 10 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: International Monetary Developments and Policy Coordination: Measure Aimed at Economic Efficiency (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Considerable progress has been made over the past few years in supplementing macroeconomic policies with reforms to increase economic efficiency. We welcome the progress in the realization of the internal market in the European Community and the continuing efforts to reduce structural rigidities in North America and Japan. Nonetheless, we emphasize the widespread need for further steps to promote regulatory reform and liberalize areas such as retail trade, telecommunications, transport, labor markets, and financial markets, as well as to reduce industrial and **agricultural** subsidies, improve tax systems, and improve labor-force skills through education and training.

The International Trading System (4 Paragraphs, 9 Sentences)

As regards **agriculture**, achieving the long-term objective of the reform of **agricultural** policies is critical to permit the greater liberalization of trade in **agricultural** products. Experience has shown the high cost of **agricultural** policies which tend to create surpluses. The outcome of the GATT negotiations on **agriculture** should lead to a better balance between supply and demand and ensure that **agricultural** policies do not impede the effective functioning of international markets. We therefore reaffirm our commitment to the long-term objective of the reform, i.e., to allow market signals to influence **agriculture** production and to establish a fair and market-oriented **agricultural** trading system.

The achievement of this objective requires each of us to make substantial, progressive reductions in support and protection of **agriculture**--covering internal regimes, market access, and export subsidies--and develop rules governing sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Variations among countries in the mechanisms of **agricultural** support reflect differences in the social and economic conditions of **farming**. The negotiations on **agriculture** should therefore be conducted in a framework that includes a common instrument of measurement, provides for commitments to be made in an equitable way among all countries, and takes into account concerns about **food** security. The framework should contain specific assurances that, by appropriate use of the common measure as well as other ways, participants would reduce not only internal support but also export subsidies and import protection in a related way.

Agreement on such a framework by the time of the July meeting of the Trade Negotiations Committee is critical to the successful completion of the Uruguay Round as a whole. Accordingly, we commend to our negotiators the text submitted by the Chairman of the **Agricultural** Negotiating Group as a means to intensify the negotiations. We intend to maintain a high level of personal involvement and to exercise the political leadership necessary to ensure the successful outcome of these negotiations.

A successful Uruguay Round is essential for industrialized and developing countries alike. We seek the widest possible participation of developing countries in the Round and their further integration into the multilateral trading system. To achieve this objective, developed countries are prepared to accept greater multilateral disciplines in all areas and to offer improved market access

in areas of interest to developing countries such as textiles and clothing, tropical products, and **agriculture**.

1991 (6 Paragraph, 7 Sentence, 1 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: International Trade (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

- market access, where it is necessary, in particular, to cut tariff peaks for some products while moving to zero tariffs for others, as part of a substantial reduction of tariffs and parallel action against non-tariff barriers;
- **agriculture**, where a framework must be decided upon to provide for specific binding commitments in domestic support, market access and export competition, so that substantial progressive reductions of support and protection may be agreed in each area, taking into account non-trade concerns;
- services, where accord on a general agreement on trade in services should be reinforced by substantial and binding initial commitments to reduce or remove existing restrictions on services trade and not to impose new ones;
- intellectual property, where clear and enforceable rules and obligations to protect all property rights are necessary to encourage investment and the spread of technology.

Central and Eastern Europe (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Expanding markets for their exports are vital for the Central and East European countries. We welcome the substantial increases already made in exports to market economies and we undertake to improve further their access to our markets for their products and services, including in areas such as steel, textiles and **agricultural** produce. In this context, we welcome the progress made in negotiating Association Agreements between the European Community and Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, as well as the Presidential Trade Enhancement Initiative announced by the United States, all of which will be in accordance with GATT principles. We will support the work of the OECD to identify restrictions to East/West trade and to facilitate their removal.

Developing Countries and Debt (1 Paragraph, 2 Sentences)

Africa deserves our special attention. Progress by African governments towards sound economic policies, democracy and accountability is improving their prospects for growth. This is being helped by our continued support, focused on stimulating development of the private sector, encouraging regional integration, providing concessional flows and reducing debt burdens. The Special Programme of Assistance for Africa, co-ordinated by the World Bank and providing support for economic reform in over 20 African countries, is proving its worth. We will provide humanitarian assistance to those parts of Africa facing severe **famine** and encourage the reform of United Nations structures in order to make this assistance more effective. We will also work to help the countries concerned remove the underlying causes of **famine** and other emergencies, whether these are natural or provoked by civil strife.

Prime Minister [John Major]'s Statement on the Economic Declaration (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We have, of course, given an undertaking to go on providing humanitarian assistance to parts of Africa facing severe **famine**. That too links in with our wish to strengthen the ability of the UN to respond swiftly and effectively to natural disasters.

Political and other non-economic declarations: [Political Declarations: Strengthening the International Order] (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We note that the urgent and overwhelming nature of the humanitarian problem in Iraq caused by violent oppression by the Government required exceptional action by the international community, following UNSCR [UN Security Council Resolution] 688. We urge the UN and its affiliated agencies to be ready to consider similar action in the future if the circumstances require it. The international community cannot stand idly by in cases where widespread human suffering from **famine**, war, oppression, refugee flows, disease or flood reaches urgent and overwhelming proportions.

Chairman [British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd]'s Statement (As Prepared) (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

I have mentioned South Africa in the context of our political declaration. Elsewhere in Africa we are naturally immensely concerned with the threat of **famine** in several countries and you will find the economic communiqué tomorrow will reflect this. We will support the movement towards democracy, the rule of law and full respect for human rights. The peace agreement in Angola is welcome. We will encourage the efforts towards reconciliation in Ethiopia, as well as in Mozambique and Somalia.

1992 (7 Paragraph, 8 Sentence, 2 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: World Economy (2 Paragraph, 2 Sentences)

We welcome the reform of the European Community's Common **Agricultural** Policy which has just been adopted and which should facilitate the settlement of outstanding issues.

Progress has been made on the issue of internal support in a way which is consistent with the reform of the Common **Agricultural** Policy, on dealing with the volume of subsidised exports and on avoiding future disputes. These topics require further work. In addition, parties still have concerns in the areas of market access and trade in cereal substitutes that they seek to address.

Developing Countries (1 Paragraph, 2 Sentence)

We are deeply concerned about the unprecedented **drought** in southern Africa. Two thirds of the **Drought** Appeal target has been met. But much remains to be done. We call on all countries to assist.

New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

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

All Summit participants have shown solidarity in a critical situation by providing extensive **food** aid, credits and medical assistance. They also have committed technical assistance. A broad inflow of know how and experience to the new States is needed to help them realise their own

potential. Both private and public sectors can contribute to this. What is needed most of all is concrete advice on the spot and practical assistance. The emphasis should be on projects selected for their value as a model or their strategic importance for the reform process. Partnerships and management assistance at corporate level can be particularly effective.

Chairman [German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel]’s Statement: Iraq (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)
Iraq must accept the responsibility for the wellbeing of its citizens and for the equal treatment of its minorities. It is essential for Baghdad to comply with Security Council resolutions 706 and 712 so that **food** and medical supplies can be distributed on an equitable basis. We condemn any use of force against those who provide help to the population.

Africa (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

The ending of anarchy, chaos, violence and hunger in Somalia still depends on the willingness of numerous local groupings to allow the United Nations, the International Committee of the Red Cross and other organizations to bring in **food** and medical supplies for the people. We welcome and support the UN peace mission for Somalia, UNOSOM.

1993 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1994 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1995 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1996 (3 Paragraph, 3 Sentence, 2 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Implementing a New Global Partnership for Development: An Ambition for the 21st Century (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

- external financial support should take into full account the differentiation between countries in transition, emerging economies and the poorest countries. Sub-Saharan Africa continues to face unusually severe challenges. We will concentrate resources on those countries that need them most and that can use them effectively, reflecting the fact that their policy program is credible and that their Government is fully committed to implement it. Grants and concessional financing should be directed primarily to meet the financial requirements of the poorest countries which have no or limited access to the international capital markets, once they can demonstrate their commitment to create the conditions to use them effectively ;
- giving more explicit priority to sustainable development and the alleviation of poverty. This should mean adequate ODA funding of essential sectors such as health and education, basic infrastructures, clean water schemes, environmental conservation, micro-enterprises, **agricultural** research and small-scale **agriculture**, with for example the help of IFAD ;
- we should support the establishment of a dynamic and competitive private sector in developing countries based on small and medium scale enterprises . ODA can play a catalytic role in creating the conditions in which such a private sector can flourish;

- lastly, further integrating the Least and Less Developed Countries into the global economy, using the full range of policy instruments having an impact on development. Within the multilateral environment which has emerged from the Uruguay Round Agreement, this should be an essential objective. We will support the LLDCs' efforts to achieve such integration, for example, by responding favourably to requests for technical assistance in the fields of investment, privatisation and export diversification, and encouraging international organisations and programs to do likewise. We will implement the provisions of the Marrakech Decision on Measures in Favour of Least Developed Countries. In this context we will examine what each of us could do to improve their access to our markets and we encourage others to do the same, including other developing countries.

Chairman's Statement [Political Declarations-G7 with Russia]: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World. Released June 29, 1996. (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)
Achievements

The mandates, compositions, functions and working methods of all the functional commissions of ECOSOC, the Committee for Programme and Coordination (CPC), the Committee for Development Planning (CDP) and the regional commissions are to be reviewed with a view to improving their effectiveness. The World **Food** Council has been discontinued and its functions absorbed by the World **Food** Programme and the **Food and Agriculture** Organization. The joint meetings of the Administrative Committee on Coordination and Committee for Programme and Coordination were deemed of limited value and will be discontinued. The discussions on the funding of operational activities will be transferred to the governing bodies of the Funds and Programmes concerned (UNDP, UNICEF, UNFPA, WFP).

Funds and Programmes

WFP: pm 1 January 1996, the former governing body (Committee on **Food** Aid Policies and Programmes-CFA) was transformed into a downsized efficient Executive Board. The WFP launched a revision of its action programmes, in order to put an end to overlaps with other institutions.

1997 (3 Paragraph, 3 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Freshwater (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. Increased human, industrial and **agricultural** wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.

Africa: Partnership for Development (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their sustainable development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, with the particular goal of combating extreme poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, **rural** development, **food** security, environmental protection and human resource

development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

Middle East (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of **food** and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.

1998 (0 Paragraph, 0 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

None.

1999 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Tackling Global Challenges (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

2000 (7 Paragraph, 13 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: Health (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

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

Life Science: Biotechnology/Food Safety (5 Paragraph, 11 Sentences)

Maintenance of effective national **food** safety systems and public confidence in them assumes critical importance in public policy. We are committed to continued efforts to make systems responsive to the growing public awareness of **food** safety issues, the potential risks associated with **food**, the accelerating pace of developments in biotechnology, and the increasing cross-border movement of **food** and **agricultural** products.

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

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

In pursuing this dialogue we will pay particular attention to the needs, opportunities and constraints in developing countries. We will work to strengthen our support for their capacity building to harness the potentials of biotechnology, and encourage research and development as well as data and information sharing in technologies, including those that address global **food** security, health, **nutritional** and environmental challenges and are adapted to specific conditions in these countries.

Open and transparent consultation with and involvement of all stakeholders, including representatives of civil society, supported by shared scientific understanding, is a key component of a credible **food** and crop safety system. We note the proposal to establish an independent international panel put forward at the recent OECD Edinburgh Conference. Building on the success of that Conference, we will explore, in consultation with international organisations and interested bodies including scientific academies, the way to integrate the best scientific knowledge available into the global process of consensus building on biotechnology and other aspects of **food** and crop safety.

Okinawa Charter on Global Information Society: Bridging the Digital Divide (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

A key component of our strategy must be the continued drive toward universal and affordable access. We will continue to:

- Foster market conditions conducive to the provision of affordable communications services;
- Explore the complementary means, including access through publicly available facilities;
- Give priority to improving network access, especially in underserved urban, **rural** and remote areas;
- Pay particular attention to the needs and constraints of the socially under-privileged, people with disabilities, and older persons and actively pursue measures to facilitate their access and use;
- Encourage further development of “user-friendly”, “barrier-free” technologies, including mobile access to the Internet, as well as greater utilization of free and publicly available contents in a way, which respects intellectual property rights.

2001 (6 Paragraph, 16 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Communiqué: A Strategic Approach to Poverty Reduction: Debt Relief and Beyond (3 Paragraph, 8 Sentence)

Beyond debt relief, we focused our discussion on three mutually reinforcing elements:

- greater participation by developing countries in the global trading system
- increased private investment
- initiatives to promote health, education and **food** security.

As the November 2001 "World **Food** Summit: Five Years Later" approaches, **food** security remains elusive. Over 800 million people remain seriously malnourished, including at least 250 million children. So a central objective of our poverty reduction strategy remains access to adequate **food** supplies and **rural** development. Support to **agriculture** is a crucial instrument of ODA. We shall endeavour to develop capacity in poor countries, integrating programmes into national strategies and increasing training in **agricultural** science. Every effort should be undertaken to enhance **agricultural** productivity. Among other things, the introduction of tried and tested new technology, including biotechnology, in a safe manner and adapted to local conditions has significant potential to substantially increase crop yields in developing countries, while using fewer pesticides and less water than conventional methods. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs. We shall target the most **food**-insecure regions, particularly Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia, and continue to encourage South-South co-operation. We will support the crucial role international organizations and NGOs play in relief operations. We believe national poverty reduction and sectoral strategies should take due account of the **nutritional** needs of vulnerable groups, including new-borns and their mothers.

Food Safety (2 Paragraphs, 7 Sentences)

Fully aware of the paramount importance of **food** safety to our peoples, we will continue to support a transparent, scientific and rules-based approach and will intensify our efforts to achieve greater global consensus on how precaution should be applied to **food** safety in circumstances where available scientific information is incomplete or contradictory. We value the ongoing dialogue between governments, scientists, consumers, regulators, and relevant stakeholders in civil society. This must be based on the principle of openness and transparency. We recognise our responsibility to promote a clear understanding by the public of **food** safety benefits and risks. We shall strive to provide consumers with relevant information on the safety of **food** products,

based on independent scientific advice, sound risk analysis and the latest research developments. We believe an effective framework for risk management, consistent with the science, is a key component in maintaining consumer confidence and in fostering public acceptance.

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

Genoa Plan for Africa [Delegations and Documents] (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to African development. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral for a- in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in a new Round of WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the New African Initiative including:...

- Combating hunger and increasing **food** security

2002 (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

A New Focus on Education for All (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Measures for disadvantaged children should be included in national education plans:

- Children in **rural** areas: Equity and broad-based development goals require that attention be paid to the provision of primary education in **rural** areas, even if costs are relatively high.

2003 (32 Paragraph, 73 Sentence, 2 Priority Placement)

Chair's Summary (2 Paragraph, 2 Sentence)

Famine: To alleviate the threat facing millions of people, especially in Africa, we committed to responding to the emergency **food** aid needs and agreed on ways to improve **famine** prevention mechanisms and long term **food** security.

Science and technology for sustainable development. We adopted an Action Plan on how best to use science and technology for sustainable development focused on three areas:

- global observation;
- cleaner, more efficient energy and the fight against air pollution and climate change;
- **agriculture** and biodiversity.

Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol reaffirm their determination to see it enter into force.

Annex: Joint Africa/G8 Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations (7 Paragraphs, 11 Sentences)

Building on African Priorities (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

The sections that follow provide examples of the actions that G8 partners are taking to implement the commitments contained in the Africa Action Plan and on which discussion with NEPAD partners have concentrated. These examples do not include detailed references to the following issues being addressed by the G8 at Evian, many of which will yield real benefits for Africa: **famine**, water, health, trade, debt, aid effectiveness, corruption and transparency and sustainable development.

Strengthening Institutions and Governance (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We support the priority given by NEPAD to the integration of women and girls into the social, political and economic sectors of society in an equitable way. Specific examples of types of programmes supported by the G8 are: girls' scholarship programmes across the continent; women's peace centres in Burundi; finance programmes for the **rural** women of Rwanda; initiatives on equity in education in Ethiopia; programmes to increase women's participation in grassroots development activities in Benin;

Trade (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

A number of significant trade initiatives have been taken including the European Union's Everything But Arms; the United States' African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); Canada's opening of its markets, tariffs and quota-free, to almost all imports from the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) effective 1 January 2003; Japan's improved duty and quota-free treatment for almost all imports from LDCs by expanding the coverage on **agricultural** and fishery products; and the granting by Russia of extensive tariff preferences to developing countries including LDCs.

Increasing Agricultural Productivity and Protecting Biodiversity (4 Paragraph, 7 Sentence)

Over 40 million people in Africa are at risk of starvation. This situation derives not only from climatic conditions and natural disasters but from more structural causes, such as chronic poverty, lack of infrastructures, appropriate support and enabling environment for **agriculture**, together with HIV/AIDS prevalence, increasing number of conflicts, poor governance and economic management and trade related issues. Since Kananaskis, we have committed the following amounts to address these needs: US\$1.7 billion in humanitarian emergency aid and US\$1.4 billion in long term **agriculture** and **food** security assistance for sub-Saharan Africa.

While taking immediate action to avert the present peril of humanitarian crises, the G8 countries recognise the strong need for a long-term solution to **food** insecurity and are committed to working in partnership with countries in Africa, the United Nations and other international bodies to address this issue particularly highlighted by African partners. In this regard, G8 countries undertake to work towards reversing the decline, over the past decade, in the provision of **agriculturally**-oriented development assistance in Africa and to encourage international financial institutions to increase the assistance they provide for **agricultural** development and effective use of water with a particular attention to the particular circumstances of the **rural** poor in the Poverty Reduction Strategies.

We support integrated approaches and programmes to identify the root causes of hunger and **malnutrition** and tackle them in order to prevent **famine**. Our support includes: increased assistance for work relating to Africa undertaken by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and support by the US and UK for the design of the African **Agricultural** Technology Foundation; supporting South-South cooperation on **agricultural** research and development including Japan's support to New Rice for Africa (NERICA); and, Italy, France and Japan's support for the **FAO's** special programme on **food** security.

G8 Personal Representatives for Africa welcome the excellent dialogue they have had with NEPAD colleagues. This marks a continuing shift towards a true partnership with Africa. Building on the visionary approach of African reformers, this partnership is producing real results. In particular:

- tangible progress in addressing the issue of conflict in Africa including a joint Africa/G8 plan to enhance African capabilities to undertake peace support operations;

- the commitment of the G8 countries to achieve a breakthrough in trade negotiations by demonstrating progress in Cancun;
- delivering on Monterrey and Kananaskis commitments, strengthening development support and increasing its quality;
- paying increased attention to the needs of the **agricultural** sector and for **food** security;
- recognising the impact of HIV/AIDS in all sectors, increasing the level of support in addressing it as well as making further steps to the eradication of polio; and,
- giving increased emphasis to making progress towards the Millennium Development Goal for water and sanitation as underscored at Johannesburg and Kyoto.

Water: A G8 Action Plan (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Building infrastructure by empowering local authorities and communities

We will do our utmost to support partner countries to develop and improve water and sanitation related infrastructure, tailored to different needs, by such means as: Helping build, among other things, local water management systems in **rural** areas, and water and sewage facilities in urban areas, through efficient use of public resources and promotion of PPPs, where appropriate;

Action Against Famine, Especially in Africa: A G8 Plan (7 Paragraphs, 31 Sentences)

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

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

In order to improve significantly the capacity both of the countries affected and of the international community to anticipate and prevent **famine**, we will:

Meet emergency food assistance needs: We are determined to tackle urgent **food** shortages, through immediate measures. Remaining shortfalls in Africa are currently estimated by the World **Food** Programme in the range of 1.2 million metric tonnes. We will improve the efficiency, timeliness and responsiveness of our own contributions of **food** aid, cash and items other than **food**, and encourage and facilitate contributions by other traditional and non-traditional donors to meet emergency needs. We will work with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society and other parts of the international community to provide the specific mix of assistance and types of programs best suited to actual needs. Since Kananaskis, we have delivered US\$ 3.3 billion of emergency assistance to address these humanitarian needs world-

wide, including US\$ 1.7 billion for Sub-Saharan Africa. We will address new needs when they are confirmed with appropriate aid commitments.

Improve assessment capacities, warning systems and prevention mechanisms: We will support the strengthening of national, regional and international capacity for developing accurate needs assessments as well as better shared analysis and understanding of vulnerability and its links to **food** insecurity. This should include appropriate use of common benchmarks and pre-**famine** indicators that combine production with **food** access and utilisation/**nutrition** indicators.

Increase aid effectiveness: We commit ourselves to more flexible and efficient approaches to the use of aid in specific **food** crisis situations. Aid must be more responsive to the needs of recipients, avoid distortions to local production and not undermine local markets. We will utilize both **food** assistance and cash to avoid or mitigate the impact of **famine**, taking into account the availability of **food** locally, ability of vulnerable populations to pay for **food**, and other relevant local market conditions. Contributions should include as necessary non-**food** items (such as seeds, tools, vaccines, medicines, school supplies, tents) and help ensure that emergency non-**food** needs (such as water and sanitation) are adequately addressed. Alternative tools may be used when **food** is available, such as cash assistance to specially vulnerable populations and "cash for work" programmes. We will actively participate in discussions in relevant fora and institutions that address **food** aid modalities, and promote flexible, sustainable, efficient and responsive aid approaches while avoiding distortions to local markets. This includes working to bring new donors and new approaches to bear on addressing **famine**.

Longer term initiatives to address **food** insecurity: We will support integrated approaches and programmes to identify and tackle the root causes of hunger and mal**nutrition**. **Food** security, **rural** and **agricultural** development must be adequately addressed in the context of national development and poverty planning as well as in multilateral and bilateral donor response strategies. To this end, we deem it necessary to increase productive investment in **rural** and **agricultural** development to achieve lasting **food** security. We undertake to work towards reversing the decline of official development assistance to **agriculture** and increasing trade opportunities for developing countries. We are ready to support efforts by developing country governments to pursue these aims, including through support of sound **agricultural** policies at the national and regional levels, of development of **farmers'** organisations, of productive investment in **agricultural** infrastructure and inputs, promotion of **food** crops and of competitiveness of export crops. We will encourage improved scientific resources and adaptation of new and improved **agricultural** technologies including tried and tested biotechnology for use in developing countries. Since Kananaskis, we have committed US\$ 3.2 billion to long term **agricultural** and **food** security assistance, including US\$ 1.4 billion for Sub-Saharan Africa. We are particularly determined to intensify the fight against HIV/AIDS, given the immense impact of this disease particularly in African countries, especially on **food** production and other aspects of **food** security. **Food** and related emergency aid distribution should also prioritize the **nutritional** needs of those infected and the needs of vulnerable groups most affected by the pandemic. Preserving familial and social structures, or compensating for their disruption, is key to ensuring **food** security. Good governance is vital for lasting progress on poverty reduction and **food** security as well as economic growth. We will support efforts by developing countries to establish sound political and economic governance frameworks.

Building on the work of the G8 Contact Group on **famine**, we will work actively to take this Action Plan forward in all relevant international fora.

Marine Environment and Tanker Safety: A G8 Action Plan (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

Global sustainable development and poverty reduction requires healthier and more sustainably managed oceans and seas. The fisheries sector alone is the main source of protein for one billion people as well as a major provider of livelihoods: it provides some 5-10% of the world's **food** supply. There is growing pressure on the marine environment. The decline in marine biodiversity and the depletion of fish stocks are of increasing concern, as is the use of Flags of Convenience, especially for fishing vessels, as a means to avoid management conservation measures. The recent sinking of the "Prestige" has again demonstrated that tanker safety and pollution prevention have to be further improved.

By acting in accordance with the relevant United Nations Conventions, we will work towards sustainable fisheries and marine conservation.

Specifically, we commit to:

- The ratification or acceding to and implementation of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which provides the overall legal framework for oceans;
- Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, for the management of human activities in order to protect oceans and seas and their resources, drawing on the work underway in the UN Convention on Biological Diversity and the **Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)**;

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: A G8 Action Plan (2 Paragraphs, 11 Sentences)

Agriculture and biodiversity

We will:

- Promote the conservation and sustainable use of genetic resources for **food and agriculture**:
" support the International Treaty of Plant Genetic Resources for **Food and Agriculture** by concluding negotiations over a standard material transfer agreement that facilitates access to plant genetic resources for **agricultural** research and development and equitable sharing of benefits arising from their use;
" support efforts to ensure funding for genetic resources conservation in the framework of the priorities set up by the **Food and Agriculture Organisation Commission on Genetic Resources**;
- Help developing countries improve their **agricultural** productivity in a sustainable manner:
" support the Consultative Group for International **Agricultural** Research's vital role in disseminating **agricultural** research, as well as the Global Forum for **Agricultural** Research and other regional and national agronomic research organisations and North-South and South-South research partnerships;
" support actions to provide technology suited to local economic social and environmental conditions to the **rural** poor in developing countries particularly in Africa, including public-private partnerships;
- Promote sustainable **agricultural** technologies and practices, including the safe use of biotechnologies among interested countries, that contribute to preventing **famine**, enhancing **nutrition**, improving productivity, conserving water and other natural resources, reducing the application of chemicals, improving human health and preserving biodiversity;

"participate in the 22-25 June 2003 **Agricultural** Science and Technology ministerial conference in Sacramento, to implement the commitment from the Rome World **Food** Summit;

- Use modern technologies such as satellite imaging technologies to help us:
combat illegal logging;
promote sustainable forest management;
promote **agricultural** biodiversity and conservation.

We will convene senior G8 policy and research officials and their research institutions to compare and to link programmes and priorities, to involve and assist in more effective planning and potential linkage of future programmes addressing research on global observation, cleaner energy, **agriculture** and biodiversity. This group should also consider ways to assist developing countries that have their own research programmes in these three areas, inter alia by examining the possibility of opening our research programmes to third countries.

Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Securing Radioactive Sources: A G8 Statement (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

At Kananaskis, we, the Heads of State and Government of the eight major industrialised democracies and the Representatives of the European Union, endorsed six principles and launched the Global Partnership to prevent terrorists or those that harbour them from gaining access to weapons and materials of mass destruction. Today, at Evian, in another concrete demonstration of our commitment to these principles, we have agreed to improve the security of radioactive materials. Radioactive sources are found in everyday life and have beneficial applications in medicine, **agriculture**, research, and industry. Certain poorly protected sources pose a real threat because they could be manipulated by terrorists to construct a radiological dispersion device or a "dirty bomb". We commit ourselves to employing high standards that reduce the vulnerability of radioactive sources to acquisition by terrorists. We urge all countries to take measures to strengthen regulatory control of high-risk sources within their territories. In that context, we welcome the initiatives taken by G8 countries and the European Union aimed at developing an appropriate legal framework to this end.

Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction Securing Radioactive Sources: A G8 Action Plan (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

Radioactive sources are used in a wide range of applications, including **agriculture**, the environment, industry, medicine, research and others. There are estimated to be several million radioactive sources of all kinds and sizes disseminated around the world.

The utilisation of radioactive sources yields important benefits in many peaceful applications (including medicine, **agriculture**, the environment, industry, and so forth). Conscious of the vulnerability of many States with regard to the control and monitoring of sources used in these applications, the G8 agreed on the following approach to strengthen the safety and security of radioactive sources

Co-operative G8 Action on Trade (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Work towards an agreed framework for finalizing the negotiations to achieve further substantial opening of trade in all areas, including in **agricultural** and non-**agricultural** goods, and in services, in order to benefit economic growth, trade and employment. In so doing, we will pay particular attention to those areas of interest to developing countries;

2004 (21 Paragraph, 45 Sentence, 2 Priority Placement)

Chair's Summary (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

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

- Launch a new initiative on Ending the Cycle of **Famine** in the Horn of Africa, Raising **Agricultural** Productivity, and Promoting **Rural** Development in **Food** Insecure Countries;

Science and Technology for Sustainable Development: "3r" Action Plan and Progress on Implementation: Agriculture and Biodiversity (1 Paragraph, 4 Sentences)

- Provided technical solutions to global **agricultural** problems at the Ministerial Conference and Expo on **Agriculture** Science and Technology. Action on partnerships, policies and applications are planned for the Ministerial Conference on Harnessing Science and Technology to Improve **Agricultural** Productivity in Africa.
- Partnered with the Consultative Group for International **Agricultural** Research, African **Agricultural** Technology Forum, and other existing structures at different levels, to improve **agricultural** technology use and productivity in Africa and other poor regions so as to promote "hardier crops for healthier people" respecting biodiversity protection. Brought the International Treaty for Plant Genetic Resources for **Food** and **Agriculture** into force. Seeking to accelerate negotiations over a standard material transfer agreement to facilitate the treaty's implementation.
- Made preparations for the Paris Conference on Biodiversity to be held in January 2005.
- Promoted sustainable forest management and control of illegal logging through Asia Forest Partnership, Congo Basin Forest Partnership, and others.

Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries (12 Paragraph, 31 Sentence)

Breaking the Cycle of Famine and Increasing Agricultural Productivity in the Horn of Africa (8 Paragraph, 23 Sentence)

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

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

Under the Evian Famine Action Plan, the G8 has made significant progress in coordinating our emergency assistance efforts in the Horn of Africa and improving our **famine** early warning capabilities. We have agreed on a joint response to the crucial problem of promoting broad based

rural development and raising **agricultural** productivity in **food** insecure areas. To build on this work, we have agreed to undertake three new initiatives within the framework of the G8 Africa and **Famine** Action Plans:

Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa: Along with the World Bank and other donors, we have agreed to support a new Ethiopian Government framework that offers a real chance to break the cycle of **famine** in that country and can serve as a point of reference for other countries. We will work with the New Coalition for **Food** Security to offer unified support for the Government's reform program to realize the Government's goal of attaining **food** security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009. We will support land reform by funding the rollout of a land user rights system throughout Ethiopia by 2006. We will expand our support for **rural** infrastructure development to help the Government meet or exceed the road building goals set out in its Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). We will work in a coordinated fashion to develop **agricultural** markets and facilitate regional economic integration.

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

Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems: We will work closely with the World **Food** Program (WFP), **Food** and **Agriculture** Organization (FAO), other UN agencies, and leading international NGOs to continue to improve global emergency assessment and **agricultural** information systems in order to estimate more accurately **food** aid and non-food needs and enable emergency assistance to reach the areas and groups that need it most. During 2004, we will support field testing of improvements to emergency needs assessment systems in two Southern African countries. We urge the international community to meet fully the emergency assistance needs, including non-**food** items, in the Horn of Africa and other **famine**-prone regions, and will do our part to achieve that objective.

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

We will focus our institutional capacity building to help food insecure countries, particularly in Africa, develop **agricultural** science and technology, raise **agriculture** productivity, and meet international **food** safety standards. We will strengthen local and regional **agricultural** markets and work with governments to improve access for poor **farmers** to productive resources such as land, credit, **agricultural** inputs and services, and technology. We will encourage private investment, foster sub-regional growth, promote the use of geo-spatial data, and explore **famine** - risk schemes. To promote **agricultural** science and research, we will enhance institutional capacity to utilize science and technology through links between universities. Together we will advance a vision of a "second green revolution" adapted to African conditions that would raise **agricultural** productivity, promote hardier crops for healthier people, and make **food** insecurity in Africa a thing of the past.

Improving Worldwide Emergency Assessment and Response Systems (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

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

Boosting Agricultural Productivity and Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries, Especially in Africa (3 Paragraphs, 7 Sentences)

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

We strongly support the significant increase in the World Bank's agricultural

- Establish **food** and **nutrition** security scholars programs to expand training in **agricultural** science and technology for researchers, scientists, and policy makers in developing countries. These programs will address the critical role science and technology plays in raising **agricultural** productivity in an environmentally sustainable way consistent with local needs.
- Support work of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and others that will channel more effectively resources allocated to research and development of **drought**, pest, and disease-resistant staple crops for use in developing countries. We will also support initiatives on staple Africa food crops, including the Pan Africa Cassava Initiative, the Global Cassava Partnership and the Pan Africa Nerica initiative. These initiatives, carried out in a responsible manner and respecting biodiversity protection, should result in "hardier crops for healthier people."

G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation: Defending Against Bioterrorism (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Bioterrorism poses unique, grave threats to the security of all nations, and could endanger public health and disrupt economies. We commit to concrete national and international steps to: expand or, where necessary, initiate new biosurveillance capabilities to detect bioterror attacks against humans, animals, and crops; improve our prevention and response capabilities; increase protection of the global **food** supply; and respond to, investigate, and mitigate the effects of alleged uses of biological weapons or suspicious outbreaks of disease. In this context, we seek concrete realization of our commitments at the fifth Review Conference of the BWC. The BWC is a critical foundation against biological weapons' proliferation, including to terrorists. Its prohibitions should be fully implemented, including enactment of penal legislation. We strongly urge all non-parties to join the BWC promptly.

G8 Plan of Support for Reform (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Enhance support for efforts in the region, including through the appropriate multilateral institutions, to impart literacy skills to an additional 20 million people by 2015 with the aim of assisting governments in the region to achieve their objective of halving the illiteracy rate over

the next decade (a target consistent with a goal of the January 2004 Beirut Conference on Education for All) including by:

Supporting community-based, demand-led adult literacy programs and programs outside the formal education system that couple literacy courses with lessons on health, **nutrition**, and entrepreneurial skills.

G8 Leaders Statement on Trade (3 Paragraphs, 5 Sentences)

Our most pressing task is to focus on the core issues in the negotiations, which are drivers of economic development and growth: substantially reducing trade-distorting **agricultural** subsidies and barriers to access to markets; opening markets more widely to trade in goods; expanding opportunities for trade in services; overhauling and improving customs rules and other relevant procedures to facilitate trade; and advancing the development of all countries, especially the poorest, within the WTO system. A consensus appears to be emerging on a way forward for these issues. We must ensure that we maintain a high and consistent level of ambition in all areas, while bearing in mind all members' sensitivities.

In **agriculture**, we are on the verge of an historic opportunity to meet our objectives established at Doha for fundamental **agricultural** reform encompassing strengthened rules and specific commitments on support and protection in order to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world **agricultural** markets. The next step is to secure the framework, by July, for these comprehensive negotiations on all forms of export competition, domestic support and market access. All three pillars of the **agriculture** negotiations must be treated with equal ambition. Cotton, a matter of primary concern to our African partners, can best be addressed ambitiously as part of the **agricultural** negotiations, while at the same time working on development-related issues with the international financial institutions.

Movement on **agriculture** will help generate progress in other core issues of the DDA, including agreement to launch negotiations on trade facilitation, as well as continuing to liberalize trade in manufactures and services, and strengthening WTO rules. In addition to expanding trade between developed and developing countries, it is particularly important that the DDA encourage the expansion of South-South trade. Open markets and domestic reform go hand in hand, offering the best means to further integrate developing countries into the global economy. We must ensure that as we look forward, the poorest are not left behind, but that they too develop the capacity to participate in the global trading system. We recognize that different countries will need to move at different speeds towards this aim.

G8 Action Plan: Applying the Power of Entrepreneurship to the Eradication of Poverty (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Japan: Remittance flows out of Japan amounted to ¥335 billion in 2002. Innovative products have enhanced accessibility to banks, and significant reductions of remittance fees have been realized. Japan will work together with major recipient countries, such as Malaysia and the Philippines, to conduct joint surveys on remittance flows, to formulate concrete plans to increase access to financial institutions in the **rural** areas of receiving countries, to promote educational programs for migrant workers traveling to Japan, and to explore other measures to facilitate remittances.

2005 (26 Paragraph, 42 Sentence, 2 Priority Placement)

Chair's Summary (2 Paragraph, 2 Sentence)

Global Economy, Oil and Trade

We reaffirmed our commitment to open markets more widely to trade in **agricultural** goods, industrial goods and services, and in **agriculture** to reduce trade distorting domestic subsidies and eliminate all forms of export subsidies by a credible end date. We also committed to address products of interest to Least Developed Countries in the negotiations, and to ensure Least Developed Countries have the flexibility to decide their own economic strategies.

Regional Issues and Proliferation

We welcome the visit of the UN Secretary-General's Special Envoy. We look forward to her report on the situation. We will continue to support the UN and other international organisations in their efforts to provide **food** and humanitarian assistance to all those in need in Zimbabwe

Africa (6 Paragraphs, 7 Sentences)

Investing in People

Life expectancy is increasing in every continent except Africa, where it has been falling for the last 20 years. We will continue to support African strategies to improve health, education and **food** security.

We will work to achieve these aims by:

Implementing the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, in partnership with the ADB initiative on **rural** water and sanitation, including through increasing aid in this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment on the water issue; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms.

Reconfirming our Sea Island commitment to help countries that are willing to make a political commitment to develop comprehensive **food** security and **famine** prevention programmes.

Promoting Growth

Investment is needed in sustainable **agriculture**, which is the most important economic sector for most Africans. African governments have made a commitment to invest 10% of their budgets in **agriculture**. We will strengthen our support for their commitment.

We agree:

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

Infrastructure and supply-side weaknesses often prevent the poorest countries from exploiting their trading opportunities and need to be addressed. To boost growth, attract new investment and contribute to building Africa's capacity to trade we will:

Support a comprehensive set of actions to raise **agricultural** productivity, strengthen urban-**rural** linkages and empower the poor, based on national initiatives and in cooperation with the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa **Agriculture** Development Programme (CAADP) and other African initiatives.

Trade (1 Paragraph, 2 Sentences)

We must focus on the core issues to create new market opportunities. In **agriculture** we are committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and substantially

improving market access. We are also committed to eliminating all forms of export subsidies and establishing disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect by a credible end date. We are also committed to opening markets more widely to trade in non-**agricultural** products, expanding opportunities for trade in services, improving trade rules and improving customs and other relevant procedures to facilitate trade. In this spirit, we also reiterate our commitment to the objective of duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating for LDCs. We will pursue a high and consistent level of ambition in all areas. We also recognize the importance of addressing products of interest to LDCs as part of the single undertaking of the DDA. We commit to work, in partnership with others and recognizing Members' sensitivities, with renewed energy and constructiveness, to seize this historic opportunity to deliver on the ambitions agreed at Doha in 2001.

Gleneagles Statement on Non-Proliferation (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)
Defending against biological threats

We reaffirm our strong commitment to strengthening our defenses against biological threats. Over the last year, our efforts have focused on enhancing protection of the **food** supply. We will continue efforts to address biological threats and support work in other relevant international groups.

G8 Response to the Indian Ocean Disaster, and Future Action on Disaster Risk Reduction (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

The international response to the shocking tragedy of the Indian Ocean disaster on 26 December was immediate and overwhelming. Latest figures suggest that over US\$9 billion has been donated from across the globe, from both governments and individuals. The focus of affected governments and the international community in the first few months was to provide immediate humanitarian relief such as provision of **food**, water, medicine and shelter. Paris Club Creditors also agreed to provide exceptional debt relief on eligible sovereign claims from those countries until 31 December 2005. This offer has been taken up by Sri Lanka and Indonesia.

We also recognize the important role played by the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (ISDR), UN Development Programme, UN Environment Programme, UNICEF, Office for the Co-ordination of Humanitarian Affairs, World **Food** Programme, World Health Organisation, **Food** and **Agriculture** Organisation and World Meteorological Organization. These organizations should recognize that early warning systems need to be multi-hazard and global and they will need to coordinate their activities. We welcome the offer by Germany to host the "Third International Conference on Early Warning, EWC III" in Bonn, Germany, in March 2006 under the auspices of the United Nations.

Progress report by the G8 Africa Personal Representatives on implementation of the Africa Action Plan (16 Paragraphs, 30 Sentences)

Summary

We shared our initial assessments with NEPAD. They agreed the picture is mixed. Undoubtedly there has been a positive response and many constructive actions have been taken but more needs to be done. In particular, they felt the G8 need to translate commitments more quickly into action, to take more practical steps to improve aid effectiveness and co-ordination, and reduce the burden of separate conditionality's, processes and requirements. NEPAD would like to see greater focus on G8 support for regional and sub-regional institutions as the fundamental building block for the African Union, and more support to help them deliver Kneepad's Programmes of Action, especially in the key sectors of infrastructure and **agriculture**.

Infrastructure

The lack of regional linkages, the poor condition of infrastructure and inadequate provision and maintenance of public infrastructure are among the major constraints to private sector investment, economic growth and trade. Better infrastructure could act as a catalyst for much needed regional integration and is essential for improving **agricultural** productivity and provision of social services. Infrastructure financing will not be found exclusively from either the private or public sectors – it needs both. There will need to be significant increases in this investment in infrastructure from all sources, foreign and domestic.

Trade

Trade is at the heart of achieving NEPAD's third primary objective of enhancing Africa's full and beneficial integration into the global economy. At Evian, the G8 committed to completing the Doha round of trade talks by 1 January 2005. Unfortunately such progress was not possible in these multilateral negotiations. However, the WTO framework agreements reached in Geneva in July 2004 offer a good basis to move forward and achieve progress for the poorest developing countries. WTO members have agreed to negotiate an end date for the elimination of all forms of **agricultural** export subsidies as well as to achieve substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support and substantial improvements in market access.

G8 members have made some progress in reducing trade distorting agricultural subsidies and domestic support, and some progress is being made to promote increased trade among and between developing countries and to increase market access. However, the G8, working with all WTO members, can and should do more to enable African producers to exploit the comparative advantage they have in **agricultural** production by achieving agreed ambitious results in the Doha negotiations.

Looking Ahead

The G8 is committed to expanding economic growth, development and opportunity by achieving ambitious and well-balanced results in the global trade negotiations, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA) of the WTO. Achieving this outcome is critical for Africa's development. Ambitious outcomes could reduce the number of people in Africa living on US\$2 a day by 60 million.¹⁹ G8 members should push for a successful Hong Kong Ministerial in December 2005 that addresses the drivers of economic development and growth: substantially reducing trade-distorting **agricultural** subsidies and barriers to access to markets; opening markets more widely to trade in goods; expanding opportunities for trade in services; overhauling and improving customs rules and other relevant procedures to facilitate trade; and advancing the development of all countries, especially the poorest within the WTO system.²⁰ Action should also be taken in line with our Evian commitments to ensure that rules, (particularly rules of origin provisions and documentation requirements) do not inadvertently preclude eligible developing countries from taking advantage of preference programmes²¹. Progress on other key Doha issues – such as industrial goods, trade in services, and trade facilitation – is also important if the Africans are to realize full benefits from global trade negotiations.

Increasing Agricultural Productivity

The importance of **agricultural** productivity in Africa's development is recognised in NEPAD and has been the focus of G8 attention at both the Evian and Sea Island Summits. **Agricultural** needs are often nationally specific and implemented through a range of programmes and institutions from **farmers'** organisations to land ministries. G8 members are involved in a broad range of bilateral and multilateral activities, aimed both at improving **agricultural** productivity and broader rural development.

NEPAD has articulated its vision for Africa through the Comprehensive African **Agriculture** Development Programme (CAADP) and, in 2005, G8 members have supported and attended a series of regional consultations at which African stakeholders elaborated plans for implementation of this vision. Overall, the profile of **agriculture** in development is increasing. The Evian famine paper was an important statement on reducing **food** aid dependency through increased agricultural productivity and development. The Evian and Sea Island action plans provide a basis to end the cycle of **food** aid dependency and to help increase **agricultural** productivity in Africa. Nevertheless, progress on **agricultural** productivity will take time. Progress also relies on political reforms to improve market orientation, fair and gender-balanced property rights and sustainable institutions.

Finance for **agricultural** research in Africa from G8 members is growing. Among other foundations, the G8 members support FARA (Forum for **Agricultural** Research in Africa), CGIAR (Consultative Group on International **Agricultural** Research) and the African **Agricultural** Technology Foundation.

On provision of emergency **food** assistance, the international community responded quickly and effectively to the crisis in Southern Africa and subsequently to Ethiopia and Eritrea. G8 members are supporting the Ethiopian government in developing a national safety net programme to reduce **food** aid dependency. (US\$300 million a year supporting 5.1 million people). The United States will provide more than US\$2 billion in humanitarian assistance to Africa in 2005 financial year. Russia provided humanitarian assistance in 2003-04 including US\$2 million for UNHCR and US\$1 million for food aid in Angola. From 2005, Russia will contribute to WFP on a regular basis.

G8 members provide direct support for **agricultural** productivity and **rural** development, for example Canada has provided C\$180 million for **agricultural** development in 2004 (more than doubled since 2001) of which 50% is devoted to Africa.

Approximately US\$100 million was provided from Japan in 2003 and 2004 in support of a comprehensive set of actions on **agriculture**, including research and dissemination of New Rice for Africa (NERICA), to raise **agricultural** productivity, strengthen urban-**rural** linkages and empower the poor.

France's ODA programme prioritises support to food security, agriculture and rural development. France devotes nearly €400 million annually to the support of **agricultural** development, mainly in Africa, in addition to its **food** assistance (€35 million).

G8 members are supporting CAADP to reinforce peer reviews of African **agricultural** programmes by NEPAD and providing technical assistance to develop investment plans to stimulate **agricultural** growth.

The G8 should support increased **agricultural** productivity and **rural** development in Africa. This could be through direct support to the **agricultural** sector in line with national priorities, coupled with initiatives to generate a conducive policy environment, trade reform, investment in infrastructure and greater investment in research, access to finance and capacity building as articulated through the CAADP framework. Special attention should be given to addressing desertification, land and water degradation and lack of irrigation, which are increasingly impediments to **agricultural** productivity in many regions.

Improving Water Resource Management

G8 members support international organisations such as the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, the Global Water Partnership and UN-Habitat's Water and Sanitation Trust Fund. G8 members are also engaging with the African Development Bank on initiatives such as the African Water Facility (initiated by the African Ministers Council on Water, AMCOW) and the **Rural** Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative (RWSSI). The G8 is also committed to supporting African efforts to promote the productive and environmentally sustainable development of water resources at a national as well as a sub-regional level. For example, several countries are providing technical assistance to African institutions on implementation of water allocation reform. Support for AMCOW aims at improving international cooperation among African states on shared water resources and preventing conflict by strengthening South-South dialogue on water management.

An international conference on 1 April, organised by the African Development Bank and hosted by France, expressed strong support for the African Development Bank's **Rural** Water Supply and Sanitation Initiative and resolved to achieve the Millennium Goal for water in Africa by 2015. Participants agreed to a seven point plan to improve **rural** access to water. The plan includes commitment to mobilisation of human and financial resources to achieve the Africa Water Vision to provide 50% access to water supply and sanitation to the **rural** population by 2007, 60% by 2010 and 80% by 2015, co-ordination with NEPAD and AMCOW and developing innovative financing mechanisms and facilitating public private partnerships suitable for the **rural** sector.

2006 (13 Paragraph, 15 Sentence, 1 Priority Placement)

Chair's Summary (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

We adopted a separate statement on trade where we urged all the parties to commit to the concerted leadership and action needed to reach a successful conclusion of the Doha Round by the end of 2006. We welcomed the decision to ask the WTO Director General to consult Members intensively in order to promote early agreement and called upon him to report to the WTO Membership as soon as possible with the aim of facilitating agreement on negotiating modalities on **agriculture** and industrial tariffs within a month. We instructed our negotiators to work constructively to achieve this. We reaffirmed our commitments to the development dimension of the Doha Round and the need to improve the participation of developing countries, including through increased south-south trade and enhanced regional integration. We also underscored the importance of Aid for Trade and Trade Capacity Building.

Fight Against Infectious Disease (2 Paragraph, 2 Sentence)

A vigorous response to the threat of infectious diseases, the leading cause of death worldwide, is essential to global development and to the well-being of the world's population. Major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and measles continue to exact a heavy toll on economies and societies around the world, particularly in developing countries, impeding achievement of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). For a large number of these diseases there are still no effective drugs, vaccines or other treatment available for the majority of the population in less developed countries. The situation is especially acute in least developed countries, particularly in Africa where governments and their people face limited access to prevention and essential healthcare information, inadequate capacity of healthcare systems, the shortage and significant outflow of qualified health workers, resource constraints, and often inadequate **nutrition**, clean water, and sanitation. Compounding these challenges, the recent emergence of highly pathogenic avian influenza, with the accompanying possibility of a human pandemic, demands our immediate attention. Effective, coordinated and comprehensive action is necessary to combat all infectious diseases.

Improved cooperation between relevant organizations and experts working in the area of human and animal health at both the national and international levels will aid detection, identification and timely responses to zoonotic infections. In particular, we urge the WHO, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and the United Nations **Food and Agriculture** Organization (FAO) to continue to work together on a strategic and sustainable basis, on initiatives such as the Global Early Warning System (GLEWS). We will also seek to improve global and regional cooperation among experts to combat illegal wildlife trafficking, which is contributing to the spread of zoonotic diseases.

Global Energy Security (3 Paragraphs, 3 Sentences)

Increasing energy saving and efficiency we will pay more attention to the energy sector itself, which can contribute significantly to this end by reducing losses in production and transportation. Our priority measures in this area will include:

- raising the environmental and efficiency levels for processing hydrocarbons;
- reducing gas flaring to minimal levels and promoting utilization of associated gas;
- improving energy infrastructure, including minimizing oil and oil products losses in transportation and gas emissions from gas systems;
- using methane otherwise released in the atmosphere from coal mining, landfills, and **agricultural** operations.

We encourage all oil producing states and private sector stakeholders to reduce to minimal levels natural gas venting or flaring by facilitating the use of associated gas, including its refining and processing into fuels and petrochemical products. In this respect we support the efforts of Global Gas Flaring Reduction Partnership (GGFR) and Methane-to-Markets Partnership (M2M) to implement projects on the production of marketable methane from landfills, **agriculture** waste and coal-bed methane, particularly in developing countries.

We shall promote international cooperation in the area of forest management, primarily in addressing deforestation and forest degradation, the trade in illegally harvested timber and forest fires. We note that deforestation has a significant impact on climate change (resulting, according to the **Food and Agriculture** Organization of the United Nations (FAO), in an actual 25% increase in yearly greenhouse gas emissions). We reaffirm the importance of tackling illegal logging and agree to take further action, with each country taking steps where it can contribute most effectively. This should include the promotion of sustainable forest management and the incorporation of appropriate measures to address illegal logging in relevant national policies of both timber-producing and consuming countries. We welcome recent international forest-related policy initiatives including the St. Petersburg Ministerial Conference Declaration on Forest Law Enforcement and Governance in Europe and North Asia, and initiatives of the United Nation Forum on Forests (UNFF), UNFCCC, the International Tropical Timber Organization (ITTO) and Asia Forest Partnership (AFP).

Reducing Energy Poverty

We confirm our commitment to the UN Millennium Development Goals, including through facilitating a better access to energy. It is impossible to drastically reduce general poverty, support health services, provide clean drinking water and sanitation, promote more productive **agriculture** and **food** yields, and secure investment in job-creating enterprises in developing countries without addressing the challenge of energy poverty. We will help vulnerable countries

overcome the macroeconomic shocks related to energy prices, and the longer term challenge of facilitating access to energy for the poorest populations.

Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Education for All and Development

We are committed to attaining EFA goals and to eliminating obstacles in other sectors that narrow education opportunities. Assistance in the education sector alone will not solve the problem. We will work to support cross-sectoral approaches combining investments in education and other key areas such as poverty reduction, health and sanitation, water **nutrition** and infrastructure to achieve EFA goals, raising HIV/AIDS awareness in education systems.

Update on Africa (4 Paragraph, 5 Sentence)

Progress Made

At Gleneagles, we noted the importance of peace as a condition for development and agreed to help Africa's fragile states to emerge successfully from crisis and conflict. Progress in Africa has been significant in this regard. We have taken steps to help countries emerging from conflict and strongly supported the successful establishment in December of the UN Peacebuilding Commission. We have facilitated a faster and better response to humanitarian crises caused by conflict through the launch in March of the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund with pledges of \$264 million from some G8 and other donors; \$92 million has already been disbursed to emergencies in the Horn of Africa, Darfur, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, Niger, Cote D'Ivoire and Burundi. Donors' efforts over the past year, in partnership with local leaders and the international community, have helped avert **famines** in East and Southern Africa, where more than 26 million people had been at risk.

Our Commitments

Promoting Growth: We have sustained our efforts to help Africa trade its way to sustainable prosperity. We agreed at the WTO Ministerial in December 2005 to eliminate all forms of export subsidies on cotton in 2006, to end all forms of **agricultural** export subsidies and to discipline all export measures with equivalent effect by end 2013, to deliver duty and quota free access for at least 97% of products from Least Developed Countries, subject to successful conclusion of the Doha Round; and to provide support for developing countries' efforts to build trade capacity. We reaffirm that provisions for special and differential treatment are an integral part of WTO agreements.

We are helping Africa construct the road, rail, energy and other networks necessary for growth including through our support to the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa inaugurated in October 2005, which has already identified and secured funding decisions on eleven regional projects from NEPAD's Short Term Action Plan (STAP) worth \$740m. We are helping Africa attract the private financing and inward investment which will drive growth including through the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative, the Enhanced Private Sector Assistance for Africa and the Investment Climate Facility, launched at the World Economic Summit in June. We continue to provide significant support to the development of **agriculture** in Africa. Increasingly, the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa **Agriculture** Development Programme (CAADP) is providing a framework for collective action.

Continuing work

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

- tackling infectious diseases, strengthening education and enhancing energy security in Africa and the wider world. The details are set out in our separate statements;

- continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organisations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements;
- 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;
- continuing to support the African Peer Review Mechanism whilst respecting African ownership;
- encouraging wider implementation of the EITI and other resource transparency programmes in resource-rich African countries;
- urgently stepping up our efforts to achieve an ambitious and balanced outcome for the WTO Doha Round that gives developing countries - especially Least Developed Countries - improved access to global markets, builds trade capacity and allows developing countries to decide, plan and sequence their own economic policies;
- supporting **agriculture** development, in particular under the AU/NEPAD Comprehensive Africa **Agriculture** Development Programme (CAADP);
- further work on Aid for Trade to help ensure that African countries are better able to participate in and benefit from the multilateral trading system;
- fulfilling our aid promises and continuing to track progress through the APF in particular;
- ensuring the full implementation and financing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) according to our commitments made at Gleneagles and on a fair burden-share basis, and preserving long-term debt sustainability through the implementation of the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries; and implementing our Paris Agenda on aid effectiveness and monitoring progress.

Trade (2 Paragraphs, 3 Sentences)

We regret that the negotiations in Geneva on 29 June-1 July did not close all the gaps between the WTO Members. We welcome the decision to ask the WTO Director General to consult Members intensively in order to promote early agreement and call upon him to report to the WTO Membership as soon as possible with the aim of facilitating agreement on negotiating modalities on **agriculture** and industrial tariffs within a month. We call upon all countries to commit to the concerted leadership and action needed to reach a successful conclusion of the Doha round.

We renew our commitment to pursue a high level of ambition in all areas of the DDA with a view to reaching a meaningful and balanced outcome. We commit ourselves to substantial improvement in market access for trade in both **agricultural** and industrial products and to expanding opportunities for trade in services. We look to other WTO Members to contribute to this objective, commensurate with their level of development. In **agriculture**, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of

effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong. We emphasize the importance of improving trade rules and of measures to facilitate trade.

2007 (4 Paragraph, 4 Sentence, 0 Priority Placement)

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Climate Change

We take note of and are concerned about the recent UN Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) reports. The most recent report concluded both, that global temperatures are rising, that this is caused largely by human activities and, in addition, that for increases in global average temperature, there are projected to be major changes in ecosystem structure and function with predominantly negative consequences for biodiversity and ecosystems, e.g. water and **food** supply.

Growth and Responsibility in Africa (2 Paragraphs, 2 Sentences)

Ensuring Sustainable Investment

To improve energy security in Africa, we will give particular attention to energy efficiency and the use of domestic renewable energy sources, including hydropower, where appropriate, and to give priority support to the rehabilitation of existing hydropower plants, and the development of small hydropower plants. We will further promote responsible sustainable bio-energy production, generated from renewable biomass resources, with a view to contributing to climate protection without jeopardizing **food** security and the environment.

To improve **food** security and sustainable use of natural resources, the G8 will support AU/NEPADs Comprehensive Africa **Agriculture** Development Programme (CAADP) and promote policy reforms and investments in sustainable **agriculture** leading to higher productivity, better market access and reduced vulnerabilities in order to support the population in **rural** areas.

Annex: Summary of G8 Africa Personal Representatives' Joint Progress Report on the G8

Africa Partnership (1 Paragraph, 1 Sentence)

Promoting Economic Growth for the African Continent

The G8 have focused on a variety of measures facilitating economic growth and investment in Africa including microfinance, assistance for institutions for private sector development and support for structural reforms aimed at improving the business environment. The G8 have agreed to continue to support initiatives, either individually and collectively, which address the investment climate, such as Enhanced Private Sector Assistance (EPSA) for Africa, the Foreign Investment Advisory Service of the IFC, the NEPAD-OECD Africa Investment Initiative and the Investment Climate Facility (ICF). The G8 have increased resources and financial contributions to the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA), which promotes efficiency through improved donor coordination. It is vital that there is a successful conclusion to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) negotiations of the Doha trade round and progress is made towards duty and quota free access for LDCs, simplifying Rules of Origin, and on the commitments for 'aid for trade'. The G8 should increase their support for the Comprehensive Africa **Agricultural** Development Programme (CAADP).

2008 (41 Paragraph, 91 Sentence, 3 Priority Placement)

Communique: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

...Promoting Global Food Security: 111. Agriculture and food security should be placed at the core of the international agenda. We welcome the Final Declaration of the G8 Ministers of Agriculture who recently met in Treviso, and commit to continue working with partner countries and international and regional organizations to foster the conditions for ensuring sustainable

access to sufficient, affordable and safe food to everyone. The economic crisis dramatically changed the scenario we faced when we last convened in Toyako. Although global commodity and food prices significantly decreased in many regions, they remain high compared with historical levels. As a consequence of spikes in food prices, the number of people suffering from hunger increased by 100 million up to 1 billion and could significantly worsen as the global economic crisis unfolds. Lower incomes and higher unemployment reduce the purchasing power of the poor, worsening their access to food. The climate change impact on agriculture and decreasing availability of water could aggravate the already critical situation of food security, requiring broader adaptation and mitigation efforts.

111. In Toyako we agreed to undertake all possible measures to ensure global food security, highlighting that the G8 had committed over US\$ 10 billion since January 2008 for short, medium and long-term purposes, to support food aid, nutrition interventions, social protection activities and agricultural output increase. The monitoring report by our experts confirms that from January 2008 to July 2009 US\$ 13 billion have been disbursed and that substantial additional commitments have been undertaken since the Toyako Summit.

112. With a view to ensuring a more food secure world, we commit to:

- a. stimulate sustainable growth of world food production, by promoting increased investment in agriculture, including through development assistance, and with particular attention to small-hold farmers; promote well-functioning and transparent international, national and local markets as a means to reduce the volatility of prices and combat speculation; work with governments and regional organizations to strengthen national agricultural research systems; increase investment and access to scientific knowledge and technology, also by strengthening the role of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); encourage appropriate land and natural resource management, the protection of biodiversity and the adaptation to climate change.
- b. noting a growing trend of international agricultural investment, including land leasing and purchases in developing countries, we will work with partner countries and international organizations to develop a joint proposal on principles and best practices for international agricultural investment.
- c. foster a more efficient and coherent international agricultural and food security architecture by: advancing the reforms of the FAO, the Committee on World Food Security and other specialized agencies and their cooperation at global, regional and country level; enhancing food aid effectiveness; continuing to explore various options on a coordinated approach to stock management; advancing trade negotiations to achieve a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious conclusion of the Doha Round.
- d. support country-led and regional processes, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), to promote sustainable agriculture, the development of local markets and rural non-farm economies, as well as to strengthen early warning systems, social protection mechanisms and safety nets for vulnerable population groups.

113. We will keep supporting an integrated approach to achieve global food security, respond to emergencies and prevent future crises, building on the UN Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA). Pursuant to our Toyako commitments, we welcome the progress achieved so far, in close cooperation with the UN High Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis

(HLTF), towards establishing the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS). We also welcome the results of the recent meetings of our Agriculture Ministers and Development Ministers on this process. We call upon all stakeholders to join the Partnership and we pledge to advance, by the end of 2009, in the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.

114. In line with our comprehensive approach to development and building on existing UN and other international and regional institutions, the GPAFS should address food security by promoting sustainable agricultural development, taking account of climate impacts, and building resilient societies. The GPAFS should generate political momentum for a comprehensive, inclusive, action-oriented and effective response to food insecurity at national, regional and global levels. It should enable all relevant stakeholders (e.g. consumers and producers, smallholders and women farmers, civil society, private sector and academia) to share best practices, coordinate actions and improve resource management.

G8 Leaders Statement on Global Food Security

1. We are deeply concerned that the steep rise in global food prices coupled with availability problems in a number of developing countries is threatening global food security. The negative impacts of this recent trend could push millions more back into poverty, rolling back progress made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals. We have taken additional steps to assist those suffering from food insecurity or hunger, and today renew our commitment to address this multifaceted and structural crisis.
2. We are determined to take all possible measures in a coordinated manner, and since January 2008 have committed, for short, medium and long-term purposes, over US\$ 10 billion to support food aid, nutrition interventions, social protection activities and measures to increase agricultural output in affected countries. In the short-term, we are addressing urgent needs of the most vulnerable people. In this regard, we welcome the contributions which others have made to address the global food crisis. We call on other donors to participate along with us in making commitments, including through the World Food Programme (WFP), to meet remaining immediate humanitarian needs and to provide access to seeds and fertilizers for the upcoming planting season. We will also look for opportunities to help build up local agriculture by promoting local purchase of food aid. We underline the importance of strengthening the effective, timely and needs-based delivery of food assistance and increasing agricultural productivity.
3. Responding effectively to this crisis requires leadership, ambition and an appropriate scale of resources. The international community needs a fully coordinated response and a comprehensive strategy to tackle this issue in an integrated fashion from short to medium and long-term. We welcome in this regard the outcomes of relevant international fora including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) High-Level Conference on World Food Security in Rome and the Tokyo International Conference for African Development (TICAD) IV in Yokohama. We commend the leadership of the United Nations (UN) and Bretton Woods institutions in convening the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis to establish the "Comprehensive Framework for Action", and urge the relevant stakeholders to swiftly implement plans to achieve prompt delivery for countries in need.
4. To coordinate and implement this effectively, we will work with the international community in forming a global partnership on agriculture and food, involving all relevant actors, including developing country governments, the private sector, civil society, donors, and international institutions. This partnership, strengthening and building on existing UN and

other international institutions, could provide efficient and effective support for country-led processes and institutions and for local leadership, draw on the expertise in existing international organizations and, in particular, ensure monitoring and assessment on progress. The UN should facilitate and provide coordination. As part of this partnership, a global network of high-level experts on food and agriculture would provide science-based analysis, and highlight needs and future risks.

5. We are committed to thorough reform of the FAO to enhance its effectiveness in helping to ensure food security for all. In this context, we expect the next FAO extraordinary conference to provide effective follow-up to the Rome Food Summit and outline concrete steps to enhance the effectiveness of the FAO.
6. Food security also requires a robust world market and trade system for food and agriculture. Rising food prices are adding inflationary pressures and generating macroeconomic imbalances especially for some low-income countries. In this regard, we will work toward the urgent and successful conclusion of an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced Doha Round. It is also imperative to remove export restrictions and expedite the current negotiation at the World Trade Organization (WTO) aimed at introducing stricter disciplines on these trade actions which prolong and aggravate the situation, and hinder humanitarian purchases of food commodities. Furthermore, we continue to promote the development of open and efficient agricultural and food markets, and support monitoring of the functioning of such markets by relevant agencies, with a view to minimizing the volatility of food prices and preempting future crises. We also call for countries with sufficient food stocks to make available a part of their surplus for countries in need, in times of significantly increasing prices and in a way not to distort trade. We will explore options on a coordinated approach on stock management, including the pros and cons of building a 'virtual' internationally coordinated reserve system for humanitarian purposes.
7. We fully recognize the need for a wide range of mid- to long-term measures to tackle the issue of food security and poverty, inter alia, the importance of stimulating world food production and increasing investment in agriculture. To this end, we will:
 - a) reverse the overall decline of aid and investment in the agricultural sector, and to achieve significant increases in support of developing country initiatives, including – in Africa – through full and effective implementation of the Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP);
 - b) support CAADP's goal of 6.2% annual growth in agricultural productivity, and work toward the goal of doubling production of key food staples in African countries meeting CAADP criteria in five to ten years in a sustainable manner, with particular emphases on fostering smallholder agriculture and inclusive rural growth;
 - c) promote agricultural research and development, and the training of a new generation of developing country scientists and experts focusing on the dissemination of improved, locally adapted and sustainable farming technologies, in particular via the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), and through partnerships such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA);
 - d) support improvement of infrastructure, including irrigation, transportation, supply chain, storage and distribution systems and quality control;

- e) assist in the development of food security early warning systems;
 - f) encourage the efforts of international financial institutions including regional development banks and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); in this regard, we particularly welcome the World Bank's recent announcement of a new US\$ 1.2 billion rapid financing facility to address immediate needs, and the work of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to address the needs of food-importing countries facing balance of payments difficulties, including through the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and the review of the Exogenous Shocks Facility;
 - g) accelerate research and development and increase access to new agricultural technologies to boost agricultural production; we will promote science-based risk analysis including on the contribution of seed varieties developed through biotechnology;
 - h) support country-led development strategies in adapting to the impact of climate change, combating desertification, and promoting conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, while intensifying our efforts to address climate change;
 - i) ensure the compatibility of policies for the sustainable production and use of biofuels with food security and accelerate development and commercialization of sustainable second-generation biofuels from non-food plant materials and inedible biomass; in this regard, we will work together with other relevant stakeholders to develop science-based benchmarks and indicators for biofuel production and use;
 - j) promote good governance in developing countries with particular emphasis on their food security and market policies; and
 - k) mainstream food security objectives into the development policies of donors and recipient countries, reaffirming our common commitment to the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.
8. We have tasked a G8 Experts Group to monitor the implementation of our commitments, and identify other ways in which the G8 can support the work of the High Level Task Force on the Global Food Crisis and work with other interested parties for the next UN General Assembly to realize the global partnership.
 9. We also ask our ministers of agriculture to hold a meeting to contribute to developing sound proposals on global food security.
 10. We will review the progress on this issue at our next Summit.

L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

1. We, Heads of State, Government and International and Regional Organizations convened in L'Aquila, remain deeply concerned about global food security, the impact of the global financial and economic crisis and last year's spike in food prices on the countries least able to respond to increased hunger and poverty. While the prices of food commodities have decreased since their peak of 2008, they remain high in historical terms and volatile. The combined effect of longstanding underinvestment in agriculture and food security, price trends and the economic crisis have led to increased hunger and poverty in developing countries, plunging more than a further 100 million people into extreme poverty and

jeopardising the progress achieved so far in meeting the Millennium Development Goals. The number of people suffering from hunger and poverty now exceeds 1 billion.

2. There is an urgent need for decisive action to free humankind from hunger and poverty. Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture must remain a priority issue on the political agenda, to be addressed through a cross-cutting and inclusive approach, involving all relevant stakeholders, at global, regional and national level. Effective food security actions must be coupled with adaptation and mitigation measures in relation to climate change, sustainable management of water, land, soil and other natural resources, including the protection of biodiversity.
3. We therefore agree to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security. To this end, we will partner with vulnerable countries and regions to help them develop and implement their own food security strategies, and together substantially increase sustained commitments of financial and technical assistance to invest in those strategies. Our action will be characterized by a comprehensive approach to food security, effective coordination, support for country-owned processes and plans as well as by the use of multilateral institutions whenever appropriate. Delivering on our commitments in a timely and reliable manner, mutual accountability and a sound policy environment are key to this effort. We see a comprehensive approach as including: increased agriculture productivity, stimulus to pre and post-harvest interventions, emphasis on private sector growth, smallholders, women and families, preservation of the natural resource base, expansion of employment and decent work opportunities, knowledge and training, increased trade flows, and support for good governance and policy reform.
4. Food security is closely connected with economic growth and social progress as well as with political stability and peace. The food security agenda should focus on agriculture and rural development by promoting sustainable production, productivity and rural economic growth. At the same time, coherent policies to foster economy-wide growth, which is inclusive and environmentally sustainable, are to be pursued in conjunction with social protection mechanisms such as safety nets and social policies for the most vulnerable. Our attention to promoting access to health care and education in rural areas will substantially contribute to productivity and economic growth and, as importantly, improve nutrition and food security. It is necessary to improve access to food through more equitable income generation and distribution, employment creation and income prospects in developing countries.
5. Sustained and predictable funding and increased targeted investments are urgently required to enhance world food production capacity. Commitments to increase ODA must be fulfilled. The tendency of decreasing ODA and national financing to agriculture must be reversed. We are committed to increase investments in short, medium and long term agriculture development that directly benefits the poorest and makes best use of international institutions. We support public-private partnerships with adequate emphasis on the development of infrastructure aimed at increasing resources for agriculture and improving investment effectiveness.
6. Access to adequate and affordable nutritious food is a critical aspect of food security. Emergency assistance will remain an important means through which national authorities, supported by WFP and other specialized Agencies, Funds and Programmes, together with non-governmental organizations, can provide help to people facing acute hunger. Delivering food, cash and vouchers through effective emergency assistance as well as through national safety-nets and nutrition schemes, such as food and cash for work, unconditional cash transfer

programs, school feeding and mother-and-child nutrition programs, is an imperative goal. In the long-term, government led, cash based social protection systems and targeted nutrition interventions are needed to support the poorest and excluded populations. We call upon all nations to support these aims by providing sufficient, more predictable and flexible resources. We also call upon all countries to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes, especially for food purchased for humanitarian purposes, and to consult and notify in advance before imposing any new restriction. The feasibility, effectiveness and administrative modalities of a system of stockholding in dealing with humanitarian food emergencies or as a means to limit price volatility need to be further explored. We call upon the relevant International Institutions to provide us with evidence allowing us to make responsible strategic choices on this specific issue.

7. Open trade flows and efficient markets have a positive role in strengthening food security. National and regional strategies should promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholders and women, into community, domestic, regional and international markets. Markets must remain open, protectionism rejected and factors potentially affecting commodity price volatility, including speculation, monitored and analysed further. We are therefore committed to reduce trade distortions and refrain from raising new barriers to trade and investment and from implementing WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports. To this end, we aim at an ambitious, comprehensive and balanced conclusion of the Doha Development Round and call for renewed, determined efforts to bring it to a timely and successful conclusion. We are committed to improve access to information, promote conducive business environments and investment in rural infrastructure, such as transportation, processing, storage facilities and irrigation schemes.
8. Strengthening global and local governance for food security is key to defeating hunger and malnutrition, as well as to promote rural development. Improved global governance should build on existing International Organizations and International Financial Institutions, making use of their comparative advantage, enhancing their coordination and effectiveness and avoiding duplications. To this end, we support the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis. At the same time, we support the fundamental reform processes underway in the FAO, the Committee on World Food Security, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and the global agricultural research system through the Global Forum on Agricultural Research.
9. By joining efforts with partners and relevant stakeholders around the world, we can together design and implement an effective food security strategy, with priority on the world's poorest regions. We agree to support a global effort whose core principles are country ownership and effectiveness. We pledge to advance by the end of 2009 — consistent with our other actions aimed at an improved global governance for food security — the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security. Its mission includes enhancing cooperation in achieving global food security, promoting better coordination at the country level and ensuring that local and regional interests are duly voiced and considered. We intend that the Global Partnership will count on a reformed and effective Committee on World Food Security involving all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, International and Regional Organisations, IFIs, civil society and farmers organizations, the private sector and scientific community.
11. We support the implementation of country and regional agricultural strategies and plans through country-led coordination processes, consistent with the Accra Agenda for Action and leveraging on the Comprehensive Framework for Action of the UN High Level Task Force

and on existing donor coordination mechanisms. Building on the experience of FAO, IFAD and other Agencies, special focus must be devoted to smallholder and women farmers and their access to land, financial services, including microfinance and markets. Sustained efforts and investments are necessary for enhancing agricultural productivity and for livestock and fisheries development. Priority actions should include improving access to better seeds and fertilizers, promoting sustainable management of water, forests and natural resources, strengthening capacities to provide extension services and risk management instruments, and enhancing the efficiency of food value chains. In this regard, the increased involvement of civil society and private sector is a key factor of success. Investment in and access to education, research, science and technologies should be substantially strengthened at national, regional and international level. Their dissemination, as well as the sharing of information and best practices including through North-South, South-South and Triangular cooperation, is essential to promote knowledge-based policy and national capacity. We recognize the opportunities and challenges associated with renewable energy production from biomasses. Related investment should be promoted in a sustainable way compatible with our food security goals.

12. In Africa, NEPAD's Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Program (CAADP) is an effective vehicle for ensuring that resources are targeted to a country's plans and priorities. Local ownership must begin with the national political will to develop and implement comprehensive food security strategies, based on sound scientific evidence, inclusive consultation, domestic investment and clear directions. We also acknowledge the positive contribution of African-led public-private partnership such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa. We commit to provide resources — whether financial, in-kind or technical assistance — in support of CAADP and other similar regional and national plans in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and Asia.
13. We are determined to translate these principles into action and take all the necessary measures to achieve global food security. We will aim at substantially increasing aid to agriculture and food security including through multiyear resource commitments. In this respect, we welcome the commitments made by countries represented at L'Aquila towards a goal of mobilizing \$20 billion over three years through this coordinated, comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, while keeping a strong commitment to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance. We encourage other countries and private actors to join in the common effort towards global food security through a coherent approach. We are determined to improve coordination of financing mechanisms and stand ready to ensure that new resources complement existing facilities and programmes and catalyse additional funds around country-owned strategies, in particular to increase food production, improve access to food and empower smallholder farmers to gain access to enhanced inputs, technologies, credit and markets.

2009 (8 Paragraph, 8 Sentence, 3 Priority Placement)

Communique: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

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by 100 million up to 1 billion and could significantly worsen as the global economic crisis unfolds. Lower incomes and higher unemployment reduce the purchasing power of the poor, worsening their access to food. The climate change impact on agriculture and decreasing availability of water could aggravate the already critical situation of food security, requiring broader adaptation and mitigation efforts....

76. Recognising that even implementing ambitious mitigation steps will not avoid further climate impacts, we will define and implement effective adaptation and capacity building policies. We are deeply concerned about the consequences of climate change on development, ecosystem services, water and food security, agricultural output, forests, health and sanitation, particularly for LDCs and SIDS, but also for the poor and most vulnerable in all countries. We underline the possible security implications of the adverse impact of climate change and the potential for increased conflicts over scarcer resources. We will address these issues in a spirit of partnership between developed and developing countries and confirm our commitment to effectively address adaptation in the Copenhagen agreement....

111. In Toyako we agreed to undertake all possible measures to ensure global food security, highlighting that the G8 had committed over US\$ 10 billion since January 2008 for short, medium and long-term purposes, to support food aid, nutrition interventions, social protection activities and agricultural output increase. The monitoring report by our experts confirms that from January 2008 to July 2009 US\$ 13 billion have been disbursed and that substantial additional commitments have been undertaken since the Toyako Summit.

112. With a view to ensuring a more food secure world, we commit to:

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- b. noting a growing trend of international agricultural investment, including land leasing and purchases in developing countries, we will work with partner countries and international organizations to develop a joint proposal on principles and best practices for international agricultural investment.
- c. foster a more efficient and coherent international agricultural and food security architecture by: advancing the reforms of the FAO, the Committee on World Food Security and other specialized agencies and their cooperation at global, regional and country level; enhancing food aid effectiveness; continuing to explore various options on a coordinated approach to stock management; advancing trade negotiations to achieve a balanced, comprehensive and ambitious conclusion of the Doha Round.
- d. support country-led and regional processes, such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP), to promote sustainable agriculture, the development of local markets and rural non-farm economies, as well as to strengthen

early warning systems, social protection mechanisms and safety nets for vulnerable population groups.

113. We will keep supporting an integrated approach to achieve global food security, respond to emergencies and prevent future crises, building on the UN Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA). Pursuant to our Toyako commitments, we welcome the progress achieved so far, in close cooperation with the UN High Level Task Force on Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF), towards establishing the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security (GPAFS). We also welcome the results of the recent meetings of our Agriculture Ministers and Development Ministers on this process. We call upon all stakeholders to join the Partnership and we pledge to advance, by the end of 2009, in the implementation of the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security.
114. In line with our comprehensive approach to development and building on existing UN and other international and regional institutions, the GPAFS should address food security by promoting sustainable agricultural development, taking account of climate impacts, and building resilient societies. The GPAFS should generate political momentum for a comprehensive, inclusive, action-oriented and effective response to food insecurity at national, regional and global levels. It should enable all relevant stakeholders (e.g. consumers and producers, smallholders and women farmers, civil society, private sector and academia) to share best practices, coordinate actions and improve resource management.