

Accountability Report on Development: The Record of the G8 and the G20, 1975–2009

Heather Keachie, John Kirton and Jenilee Guebert

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G8 and G20 Research Groups

When the G8 leaders meet in Huntsville in Canada's Muskoka region on June 25-26, 2010, development will be one of the main themes they will discuss (Harper 2009). Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper, host of the Muskoka Summit, added development as a fourth priority for the summit a year earlier, signalling a specific focus on health and education. The G20 leaders will meet in Toronto, Canada, immediately following the G8, on June 26-27. Here development will likely be on the agenda as well. In preparation for the summits, Canadian minister of international cooperation Bev Oda hosted a meeting of G8 development ministers on April 26-28 in Halifax, Nova Scotia. Given the significance of development as an area of concern for both the G8 and the G20, this report assesses the G8's record on development.

An Overview of the G8 and the G20's Performance on Development

Since the G7 leaders began meeting in 1975 in France, development has always been on the G8's agenda.¹ The first communiqué, issued at Rambouillet, France, stressed that a 'cooperative relationship and improved understanding between the developing nations and the industrial world [was] fundamental to the prosperity of each' (G7 1975). The interconnectedness and mutual reliance of developed and developing countries have only increased since then — an increase that is reflected in the conclusions of the leaders.

In 2008, the leaders of the G20 began to meet.² Unlike the G8, the G20 represents both developed and developing countries. Its approach to development has reflected the diversity of the group, while at the same time remaining consistent with its economic mandate. The G20 is committed to dialogue on various development philosophies and strategies that will support all countries. The G20 has also called upon developing countries to establish sound economic and social policies in order to attract foreign direct investment (FDI), and for developed countries to continue supporting international financial institutions (IFIs) such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as well as commit to free trade and open markets.

Since the original focus of the G8 was economic governance, many of its earlier commitments focused on financial mechanisms to encourage growth and development, including through IFIs, official development assistance (ODA) and private capital

¹ The G7, which began meeting in 1975, consists of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, along with the European Union. The G8, which includes Russia, began meeting at the leaders' level in 1998. For the purposes of this report, G7 and G8 are used interchangeably.

² The G20 began in 1999 at the level of finance ministers and central bank governors from the G8 and the EU, along with Argentina, Australia, Brazil, China, India, Indonesia, Korea, Mexico, Saudi Arabia, South Africa and Turkey. The G20 leaders began meeting in 2008.

investments. By 1980, the G8 had endorsed the new International Development Strategy of the United Nations, which included a broader understanding of development. The leaders committed to work with developing countries in ‘energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and population problems’ (G7 1980). The turn of the 21st century, however, must be considered a watershed in G8 development, since the amount of discussion and the number of commitments that have come out the annual G8 summits over the past ten years have been unprecedented. For the past decade, the G8 has really become a development forum.

Both and G8 and the G20 have consistently committed to reduce global poverty through various development strategies. Development is often related to economic indicators, but the end goals are to increase the quality of life for the most vulnerable populations and to increase the capacity of the poorest countries to participate in international affairs. The G8 and G20 leaders have promised to work with other international organizations and actors to increase aid, to reduce and cancel debt, and to address many of the social determinants of poverty, including health, education, and food and agriculture.

Deliberations: Conclusions

The G8

Although development has on the G8 agenda since 1975, it has received varying amounts of attention over the years (see Appendix A). In the first eight years of the annual G7 summits, from 1975 to 1982, discussions on development made up more than 10% of the communiqués. As the decade progressed, the attention devoted to development remained fairly strong, although occasionally falling below average. The number of paragraphs devoted to development increased significantly in the years 1989, 1990, and 1991, reflecting a broad range of development topics, including structural adjustments, ODA, debt relief, foreign private investment, trade, and economic policy reform. One possible explanation for this cyclical pattern is the economic environment. Global recessions at the end of the 1970s and 1980s may correlate with an increased interest in development.

In 1996 there was an isolated concentration on development: almost four times the number of paragraphs than the 36 year overall average, and nearly three times as many words. The leaders drafted a separate document entitled *Implementing a New Global Partnership for Development*, which focused on ‘sustainable development’ and comprehensively included goals such as ‘the reduction of poverty and social inequalities, the respect of internationally recognized labour standards, protection of children, a strengthened civil society, protection of the environment, improved health and education’ (G7 1996).

At the end of the 1990s, leading up to the new millennium, there was another increase in the concentration on development. In 1999 and 2000, the number of paragraphs devoted to this topic was almost twice the average and the number of words was approximately 30% higher in 1999 and 80% higher in 2000. The percentage of words devoted to development was above the overall 36 year average for both years. In 2000 the UN

launched the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and set a 15-year target to reduce poverty, improve health, increase education and foster sustainable development. These goals helped to draw more of the international community's attention on development. Although the G8 did not explicitly endorse the MDGs until the Evian Summit in 2003, many of the discussions and commitments in 2000, 2001 and 2002 reflect similar targets and strategies.

The 2002 Kananaskis summit, held in Canada, was significant for its emphasis on development. The G8 endorsed a separate document entitled the *G8 Africa Action Plan* which took a comprehensive approach to development in Africa. Including the *G8 Africa Action Plan*, more than half of the G8 deliberations that year were on development. In 2003 and 2004, however, there was a short-lived drop in development deliberations. The 2005 summit represented renewed commitment and interest. The Gleneagles summit was another important watershed summit for development issues, particularly African development, inspired by British host Tony Blair's personal and political convictions, as well as strong civil society support. The discussions on development made up over a quarter of the summit's entire deliberations, almost six times the overall average, with 63 paragraphs devoted to the issue. In 2006, discussions on development dropped below the overall average once again, although the volume of discussion remained high.

Both the 2007 and 2008 summits were more restrained, with each below the overall average percentage of words devoted to development. In 2009, the percentage rose considerably, to just under 23%. The increased focus in 2009 was tied to the global economic crisis. The leaders stated that the crisis had a 'disproportionate impact on the vulnerable' and that they were thus 'determined to assist developing countries in coping with the impact of the crisis' (G8 2009).

Since 1975, seven summits have produced documents dedicated exclusively to development: first in 1996, and then almost continuously in 2001, 2002, 2004, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009. The G8 has recently shown a propensity to issue dedicated documents, although their existence alone does not necessarily correlate with greater dedication to development. For the first eight summits, the proportion of time as expressed in the number of paragraphs and words devoted to development was consistently above the overall 36 year average. Importantly, however, the past decade of summits have devoted increased attention to development, although the proportion has varied widely in some years, notably at the Sea Island summit in 2004, hosted by then President George W. Bush.

In making development one of the themes for the G8 Muskoka Summit, Stephen Harper has specifically identified maternal and children's health, which is directly tied to the fourth and fifth MDGs. The year 2010 is the two-thirds mark on the path to the 2015 deadline for meeting the MDGs. Moreover, there are 54 commitments made by the G8 since 1997 that have a 2010 deadline, and 11 of those are on development. Other development topics likely to be discussed at Muskoka include assistance to Haiti, as well as food, agricultural and water challenges faced by developing countries. The Canadian government has said that it will not commit to further increases in aid to Africa until it is

certain that the money it has already contributed has not been wasted. Development accountability, effectiveness, and reporting on progress made to date will also be a prominent feature of the summit.

The G20

While the G20 has declared itself the premier forum for international economic governance, the leaders are also likely to discuss development when they meet in Toronto. Given the G20's prior record of deliberations, economic development is a key issue.

At the three G8 summits to date — Washington DC in November 2008, London in April 2009 and Pittsburgh in September 2009 — the average percentage of words devoted to development was 23.3%. That figure is significantly higher than the G8 average, although the G8 tends to address a much broader agenda overall. This higher percentage may also reflect the severity and scope of the 2007-2009 global economic recession, relative to those that the G8 faced in earlier years.

During the economic recessions of the early 1980s and 1990s (before the G20 existed), the G8 demonstrated increased concern for developing countries, particularly how to minimize the impact of the financial crises on fragile economies. The G20 summit itself was born out of the American-turned-global financial crisis, and thus its development discussions were framed from the start by economic slowdown and concern for vulnerable states.

Decision Making: Commitments

The G8 has made development commitments at nearly every summit. Since 1975, the leaders have made 406 commitments on development, just under 12 commitments per year on average. On the whole, the number of commitments has increased since 1975, but it has not necessarily done so in relation to the total number of commitments made (see Appendix B; see also Appendix F).

Some issues recur. The G8 has made commitments to improve international cooperation and coordination for development consistently since the leaders began meeting in 1975, although there have been a few more commitments over the second half of the G8's history. Development financing has received consistent attention. Commitments promising ODA have remained reasonably constant since 1976.

Several issues have become less prominent among the G8 commitments. Commitments requiring or encouraging policy reform in developing countries peaked in the early to mid 1990s and declined sharply afterwards. On the other hand, nine commitments have referred specifically to good governance since 1995.

Some issues have proliferated among G8 commitments. The G8 issued their first commitment on debt relief in 1983, and it became a perennial issue in 1996, with numerous commitments made nearly every year since then. The highest number of

commitments on debt relief was seven, made at the last Canadian-hosted summit at Kananaskis in 2002.

Commitments on private sector involvement, national private sector economic development and FDI have also increased substantially since 2003. The number of commitments on trade and open markets has also increased since 1997. Commitments on sustainable economic growth — growth that takes environmental implications into account — have increased over the second half of the G8's history and have been particularly abundant since the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit hosted by Germany.

Appendix C groups all of the development commitments relating directly to Africa together, with the commitments broken down by issue in Appendix D. Commitments on Africa, while sporadic, have increased over time.

Delivery: Compliance

Since 1996 the G8 Research Group has assessed compliance on a selection of the G8's priority commitments. These assessments assign each country a score of +1 if a country complies completely or almost completely with the commitment; 0 if a country partially complies or remains a work in progress; and -1 if a country makes no effort to comply or if the country does the opposite of what the commitment states.

Compliance in the realm of development has been below the 1996-2008 overall average. Across the 30 compliance studies done by the G8 Research Group on development commitments since 1996, the average compliance score is +0.44, equivalent to 72% on the more popular 0–100-point scale. This is slightly below the summits' overall average from 1996-2008 of 0.55, or 77.5%.

Development compliance scores have varied across the G8. The United Kingdom and the European Union have scored the highest, with +0.66 and +0.62 respectively. Canada, France, Germany and the United States scored in the +0.46 to +0.56 range. At the bottom of the compliance score were Italy (+0.28), Japan (+0.27) and Russia (+0.13).

Compliance by issue area is varied. Debt relief commitments tend to receive higher compliance than development commitments generally (see Appendix E). Financing commitments have also received a high compliance score.

Delivery: Compliance Catalysts

Preliminary research has shown that particular 'cocktails' of compliance catalysts contained in the commitment itself can help to improve G8 compliance in several areas of prominent G8 concern. For example, earlier research showed that compliance with combined finance and development commitments increases when G7 finance ministers deal with the issue before and after the leaders make a commitment (Kirton 2006). On climate change, compliance increases when leaders give a commitment priority placement and when they do not invoke international law (Kirton and Guebert 2009). On health, invoking the core international organization — the World Health Organization — improves compliance (Kirton et al. 2010; Kirton and Guebert 2010).

An analysis of the G8 Research Group data on development shows that several compliance catalysts have a significant positive impact on the levels of compliance. Compliance increased as the number of catalysts embedded in the commitment increased from zero to five. With respect to specific catalysts, however, the only significant influence seems to have been the mention of an international organization other than the World Bank, designated as the core international organization in the development field.

The specific development commitments that have three or more compliance catalysts are identified in Appendix E. For those 11 commitments, the average compliance score was 0.84, almost double the score of development commitments generally. This could indicate that the presence of at least three compliance catalysts is a significant factor in strengthening compliance rates. These conclusions, however, are based on a small sample size of only 30 development compliance cases.

Conclusion

The G8 development ministers are meeting April 26-27, 2010, in preparation for the June summit. This meeting will likely offer indications of the level of importance of development issues at the upcoming summits in Huntsville and Toronto. The G8 can proceed with confidence knowing that the contribution of the G8 on development concerns has been substantial. There is room for improvement, however, especially where compliance is concerned.

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Appendix A: Conclusions on Development in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Totals Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
1975	164	14.5	1	6.6	1	100	0
1976	270	16.6	3	12	1	100	0
1977	491	18.3	5	12.8	1	50	0
1978	585	19.5	12	24.4	1	50	0
1979	330	15.6	4	11.7	1	50	0
1980	654	16.3	6	12.5	1	20	0
1981	589	18.6	10	19.2	1	33.3	0
1982	290	16.1	1	5	1	50	0
1983	233	10.8	2	5.4	1	50	0
1984	109	3.3	1	2	1	20	0
1985	528	16.8	3	7.1	1	50	0
1986	394	10.9	4	12.5	1	25	0
1987	373	7.3	4	5.4	1	14.2	0
1988	824	16.9	9	13.8	1	33.3	0
1989	858	12	18	15	1	9	0
1990	1066	14	15	12.1	1	25	0
1991	705	8.7	13	23.2	1	20	0
1992	510	6.7	5	2.9	1	25	0
1993	334	9.8	3	7.1	1	33.3	0
1994	913	22.1	8	11.7	1	50	0
1995	711	9.8	7	5.2	2	66.6	0
1996	3129	20.4	46	20.1	2	50	1
1997	848	6.5	8	5.7	1	20	0
1998	407	6.6	5	7.8	1	25	0
1999	1460	14.5	23	26.7	2	66.6	0
2000	1974	14.5	21	14.4	2	40	0
2001	1003	16.1	14	19.1	2	28.5	1
2002	6693	55.9	64	56.1	3	42.8	2
2003	695	4.1	11	6.5	1	7.6	0
2004	461	1.1	3	0.89	3	14.2	2
2005	6105	27.3	63	29.7	2	10	0
2006	3234	10.5	46	18.7	1	5.8	1
2007	1766	6.8	17	6.1	5	41.6	2
2008	1661	9.8	12	6.8	2	18.1	0
2009	3815	22.9	31	9.4	4	30.7	2
Average	1262	14.3	14.2	13	1.5	36.4	0.3

Notes:

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

“# of Words” is the number of development-related subjects for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

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

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

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

“# of Documents” is the number of documents that contain development-related subjects and excludes dedicated documents.

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

“# of Dedicated Documents” is the number of documents for the year that contain a development-related subject in the title.

Appendix B: G8 Development Commitments by Issue

Year	Total Commitments on development	Percentage of development commitments	International cooperation & coordination	Financing, generally	Lending	Official Development Assistance, Aid	Untying Aid	Sustainable economic growth	Social development (health, education, food, water, gender)	IFIs (IMF, WB)	Population growth	Refugees	Trade/Open markets	Technology	Policy Reform	Africa	Humanitarian Assistance	Peace, conflict management	Good governance	Review, report on actions	Private sector	Debt Relief	Poverty reduction
1975	0	0																					
1976	2	28	2																				
1977	5	17	1	1		2														1			
1978	2	6			1	1																	
1979	0	0																					
1980	4	7	2		1	1																	
1981	9	22	3	1		2		1		1	1												
1982	3	13		1				1	1														
1983	8	21		3	1							1	1							1		1	
1984	7	22				1		1		2					1						1	1	
1985	4	16														2	1				1		
1986	0	0																					
1987	4	8			2	1							1										
1988	2	7			2																		
1989	8	13			1	1							1		3		1					1	
1990	12	15	1		3	1		2							1					2		1	1
1991	3	6							1					1		1							
1992	3	7				1		1			1												
1993	8	28				1		1	1	2	1				1	1	1						
1994	11	21	1	1				1	1	1					4		1	1					
1995	15	19	1	3	2			1	1	1					2		2	1	1				
1996	21	16		7		3									1	1	1	2			2	4	
1997	21	14	1	1		1		3		1	1		2			9				1			1
1998	9	12		1		1	1		2						1				1			2	
1999	11	24	1	1		2	1		1				1						1			3	
2000	15	14	1			3	1						2						1			6	1
2001	11	19						1	3					1		2	1	1				2	
2002	45	24				3	1						1			30		2		1		7	
2003	17	8	1	1		1			8					1			2		1			2	
2004	20	8		1				2							1	7		2		1	3	3	
2005	27	13		1		3										16	3	1				3	
2006	17	5	2			2			3			2	2				1			1	3	1	
2007	31	9	3			2	1	8	1				1			10	1	1	1	1	1		
2008	28	9	7		1	4		2	1				1			3			3	1	4		1
2009	23	9	3	2	1	3		4	1							1	1			4	2	1	
Total	406	13.1 ^a	30	25	15	40	5	26	26	8	3	2	13	6	15	83	16	11	9	15	16	38	4

Note:

a. Average.

Appendix C: G8 Development Commitments on Africa

Year	Total commitments on Africa	International cooperation and coordination	Financing, generally	Lending	Official development assistance	Untying aid	Sustainable economic growth	Social development (health, education, food, water, gender)	International Financial Institutions	Population growth	NEPAD ^a	Trade and open markets	Technology	Policy reform	Africa	Humanitarian assistance	Peace, conflict management	Good governance	Review, report on actions	Private sector	Debt relief	Poverty reduction	
1975	0																						
1976	0																						
1977	0																						
1978	0																						
1979	0																						
1980	0																						
1981	0																						
1982	0																						
1983	0																						
1984	0																						
1985	2							1							1								
1986	0																						
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1991	1														1								
1992	0																						
1993	1													1									
1994	0																						
1995	0																						
1996	1													1									
1997	9	1										2		4		1		1					
1998	0																						
1999	0																						
2000	0																						
2001	2													2									
2002	30	6	1	1				6		2			2	4		1	5	1				1	
2003	0																						
2004	7	1						1				1	2		2								
2005	16	4	2					5				1	1				2			1			
2006	0																						
2007	10	2					1	1					3	1			2						
2008	3	1												1						1			
2009	1				1																		
Total	83	15	3	1	1	0	1	14	0	0	2	4	0	8	14	4	2	9	2	2	0	1	

Note:

a. NEPAD = New Partnership for Africa's Development.

Appendix D: G8 Development Compliance by Year

Commitments	United States	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Italy	Canada	Russia	European Union	Average
1996	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
1996-39	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
1997	1	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	n/a	0.00
1997-55	1	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	n/a	0.00
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
1998-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
1999	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
1999-1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
1999-2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
1999-28	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2000-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2000-32	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	-1.00
2000-33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1.00
2000-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2001	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	0.50
2001-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2001-57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1.00
2002	0.2	-0.2	0	0.4	0.2	0	0.4	-0.2	n/a	0.10
2002-9	0	-1	0	1	0	0	1	-1	n/a	0.00
2002-10	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	n/a	0.50
2002-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2002-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2002-51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2003	0.5	0.5	0.5	1	1	0.5	1	0	0	0.60
2003-15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	0.88
2003-16	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.33
2004	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2004-M1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2004-M2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2004-M3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2005	0.67	0.33	1	1	1	0.33	1	0	1	0.70
2005-A8	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0.22
2005-A12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2005-I5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	0.88
2006	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.89
2006-226	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.89
2007	1	-0.33	1	1	0	-0.33	0.67	0	0.33	0.37
2007-143	1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.33
2007-144	1	0	1	1	-1	0	1	1	0	0.44
2007-183	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	0.33
2008	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.78
2008-97	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.78
Overall	0.47	0.27	0.57	0.67	0.47	0.27	0.57	0.13	0.61	0.44

Source: G8 Information Centre <www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations>.

Appendix E: G8 Compliance by Issue Area

Commitments	United States	Japan	Germany	United Kingdom	France	Italy	Canada	Russia	European Union	Average
Debt Relief	0.41	0.35	0.52	0.65	0.53	0.41	0.65	0.29	0.56	0.48
1998-20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
1999-1 ^a	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
1999-2	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
2000-31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2000-32	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	-1.00
2000-33 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1.00
2000-34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00
2001-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2002-9	0	-1	0	1	0	0	1	-1	n/a	0.00
2003-16 ^a	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0.33
2004-M1 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2004-M2 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2004-M3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2005-A12 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1.00
2005-I2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	0.88
2006-226 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0.89
2007-143	1	-1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0.33
Aid	0.5	-0.25	0.75	0.75	0.25	0	0.75	0	0.67	0.36
1996-39	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0	n/a	n/a	0.00
2005-A8 ^a	0	-1	1	1	1	-1	1	-1	1	0.22
2007-144	1	0	1	1	-1	0	1	1	0	0.44
2008-97 ^a	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0.78
Int'l Cooperation	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	n/a	0.25
2001-57 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	1.00
2002-49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2002-50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
2002-51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	n/a	0.00
Financing	0.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	0.86
1999-28	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	n/a	n/a	0.86
2003-15 ^a	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	n/a	0.88
Policy Reform	1	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	n/a	0.00
1997-55	1	0	1	1	-1	-1	-1	n/a	n/a	0.00
Good Governance	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	n/a	0.50
2002-10 ^a	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	n/a	0.50
Lending	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	0.33
2007-183	1	0	1	1	1	-1	0	-1	1	0.33
Overall	0.47	0.27	0.57	0.67	0.47	0.27	0.57	0.13	0.61	0.44

Note:

^a A commitment for which there were 3, 4 or 5 commitment catalysts.

Appendix F: G8 Development Ministers Meetings and Participation of Development International Organizations

Year	G8 Development Ministers Meeting	World Bank	IMF	WTO	WHO	UN	African Union	UNESCO	OECD	FAO	IFAD	WFP	CIS
1975													
1976													
1977													
1978													
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1985													
1986													
1987													
1988													
1989													
1990													
1991													
1992													
1993													
1994													
1995													
1996		✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a		✓ ^a							
1997													
1998													
1999													
2000		✓ ^a		✓ ^a	✓ ^a	✓ ^a							
2001		✓		✓	✓	✓				✓			
2002	✓					✓							
2003	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓							
2004													
2005	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓						
2006				✓	✓	✓	✓	✓					✓
2007	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓				
2008	✓	✓	✓			✓	✓		✓				
2009	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	
2010 ^b	✓												

Note: Executive heads of secretariat/organization only. Excludes country chairs.

^a Multilateral organizations did not participate in the actual summit, but in sideline events.

^b The 2010 Development Ministers meeting was held April 26-27, 2010, in Halifax, Nova Scotia. No information is available to date on which international organizations will be attending the G8 2010 summit.

IMF = International Monetary Fund; GATT/WTO = General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade/World Trade Organization; WHO = World Health Organization; UN = United Nations; UNESCO = United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization; OECD = Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; FAO = Food and Agriculture Organization; IFAD = International Fund for Agricultural Development; WFP = World Food Programme; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States.

Appendix G: G8 Development Commitments

The following 406 commitments are drawn from the official documents issued at the G8 summits, which are available in full at the G8 Information Centre website at <www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit>. Those for which compliance has been assessed; these compliance reports are also available at the G8 Information Centre at <www.g8.utoronto.ca/compliance>.

1976-6. We attach the greatest importance to the dialogue between developed and developing nations in the expectation that it will achieve concrete results in areas of mutual interest. And we reaffirm our countries' determination to participate in this process in the competent bodies, with a political will to succeed, looking toward negotiations, in appropriate cases.

1976-7. Our common goal is to find practical solutions which contribute to an equitable and productive relationship among all peoples.

1977-8. We are agreed to do all in our power to achieve a successful conclusion of the CIEC [Conference on International Economic Co-operation] and we commit ourselves to a continued constructive dialogue with developing countries.

1977-9. We aim to increase the flow of aid and other real resources to those countries

1977-10. In our discussions we have reached substantial agreement. Our firm purpose is now to put that agreement into action. We shall review progress on all the measures we have discussed here at Downing Street in order to maintain the momentum of recovery.

1977-24. To increase the flow of aid and other real resources from the industrial to developing countries, particularly to the 800 million people who now live in absolute poverty; and to improve the effectiveness of aid;

1977-25. To facilitate developing countries' access to sources of international finance;

1978-30. The Prime Minister of Japan has stated that he will strive to double Japan's official development assistance in three years.

1978-31. We pledge our governments to support replenishment of the International Development Association on a scale that would permit its lending to rise annually in real terms.

1980-31. 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.

1980-34. We strongly support the general capital increase of the World Bank, increases in the funding of the regional development banks, and the sixth replenishment of the International Development Association. We would welcome an increase in the rate of lending of these institutions, within the limits of their present replenishments, as needed to fulfill the programs described above. It is essential that all members, especially the major donors, provide their full contributions on the agreed schedule.

1980-35. We welcome the report of the Brandt Commission. We shall carefully consider its recommendations.

1980-36. The democratic industrialized countries cannot alone carry the responsibility of aid and other different contributions to developing countries: it must be equitably shared by the oil exporting countries and the industrialized Communist countries. The Personal Representatives are instructed to review aid policies and procedures and other contributions to developing countries and to report back their conclusions to the next Summit

1981-6. We support the stability, independence and genuine nonalignment of developing countries and reaffirm our commitment to cooperate with them in a spirit of mutual interest, respect and benefit, recognizing the reality of our interdependence.

1981-7. We reaffirm our willingness to explore all avenues of consultation and cooperation with developing countries in whatever forums may be appropriate.

1981-8. We are ready to participate in preparations for a mutually acceptable process of global negotiations in circumstances offering the prospect of meaningful progress.

1981-9. We remain ready to support the developing countries in the efforts they make to promote their economic and social development within the framework of their own social values and traditions.

1981-10. We are committed to maintaining substantial and, in many cases, growing levels of Official Development Assistance and will seek to increase public understanding of its importance.

1981-11. We will direct the major portion of our aid to poorer countries, and will participate actively in the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.

1981-13. We call on the surplus oil exporting countries to broaden their valuable efforts to finance development in non-oil developing countries, especially in the field of energy. We stand ready to cooperate with them for this purpose and to explore with them, in a spirit of partnership, possible mechanisms, such as those being examined in the World Bank, which would take due account of the importance of their financial contributions.

1981-15. We are deeply concerned about the implications of world population growth. Many developing countries are taking action to deal with that problem, in ways sensitive to human values and dignity; and to develop human resources, including technical and managerial capabilities. We recognize the importance of these issues and will place greater emphasis on international efforts in these areas.

1981-33. Recalling the statement on refugees adopted at the Venice Summit, we are seriously concerned over the growing plight of refugees throughout the world. We reaffirm our support for international relief efforts and our appeal to all governments to refrain from actions which can lead to massive flows of refugees.

1982-15. 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.

1982-16. 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.

1982-17. 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. We view with concern the international financial situation, and especially the debt burdens of many developing nations. We agree to a strategy based on:

1983-12. effective adjustment and development policies by debtor nations;

1983-13. adequate private and official financing;

1983-14. more open markets;

1983-16. We will seek early ratification of the increases in resources for the International Monetary Fund and the General Arrangements to Borrow.

1983-18. 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.

1983-19. We reaffirm our commitments to provide agreed funding levels for the International Development Association.

1983-20. We are agreed upon the need to encourage both the development of advanced technology and the public acceptance of its role in promoting growth, employment, and trade.

1983-21. We have noted with approval the report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment which was set up at Versailles last year, and commend the progress made in the 18 cooperative projects discussed in

that report. We will follow the implementation and coordination of work on these projects, and look forward to receiving a further report at our next meeting.

1984-8. 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;

1984-9. to work with the developing countries to encourage more openness towards private investment flows; and

1984-10. to encourage practical measures in those countries to conserve resources and enhance indigenous food and energy production.

1984-11. helping debtor countries to make necessary economic and financial policy changes, taking due account of political and social difficulties;

1984-12. encouraging the IMF in its central role in this process, which it has been carrying out skilfully;

1984-13. encouraging closer cooperation between the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), and strengthening the role of the IBRD in fostering development over the medium and long term;

1984-14. in cases where debtor countries are themselves making successful efforts to improve their position, encouraging more extended multiyear rescheduling of commercial debts and standing ready where appropriate to negotiate similarly in respect of debts to governments and government agencies;

1985-16. We are deeply concerned about the plight of African peoples who are suffering from famine and drought. We shall continue to supply emergency food aid.

1985-17. In addition, we shall intensify our cooperation with African countries to help them develop their economic potential and a longterm food strategy, based on their own agricultural programs.

1985-19. We agree upon the need to improve the existing early warning systems and improve transportation arrangements.

1985-22. Continued efforts are needed by all countries in a position to contribute to any or all of this work. We have set up an expert group to prepare proposals for followup measures to be reported to Foreign Ministers by September 1985.

1987-27. We underline the continuing importance of official development assistance and welcome the increased efforts of some of our countries in this respect. We recall the target already established by international organizations (0.7 percent) for the future level of official development assistance, and we take note that overall financial flows are important to development.

1987-28. For the major middle-income debtors, we continue to support the present growth-oriented case-by-case strategy. Three elements are needed to strengthen the growth prospects of debtor countries: the adoption of comprehensive macroeconomic and structural reforms by debtor countries themselves; the enhancement of lending by international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank; and adequate commercial bank lending in support of debtor country reforms. We shall play our part by helping to sustain growth and expand trade.

1987-29. There is equally a need for timely and effective mobilization of lending by commercial banks. In this context, we support efforts by commercial banks and debtor countries to develop a "menu" of alternative negotiating procedures and financing techniques for providing continuing support to debtor countries.

1987-30. For those of the poorest countries that are undertaking adjustment effort, consideration should be given to the possibility of applying lower interest rates to their existing debt, and agreement should be reached, especially in the Paris Club, on longer repayment and grace periods to ease the debt service burden.

1988-15. An increase in concessional resource flows is necessary to help the poorest developing countries resume sustained growth, especially in cases where it is extremely difficult for them to service their debts.

1988-16. We have achieved consensus on rescheduling official debt of these countries within a framework of comparability that allows official creditors to choose among concessional interest rates usually on shorter maturities, longer repayment periods at commercial rates, partial writeoffs of debt service obligations during the consolidation

period, or a combination of these options. This approach allows official creditors to choose options consistent with their legal or budgetary constraints.

1989-13. We shall help developing countries by opening the world trading system and by supporting their structural adjustment.

1989-15. We welcome the increasing grant element in the development assistance as well as the steps taken to convert loans into grants and we urge further steps to this end. Flexibility in development aid as much as in debt rescheduling is required.

1989-16. To address these challenges, we are strongly committed to the strengthened debt strategy. Our governments are prepared to consider as appropriate tax, regulatory and accounting practices with a view to eliminating unnecessary obstacles to debt and debt service reductions.

1989-42. We welcome the process of reform underway in Poland and Hungary. We recognize that the political changes taking place in these countries will be difficult to sustain without economic progress. Each of us is prepared to support this process and to consider, as appropriate and in a coordinated fashion, economic assistance aimed at transforming and opening their economies in a durable manner.

1989-45. We agreed to work along with other interested countries and multilateral institutions to concert support for the process of reform underway in Hungary and Poland, in order to make our measures of support more effective and mutually reinforcing.

1989-46. We will encourage further creative efforts by interested governments and the public and private sectors in support of the reform process.

1989-48. We underline, for Poland, the urgent need for food in present circumstances.

1989-49. We are ready to support in the Paris Club the rescheduling of Polish debt expeditiously and in a flexible and forthcoming manner.

1990-11. We have all begun, individually and collectively, to assist these reform efforts. We all believe that technical assistance should be provided now to help the Soviet Union move to a market-oriented economy and to mobilize its own resources. Some countries are already in a position to extend large-scale financial credits.

1990-12. We have taken note of the decision of the European Council in Dublin on June 26. We have agreed to ask the IMF, the World Bank, the OECD and the designated president of the EBRD to undertake, in close consultation with the Commission of the European Communities, a detailed study of the Soviet economy, to make recommendations for its reform and to establish the criteria under which Western economic assistance could effectively support these reforms.

1990-14. We reiterate that our commitment to the developing world will not be weakened by the support for reforming countries in Central and Eastern Europe. The poorest of the developing nations must remain the focus of special attention.

1990-15. The International Development Association replenishment of SDR 11.6 billion, agreed to last December, will provide needed resources for these countries, and marks the incorporation of environmental concerns into development lending.

1990-16. It is our intention to take a constructive part in the Paris Conference on the least developed countries in September.

1990-17. The advanced industrial economies can make a number of major contributions to the long-run development of the developing countries. By sustaining economic growth and price stability, we can offer stable, growing markets and sources of capital for the developing world.

1990-19. The industrialized nations should continue to make efforts to enhance their development aid and other forms of assistance to the developing countries, including reinforcing the effectiveness of the aid.

1990-20. Supporting the efforts of developing countries to maintain this balance is a priority.

1990-22. We encourage the Paris Club to continue reviewing additional options to address debt burdens.

1990-23. In the case of the lower middle-income countries implementing strong reform programs, we encourage the Paris Club to lengthen the repayment period, taking account of the special situations of these countries.

1990-24. Creditor governments have also provided special support for the poorest countries through the implementation of Toronto terms in Paris Club re-schedulings.

1990-25. We note and will study with interest the Craxi Report on debt commissioned by the UN Secretary-General.

1991-23. 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.

1991-29. encouragement of an improved flow of beneficial technology to developing countries, making use of commercial mechanisms;

1991-41. In addition to its own domestic efforts, South Africa also needs the help of the international community, especially in those areas where the majority have long suffered deprivation: education, health, housing and social welfare. We will direct our aid for these purposes.

1992-8. in giving additional financial and technical support to developing countries for sustainable development through official development assistance (ODA), in particular by replenishment of IDA, and for actions of global benefit through the Global Environment Facility (GEF) with a view to its being established as a permanent funding mechanism;

1992-9. in establishing at the 1992 UN General Assembly the Sustainable Development Commission which will have a vital role to play in monitoring the implementation of Agenda 21;

1992-39. We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate on existing refugee problems.

1993-9. We have made commitments to provide funds to establish a \$300 million Small and Medium-sized Enterprise Fund in close cooperation with the EBRD.

1993-17. While encouraging changes in policy reforms and performance are taking place in many developing countries, many are still confronted with major economic and social difficulties, particularly in Africa. We will continue to strengthen our support for their self-help efforts based on the principles of good governance.

1993-18. To this end, we will pursue a comprehensive approach, covering not only aid but also trade, investment and debt strategy, and a differentiated approach, tailored to the needs and performances of each country at its particular stage of development and taking environmental aspects into account.

1993-19. Under such an approach, we will make all efforts to enhance development assistance in order to respond to ongoing needs as well as new requirements.

1993-20. The poorest countries deserve special attention. Accordingly, we support the succession to or the renewal of the IMF's Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility.

1993-21. We also look forward to a successful outcome of the International Conference on African Development in October this year.

1993-22. We will work for the success of the International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between rapid population growth and the goals of sustainable development.

1993-26. The flow of humanitarian aid to Bosnia must be increased.

1994-1. How can we assure that the global economy of the 21st century will provide sustainable development with good prosperity and well-being of the peoples of our nations and the world?

1994-2. What framework of institutions will be required to meet these challenges in the 21st century? How can we adapt existing institutions and build new institutions to ensure the future prosperity and security of our people?

1994-25. We are committed to continue our efforts to enhance development assistance as well as promoting trade and investment in developing countries

1994-26. We welcome the renewal of the ESAF and the measures under consideration by the IMF to increase support to developing countries and to ensure that all members take part in the SDR system. In addition we agree to explore ways to mobilize more effectively the existing resources of the international financial institutions to respond to the special needs of countries emerging from economic and political disruption and the poorest most indebted countries.

1994-27. In the Middle East, economic development is essential to underpin the peace process. Thus, along with others, we are providing financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian Authority and are working to promote cooperation and development in the region.

1994-28. We warmly welcome South Africa's transition to full democracy. This will open new opportunities for trade and inward investment. We will provide further assistance to help strengthen economic and social development, in particular for the poorest groups.

1994-35. With a renewed commitment to comprehensive market reform, Ukraine could gain access to international financing of over \$4 billion in the course of a two-year period following the commencement of genuine reforms.

1994-36. We recognize the historical dimension of the reform process in Russia. We are encouraged by the commitment to reform, both political and economic, of the Russian leadership and by the progress made so far.

1994-37. Mobilizing domestic savings for productive use and attracting foreign direct investment will be crucial to the success of Russia's reforms. We therefore urge Russia to improve the legal and institutional framework for private investment and for external trade. We ourselves will continue to work with Russia towards GATT membership, in order to advance Russia's integration into the world economy and further improve access to our markets for Russian products.

1994-38. We will continue to support reform in Russia.

1994-50. The international community should equip itself with more efficient means to respond in a prompt way to humanitarian emergencies world-wide. We shall seek to improve our capabilities through the UN and other appropriate mechanisms to fulfill such requirements.

1995-8. We are committed to securing substantial flows of funds and to improving the quality of our assistance.
(Development)

1995-9. IDA plays an indispensable role in helping to reduce poverty and integrate the poorest countries into the global economy. We urge all donor countries to fulfil promptly their commitments to IDA-10 and to support a significant replenishment through IDA-11.

1995-10. make sustainable development a central goal of their policies and programmes, including by intensifying and deepening the integration of environmental considerations into all aspects of their programmes;

1995-11. encourage countries to follow sound economic, environmental and social policies and to create the appropriate legal and structural framework for sustainable development;

1995-12. encourage countries to follow participatory development strategies and support governmental reforms that assure transparency and public accountability, a stable rule of law, and an active civil society;

1995-14. continue to provide resources for the infrastructure needed for sustainable development, where these are not available from the private sector

1995-16. focus concessional resources on the poorest countries, especially those in Sub-Saharan Africa, which have a demonstrated capacity and commitment to use them effectively, and take trends in military and other unproductive spending into account in extending assistance;

1995-17. direct a substantially increased proportion of their resources to basic social programmes and other measures which attack the roots of poverty.

1995-18. the Bretton Woods institutions to develop a comprehensive approach to assist countries with multilateral debt problems, through the flexible implementation of existing instruments and new mechanisms where necessary;

1995-19. better use of all existing World Bank and IMF resources and adoption of appropriate measures in the multilateral development banks to advance this objective and to continue concessional ESAF lending operations.

1995-26. the UN Secretary-General to explore means to improve the analysis and utilization of disaster and conflict-related early warning information, particularly through the High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees;

1995-27. the Bretton Woods institutions and the UN to establish a new coordination procedure, supported as necessary by existing resources, to facilitate a smooth transition from the emergency to the rehabilitation phase of a crisis, and to cooperate more effectively with donor countries;

1995-34. complete the Agenda for Development, which should set out a fresh approach to international cooperation and define the particular contribution expected of U.N. bodies;

1995-55. We will continue our support for economic reform in the economies in transition, and their integration into the global trade and financial systems.

1995-68. We reiterate our firm belief in the necessity for the international community to promote efficient means to respond promptly to humanitarian emergencies, and support the work of the WEU in this area.

1996-39. We renew our commitment to secure substantial flows of official aid and to improve the quality of this aid. The whole international community should be mobilized in this effort, and new donors should assume growing responsibility, so that the burden is more equally shared.

1996-40. 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.

1996-41. 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.

1996-42. 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.

1996-43. We should support the establishment of a dynamic and competitive private sector in developing countries based on small and medium scale enterprises.

1996-44. 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.

1996-49. The replenishment of the concessional resources of the multilateral financial institutions must be completed. In this context, we stress the importance of sharing this burden equitably, we welcome the emergence of new donors and we encourage other countries to participate.

1996-50. We welcome the fact that all donors have agreed to contribute to IDA-XI and the activation of the Interim Trust Fund. This agreement will enable the Association to lend up to USD 22 billion over three years. This is a major success. It is important that all donors ensure the success of IDA-XI by fully respecting their commitments on time.

1996-51. We are committed to a continuing Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF) as the centerpiece of the International Monetary Fund support for the poorest countries, and we welcome the proposals of the Managing Director of the IMF for greater concessionality in ESAF lending for a limited number of poor and highly indebted countries, as the IMF's contribution to putting them in a sustainable position.

1996-52. We will examine constructively and positively the options for financing the needed subsidies, using primarily resources held by the IMF, without excluding bilateral contributions.

1996-53. We welcome progress achieved in the alleviation of the debt problems and the active implementation, by the Paris Club, of the Naples terms. However, for some heavily indebted poor countries, we acknowledge the need for

additional action, in particular to reduce debts owing to multilateral institutions and other bilateral creditors that are not members of the Paris Club. Following the proposals developed by the Bretton Woods Institutions, we look forward to a concrete solution being agreed by next Autumn at the latest on the following basis :

1996-54. the solution should provide an exit for unsustainable debt and be based on a case by case approach adapted to the specific situation of each country concerned, once it has shown its commitment to pursuing its economic adjustment ;

1996-55. the continuation of ESAF will provide the basis for a reduction in the burden of the debt to the IMF for these countries ;

1996-56. we will support and work together for an overall World Bank contribution of the order of 2 billion \$ for this initiative.

1996-57. As concerns bilateral credits, we are committed to work, in conjunction with a maximum possible contribution by the World Bank and the IMF, to achieve financial viability and debt sustainability for all these countries which undertake the necessary adjustment efforts.

1996-58. We urge the Paris Club creditor countries, where they deem appropriate, on a case by case basis, to go beyond the Naples terms for these countries. These efforts would include, on a voluntary basis, debt conversion schemes up to 20% instead of currently 10% of the stock of debts, and increased debt alleviation.

1996-75. We are firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to populations in need, and we call for the coordination and rationalization of efforts in order to provide assistance more effectively.

1996-123. Economic reconstruction is vital to lasting peace. We call upon all donors to accelerate payment of their pledges for 1996 and to make every effort to disburse at least 50 % of 1996 pledges by December 1996 and 100 % by June 1997.

1996-124. Economic assistance should be provided to all Parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina depending upon their compliance with the peace process.

1996-125. We confirm our full support for the High Representative in the exercising of his coordination role.

1996-128. All participants at the meeting stated their conviction of the need to focus grants and concessional financing primarily on the poorest countries, to enable them to implement these policies and thus benefit from the globalization of capital and trade flows. They decided to pay particular attention to Sub-Saharan Africa. A medium-term strategy will be framed for this continent, taking as its starting point the initiative launched by the United Nations Secretary-General.

1997-4. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st Century.

1997-6. We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives.

1997-7. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

1997-48. At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting- both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into new concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies.

1997-49. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

1997-50. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports.

1997-51. African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to promote capacity building and to provide predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. We are committed to the effective implementation of this plan and intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year.

1997-52. We will consider ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures.

1997-53. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity.

1997-54. 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.

1997-55. 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.

1997-56. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

1997-57. To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors.

1997-58. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors.

1997-59. We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peacebuilding initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors.

1997-60. We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.

1997-114. We reiterate our commitment to sustainable and widely- shared economic growth and development, and reaffirm our full partnership with developing countries and the multilateral institutions, as agreed in Lyon.

1997-115. We remain committed, through this partnership and our bilateral efforts, to meeting the interrelated challenges of eradicating deep-seated poverty, investing in human potential and promoting dignity, and building on the clear lessons and major achievements of the past decade.

1997-116. This partnership is based on shared responsibilities and shared interests. For our part, we are committed to a sound global financial system, open trade and investment regimes, and consistent and sustainable growth in the advanced economies.

1997-117. We must ensure that adequate development assistance is available, and that it be concentrated primarily where it will have greatest impact, on the poorest countries in danger of being left further behind, and on the priority human resource investments that are the ultimate source of sustainable development.

1997-118. We reaffirm the Lyon commitment to support the IFIs' efforts to curtail unproductive expenditure in developing countries through our aid and credits.

1998-11. We commit ourselves to a real and effective partnership in support of these countries' efforts to reform, to develop, and to reach the internationally agreed goals for economic and social development, as set out in the OECD's 21st Century Strategy.

1998-12. We shall therefore work with them to achieve at least primary education for children everywhere, and to reduce drastically child and maternal mortality and the proportion of the world's population living in extreme poverty.

1998-13. to provide effective support for the efforts of these countries to build democracy and good governance, stronger civil society and greater transparency,

1998-15. to recognise the importance of substantial levels of development assistance

1998-16. to mobilise resources for development in support of reform programmes, fulfilling our responsibilities and in a spirit of burden-sharing, including negotiating a prompt and adequate replenishment of the soft loan arm of the World Bank (IDA 12) as well as providing adequate resources for the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility of the IMF and for the African Development Fund;

1998-17. to work to focus existing bilateral aid and investment agency assistance in support of sound reforms, including the development of basic social infrastructure and measures to improve trade and investment;

1998-18. to work within the OECD on a recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries with a view to proposing a text in 1999;

1998-19. to support the speedy and determined extension of debt relief to more countries, within the terms of the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiative agreed by the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and Paris Club.

1998-20. We will work with the international institutions and other creditors to ensure that when they qualify, countries get the relief they need, including interim relief measures whenever necessary, to secure a lasting exit from their debt problems.

1999-1. We also ask the Paris Club and other bilateral creditors to forgive commercial debt up to 90% and more in individual cases if needed to achieve debt sustainability, in particular for the very poorest among these countries.

1999-2. In addition to these amounts, we call for full cancellation on a bilateral basis, through various options, of Official Development Assistance (ODA) debt.

1999-3. For poor countries not qualifying under the HIPC Initiative, the Paris Club could consider a unified 67 per cent reduction under Naples terms and, for other debtor countries, an increase of the existing limit on debt swap operations.

1999-22. Developing countries are essential partners in a globalized world. We are committed to working with them, especially with the poorest countries, to eradicate poverty, launch effective policies for sustainable development and develop their capacity to integrate better into the global economy, thus benefiting from the opportunities offered by globalization.

1999-23. We will continue to provide substantial support and assistance to developing and transition economies in support of their own efforts to open and diversify their economies, to democratize and improve governance, and to protect human rights.

1999-24. We will strive gradually to increase the volume of official development assistance (ODA), and to put special emphasis on countries best positioned to use it effectively.

1999-25. To ease future debt burdens and facilitate sustainable development, we agree to increase the share of grant-based financing in the ODA we provide to the least developed countries.

1999-26. We intend to step up work with developing countries and multilateral institutions to improve developing country capacity to exercise their rights and meet their obligations in the global trading system so as to ensure that they derive the full benefits of liberalized trade and thus contribute to global economic growth.

1999-27. We reaffirm our support for the OECD mandate to finalize a recommendation on untying aid to the least developed countries.

1999-28. While several means of financing are under consideration, credible progress in identifying additional funding possibilities is needed, and we stand ready to help with financing solutions. In this context we recognize the importance of fair burden sharing among creditors.

1999-46. The G8 warmly welcomes Nigeria's return to civilian rule and democracy. The G8 will assist positive change in Nigeria by continued support for democracy and human rights, good governance, transparency and accountability and the reduction of poverty.

2000-17. "We commit ourselves to the agreed international development goals, including the overarching objective of reducing the share of the world's population living in extreme poverty to half its 1990 level by 2015."

2000-18. "We will work with developing countries to put in place policies, programs and institutions that offer people a fair chance to better their lives....and will work in the UN and other for a to further reduce poverty, especially in LDCs".

2000-19. "Trade and investment are critical to promoting sustainable economic growth and reducing poverty. We commit ourselves to put a higher priority on trade-related capacity-building activities".

2000-20. push forward the HIPC debt initiative

2000-21. provide significantly improved access to our markets

2000-22. strengthen the effectiveness of our ODA

2000-27. "We commit ourselves to strengthening the effectiveness of our ODA in support of countries' own efforts to tackle poverty, including through national strategies for poverty reduction".

2000-28. "We will take a long-term approach favouring those countries where governments have demonstrated a commitment to improve the well-being of their people through accountable and transparent management of resources devoted to development."

2000-29. "To achieve increased effectiveness of ODA, we resolve to untie our aid to the LDCs on the basis of progress made in the OECD to date and a fair burden-sharing mechanism that we will agree with our OECD partners. We believe that this agreement should come into effect on 1 January 2002".

2000-30. "We will also seek to demonstrate to the public that well-targeted ODA get results, and on that basis will strive to give increased priority to such assistance".

2000-31. "We agree to strengthen our efforts to help them [HIPCs] prepare and come forward for debt relief, by asking our Ministers to make early contact with the countries in conflict to encourage them to create the right conditions to participate in the HIPC initiative."

2000-32. We will work together to ensure that as many countries as possible reach their Decision Points, in line with the targets set in Cologne, giving due consideration to the progress of economic reforms and the need to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable.

2000-33. We will work expeditiously together with HIPCs and the IFIs to realize the expectation that 20 countries will reach the Decision Point within the framework of the Enhanced HIPC initiative by the end of this year."

2000-34. We for our part will promote more responsible lending and borrowing practices to ensure that HIPCs will not again be burdened by unworkable debt.

2000-35. "We reaffirm our commitment to make available as quickly as possible the resources we have pledged in the spirit of fair burden sharing".

2001-9. We have all agreed as a minimum to provide 100% debt reduction of official development assistance (ODA) and eligible commercial claims for qualifying HIPC countries.

2001-10. We pledge to continue working together to ensure that the benefits of debt relief are targeted to assist the poor and most vulnerable.

2001-11. We will continue to provide effective development assistance to help developing countries' own efforts to build long-term prosperity.

We shall help developing countries promote:

2001-16. active involvement of civil society and NGOs

2001-17. freedom of economic activities

2001-21. In particular we look to countries affected by conflict to turn away from violence. When they do, we confirm that we will strengthen our efforts to help them take the measures needed to receive debt relief.

2001-33. We will also work with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) to support efforts to fight child labour and we will develop incentives to increase school enrolment.

2001-36. We are committed to study, share and facilitate the responsible use of biotechnology in addressing development needs.

2001-37. We will support the crucial role international organisations and NGOs play in relief operations.

2001-56. We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to African development. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral fora—in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in the new Round of WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the New African Initiative, including:

- Democracy and political governance
- Prevention and reduction of conflict
- Human development, by investing in health and education, and tackling HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria, including through the Global AIDS and Health Fund
- Information and communications technologies
- Economic and corporate governance
- Action against corruption
- Stimulating private investment in Africa
- Increasing trade within Africa and between Africa and the world
- Combating hunger and increasing food security

2001-57. To take this process forward, each of us will designate a high level personal representative to liaise with committed African Leaders on the development of a concrete Action Plan to be approved at the G8 Summit next year under the leadership of Canada.

2002-1. We acknowledged the threat to sustainable exit from debt due to under-financing of the Initiative and we committed to work with other donor countries and the international financial institutions (IFIs) to address this issue.

2002-3. Finally, we agreed on the need for bilateral donors to consider financing HIPCs and HIPC "graduates" primarily through grants for a sustained period, and to refrain from supporting unproductive expenditures.

2002-8. We agreed on the importance of reaffirming the Doha Agenda and the Monterrey Consensus and to work at the upcoming Johannesburg Summit to produce meaningful partnerships for sustainable development and measurable results.

2002-9. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the enhanced HIPC initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US \$1 billion.

2002-10. Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance commitments announced at Monterrey could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

2002-14. We stressed our commitment to work for peace in the Middle East, based on our vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side within secure and recognized borders. We agreed on the urgency of reform of Palestinian institutions and its economy, and of free and fair elections.

2002-16. In support of the NEPAD objectives, we each undertake to establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments.

2002-17. This will lead us to focus our efforts on countries that demonstrate a political and financial commitment to good governance and the rule of law, investing in their people, and pursuing policies that spur economic growth and alleviate poverty. We will match their commitment with a commitment on our own part to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance.

2002-18. We will continue to support African efforts to encourage public engagement in the NEPAD and we will continue to consult with our African partners on how we can best assist their own efforts.

2002-19. G8 governments are committed to mobilize and energize global action, marshal resources and expertise, and provide impetus in support of the NEPAD's objectives.

2002-20. As G8 partners, we will undertake mutually reinforcing actions to help Africa accelerate growth and make lasting gains against poverty.

2002-21. While we will focus particular attention on enhanced-partnership countries, we will also work with countries that do not yet meet the standards of NEPAD but which are clearly committed to and working towards its implementation.

2002-22. Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom.

2002-23. In this way we will support the objectives of the NEPAD. This will help ensure that no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, good governance and economic reform will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Goals through lack of finance.

2002-24. We will pursue this Action Plan in our individual and collective capacities, and through the international institutions to which we belong.

2002-25. We will continue to maintain a constructive dialogue with our African partners in order to achieve effective implementation of our Action Plan and to support the objectives of the NEPAD.

2002-26. We will take the necessary steps to ensure the effective implementation of our Action Plan and will review progress at our next Summit based on a final report from our Personal Representatives for Africa.

2002-29. Taking joint action to support post-conflict development in the Great Lakes Region and Sudan; and,

2002-35. Supporting international and African organizations such as the African Capacity Building Foundation (ACBF) and the African Regional Technical Assistance Centres (AFRITACs) initiative of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in expanding regionally-oriented technical assistance and capacity-building programmes in Africa; and,

2002-44. Expanding capacity-building programmes related to political governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform;

2002-45. Supporting African efforts to ensure that electoral processes are credible and transparent, and that elections are conducted in a manner that is free and fair and in accordance with the NEPAD's commitment to uphold and respect "global standards of democracy";

2002-46. Supporting African efforts to involve parliamentarians and civil society in all aspects of the NEPAD process; and,

2002-47. Supporting the reform of the security sector through assisting the development of an independent judiciary and democratically controlled police structures.

2002-48. Financing African-led research on economic governance issues (through the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), sub-regional and regional organizations, and other African institutions and organizations with relevant expertise).

2002-49. *Encouraging cooperation with respect to peer-review practices, modalities and experiences between the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the ECA, including the participation by the*

ECA in the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) peer-review process where the countries under review so agree

2002-50. Encouraging, where appropriate, substantive information sharing between Africa and its partners with respect to items under peer-review

2002-51. Supporting regional organizations in developing tools to facilitate peer-review processes.

2002-55. Supporting African efforts to achieve equal participation of African women in all aspects of the NEPAD process and in fulfilling the NEPAD objectives; and,

2002-56. Supporting the application of gender main-streaming in all policies and programmes.

2002-63. Supporting African initiatives aimed at improving the investment climate, including sound economic policies and efforts to improve the security of goods and transactions, consolidate property rights, modernize customs, institute needed legal and judicial reforms, and help mitigate risks for investors;

2002-64. Facilitating the financing of private investment through increased use of development finance institutions and export credit and risk-guarantee agencies and by strengthening equivalent institutions in Africa;

2002-65. Supporting African initiatives aimed at fostering efficient and sustainable regional financial markets and domestic savings and financing structures, including micro-credit schemes – while giving particular attention to seeing that credit and business support services meet the needs of poor women and men;

2002-66. Enhancing international cooperation to promote greater private investment and growth in Africa, including through public-private partnerships; and,

2002-67. Supporting the efforts of African governments to obtain sovereign credit ratings and gain access to private capital markets, including on a regional basis.

2002-78. Helping African countries develop regional institutions in key sectors affecting regional integration, including infrastructure, water, food security and energy, and sustainable management and conservation of natural resources; Improving the effectiveness of Official Development Assistance (ODA), and strengthening ODA commitments for enhanced-partnership countries – including by:

2002-82. Ensuring effective implementation of the OECD/DAC recommendations on untying aid to the Least Developed Countries;

2002-83. Implementing effectively the OECD agreement to ensure that export credit support to low income countries is not used for unproductive purposes;

2002-84. Supporting efforts within the DAC to reduce aid management burdens on recipient countries and lower the transactions costs of aid;

2002-85. Taking all necessary steps to implement the pledges we made at Monterrey, including ODA level increases and aid effectiveness; and,

2002-86. Reviewing annually, within the DAC and in coordination with all relevant institutions, our progress towards the achievement in Africa of the Development Goals contained in the

2002-87. Our aim is to assist countries through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to reduce poverty by enabling them to exit the HIPC process with a sustainable level of debt. The HIPC Initiative will reduce, by US\$19 billion (net present value terms), the debt of some 22 African countries that are following sound economic policies and good governance. Combined with traditional debt relief and additional bilateral debt forgiveness, this represents a reduction of some US\$30 billion – about two-thirds of their total debt burden – that will allow an important shift of resources towards education, health and other social and productive uses.

2002-88. We are committed to seeing that the projected shortfall in the HIPC Trust Fund is fully financed.

2002-89. Moreover, we remain ready, as necessary, to provide additional debt relief – so-called “topping up” – on a case by case basis, to countries that have suffered a fundamental change in their economic circumstances due to

extraordinary external shocks. In that context these countries must continue to demonstrate a commitment to poverty reduction, sound financial management, and good governance.

2002-90. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion.

2002-101. Supporting the development of research centres and the establishment of chairs of excellence in areas integral to the NEPAD in Africa; and,

2002-105. Encouraging and supporting the development of public-private partnerships to fast-track the development of ICT infrastructure

2003-15. We welcomed the report of our Finance Ministers' discussions on our increased resources and on our financing instruments. We invite them to report to us in September on the issues raised by the financing instruments, including the proposal for a new international Finance Facility.

2003-16. We reaffirmed the objective of ensuring lasting debt sustainability in HIPC countries and noted that these countries will remain vulnerable to exogenous shocks, even after reaching completion point. In this context, we have asked our Finance Ministers to review by September mechanisms to encourage good governance and the methodology for calculating the amount of "topping-up" debt relief available to countries at completion point based on updated cost estimates.

2003-21. We Will focus bilateral assistance on countries demonstrating commitment to improve performance on transparency, good governance and rule of law.

2003-55. 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.

2003-56. We will work with governments, UN agencies, non-governmental organisations, civil society and other parts of the international community to provide the specific mix of assistance and types of programs best suited to actual needs.

2003-57. 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.

2003-58. We will support the review and improvement of early warning and crop forecast systems as well as contingency planning at the national and regional level, in order to increase emergency preparedness and response.

2003-59. We commit ourselves to more flexible and efficient approaches to the use of aid in specific food crisis situations.

2003-62. We will support integrated approaches and programmes to identify and tackle the root causes of hunger and malnutrition.

2003-97. Provide assistance for the further development of integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans.

2003-101. We are committed to give high priority in Official Development Aid allocation to sound water and sanitation proposals of developing country partners.

2003-104. Providing technical assistance for the development of efficient local financial markets and building municipal government capacity to design and implement financially viable projects.

2003-105. Providing, as appropriate, targeted subsidies for the poorest communities that cannot fully service market rate debt.

2003-106. 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 promotions of PPP's where appropriate.

2003-107. Promoting community-based approaches, including the involvement of civil society in provision of water supply, sanitation and hygiene.

2003-109. We will support strengthening water monitoring capacity in partner countries to complement existing monitoring efforts.

2003-110. We will support the development of mechanisms for collaboration in water-cycle related research, and enhance research efforts in this area.

2004-1. G8 countries will work to ensure that bilateral and multilateral assistance help to mobilize capital and expertise to accelerate growth and free up resources for productive use by people in developing countries.

2004-2. To highlight and disseminate best practices in this private-sector approach to development, the G8, together with relevant international organizations, will sponsor a conference in the fall of 2004 involving private sector representatives and developing and developed country governments.

2004-4. G8 countries will also lead an international effort to help reduce the cost of sending remittances. The developmental impact of these flows may be fostered by increasing financial options for the recipients of these flows.

2004-10. Support dialogue with governments, civil society, and the private sector to address specific infrastructure and regulatory impediments.

2004-15. Help drive down the cost and time to start businesses in developing countries.

2004-20. Support developing countries' ability to attract knowledge-based investment and promote innovation by working with them to curb piracy and counterfeiting, which increasingly damage domestic as well as international business.

2004-3. We express our shared commitment, and urge others, to support the economic revitalization of Iraq, focusing on priority projects identified by the Interim Government.

2004-1. We pledge our countries' assistance in ending the conflicts in Sudan and in providing humanitarian aid to those in need.

2004-1. The G8 countries will join with others in the international community, led by the Quartet, to restore momentum on the Roadmap, to enhance humanitarian and economic conditions among the Palestinian people and to build democratic, transparent and accountable Palestinian institutions.

2004-M1. Work with other donors and the international financial institutions to extend the sunset date of the HIPC initiative until December 31, 2006

2004-M2. provide the necessary financing for completion of the initiative, including topping up where appropriate.

2004-M3. Consider measures that can further help the poorest countries address the sustainability of their debt.

2004-4. We have asked for a progress report on these efforts by the end of the year.

2004-1. 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.

2004-3. We will support land reform by funding the rollout of a land user rights system throughout Ethiopia by 2006.

2004-4. 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).

2004-19. Our aid agencies will work with the World Bank and the Government of Ethiopia to complete an Action Plan for improving market and trade infrastructure by June 2005.

2004-24. Working with other donors, we will do our part to ensure that emergency needs, including food, are met.

2004-29. We will support the development of regional strategies for disaster prevention and emergency management covering policy instruments, institutional responses and safety mechanisms.

2004-30. We will work to ensure coherence among our policies, including development, trade and agricultural policies that may affect famine, agricultural productivity and rural development in food insecure countries.

2005-A6. to stimulate growth, to improve the investment climate and to make trade work for Africa, including by helping to build Africa's capacity to trade and working to mobilise the extra investment in infrastructure which is needed for business

2005-A7. The G8 leaders agreed to back this plan with substantial extra resources for countries which have strong national development plans and are committed to good governance, democracy and transparency.

2005-A8. We have agreed to double aid for Africa by 2010. Aid for all developing countries will increase, according to the OECD, by around \$50bn per year by 2010, of which at least \$25bn extra per year for Africa.

2005-A12. The G8 has also agreed that all of the debts owed by eligible heavily indebted poor countries to IDA, the International Monetary Fund and the African Development Fund should be cancelled, as set out in our Finance Ministers agreement on 11 June.

2005-A14. Providing rapid and flexible multilateral and bilateral debt relief for post-conflict countries, where appropriate.

2005-A15. Allocating grant financing for reconstruction needs, including the disarmament, demobilisation and reintegration (DDR) into civilian society of former combatants.

2005-A16: Six months on from the enormous tragedy of the Indian Ocean disaster on 26 December 2004, we have underlined our support for UN work on post-tsunami humanitarian aid and reconstruction, as well as confirming our commitment to reduce the risk from future disasters and to encourage reform of the humanitarian system

2005-C16: Helping to fund sufficiently the urgent needs of millions of Africans caught up in the humanitarian emergencies identified by the UN in Africa, especially in the so-called 'forgotten humanitarian crises', so that co-ordinated emergency funding is available in time to save lives at risk.

2005-C17. Working with the UN to improve the tracking, reporting, and co-ordination of the resources provided for humanitarian emergencies.

2005-C18. We will support African countries' efforts to make their governments more transparent, capable and responsive to the will of their people; improve governance at the regional level and across the continent; and strengthen the African institutions that are essential to this.

2005-C19. support, including flexible funding, for the African Union and other pan-African institutions such as the Pan-African Parliament;

2005-C20. support to the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), while respecting African ownership, such as through contributions to the APRM Secretariat Trust Fund;

2005-C21. appropriate and co-ordinated support to African countries in the implementation of their good governance national strategies, including their country action plans for implementation of APRM recommendations.

2005-C22. Support greater transparency in public financial management, including revenues, budgets and expenditure, licences, procurement and public concessions, including through increased support to capacity building in those African countries that are taking credible action against corruption and increasing transparency and accountability.

2005-C32. 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.

2005-C33. To unlock the vast human potential of Africa, we will work with Africa to create an environment where its most capable citizens, including teachers and healthcare workers, see a long-term future on the continent.

2005-C34. We will work with committed national governments to assist in creating that environment.

2005-C37. Helping develop skilled professionals for Africa's private and public sectors, through supporting networks of excellence between African's and other countries' institutions of higher education and centres of excellence in

science and technology institutions. In this respect, we look forward to the outcome of the second phase of the World Summit on the Information Society taking place in November in Tunis.

2005-C41: We will also work with them to ensure that all children left orphaned or vulnerable by AIDS or other pandemics are given proper support.

2005-C47. Implementing the G8 water action plan agreed at Evian, in partnership with the AfDB initiative on rural water and sanitation, including through increasing aid in this sector; maintaining political momentum and commitment on the water issue; and reinforcing co-ordination and monitoring mechanisms.

2005-C49. African countries need to build a much stronger investment climate: we will continue to help them do so, including through the promotion of a stable, efficient and harmonised legal business framework (noting the work of the OHADA business legal unification process and the improvement of the investment climate through the OECD/NEPAD Investment Initiative)

2005-C50. and increased access to finance including strong support for the development of micro-finance in Africa.

2005-C58. Continue our work to build an international infrastructure consortium involving the AU, NEPAD, World Bank and African Development Bank (AfDB), recognised by NEPAD as the lead infrastructure agency, to facilitate infrastructure investment, including in cross-border infrastructure, in Africa.

2005-C61. Encourage best practice in responsible investment through African private sector networks, including support to the UN Global Compact.

2005-C63. The G8 has agreed a proposal to cancel 100% of outstanding debts of eligible Heavily Indebted Poor Countries to the IMF, IDA and African Development Fund, and to provide additional resources to ensure that the financing capacity of the IFIs is not reduced, as set out in the statement of 11 June.

2005-C64. We will focus aid on low income countries, which are committed to growth and poverty reduction, to democratic, accountable and transparent government, and to sound public financial management, although aid is also important to respond to humanitarian crises and countries affected by or at risk of conflict.

2005-C65. We will implement and be monitored on all commitments we made in the Paris Declaration on aid effectiveness, including enhancing efforts to untie aid; disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion, through partner country systems where possible; increasing harmonisation and donor co-ordination, including through more programme-based approaches.

2005-I2. We reaffirm our intention to reduce Iraq's debt by implementing the terms of the November 2004 Paris Club agreement. We call on other creditors to provide debt relief on generous terms comparable to or even better than those agreed by the members of the Paris Club in November 2004.

2006 – 179: In addition, we will encourage closer cooperation between universities and industry. These actions will generate innovation that improves the lives of our people, the prosperity of our nations and the well-being of the global community.

2006 – 182: Our governments will cooperate with the private sector in the development of innovative, high quality higher education and research and development systems.

2006 – 184: Our governments will promote dialogue and synergies with business, higher education and labour to develop sound higher education and human resources policies.

2006 – 186: We will collaborate internationally through innovation alliances to generate the critical mass of scientific and technological talent and knowledge needed to support innovative societies.

2006 – 187: We will identify points of contact in our countries that can facilitate the exchange of ideas and expertise, while recognizing that private sector involvement in the development of these partnerships is one of the main keys to achieving an effective linkage between higher education and the needs of the global innovation society.

2006 – 204: We will support the educational elements that develop critical thinking, and the open exchange of knowledge, which build both democratic societies and well-functioning economies with opportunities for all.

2006 – 213: We will promote civic participation, as well as equality of opportunity and cross-cultural understanding to help people to maximize their individual potential and overcome barriers to their participation in society.

2006 – 214: We will facilitate social, cultural and professional integration in our societies by promoting support for life-long learning, and encouraging the language competencies necessary to secure employment commensurate with levels of skill and experience.

2006 – 222: 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;

2006 – 224: 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;

2006 – 225: fulfilling our aid promises and continuing to track progress through the APF in particular

2006 – 226: 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

2006 – 227: implementing our Paris Agenda on aid effectiveness and monitoring progress.

2006 – 228: We will review progress, and identify the next steps to support Africa's successful development, at the 2007 G8 Summit in Germany. Our goal remains a democratic, prosperous and peaceful Africa.

2006 – 285: The G8 Heads of State commit as a group to establish a more coordinated approach with each other and key external partners to conflict prevention, stabilization and reconstruction that ties together existing initiatives - both inside and outside the G8 - and builds on them, by committing to the following measures:

2006 - 286: G8 experts will invite representatives from the UN and appropriate regional organizations from a range of disciplines (development, security and diplomacy) to meet as soon as possible in 2006 after the conclusion of the UN General Assembly to discuss feasibility of implementation of the following measures.

2006 – 307: We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference.

2007-4: enabling greater benefits from and sustainability of foreign direct investments (FDI) for developing countries,

2007-15: [We believe that social security systems require further development and extension of coverage taking into account nations' abilities to provide such coverage given their varying states of economic growth and recognizing the fact that there can be no one size fits all model of social protection.] We agree to keep this issue on our development policy agenda, encouraging relevant international organizations to work in close cooperation on this issue.

2007-102: We firmly agree on the need to further enhancing the contribution of mineral resources to sustainable growth and will continue to support resource rich countries in their efforts to further expand their resource potential while promoting sustainable development and good governance.

2007-103: To this end we will build capacity for good governance of mineral resources consistent with social and environmental standards and sound commercial practices by reducing barriers to investment and trade, through the provision of financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries for the mining, processing and trading of minerals.

2007-104: Based on sound life cycle analyses, we will also encourage conservation, recycling and substitution of raw materials, including rare metals, for sustainable growth.

2007-128: We will also provide developing countries with enhanced capacity building assistance.

2007-137: [We agreed to address] Defining common responsibilities for development with special regard to Africa

2007-142: At the same time, we stress our firm resolve to implement the commitments on development made, in particular, in Gleneagles.

2007-143: *These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$ 60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway.*

2007-144: *They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.*

2007-145: We have agreed on a further set of measures to promote sustainable development in Africa.

2007-146: We will focus on promoting growth and investments in order to combat poverty and hunger, to foster peace and security, good governance and the strengthening of health systems, and to assist the fight against infectious diseases.

2007-147: [We also recognize that the impacts of climate change in combination with other stresses present increased risks to sustainable development in Africa.] To tackle these challenges, we are firmly determined to support a vibrant Africa through further strengthening our concerted efforts, as well as respective ones that are partly demonstrated by the African Partnership Forum, 24th Conference of African and French Heads of States in February, the EU-Africa-Summit to be held this December, and the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) of next spring.

2007-148: The G8 will encourage more African states to join the APRM and support efforts to accelerate progress in the APRM and the implementation of necessary reforms.

2007-149: The G8 will support the processing of lessons learned so as to help facilitate even swifter and more effective implementation of the reviews.

2007-150: In that regard, the G8 will enhance the dialogue with our African partners to facilitate a coordinated support effort that respects full African ownership.

2007-151: The G8 reaffirm their commitments to actively support countries that implement sound policies consistent with the recommendations of the APRM.

2007-152: We will support these countries in implementing their national Plans of Action to make progress in achieving the MDGs by 2015.

2007-160: In this context, we will intensify our efforts to better support regional integration in a consistent manner and build synergies in our activities.

2007-161: We will support a Capacity Development Initiative for RECs in line with the principles of the Paris Declaration.

2007-162: We will coordinate our support to REC capacity development.

2007-163: The G8 reaffirm their support for the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA) to address infrastructure shortcomings so as to reduce the high cost of production and transport and assure their maintenance.

2007-166: Improving our response to fragile states: We will improve our response to post-conflict and fragile states, where a third of the world's poor live and will bring more timely and substantial assistance to these countries, with a view to preventing the emergence of failed states.

2007-170: We need to continue enhancing efforts to untie aid pursuant to the 2001 OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC) recommendation and disbursing aid in a timely and predictable fashion through partner country systems where possible.

2007-171: We need to support sound development strategies with appropriately targeted aid, to ensure that it achieves the greatest possible effect, particularly in poverty eradication.

2007-172: We therefore continue to work with African countries to establish clear objectives, result-based implementation plans, benchmarks for measuring and effective monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure transparent and accountable results from development programs.

2007-174: The G8 will assist countries' efforts to integrate trade into their growth and poverty reduction strategies.

2007-183: *[This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:] developing a regional Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Investment Fund (REGMIFA) as an instrument to mobilize resources to refinance medium- and long-term investment credits for smaller enterprises and to microfinance institutions.*

2007-201: The G8 reiterate their commitment to “Education for All” for sustainable development in Africa.

2007-214: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to build capacities at AU headquarters and regional levels to plan and supervise the use of the new civilian component, help identify the training needs for civilian experts, offer appropriate training and assist in building up a continental roster of experts.

2007-215: [In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:] to create additional capacity for the training of civilian experts;

2007-295: We reiterate our commitment to continue to provide humanitarian assistance and will undertake, in coordination with the African Union and the United Nations, to identify options for improving humanitarian access.

2008-96: We renew our commitment to these goals by reinvigorating our efforts, and by strengthening our partnerships with, as well as encouraging the efforts of, the developing countries based on mutual accountability.

2008-97: *The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.*

2008-98: We commend the successful replenishments of the resources of the International Development Association, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund in which G8 countries provided nearly 75% of donor’s contributions and we acknowledge that ODA from G8 and other donors to Africa should be reassessed and may need to be increased for the period after 2010, beyond our current commitments.

2008-99: We also reiterate that our focus on development cooperation should be on the promotion of good governance and self-sustained, private sector-led economic growth in developing countries.

2008-100: In tackling the development agenda, we will take a multi-faceted approach, promoting synergies among MDG-related development sectors particularly among health, water and education, in a framework of sustainable development. In this regard, our work will be grounded in the set of core principles of development policy that we endorsed at Heiligendamm, including promoting good governance based on transparency and rule of law and broad-based private sector-led growth.

2008-101: We will promote a ‘participatory approach’, involving all key players and stakeholders.

2008-105: We will reaffirm during the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness our commitment to make our aid more effective based on the Paris Declaration principles.

2008-106: We continue to encourage innovative approaches to leverage private investments in connection with domestic public financing and official development assistance.

2008-107: We renew our commitment to support the development agenda agreed in the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development which underscored the importance of mobilizing all available sources for development including ODA, foreign direct investment and other private flows, trade, debt relief, innovative financing, and domestic resources.

2008-108: We will contribute to the success of the Follow-up Conference on Financing for Development in Doha thereby giving fresh impetus to the Monterrey Agenda and the global partnership launched there.

2008-109: Coherent and complementary responses of all relevant countries including the G8, and international organizations can break the cycle of misery and despair and help set countries on the track to MDG attainment.

2008-110: In this context, we will follow-up the seven recommendations adopted at the Berlin conference on improving data, development impact, remittance services, access to finance, innovative channels and on the creation of a Global Remittances Working Group.

2008-145: We are committed to working with Africans to create conditions that can lead to an increase of private investment through various measures including strategies to build institutional capacity in financial markets, public private partnerships to develop infrastructure, financial and technical assistance and risk-sharing guarantees for entrepreneurs, and support of investment funds.

2008-146: In this regard, we endorse the G8 Action Plan for Private Sector Led Growth adopted by the G8 Finance Ministers. This will also help countries take advantage of the opportunities and address challenges of growing capital inflows.

2008-147: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] working with other donors and international organizations to support appropriate, country-led strategies aimed at increased rates of sustainable growth,

2008-148: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] improvement of business environment, and strengthening the financial sector including increase of domestic savings and SMEs access to financial services,

2008-149: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] improvement of domestic revenue generation capacity by African countries and of transparency in the use of resources,

2008-150: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] development of infrastructure, in particular road and power networks, focusing on trans-national solutions and coordination through the Infrastructure Consortium for Africa together with private financing,

2008-156: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] support to continental and regional integration and cooperation will be a key element to build larger integrated market, attract more investment, and address challenges with a trans-national dimension,

2008-157: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] encourage companies to consider how, in pursuing their business objectives, they can contribute to poverty reduction,

2008-158: [Reaffirming that principles of ownership and partnership are essential for African development, we agree that the following points, inter alia, are critical both to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs:] support for good governance, including promotion of anti-corruption measures, through the African Peer Review Mechanism.

2008-159: In the spirit of partnership which characterizes our relations, we will reflect views of African partners in our future cooperation.

2008-160: We have asked our APRs to enhance reporting on actions and progress on commitments by G8 members.

2008-162: The G8 will therefore strengthen ties with those partners by deepening aid dialogues.

2008-163: In dialogues with emerging donors, in particular as members of the G8 through the Heiligendamm Process, we will properly address such issues as good governance, aid effectiveness in line with the Paris Declaration, aid transparency and debt sustainability.

2008-164: Debt cancellation initiatives by the G8 have extensively relieved many African countries of their unsustainable debt burdens. Developing countries long-term external debt sustainability should be supported by encouraging lenders and borrowers to pursue sustainable lending practices.

2008-165: Cooperation between developing countries and joint efforts bringing together developing countries, emerging economies and developed countries into a partnership should also be promoted.

2009-6: We are determined to undertake measures to mitigate the impact of the crisis on developing countries, and to continue to support their efforts to achieve the Millennium

2009-112: Furthermore, we have tasked a senior level working group to devise, in cooperation with relevant international organizations, a broader, comprehensive and consistent methodology for reporting with a focus on our activities in development and development-related areas and with attention to results. A report will be delivered in 2010 at the Muskoka Summit in Canada.

2009-113: We also ask for an international assessment, in 2010, on what is needed in order to achieve the MDGs. A renewed commitment to development: assisting developing countries in coping with the crisis

2009-114: We reconfirm our resolve to implement the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development.

2009-115: In particular, despite the severe impact of the crisis on our economies, we reiterate the importance of fulfilling our commitments to increase aid made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm and Toyako. For Africa, this will include increasing, together with other donors ODA by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010, compared to 2004.

2009-116: The OECD-DAC estimated that the combined commitments of G8 and other donors would increase overall ODA by around \$50 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004. We will continue to provide debt relief according to the Enhanced HIPC initiative, the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative and the Paris Club's Evian Approach.

2009-117: As G8 we remain firmly committed to the London decisions and their thorough and timely implementation.

2009-118: In addition, we will consider ways to improve developing country governments and private sectors' access to credit, explore enhanced approaches to sovereign debt restructuring based on existing frameworks and principles and encourage lenders and borrowers to pursue sustainable lending practices.

2009-119: The financial crisis makes it doubly important that we improve the effectiveness of our aid. We are firmly committed to implement the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action (AAA), to ensure development effectiveness.

2009-120: Building on the results of the 2008 OECD Survey, we will accelerate implementation of our aid effectiveness commitments, with a strong focus on in-country implementation, to be reviewed at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

2009-123: Building on the Monterrey Consensus, as reaffirmed in the Doha Conference on Financing for Development, we will promote a comprehensive, "whole of country" approach to development.

2009-124: We will ensure stronger synergies across all relevant policies and foster the conditions for all actors in our country system – central and local governments, private sector, philanthropy and civil society – to contribute effectively to partner countries' development.

2009-125: We will work with partner countries to maximize the impact of investment, trade, debt relief and sustainable debt financing, microfinance, remittances, domestic resources of partner countries, as well as development assistance, with a view to diversifying the mix of available financial resources and gradually reducing aid-dependency.

2009-126: We will also explore the potential of new innovative financing mechanisms, including new forms of voluntary contributions by citizens and corporations.

2009-127: Building on this "whole of country" approach, we will explore the feasibility and the relevance of a new assessment tool designed to fully comprehend the various contributions to the sustainable development of partner countries.

2009-128: We ask the OECD to elaborate further on this issue and report to our next Summit in 2010.

2009-129: We will promote gender equality as a key issue for aid effectiveness and to reduce poverty.

2009-130: In line with the AAA, where possible we will build upon existing partnerships and ensure that these are effective and inclusive, promote better coordination and division of labour, reduce fragmentation of aid, be aligned to

partner countries' priorities and strengthen these countries' systems, with particular attention to specific objectives and instruments for fragile and post-conflict environments.

2009-220: We reaffirm our shared commitment to contribute to achieving the MDGs through economic growth and support to peace and security, especially in Africa.

2009-221: We are committed to mobilising all resources for development, as we keep engaged to ensure the proper follow-up and implementation of the Monterrey Consensus and the Doha

2009-222: As part of these overall efforts, the G8 countries are committed to meet their ODA commitments, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, including those on Aid for Trade and debt relief.

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

2009-223: Promoting effective and responsible policies for sustainable development: We are determined to engage responsibly with low-income countries, especially those in situations of fragility.

2009-224: We are fully committed to enhancing our coordination and implementing the Accra Agenda for Action, to improve the quality, predictability and effectiveness of development policies with the aim of maximising their impact.