

YOUTH SUMMIT



G8
G20

FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ

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YouthCanFor
International
Dialogue  G8/G20 YOUTH
SUMMIT 2010

Preface

We, the 2010 G8/G20 youth ministers, believe that there are many challenges affecting the world today. As a collective whose lives will be shaped by those issues and the decisions made around them, we have taken this opportunity to explore these challenges and address how we can influence them through innovative solutions.

Through the 2010 G8/G20 Youth Summit, we have had the opportunity, from a Youth perspective relieved of political ties and pressure groups, to deliver a vision of what we want our future to look like. What you have before you is a communiqué that offers a balance between what is realistic and what is idealistic. The ideas and solutions proposed here are not grounded in academic reference and economic rigor, but are of a vision what might be achieved in the hands of the right people.

Through this communiqué, we — who have a fresh perspective and passion for global issues — are passing on our understanding and vision to those who — due to their greater experience and power status— are in a position to give our ideas a chance.

The opportunity to enact change is in your hands. We urge you to take the lead.

- Heads of State

Head of State

Global Food Security

Recognizing and Respecting the Right To Food

The Heads of State of the 2010 G8/G20 Youth Summit are strongly committed to ensuring the basic human right to access food. We therefore encourage all states to introduce and pass national legislation guaranteeing this right and outlining how they plan to meet it. In order to meet this right, both short- and long-term policies must be undertaken. In the short term, free- or reduced-rate aid will be important. However in the long-term it is hoped that governments can move away from such measures and focus more on improving access.

Adopting a Three-Pillars Approach

The Heads of State recognize that all food security-related problems fall into three larger, interconnected issue areas — namely (1) governance, and in particular government, (2) environment and (3) market — and therefore that all the interconnected causes and consequences of food security problems must be addressed simultaneously and with equal vigor. Additionally, the Heads of State recognize that the concept of equality must be respected and maintained at all times when developing food security policies.

Spreading Awareness of and Reducing Food Waste in Affluent States

The Heads of State would like to draw the world's attention to and alter the current pattern of food over-consumption and waste in affluent states that is harming the world food supply. We support the development and implementation of government and/or NGO initiated programs that aim to raise citizens' awareness of their wasteful habits and encourage them to alter their behaviour.

Identifying Agricultural and Farming Best Practices

Recognizing the importance of research and development into new best agricultural and farming practices, the Heads of State are concerned that not enough legitimacy or attention has been given to the traditional and indigenous agricultural knowledge that has evolved and proven effective over many generations and circumstances. Greater efforts must be made to lessen the physical, political and social barriers that prevent traditional and indigenous farmers from sharing their wisdom. We are therefore in favor of the development of agriculture extension programs, which might include, for example, farmer exchanges, youth exchanges and grants to local universities for agricultural research in remote rural areas.

Head of State

Disseminating Information and Educate Farmers

More needs to be done to disseminate information and educate farmers in developing nations. This must occur so that these people may begin employing the most efficient and sustainable practices and so that they have the knowledge in hand necessary to sell their product on the market. This is also necessary so that farmers are made aware of their rights as property owners, which includes their right to take property grievances to international-level judicial institutions. To reach the target demographic, their geographic and social situation must be identified, to determine the most effective form of communication for reaching them.

Expecting and Encouraging Developed Nations to Adhere to a Higher Level Responsibility

The Heads of State want governments and multinational corporations to begin adhering to a higher level of moral, social and corporate responsibility when investing in and working land for agricultural and speculative purposes in foreign nations.

Reducing Aid Dependency by Taking a Regional Approach

The G8 and G20 are committed to providing food security aid, but want to ensure that regions do not develop an extreme dependency on this aid and that they have incentives to become more self-sufficient. We therefore propose that the G8 and G20 develop and implement a holistic aid rotation plan. This plan will identify priority regions in urgent need of aid and decide the order in which they should be focused upon. Each region will then be focused on, in turn and particularly in the areas of research and pilot programs, for a period of 4 to 5 years.

Food Markets

Using More Accurate and More Informative Market Models

The Heads of State believe that we must begin paying greater attention to and employing more complex market models, which take into account often-omitted variables such as price volatility, speculation and elasticity. This is necessary if we are to gain a better understanding of how the supply, demand and prices of agricultural and food products are determined in the market and affected by government policies. This will allow us to develop better food security policies and programs.

Head of State

Implementing an Early Warning System

The Heads of State are committed to implementing an early warning system that would signal policy makers when speculations or large price and/or supply fluctuations are occurring in the markets of staple foodstuffs, which likely may lead to a food crisis. The purpose of these warnings would be to inform governments so that they may respond as they see fit.

Recognizing That Taking a Single Market Approach is Ineffective

Given the interconnectedness and complexity of food markets, the Heads of State agree that taking a single market approach to preventing food security crises is ineffective.

Condemning Adverse Speculation

While maintaining free market principles, we need to take extra caution when dealing with speculation related to staple goods that may lead to a significant global food crisis.

Strengthening the Role of Women in the Agricultural Sector

Women are worst hit by food security crises and thus their role in the agricultural sector must be strengthened. We believe this can be achieved by prioritizing sustainable small-scale agricultural production and rural development, reforming property rights, and increasing access to microfinance initiatives while keeping regional, demographic and cultural differences in mind.

Head of State

The Global Policy Framework: G8 and Beyond

The G8/G20 Structure

The G8 and G20 should continue to coexist as the Heads of State feel that this is the most effective format. For the foreseeable future the G8 and G20 should maintain their current agendas, with the G20 focusing on economic issues. We believe that a prerequisite to the G20 enlarging its agenda to begin discussing more issues, including non-economic ones, the G20 nations need to mature in their inter-G20 cooperation and relations.

Including and Engaging Transnational Organizations and Civil Society

General

The Heads of State recognize the importance of including and engaging transnational actors within the global policy framework.

Creating Permanent, More Informative and More Participatory G8 and G20 Websites

The G8 and G20 websites developed and managed by the host nations will be made more permanent, informative and participatory. Guidelines will be created to ensure the continuity of these websites' character and content when the host responsibility for maintaining the websites changes hands. The websites must provide all the information presented in all the official languages of the G8 and G20 nations. The websites must also include a forum section where the public can engage with each other and the host nation on what, for example, they think the Summit agenda should be and what policy solutions should be explored. Since many people in the world cannot access the internet, we urge the G8 and G20 host nations to also explore alternative information and outreach mediums.

Head of State

Creating a Permanent B20

The Heads of State recognize the success of the G20 Business Summit held in London during April 2009 and the important role played by the private sector in implementing policy decisions. Therefore, the Heads of State support the establishment of an ongoing industry reference group, called the B20. The host country will chair the B20. The group will hold several meetings each year, one of which will coincide with the Heads of State G20 Summit. At that time, the host nation will give the B20 the opportunity to brief the G20 leaders on their deliberations. This is important if the G20 is to link its policy agenda to the current business context and to anticipate the responses of the business community.

Creating a Global Civil Society Forum

In order to increase transparency and provide civil society a greater voice, the G20 host nation should organize and hold a global civil society symposium preferably several weeks prior to the G20 Summit. This symposium will bring together civil society actors and organizations from around the world. It will give them the opportunity to collectively determine, amongst other things, what issues they would like the G20 to address and what concerns they have with current G20 policies. The forum members will nominate one or a few spokespersons to communicate the results of their deliberations. The G20 host nations will allocate these representatives a specified amount of time during the official Summit to present and answer questions about those results.

Establishing a G20 Study Center or Think Tank Consortium

The Heads of State support the establishment of a G20 Study Center or think tank consortium. This will further engage the academic, scientific and civil society community, as well as provide additional research resources on current and future G20 agenda issues. This consortium will address the G20 agenda issues and the workings of the G20 framework through the generation and study of unbiased, scientific information. The individual centers or think tanks within this consortium will be expected to connect with each other to share methods and information. To avoid creating a permanent secretariat to administer this consortium, in many cases the centers or think tanks can be created within existing academic institutions of merit.

Finance

The Global Policy Framework: G8 and Beyond

International Financial Regulatory Reform

1. The G20 members propose significant international financial regulatory reforms, including:

a. Making financial products, including derivatives, more transparent by standardizing information requirements. Their components and risks must be better communicated to potential buyers and current owners.

b. Leverage: As part of improving the financial system, the G20 members believe that a financial institution's leverage must be reduced.

c. Leverage of a particular financial institution will be decreased relative to the increased systemic risk that such an institution is contributing to the financial system. This leverage must also be regulated by individual central banks.

2. Common leverage standards must be adopted to ensure that there is an equality of risk-taking between countries. This is in order to avoid a negative cascading effect between countries due to the continuing integration of world economies.

a. International accounting standards on what counts as equity and what counts as debt need to be internationally streamlined.

3. The G20 pledges to resolve the issue of tax evasion and to increase mutual collaboration with countries that act like tax havens for foreign nationals and highly leveraged institutions [HLIs].

4. The G20 members take it upon themselves to begin a process of harmonization of their financial laws to create an equal international playing field. The Financial Stability Board (FSB) will work with its current government regulatory bodies to draft a binding international treaty. The eventual goal must be to contribute to global financial stability, by providing adequate regulation.

5. The G20 members agree that as of 2011, all hedge funds or highly leveraged institutions will have to make their trades public and register with international regulatory bodies such as the FSB.

6. As a prerequisite for hedge funds to do business in any G20 country, they will be obliged to publish their results. Short-selling solely aimed at manipulating security prices shall be banned.

Finance

International Financial Regulatory Reform (cont.)

Clean Energy Policy

1. The G20 members will incentivize lending for renewable energy production and sustainable investments. These incentives will include, but not limited to lower interest rates, lower collateral obligations, and longer lending periods.
2. Increasing the level of technology transfers to developing countries by using private public partnerships (PPPs) to train and educate foreign nationals on the use of new and clean technologies.
3. Strengthening the World Bank's Clean Technolog Fund: This Fund will make a pool of grants and loans available to all developing countries. Once a grant or loan is administered to a country, half of the amount will be delivered to the country restriction-free (while being mindful of the provisions of clause), and the rest will be given once the project is completed. Lending shall be conditioned on Good Governance in countries receiving grants and funds. This will be evaluated using the UNDP's evaluation of individual country's good governance.
4. The G20 members will work to integrate additional green bonds into all of our stock markets. These bonds will further allow countries to better finance their projects by using a larger pool of international private funds.

Finance

Democratization of the World Bank

1. The World Bank shall be further democratized by applying the following measures:

a. A minimum of 0.2% of the total votes shall be granted for each of the bottom 50 developing countries (for a total of 10%)

b. 45% of all voting rights will be distributed to countries based on their Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

c. 45% of all votes will be distributed to countries based on their contribution to the World Bank

2. The G20 members commit to reserving a certain portion of the Bank's executive board seats to members from the developing world (excluding the presidency). All other positions will be open to applicants from all regions. All positions must be based on merit.

3. The G20 members will open a separate account, in which they can voluntarily deposit a portion of their current and future development budgets during an economic boom. These funds will reduce the strains put on developing countries when the developed world enters an economic slowdown, which usually equates to a reduction in development aid spending. The stream of aid given to the developing world will remain constant and stable. The funds in this account will be administered by the World Bank.

Finance

International Monetary Fund Reform

1. The G20 members strongly believe that the IMF needs to be reformed to more accurately reflect both the G20 economies and those of emerging markets. Such reforms measures include:

a. Reduce the majority needed to pass a vote from 85% to 70%, with the objective being to accelerate the IMF voting process.

b. The G20 members commit to increasing the size of funds available to the IMF. As of May 13th 2010, the Fund has access to approximately USD 750bn and the objective is to attain the level of approximately USD 850bn within the next five years.

c. Reforms to the distribution of IMF votes. Currently, the GDP variable is based on a blend of market exchange rates and PPP. The G20 finance ministers propose the following five changes to the quota formula:

1. Maintain the “GDP” component at 50%, solely based on market exchange rates.

2. Reduce the “Openness” component to 20%, from 30%.

3. Add a “Contribution” component at 20%, based on the percentage of contributions to the IMF (not PPP).

4. Maintain the “Reserves” component at 5%.

5. Reduce the “Economic Variability” component to 5%, from 15%.

2. The G20 encourages the IMF to assess the impact of the diversification of global currency reserve holdings, including the creation of regional currency reserves and multilateral foreign exchange swaps.

Economy

DOHA Development Agenda Trade Negotiations

I. TRIPs

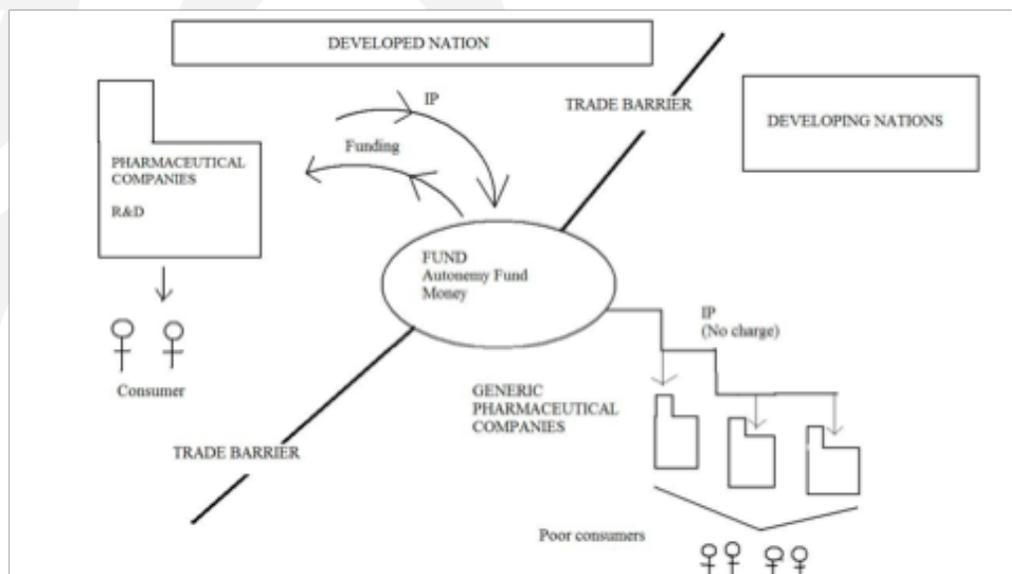
Currently it is considered unfeasible to completely remove IP rights in the area of Pharmaceuticals. We propose this solution for the medium term.

Model 1

Profits drive creativity innovation & enterprise. In order to maintain this M1 proposes to maintain TRIPs in its entirety. Current developed nation's markets will remain the same. The Autonomy (as discussed by the Ministers of Development) fund will provide funds which will be used to lease the IP rights from the pharmaceutical companies that carry out the R&D. This IP will be provided to organizations in the developing nations to produce medicines at lower costs. The Ministers of Health's "economies of scale purchases" will further reduce prices.

A trade barrier (as agreed by the Ministers of Health) preventing low cost drugs flooding the markets in developed nations and reducing the black market sale will be put in place & developed from current customs restrictions.

This will ensure medium term low cost access to medicines for developing nations whilst maintaining creativity innovation & enterprise through the incentive of profits. Poor in developed nations will be catered for by the internal development as outlined by Minister of Development.



Economy

Model No.2 in the long-term

We support implementing a model for pharmaceutical products that would replace this aspect of Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS), as it threatens the human right on health which has been affirmed by the Heads of state of the G20. The potential threat is inter alia based on limited access to medicine for people across the globe due to too high prices. Acknowledging that this can only take place over time this aims at the long run. Furthermore we point out that this initiative deals predominantly with so-called North-South-illnesses only, meaning those that occur in developed as well as in developing countries.

We propose to establish the International Health Fund (IHF). Taking the below graphic into account the new scheme works as follows.

Brand name companies receive funds from the IHF to do research and development (R&D). Thereby medical innovation becomes essentially “for free” and innovative process is assured. The costs for innovation are thereby excluded from any pricing mechanism of pharmaceutical companies.

Following R&D results have to be passed over to the IHF. Thereby aforementioned pharmaceutical companies lose their patents on the innovation.

As we believe competition to be the best way to decrease prices, the monopolies that existing brand name companies enjoy have to be avoided. Therefore generic companies will be allowed to access the innovation passed over to the IHF from the latter. These generic companies will be allowed to produce and distribute drugs. This cracks the monopoly by brand name companies, as they will now face competition from generic companies in providing medicine to the medicine-consumers.

Economy

Model No.2 in the long-term (cont.)

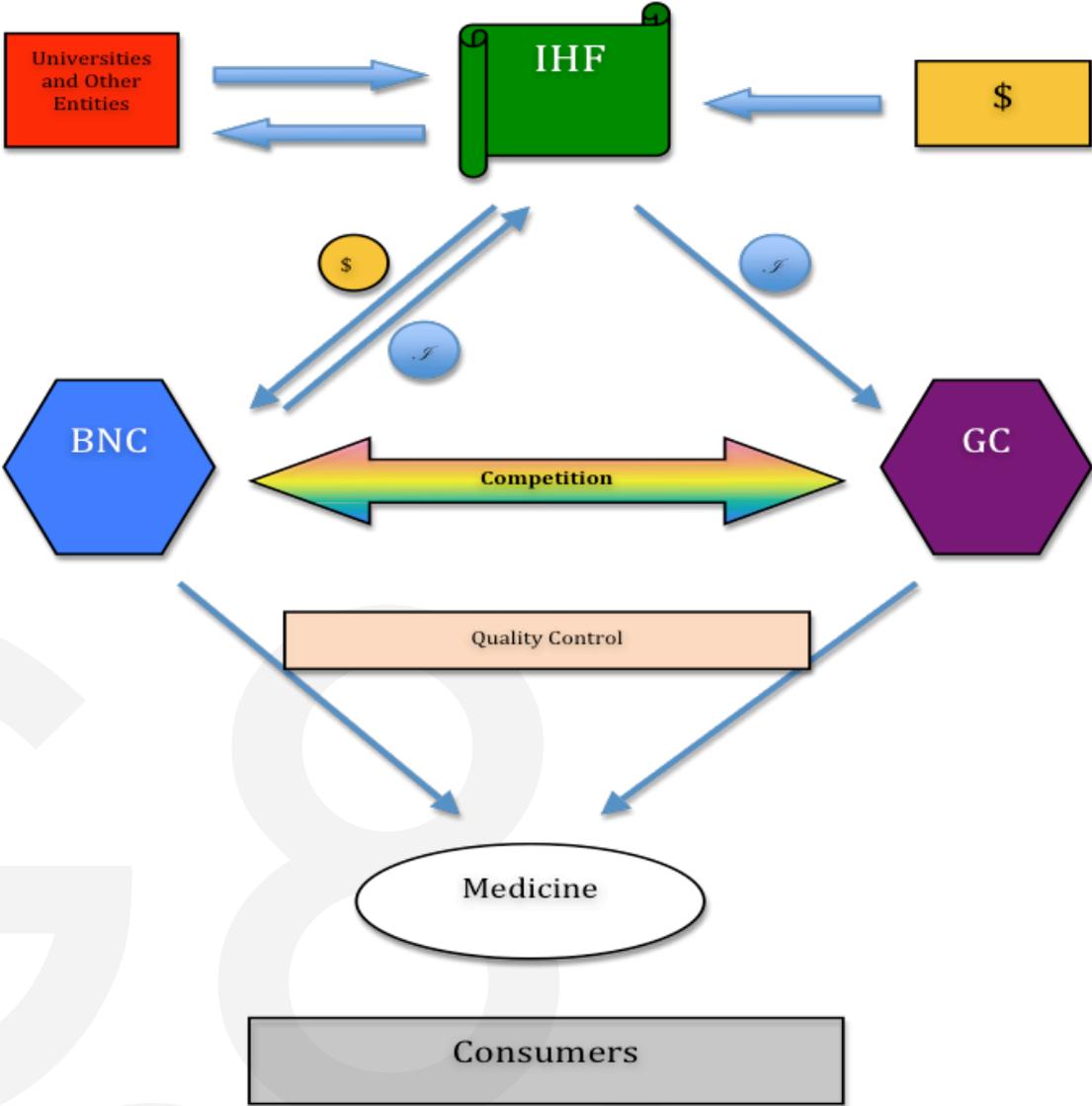
We point out that other entities beside brand name companies can receive funds from the IHF, too.

Furthermore we point out the following items which have to be taken care of:

- The drugs distributed by the brand name companies as well as the generic companies have to pass tight quality controls. We propose to work close with the WHO on this issue.
- Even though competition on the supply-side will be established it has to be controlled for cartels as well.
- The financing of the IHF can happen in mutual ways. We propose to consider the following:
 - oMoney from the autonomy fund
 - oPrivate funding from yet existing funds, foundations, similar donators
 - oPublic funding different from the autonomy fund
 - oDivert Funds from current Health Funds (Q for Health Minister)
- Regarding the transition period towards this innovative model we propose to consider the model for partial Intellectual property rights, dealt with below.
- Regarding the control of the IHF: Proposals for grants and distributions of funds will be regulated by WHO or a similar medically-orientated bodies. The IHF will hence be connected to the United Nations (UN). The UN and the WHO will appoint nominates attending the IHF board.
- Regarding the funding of the innovating entities: Once the proposal exepeted, initiall funding will be provided to launch research and subsequent fundidng would be provided in accodrance with progress of research.
- The pricing functions of BNC and GC will roughly look like the following: $\text{Price} = \text{Production} + \text{Distribution}$. Regarding the BNC costs for innovation as well as a monopoly mark-up will be eradicated.

Economy

DOHA (cont.)



We strongly believe that it is of paramount importance to protect TRIPs in all cases not affecting human rights, in order to ensure continued creativity innovation and enterprise specifically increasing protection for geographical indicators.

Economy

II. De-link

The Ministers of Economics recommend de-linking issues from the overall Doha trade round subject following measures:

1. In order for topic to be de-linked it must facilitate win-win situation among all negotiation members.
2. De-linking doesn't affect balance of power in negotiations.
3. De-linked topics cannot create obstacles to the negotiations on unresolved or future topics.
4. De-linking multiple topics should be considered when not having negative affects on social, political and economic aspects as well as not threatening the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Upon completion of the Doha Round, previously de-linked topics will be reincorporated into final Doha agreement.

III. Market modeling.

Recognizing the fact that certain goods require specific attention, the Ministers of Economics support new methods of analysing the benefits of global trade.

The Ministers of Economics suggest to include the following factors for better assessment of conditions and reactions on food market reforms and on global market analysis in the future:

- Demand is considered fully price elastic.
- Preferential agreements for developing countries are omitted.
- The agricultural sector is treated as independent of its environment.
- Specific regional characteristics are avoided.
- Capital is considered indefinitely mobile.
- Full employment is assumed.
- All consumers from the same region are treated as identical (the device of the representative consumer).
- No country can influence worldwide price levels.
- Information is assumed to be complete.
- Supply automatically adjusts to demand.

Economy

IV. Market Access/Free Trade

1. South-South relations

The Ministers of Economics would actively encourage and facilitate south-south regional trade agreements BY PROVIDING NECESSARY KNOWLEDGE BASED AND BASIC FINANCIAL RESOURCES. HOWEVER , THE ROLE OF G8/G20 WILL BE LIMITED TO COSULTATIONS AND WILL NOT INTERFERE IN the NEGOTIATION PROCESS.

2. Regional trade agreements (RTA).

THE MINISTERS OF ECONOMICS make multilateral trade agreements their first priority, particularly concerning Doha, at the same time we realize the importance of bilateral agreements, as long as they do not undermine global trade agreements and do not violate WTO rules.

Some of the WTO rules will be relaxed in order to failitate regional economic growth in developing countries. Any Regional Trade Ageements that breach WTO rules must be gradually realined with the WTO rules, and thereby be temporary.

In the spirit of Doha being a development round we urge developed nations to implement Everything But Arms equivalent measures to all LDCs and APCs.

V. Enforcement

The ministers of Economics support the current mechanisms in place for enforcement, such as sanctions and bindings, but we are convinced that a more severe punishment should be implemented to avoid undermining these mechanisms. We propose that memeber satstes in addition to existing mechanisms be subject to a strict limit of violations in particular agreement, after which their exlusion from agreement will follow.

Economy

VI. Admittance of new members to the WTO

The G8/G20 countries welcome expanding membership of the WTO with all countries agreeable to standards of organization.

We highly appreciate the entrance of Russian Federation in WTO, as an important actor of international trade.

Global Imbalance

Debt Relief

Debt relief is regarded as a last measure to deal with debts in developing countries.

The Ministers of Economics encourage successful completion and possible expansion of the Highly Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) initiatives by the IMF. However the countries receiving such debt relief are strongly urged to demonstrate willingness to comply with following measures calling good governance, fiscal discipline and transparency.

Trade Deficits

Early crisis prevention.

Bearing in mind that with the global economic crises, in emerging economies are more vulnerable to collapse than developed and developing countries. The Ministers of Economics suggest to establish a mechanism to fund emerging countries by providing financial assistance at the earliest warnings signs of financial crisis.

In the allocation of these funds, fiscal discipline and transparency with respect to the funds received should be taken into account.

Environment

We the G20 recognize that climate change is a serious and immediate threat to the international community. The general consensus of global parties is that Copenhagen did not achieve its goals; moreover, many deemed it a failure. Combating climate change is a long-term commitment that requires the strong solidarity among developed and developing nations. We recognize the need to change attitudes at the global level about how we approach environmental issues. We have used the following overarching ideals to guide our policy recommendations.

Emissions Reductions

We agree to reduce global emissions by 50 percent until 2050. We strive for a per capita emission in conjunction with the above-mentioned target until 2060.

On the way to achieving the above aim, we agree on country-specific emissions reductions targets for 2020, 2030, and 2040, based on GDP, GDP growth, emission intensity, per capita emissions, abatement costs and population growth.

A special monitoring committee under the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP) will monitor this process on an annual basis.

Climate Change Financing

We support the continued investment in a Green Fund as set out by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in Copenhagen, including fast-start financing. We advocate for increased monitoring to ensure the allocation of this funding is transparent and equitable in order to ensure that it adequately meets the needs of countries striving to move to a low carbon economy.

We strive for the gradual implementation of a global carbon market. This will be done by linking the emissions trading schemes of developed countries and encouraging major developing countries to participate with important industry sectors.

Environment

Energy Supply

Nuclear Energy

For reasons of safety, waste disposal and risk of terrorism, renewable energies should be given priority over nuclear energy. Existing nuclear power is a good advantage to fill the gap in a movement to a low-carbon economy, but there is a great need for control over this resource, as well as better waste management techniques to deal with the radioactive waste produced. Furthermore, investments into nuclear energy must not come at the expense of investments into renewable energy technology.

Carbon Capture & Storage (CCS)

We support the continued research and development of carbon capture and storage (CCS) technologies while recognizing the need to shift to a low-carbon economy.

Renewable Energies

We strongly urge all countries to evaluate and set ambitious domestic targets for the share of renewable energies in electricity production.

It is important for us to envision the future, in which millions of individuals can collect and produce locally generated renewable energy in their homes, offices, vehicles and store that energy in different forms and share their power generation with each other with the help of an intelligent energy grid beginning at the local level and progressing to the national and regional levels. In the future we also look to the possibilities of international integration of these intelligent grids.

We strongly urge governments to gradually reduce subsidies for fossil energy sources with the aim to eliminate them by 2025.

We strongly encourage countries that have not done so to join the newly created International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and to facilitate international coordination and cooperation between countries in research, development and deployment of renewable energy technologies as well as technology transfer.

Environment

Environmental Policy

Environmental consequences have to be taken into account when making international decisions. Appointed environmental experts will assist all international governmental negotiations. He or she will give advice and recommendations concerning the potential environmental consequences of each decision. The experts' conclusions will be made publicly accessible.

In order to develop environmental conscientiousness within the private sector, we encourage the governments to consider environmentally sound practices as a pre-requisite for companies that are applying to government contracts with the aim of eventually agreeing to a common standard at the regional level.

We promote the integration of sustainable environmental practices within the curriculum of primary, secondary and post-secondary educational systems in conjunction with support for practical environmental programs.

We promote a global mapping of ongoing initiatives so as to ease coordination with and within civil society of projects occurring throughout the world. This mapping will address projects concerning biodiversity, development, and climate change strategy with detailed information on the specific projects mapped. This will help raise the awareness about global environmental initiatives.

Biodiversity

We encourage all states to support sustainable agriculture, inter alia, by a stricter regulation on fertilizers and pesticides.

We welcome the efforts to create a truly influential institution such as the Intergovernmental Sciences-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystems Services, comparable to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in order to provide research and policy objectives on biodiversity. We highlight the need for close cooperation with the IPCC.

Environment

Conclusion

The G20 recognizes the increased need for immediate implementation of measures towards a green economy.

At this moment, cooperation and coordination are crucial in development and implementation of an effective solution and we strongly believe that international organization should support this in itinere dialogue between countries.

We state that these measures will be developed in more permanent and concrete manners than previously implemented.

We strive towards a long-term concrete and permanent commitment by governments of the world as they attempt to individually and cooperatively advance in these initiatives. We also recognize that there are common, but differentiated responsibilities between developed and developing nations. With this being said, these responsibilities do not detract from a sincere commitment towards our goals.

We are confident that a solution can be found and we are committed to the discovery and implementation of further measures.

Development

The Group of Development Ministers faced two topics at this summit: 1) Good Governance and 2) Aid Efficiency. This communiqué will outline the current state of international development and the provision of aid, the Autonomy Fund and how it works, Micro-financing and Education.

The current state of international development and the provision of aid:

The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), as set out by the United Nations (UN) in 2000, made a recommendation that the developed nations of the G20 would commit a minimum of 0.7% of their own Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to be spent on international development by 2015. The MDGs are aspirational goals and are not legally binding, despite increasing efforts from those nations to try to implement them.

The developed states of the G20 currently have the absolute sovereign control over how that development money (0.7% GDP) will be spent. We recognise that this is a perfectly appropriate condition as these states are answerable to their taxpayers and so sovereignty must remain absolutely central. There is no specification as to whether this development spending should be on tied or untied aid.

There is currently no single global oversight body that oversees international development, good governance and aid efficiency. International development is the only remaining trans-national, multi-trillion dollar sector left in the world that does not have at least one structure like this. Financial and banking services have the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Trade Organisation and the World Bank, as well as similar oversight organisations within regional bodies like the EU.

Defence has NATO (for most G20 nations) and the UN Security Council, which oversees every nation. Health has the World Health Organisation. These organisations are common across other areas such as Education and Agriculture.

Development

The Autonomy Fund and how it works:

Conscious of the aforementioned situation and inspired by the determination to promoting Good Governance globally and improving Efficiency in Aid allocation we mutually recommend to implement the following model

By this model we combine

- Meeting the Millenium Development Goals as promoted by the United

Nations, representing 192 countries.

- Incentivise developing countries to increase their spending on their domestic development

- Promote Good Governance and Ownership

Good Governance will therein be defined as follows:

Preamble: Good governance of states entails the following criteria with regards to human rights and the empowerment of citizens:

- Separation of Powers (checks and balances);

- Fair and equal representation of the people with a transparent and accountable government;

- Fair and effective judicial system;

- Transparent public processes on budgetary and legislative scrutiny;

- Freedom of expression and freedom to access information;

- Provision of basic public services (Services that tax payers have an entitlement to. The most important being Health, and Education);

- Merit based access to public jobs

- According to this definition all countries will be rated in at least three categories:

A — Excellent Governance (Role model)

B — Good Governance

C — Poor Governance

D — Default (states that for some reasons can not be rated)

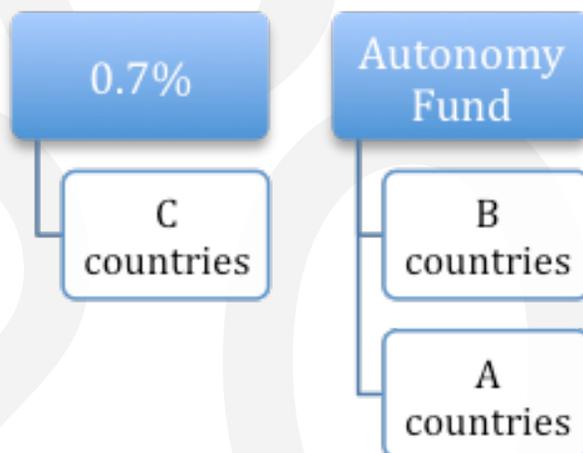
Development

Those countries that will be beneficiaries of the fund are those that are defined as developing countries and spend at least 0.7 % of their own GDP for internal development. It will be left completely to the countries' discretion how to allocate the aid. The aid is untied. However, countries can only allocate funds as aid agencies of the G20 member states spend their commitment to the Millenium Development Goals (e.g. no arms). We define developing countries as those with both low GDP and low Human Development Index (HDI).

The fund is financed by a Global Development Contribution. The GDC consists of a fraction of the rate of interest that banks charge to G20 corporations whenever they transfer funds through speculative markets like hedge funds and currency exchanges. The scale of the fraction ranks between a maximum of 0.005 % of the banks rate of interest, and a minimum that is to be defined in the future. It is an adjustable fraction, defined by each developed country. However, it can never be zero. Each country has a right to resign from the fund, though will lose any rights benefited from the fund.

The second component of the Autonomy Fund is an optional contribution made by any developed country, as part of their Official Development Assistance. This will be called the Autonomy Investment Bonus and it will be used to reward developing countries with a good level of governance, ranked according to the above mentioned scheme for those ranked either "A" or "B". Countries with a "C" grade will not receive the bonus from the Autonomy Fund:

Countries graded „A“ and „B“ will be rewarded in the sense that with the capital from the Development Investment the amount spent by the developing countries will be doubled—for B countries—or risen for A countries. The amount will be determined.



Development

In order to evaluate, monitor and rank the countries, a “Watch Dog” is created and made up of the following members: Bureaucracy, Voting members, Advisors and Observers.

Watch Dog Matrix Table

	<u>Bureaucracy</u> (Permanent Staff)	<u>Voting members</u> (States)	<u>Advisors</u> (NGOS / Corporations)	<u>Observers</u> (EU/IMF/World Bank)
1. <u>Suggest reevaluation of governance</u>		X	X	X
2. <u>Evaluate governance</u>	X			
3. <u>Rate credibility</u>	X			
4. <u>Dialogue</u>		X	X	X
5. <u>Vote</u>		X		
6. <u>Communication</u>		X	X	X
7. <u>Expose</u>		X	X	X

Spreadsheet definitions:

1. Suggest reevaluation of governance
2. Evaluate governance: For countries with a „C“ rating, the evaluation will take part whenever the country asks for it or an observer or an advisor suggests it
For countries with a “B” rating, the evaluation will take part every 4 years, 6 years for countries with a “A” rating.
If in an exceptional case a country fails to respect the principle of good governance. Observers and/or advisor have the right to call for a new evaluation.
3. Act of Rating
4. Have a discussion and dialogue between these bodies about what is happening in each country with regards to the 7 point governance system
5. Vote on approval for each country.
6. Disseminate information about governance and learn from other countries who are improving
7. Sanction via exposure.

Development

Micro-financing and Education

In addition to the proposed Autonomy Fund, we, the G20 states, aim to set forth a development agenda - in cooperation with all members of the global order - that focuses on promoting good governance and aid efficiency by means of the following two measures:

A) Micro-Finance Projects

As agreed upon by the Ministries of Development of the G20 nations, Micro-Financing consists of providing portions of Official Development Assistance to strengthen small-scale activities in developing states. These funds should effectively establish small-scale infrastructure that creates economic sustainability in remote areas. We feel that rapid urbanization in the developing world has led to the negligence of rural development. Micro-financing is essential with regards to extending development to the individual, local communities, and civil society.

Micro-financing small-scale infrastructure initiatives has the capability of eventually creating positive returns. Essentially, through micro-financing, the civil society will be economically and socially strengthened.

B) Strengthening Educational Institutions and Networks

In terms of strengthening education networks, we propose a long-term plan for enforcing and promoting good governance. Due to the fact that primary education is a focus of the existing Millennium Development Goals, G20 nations should stress the importance of post-secondary institutions. By increasing the percentage of native citizens of developing countries employed in aid agencies, there could be an effort to alleviate the deficit of specialized skills and knowledge. To achieve said goal, we suggest endorsing an international program consisting of free universities financed by G20 members focused on development matters. This approach helps not only to improve education systems but also to strengthen developing countries' ownership of their development strategies.

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Foreign Affairs

Counter Terrorism

We, the G8 countries, agree that terrorism is a global issue and cannot be restricted to a particular religion, ideology or political motivation. We urge the international community to avoid assuming links between a particular religion with terrorism. As terrorism transcends borders, we believe that counter terrorism must to be an international, domestic and regional issue.

Counter Terrorism Action in G8 Countries

We deem tolerance as being essential in order to prevent terrorism. To be able to design workable integration concepts and structures, we note that we first have to determine why people may be motivated towards radicalisation, which could lead to terrorism. We identify a lack of comprehensive education, job equality, religious tolerance and access to impartial information as the primary challenges to be addressed.

To combat these challenges we propose allowing people to think freely without fear of manipulation and making them comfortable to be different and to disagree, this will make them significantly less vulnerable to brainwashing by radicalism. We should educate people to think for themselves. Governments should allow dissent through education beginning at early age, with the teaching of religion and politics acting as an essential tool, to prevent the manipulation of and motivation for the general population to commit terrorist atrocities.

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International Counter Terrorism Action

In the meantime, a global key player must emerge in order to coordinate preventive, repressive actions in accordance with an international definition of terrorism. We then face the need to establish a UN international convention which will:

1. Define terrorism with strict criteria for both individual terrorists and groups.
2. Share knowledge by creating a common database of all individuals and groups fulfilling all criteria of the aforementioned international definition of terrorism. This list will be updated in real time by the secret service agencies and police forces from each country .
3. Enable Interpol to act as an international police force with the ability to locate terrorists in coordination with the national services in all the countries that ratified the UN Convention.
4. Create an international court composed of impartial judges from different countries and cultures, chosen randomly, one of whom comes from the country that experienced the terrorist action. This Court will apply an international and unified law about terrorism, which will need to be designed.
5. Agree on an independent prison, to be located in a neutral territory.

We believe that in order for such ideas to succeed, we expect all nations to contribute further to past international arrangements such as the optional protocols of the International Covenant of Civil and the Political Rights and Rome statute for the International Criminal Court.

Financing

We, the G8 countries, strongly urge the Western governments to not cut their budgets for counter terrorism actions as a result of the economic crisis. We also underline the importance of strengthening the financial controls that are in place to combat the ability of terrorist groups to operate.

Regarding the current situation in Afghanistan and the G8 countries' involvement in the fight on terrorism in that region, we, the G8 countries, underline the necessity of creating political security in Afghanistan through the implementation of good governance principles.

Nation Building/Good Governance

We, the G8 countries, support a holistic approach that consists of 5 main

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aspects, which are referred to as “good governance principles” in development terms. We underline that the implementation of this approach and specific aspects should not be pushed through by employing military force. The 5 main aspects are:

1. Developing an economic system, which should lead to sustainable growth that should benefit the whole population.
2. Implementing transparent government structures that are based on the rule of law and that guarantee the equal treatment of all citizens,
3. Creating legal certainty by promoting the implementation of an independent, accountable and responsive legal and judicial system in all states
4. Improvement of access to education and information infrastructure to assign equal opportunities to all citizens, and
5. Guaranteeing security by supporting training that makes local police and military capable of working both efficiently and independently.

We renew our commitment to undertake all efforts in order to implement these principles.

Afghanistan-Pakistan

We, the G8 countries, deem that regional integration is crucial if we are to have any success fighting terrorism. In particular, we urge and encourage India and Pakistan to cooperate in the area of counter terrorism policy. We are committed to convincing India and Pakistan that it is in their own best interests to enhance cooperation.

Including both India and Pakistan in our 5-step-proposal (as detailed on the previous page) leading to an International Terrorism Court is a first step towards establishing a rapprochement between the two countries.

We, the G8 countries, encourage the international community to agree upon the creation of an international agreement that would bind all signatory members to meeting their clearly defined commitments in Afghanistan.

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Political Security

We, the G8 countries, recognize political security to be another major problem. We believe that it is our responsibility to assure stability and formulate strong efforts directed at nation building where such measures are needed.

Definition

Our common view defines the ideal political security as a concept that includes effective government policies and administration, the rule of law, the protection of human rights, and an active civil society. Further, we define political security as a state of affairs that allows for consistent and reliable international negotiation, coordination and cooperation between all states. Therefore we urge all countries, and first and foremost our G8 partners, to respect the regulations and guidelines of UN legal bases and to adhere to their commitments on all those international law provisions that are applicable to them.

Afghanistan

Regarding our policies vis-a-vis Afghanistan, we agree to make changes in our strategies and to support the Afghan Government taking on more responsibility. Our support will focus on the implementation of Good Governance principles and capacity building. We agree that partners should consult each other before taking major decisions regarding setting a time frame for total withdrawal from Afghanistan. To deal efficiently with the present challenges we believe a holistic approach must be adapted. We therefore propose that we:

- assist the Afghan Government in developing sustainable and practicable strategies for agricultural policies, that will allow Afghan farmers to earn their livelihoods through the farming of legal goods (e.g. the legal poppy trade programme;)
- emphasize training the national security forces to involve Afghanistan in responsibility sharing;
- emphasize offering expertise in the process of implementing an independent, accountable, responsive legal and judicial system capable of resisting and fighting corruption;
- push forward with the international economic integration of Afghanistan and guarantee fair treatment and unrestricted access to world markets;

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- affirm and push for the implementation of the principles of regional cooperation between Afghanistan and Pakistan, as well as neighboring countries, as articulated in the London Conference Communique. Furthermore, we emphasize our conviction that sustainable and diplomatic relations between India and Pakistan are fundamental to successful regional cooperation. We therefore encourage the Indian and Pakistani government to establish a solid and viable base for bilateral relations; and

- assure that cooperation between any international activity and the local communities occurs on equal terms.

Once Afghanistan is successfully stabilized through the implementation of the proposals, control will shift to the Afghan authorities.

We encourage the international community to extend this model to other countries with similar problems.

Iran

First, we encourage the international community to cease the accusatory tone vis-à-vis Iran. We urge that the following four steps be taken:

1. Urge Israel to be transparent;
2. Urge Israel to commit to the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT);
3. Strongly urge Iran to ratify the relevant NPT protocol, to fully comply with all NPT provisions and to reconsider all previous recommendations;
4. Strongly urge Israel to accept International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspectors (implying that Israel dismantle, allowing for a transitional period).

In the implementation process we encourage the international community and all signatories of the NPT to undertake measures needed for the NPT modifications.

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Israel/Palestine

We recognize that Israel has been violating the provisions of the internationally agreed upon road-map.

We also recognize and are willing to cooperate with the democratically elected Palestine National Authority under the condition that Hamas renounce from using and supporting any type of terrorist action. Once the Palestine National Authority has been recognized by G8 countries, we expect it to undertake every measure aimed at eradicating terrorist groups and actions originating within their sphere of legal authority in Palestine.

Defence

Nuclear Disarmament and Non-Proliferation

The goal is to resynchronize the three pillars of the NPT — non-proliferation, disarmament and cooperation — in order to restore a mutually beneficial compromise.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

In addressing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), the G8 recognizes the importance of enhancing the legitimacy and credibility of the NPT in order to reinforce its core provisions. The Defense Ministers from the G8 countries have proposed the following ideas in order to address this.

- The G8 would like to invite nations such as India, Pakistan, and Israel to join the Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- The idea of following by example is also a crucial measure in reinforcing the NPT. The START Treaty is an ideal example of the necessity for the rest of the nuclear countries to act towards a nuclear free world.
- The G8 recognizes the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) as a key player in the fight against Nuclear Proliferation. In order to enhance its efficiency to achieve this peaceful goal, the G8 is ready to provide increased financial means to this institution. The additional funds ought to be used to implement a Nuclear Monitoring System equipped with a global database to track and refer any Nuclear Material. In addition to these funds, G8 States are committed to provide expertise of their State actors or non-governmental research networks to contribute to the IAEA mandate.
- G8 urges every nuclear military power state to commit to this common Security Guarantee Provision: “military power state provide security guarantees that they will never use the nuclear fire against a non-nuclear State Party to the NPT complying with its non-proliferation obligation. Without prejudice to the present Security Guarantee Provision, military power state recall their sovereign right to use the nuclear fire in retaliation against a massive attack conducted by WMD.

Defence

- As an important measure to keep the nuclear material under control, the G8 recommends that countries that are signaling uncertainty to the international community in terms of their nuclear progress/programs should turn over their nuclear stockpile to one of the five nuclear nations to enrich the material for them, thus providing assurance as to the nuclear intentions of the respective country. However, the criteria of “uncertainty” should be addressed case by case.
- G8 States recall the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 47/51 and their commitment to prevent militarization in Outer Space by providing contribution to the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful uses of Outer Space. G8 emphasizes the importance of Non-militarization of Outer Space as an enhancing factor of Non-proliferation.
- The G8 shares a common interest in a strict control over reduction of strategic nuclear weapons. In this regard it is important to ban the use of precision guided weapons and strategic non-nuclear missiles that equal in their destructive effect to a nuclear strike.
- The Defense Ministry believes there is a strong connection between nuclear disarmament and anti-missile defense systems. Therefore, all nuclear disarmament initiatives should be further considered with a connection to this issue. It is important to not raise a security dilemma or uncertainty in placing anti missile defense systems.
- In order to promote nuclear disarmament and prohibit the further production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other explosive devices, the G8 countries recognizes the necessity for a non-discriminatory, multilateral, internationally and effectively verifiable treaty. We believe that the negotiations for creating such treaty should proceed steadily and call upon all states to participate in the talks in the Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty negotiating committee.

Defence

Non-Compliance

G8 sees the interest of articulating both a reward system and smart sanctions in order to reinforce the Non-Proliferation Treaty and its effectiveness to prevent the International Community from new nuclear threat and to address the issue of non-compliance.

- G8 advises on a reward system as an effective tool to reinforce NPT compliance. We believe this reward system would be most successful under the mandate of the UNSC. The rewards may be in the form of economic boosts and expert personnel (scholars, doctors, engineers, etc.). However, in order to implement this system effectively the issue of criteria of outlining who, when, and how should receive these rewards is to be addressed.

- G8 recognizes the negotiation process as the core means to address the issue of NPT non-compliant countries. However, G8 recognizes the effectiveness of smart sanctions that target specific actors rather than the whole population, as a mean to be combined with the negotiation process. G8 notes the negotiation process is continued with the implementation of smart sanctions.

Iran

We encourage the international community to generally stop the accusatory tone towards Iran. We urge for the realization of the following four steps in order:

1. Urge Israel to be transparent about its nuclear programs.
2. Urge Israel to commit to the NPT
3. Strongly urge Iran to ratify the relevant NPT protocol [the 1997 NPT protocol] and to fully comply with all NPT provisions and to reconsider all previous recommendations
4. Upon completion of step 3, we strongly urge Israel to accept IAEA inspectors. This implies that Israel would have to dismantle nuclear military facilities/ weapons.

We recognize and appreciate Italy and Japan for their significant role they have played as mediators in the last decades on negotiations concerning Iran. Thus, we encourage the two countries to be further involved with the current P5 +1 framework concerning Iran.

Defence

North Korea

We the G8 countries call up North Korea to come back to the six party talks. We urge key countries such as China, South Korea, and Japan to coordinate sanctions to increase effectiveness of the negotiation process. We emphasize the importance of expanding the capacity of the “Specialists group”. In addition, we urge UN member states to strictly follow the mandates of UN SC resolutions 1718 and 1874.

Interoperability

The definition of interoperability is currently regarded as limited to technical cooperation between armies in a joint operation. G8 is interested in having research done to study the possibility to broaden “interoperability” to include the notion of cooperation between civil and military actors operating together within a common doctrine. Therefore, G8 sees the UN mandated University of Peace and also UN University as a relevant universal research body on peace-building concepts to initiate a comprehensive discussion in regards to the notion of “interoperability”.

Afghanistan

We call to prioritize the control and monitoring of illegal poppy seed trading and drug trafficking in this region.

LPSTP (legal poppy seed trading Program) involves the legalization of opium seed for pharmaceutical purposes. The aim of this program is to redirect the trade of poppy seeds from drug traffickers and terrorist groups to legal pharmaceutical users. The G8 would like to specify that this program does not encourage nor promote the use of opium for illegal purposes. In addition this program does not intent to pressure nations that do not permit any use to legalize it for pharmaceutical purposes. The G8 nations would advise the FAO of the United Nations to conduct research on the possibility of the implementation of the LPSTP in Afghanistan in order to gain necessary data on the feasibility of the program.

Health

The Ministers of Health of the 2010 Youth G8 Summit put forth the following recommendations to improve maternal and child health and contain the spread of infectious diseases worldwide in a spirit of cooperative effort.

Global Health Recommendations

Review and Restart Programmes and Targets

In the past summits G8 countries set targets to decrease, by the year 2010, the number of patients of major infectious and other serious diseases. We should review the programmes implemented so far by evaluating the result, so that we can restart efficient support to fight against diseases. We reaffirm all the agreed targets, including MDGs, and believe that reviewing and recommitting to the process makes it easier to achieve the goals. G8 members also reconfirm the financial support already agreed upon.

Millennium Development Goal Targets

The G8 Ministers of Health recommend expanding the branch of the WHO that manages maternal and child health care needs. To reach the related targets of the MDGs, the branch should work with national governments to improve information collection strategies, sharing and data reporting at the national level within countries and at the international stage on epidemiological variables.

International Health Regulations

We reiterate the commitments of all WHO member nations to adhere to the IHRs (2005) and urgently express the need for countries to develop health systems that promote public and international accountability, and transparency.

Health

Funding

We, the G8 Ministers of Health, recognize the need for consistent, long-term, sustainable funding mechanisms to support the delivery of essential health care services to developing countries. We encourage companies to introduce an airline ticket levy to support the cost of health care initiatives. The levy will be facilitated by tax breaks for these companies. This funding mechanism can also be extended to other goods and services.

Local Capacity Building

We urge developed countries to train local health care workers in greater numbers both for child and maternal health and infectious disease containment, including family planning, safe childbirth strategies, disease tracking, surveillance, and isolation practices.

To increase the numbers of doctors in local developing country communities, we insist on a moratorium on developed countries activity recruiting health care professionals from developing nations. This can be achieved by improving the prestige of doctors in local communities. In addition, we commit to increasing scholarship schemes for medical students in developing countries.



Health

Maternal and Child Health

Status of Women

The social and reproductive rights of women are important guarantors of success in reducing maternal death due to unsafe pregnancies, abortions, and childbirths. To enshrine the reproductive rights of women worldwide the G8 strongly recommends countries to create and ratify an international treaty recognizing a woman's liberty to choose to abort or not and the right to safe pregnancy. Access to contraceptive devices will supplement family planning. The creation of this treaty will be able to influence international norms that serve to promote the status of women, while respecting local and cultural interpretations.

Health Care Service Provision in Rural Areas

We recognize the importance of delivering both primary and emergency health care services to women and children in rural areas of the developing world. We strongly support the establishment of mixed mobile health care teams composed of local and foreign physicians, nurses, midwives and/or public health officers. Their purpose is to educate women on perinatal health care practices, to provide primary health care services and infectious disease testing especially for HIV/AIDS and to supply medical preventative equipment.

Census Information for Service Provision

The G8 Ministers of Health strongly support cost-effective initiatives to collect accurate census information to be used in the delivery of health services, which are reliant on precise population density and demographic indicators.

Medical Documentation

Adequate medical documentation for women and children before, during and after birth (age 0-5) is a critical area of concern. We favour national programs in developing countries that provide women and children with personalized medical health cards to be retained by mothers. The card includes relevant information about the growth of the child before, during and after pregnancy as well as nutrition, and a record of vaccinations. This can be implemented through pilot projects to tailor the initiative to each locale.

Health

Infectious Disease Containment

We, the G8 Ministers of Health, suggest the following definition of a pandemic. A pandemic is a new illness or medical condition, irrespective of original source that presents or could present virulence and significant harm to humans. The virus spreads to more than one country; the mortality rate could be high. All the conditions are alternative, which means if any one of them are met the outbreak will be defined as a pandemic.

Emergency Response Preparedness

The G8 countries strongly urge each national government to implement an emergency response strategy for outbreak preparedness. This strategy must be uniquely responsive to the political, social and environmental differences within each country. It should involve input from multiple stakeholders including civil society, health professionals, government and the private sector where possible.

Data Collection, Tracking and Surveillance

We affirm the WHO International Health Regulations (2005) that encourage national implementation of data collection, tracking and surveillance measures that respond uniquely to the challenges of each state. Infrastructural gaps in collecting data will be dealt with by supplemental expertise from the G8, whereas communication gaps in transmitting pertinent epidemiological information during an outbreak can be improved through logistical support.

Responsible Media Reporting

Media sensationalism can often distort and increase risk of social and material damage to the citizens of a country in which liberal media exist or informal channels of communication are used such as text messages and blogs. We strongly support collaborative efforts between the government and independent formal media channels to develop safe and effective ways of rapidly communicating accurate information to the public during an outbreak.

Web-Based Information Network for Health Professionals

We propose the creation of a web-based information network to be accessed by health professionals during an outbreak. It will be monitored by the WHO and used to transmit information about symptoms to aid health professionals in taking precautionary measures.

Infectious Disease Containment (cont.)

Health

We recognize the need for national government to work with civil society groups, the independent media, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to cooperate successfully on infectious disease containment. We encourage nations to form concrete agreements on information-sharing practices during an outbreak. Knowledge should be transmitted rapidly through formal channels from the local to national and then to international levels. The information should also be channeled from the national government to the frontline health care professionals and the population.

Access to Medicines in Developing Countries

There are some drugs that are sold for a lower price in developing countries and a higher price in developed countries. We encourage pharmaceutical companies to implement a differentiated price system for more essential medicines. To combat illicit sales of counterfeit drugs, we recommend that developed countries impose a “re-export ban” so that essential medicines sold for a lower affordable price in developing countries are not sold back for a lesser price to developed world markets.

Counterfeit Drugs

Due to the high risk of an illegal pharmaceutical market evolving in developing countries we insist on strengthening the security measures through branding, watermarks and seals of quality as a means of achieving transparency. The following initiative can be supplemented by a WHO “distribution approval status” for safe and transparent pharmaceutical outlets.

Innovative Funding for Essential Drugs

In the short-term, the G8 Ministers for Health propose to expand the role of the Global Fund to Fight HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and set a sister fund — “Global Fund for Essential Medicines in Developing Countries”. The Fund, supported by the existing resources and new fund-raising initiatives will purchase essential medicines for diseases in developing countries in a large amount, and sell them to developing country markets. The massive sum purchase of a large quantity will allow the private drug company to compensate for the cost of investment in research and development. Therefore the medicine price goes down. Mass purchase of the essential medicines in the developing world from the drug companies at a lower price will cumulatively provide the companies with the profits and enables poor patients to get medicine in an affordable price.

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