

"2010, Año de la Patria. Bicentenario del Inicio de la Independencia y
Centenario del Inicio de la Revolución."

SUBSECRETARÍA DE ENLACE LEGISLATIVO

Oficio No. SEL/300/335/10
México, D.F., a 7 de julio de 2010



SECRETARÍA
DE GOBERNACIÓN



**Secretarios de la Comisión Permanente
del H. Congreso de la Unión**
Presentes

Por este conducto hago de su conocimiento que mediante oficio No. DEP-1015/10, la Lic. Betina Claudia Chávez Soriano, Directora General de Coordinación Política de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores, remite el informe de la participación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Licenciado Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa, en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, así como en la Tercera Cumbre de Líderes del G-20, en Nueva York y en Pittsburgh, Estados Unidos de América, respectivamente, del 23 al 25 de septiembre de 2009.

Por lo anterior y con fundamento en lo dispuesto por la fracción XIV del artículo 27 de la Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal, les acompaño para los fines procedentes, copia del oficio al que me he referido y de su anexo.

Sin otro particular, reciban un cordial saludo.

Atentamente
El Subsecretario

Manuel Minjares Jiménez

C.c.p.- Lic. Fernando Francisco Gómez Mont Urueta, Secretario de Gobernación.- Presente.
Lic. Gonzalo Altamirano Dimas, Titular de la Unidad de Enlace Legislativo.- Presente.- Ref. Folio UEL/2422.
Lic. Betina Claudia Chávez Soriano, Directora General de Coordinación Política de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.- Presente.
Minutario
SEL/001248/2010
UEL/311

ANEXO

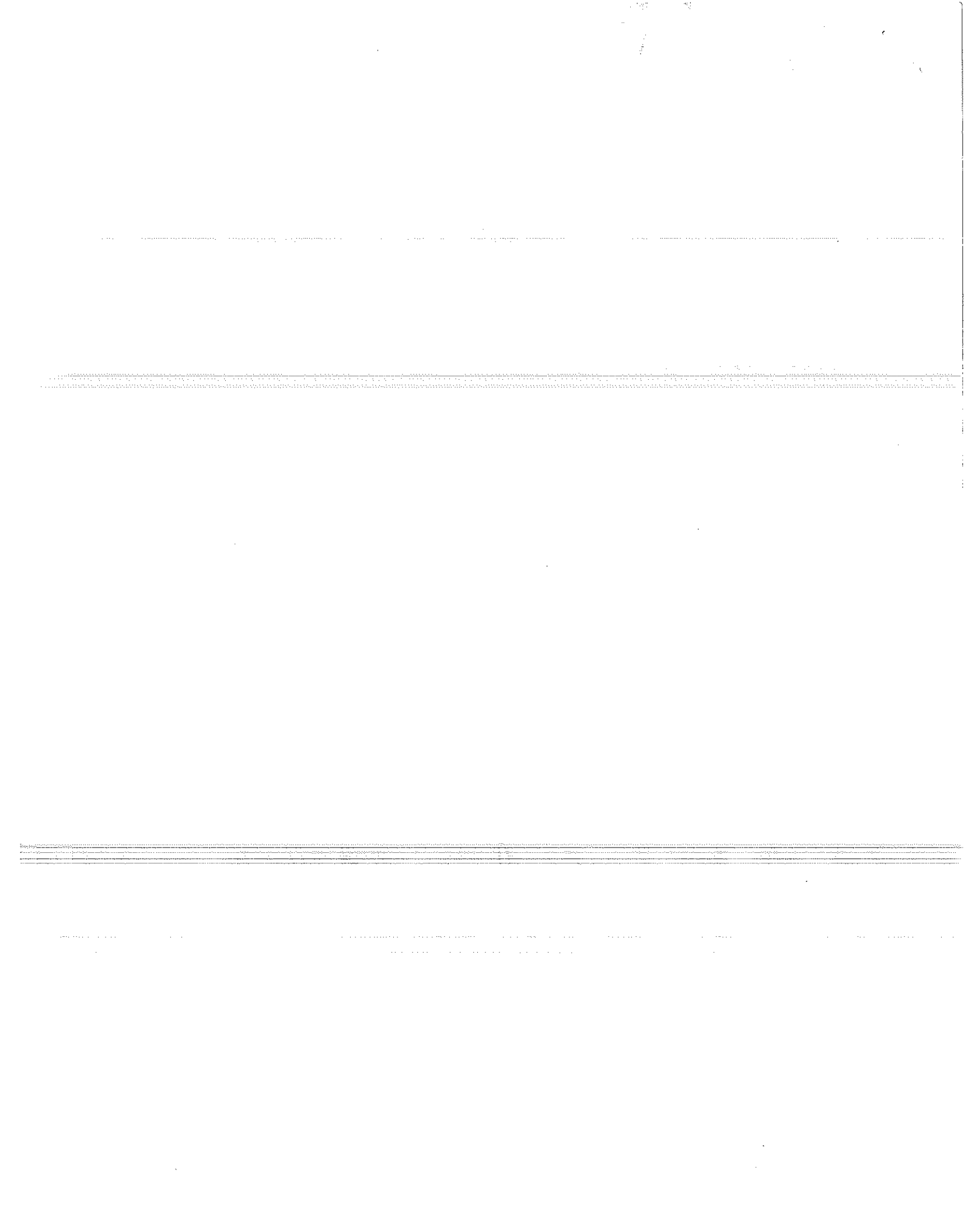
RECIBIDO

2010 JUL 12 PM 2:19

RECIBIDO
SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN

002979

MCA/GAD/RMG



DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE COORDINACIÓN POLÍTICA

Número: DEP-1015/10

Asunto: Informe del Viaje del Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Lic. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa a Nueva York y Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, E.U.A..

2010 JUL -6 PM 3:00

RECIBIDO

2236

SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES



"2010, Año de la Patria. Bicentenario del Inicio de la Independencia y Centenario del Inicio de la Revolución"

México, D. F., a 6 de julio de 2010.

C. P. MANUEL MINJARES JIMÉNEZ
SUBSECRETARIO DE ENLACE LEGISLATIVO
SECRETARÍA DE GOBERNACIÓN
P R E S E N T E

Estimado señor Subsecretario,

Por instrucciones de la Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Emb. Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, con fundamento en el artículo 16, fracciones I y III, del Reglamento Interior de la SRE, y en cumplimiento a lo establecido en el Artículo 88 de la Constitución Política de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, me permito hacerle llegar los pormenores del Viaje del Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Lic. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa a Nueva York con motivo de su participación en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Consejo de Seguridad de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, así como en la Tercera Cumbre de Líderes del G-20, celebrada en la ciudad de Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Estados Unidos de América, del 23 al 25 de septiembre de 2009.

Lo anterior, con la atenta solicitud de que sea el amable conducto para remitir la documentación adjunta a la Mesa Directiva de la Comisión Permanente del H. Congreso de la Unión.

Sin otro particular, aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterarle la seguridad de mi más alta consideración.

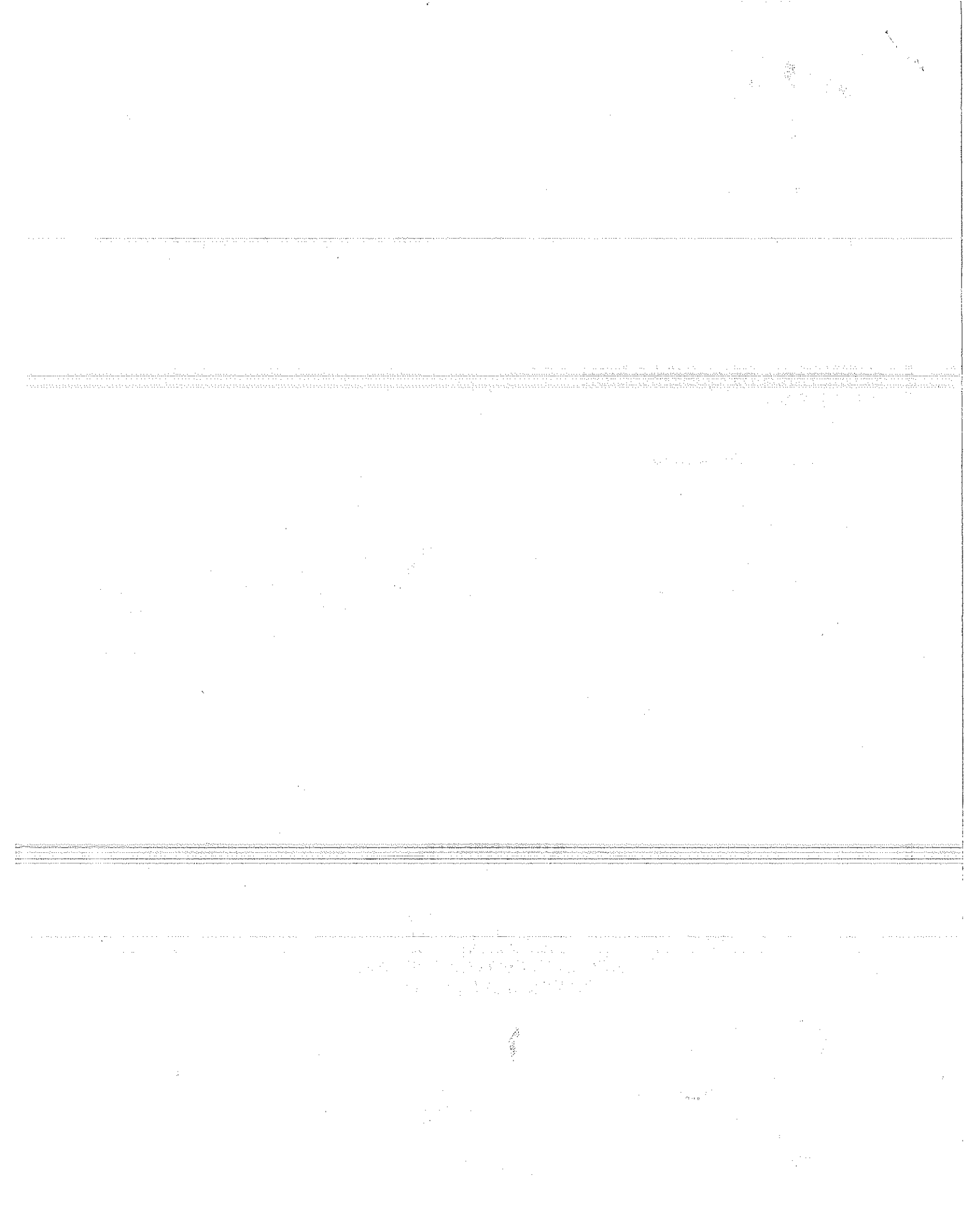
ATENTAMENTE,

BETINA C. CHÁVEZ-SORIANO
DIRECTORA GENERAL

- C.c.p. Titular de la Unidad de Enlace Legislativo. Secretaría de Gobernación. Para su conocimiento.
Secretaría Particular de la C. Secretaría. Para su conocimiento.
Coordinación General de Asesores. Para su Conocimiento.
Subsecretaría para América del Norte. Para su conocimiento.
Subsecretaría para Asuntos Multilaterales y Derechos Humanos. Para su conocimiento.
Archivo.

BCH/ASG/JLS*

Al contestar este oficio, cítense los datos contenidos en el ángulo superior izquierdo.





SRE

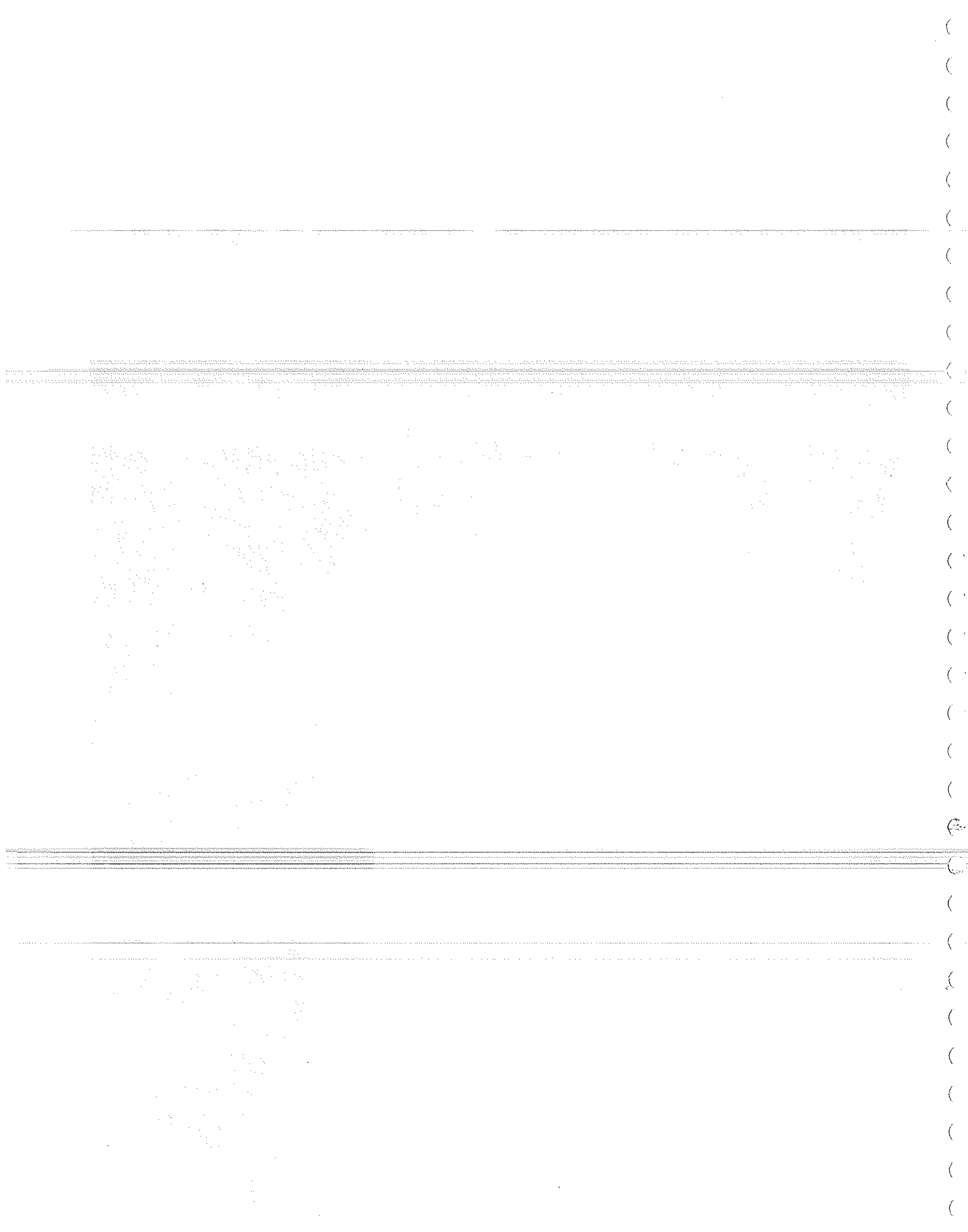
INFORME DE LA VISITA DE TRABAJO A NUEVA YORK Y PARTICIPACIONES EN LA CUMBRE DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y EN LA III CUMBRE DE LÍDERES DEL G20 DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, MAESTRO FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA.

**NUEVA YORK Y PITTSBURGH, EEUU
23 AL 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2009**

SRE



**SECRETARÍA
DE RELACIONES
EXTERIORES**



INFORME DE LA VISITA DE TRABAJO A NUEVA YORK Y LAS PARTICIPACIONES EN LA CUMBRE DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS Y EN LA III CUMBRE DE LÍDERES DEL G20 DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, MAESTRO FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA,

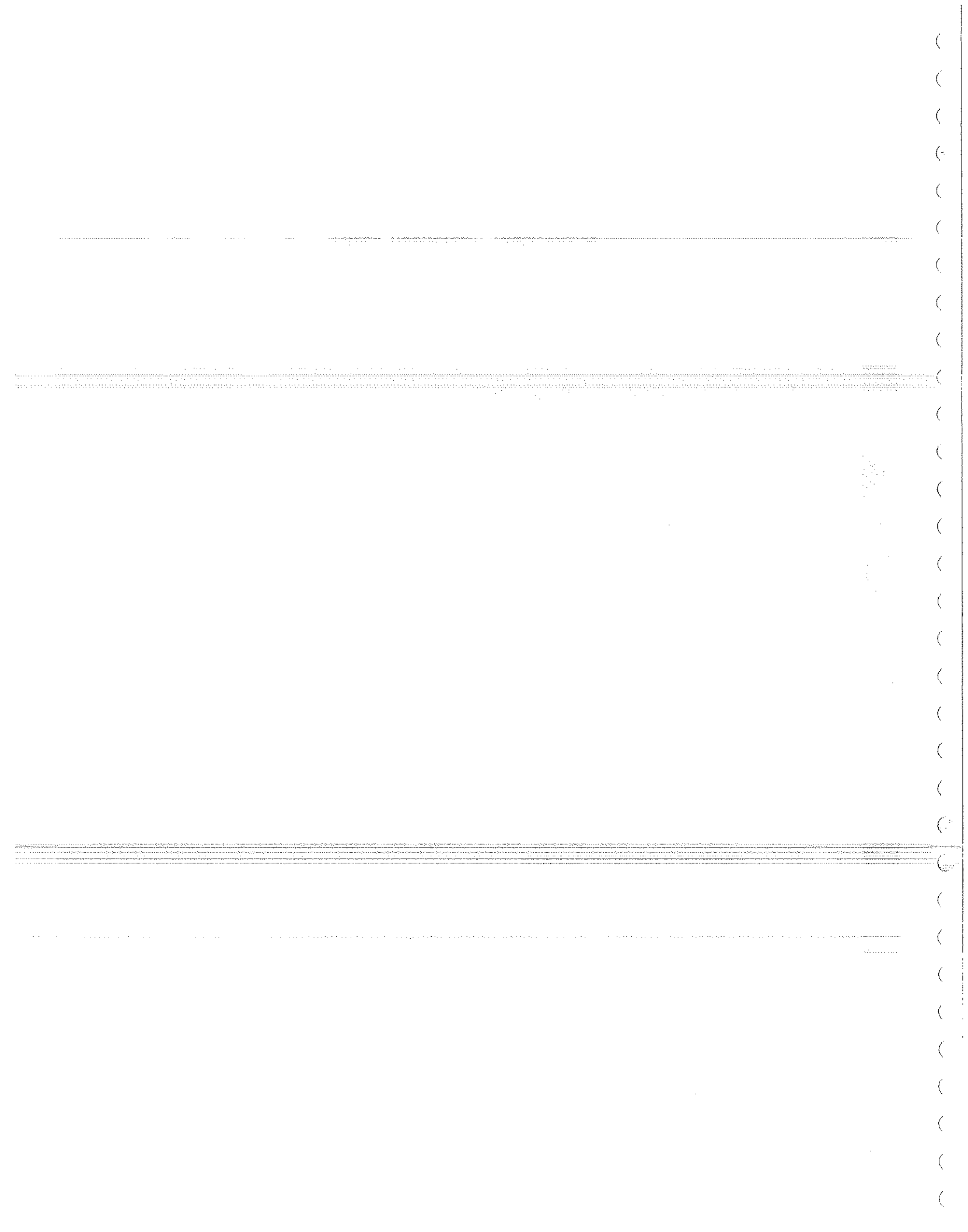
**NUEVA YORK Y PITTSBURGH, EEUU.
23 AL 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2009**

Índice

- I. Visita de trabajo a Nueva York**
- II. Participación en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas**
 - 1. Consideraciones generales**
 - 2. Desarrollo**
 - 3. Resultados**
 - 4. Actividades del Presidente en el marco de la Cumbre participación de México**
- III. Cumbre de Líderes del G20 en Pittsburg**
 - 1. Desarrollo**
 - 2. Actividades**
 - 3. Objetivos y la participación de México**
 - 4. Resultados**
 - 5. Evaluación general de la Cumbre y de nuestra participación**
- IV. Delegación de México**

Anexos

- 1. Resolución 1887 (2009) del Consejo de Seguridad sobre no proliferación nuclear y desarme nuclear**
- 2. Declaración de la Cumbre de Líderes de Pittsburg**



INFORME DE LA VISITA DE TRABAJO A NUEVA YORK Y LAS PARTICIPACIONES EN LA CUMBRE DE JEFES DE ESTADO Y DE GOBIERNO DEL CONSEJO DE SEGURIDAD DE LA ORGANIZACIÓN DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS SOBRE DESARME Y NO PROLIFERACIÓN NUCLEAR Y EN LA III CUMBRE DE LÍDERES DEL G20 DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, MAESTRO FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA,

NUEVA YORK Y PITTSBURGH, EEUU.

23 AL 25 DE SEPTIEMBRE DE 2009

I. Visita de trabajo a Nueva York

23 de septiembre

En su visita oficial a la ciudad de Nueva York, el Presidente Felipe Calderón se reunió con Directores de algunas de las instituciones financieras con mayor influencia en Estados Unidos y en el mundo como *Bank of America, Barclays, Citigroup, Crédite-Suisse, Deutsche Bank Americas, Goldman Sachs y Morgan Stanley*, así como con funcionarios de la Reserva Federal del Banco de Nueva York.

El encuentro significó una oportunidad para intercambiar impresiones e información relevante sobre los retos y oportunidades para el sistema financiero internacional y las perspectivas sobre la recuperación económica mundial. El Presidente Calderón expuso las estrategias que el gobierno mexicano ha decidido impulsar en el ámbito de las regulaciones financieras internacionales con miras a generar condiciones que garanticen una recuperación económica rápida y sostenida. En la reunión quedó patente la posición que desempeña nuestro país como actor influyente en el ámbito del G20, a través de la presentación de diversas iniciativas orientadas a fortalecer los mecanismos que garanticen una mayor relevancia de las economías emergentes, así como a formular vías de prevención y limitación ante crisis económicas.

El diálogo entre el Jefe del Ejecutivo federal y las instituciones financieras sirvió, igualmente, para refrendar la confianza y la alta valoración que estas últimas tienen en las estrategias que el gobierno de México lleva a cabo para mitigar los efectos de la crisis económica internacional del 2009, las cuales propiciarán una pronta recuperación del crecimiento económico y la generación de empleos en el país

Asimismo, en el ámbito de esta visita el Presidente recibió el Premio "*International Star of Energy Efficiency*" que entrega la Alianza para Ahorrar Energía, una coalición sin fines de lucro que integra a empresas, gobiernos y diversas entidades líderes en la formulación de estrategias para el uso eficiente de la energía. Este reconocimiento a México permitió valorar las iniciativas nacionales que buscan reducir el consumo energético y contribuir a los esfuerzos de reducción en la emisión de gases con efecto invernadero particularmente en el sector de la vivienda. Fortaleció igualmente las alianzas y esquemas de cooperación con entidades líder en el desarrollo de tecnología, el diseño de políticas y la organización social para ofrecer soluciones en el tema de consumo eficiente de energía.



El premio otorgado al Presidente se realizó como un reconocimiento específico a la Comisión Nacional de Vivienda (CONAVI) y al Instituto del Fondo Nacional de la Vivienda para los Trabajadores (INFONAVIT), por su labor en la promoción de programas de desarrollo habitacional con uso eficiente de energía. La Alianza decidió otorgar este premio por el destacado liderazgo y visión del Presidente en el uso de energía eficiente logrando que las instituciones públicas mexicanas, en el sector de la vivienda, atiendan el tema del desperdicio de energía con programas efectivos que protegen el medio ambiente al tiempo que promueven la construcción de casas en condiciones asequibles para la población.

II. Participación en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno del Consejo de Seguridad de Naciones Unidas Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas sobre Desarme y No Proliferación Nuclear.

Nueva York, 24 de septiembre de 2009.

1. Consideraciones Generales

El Presidente Felipe Calderón Hinojosa participó en la Cumbre de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno de Estados miembros del Consejo de Seguridad de las Naciones Unidas sobre Desarme y No Proliferación Nuclear. La Cumbre fue convocada el 24 de septiembre de 2009, en la sede de la ONU en Nueva York, por Estados Unidos, en su carácter de Presidente del Consejo de Seguridad durante septiembre de 2009. Contó con la asistencia de 14 mandatarios de los 15 miembros del Consejo.

El objetivo de la Cumbre fue llamar la atención al más alto nivel sobre el peligro nuclear que enfrenta la comunidad internacional. El hecho de ser miembro electo del Consejo de Seguridad le proporcionó a México la invaluable oportunidad de hacer valer su tradición pacifista e influir para que el órgano internacional más importante en materia del mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales adoptara una determinación enérgica, como herramienta invaluable para impulsar el cumplimiento de los compromisos sobre desarme, no proliferación y uso pacífico de la energía nuclear.

2. Desarrollo de la Cumbre

La Cumbre tuvo lugar la mañana del 24 de septiembre, como una sesión pública del Consejo de Seguridad. Durante la sesión, intervinieron los 15 miembros del Consejo de Seguridad, el Secretario General de la ONU, Sr. Ban Ki-moon, y el Director del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica, Sr. Mohamed El Baradei.

En su intervención el Presidente Felipe Calderón, señaló que la paz y la seguridad mundiales no pueden construirse sobre la acumulación de arsenales nucleares y que el objetivo ahora debe centrarse en la total eliminación de estas armas.

Destacó también que no es aceptable la parálisis de las negociaciones multilaterales en la Conferencia de Desarme e hizo un llamado para que se inicie un nuevo movimiento a favor del desarme. Recordó el derecho de todo Estado a beneficiarse del uso pacífico de la energía nuclear y puntualizó que ésta representa una oportunidad para el desarrollo sustentable. En este sentido, anunció que México ha iniciado las gestiones para ingresar a



algunos de los regímenes internacionales de control de exportaciones, comenzando por el Grupo de Suministradores Nucleares.

El Presidente Calderón aprovechó la ocasión para llamar la atención sobre el tráfico de armas pequeñas y ligeras y exhortó a los miembros del Consejo de Seguridad a buscar fórmulas para frenar este ilícito y a iniciar de manera urgente la negociación de un Tratado sobre Comercio de Armas.

México aprovechó la ocasión para circular como documento oficial del Consejo de Seguridad las recomendaciones emitidas de la 62 Conferencia del Departamento de Información Pública de las Naciones Unidas para Organizaciones No Gubernamentales que revisó el tema del desarme en la Ciudad de México, del 9 al 11 de septiembre de 2009.

3. Resultados de la Cumbre

El Consejo adoptó por unanimidad la Resolución 1887 (2009), la cual: resuelve crear las condiciones necesarias para un mundo sin armas nucleares de conformidad con los objetivos del Tratado sobre la No Proliferación; exhorta a los Estados a celebrar negociaciones de buena fe sobre medidas eficaces relativas a la reducción de arsenales; pide a los Estados se abstengan de efectuar ensayos nucleares; y alienta los esfuerzos por garantizar el desarrollo de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos y buscar mejorar las normas de seguridad para reducir el riesgo del terrorismo nuclear.

4. Actividades del Presidente Calderón en el marco de la Cumbre

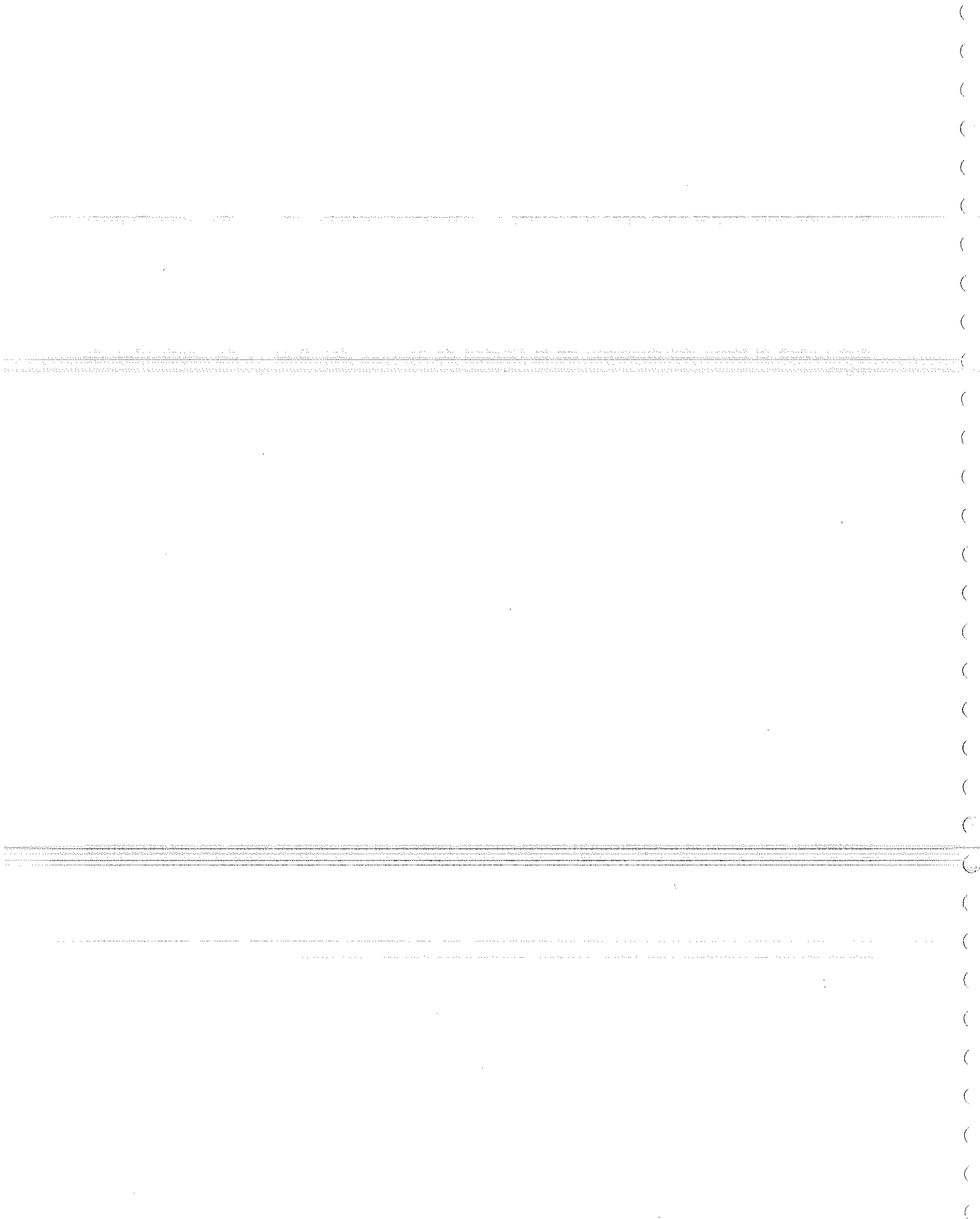
El Presidente sostuvo un encuentro con los Presidentes Iberoamericanos del G-20, la Presidenta de Argentina, Cristina Fernández, y el Presidente del Gobierno Español, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, con el fin de conversar sobre la cumbre del Grupo que se llevaría a cabo inmediatamente después de la visita a Nueva York.

Asimismo, sostuvo un encuentro bilateral con el Primer Ministro de Dinamarca, Sr. Lars Lokke Rasmussen, donde se revisó la situación de los avances en el tema del cambio climático, así como la cooperación entre ambos países al ser ambos sede de las próximas Conferencias de las Partes (COP) de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático y del Protocolo de Kioto, en diciembre de 2009 y de 2010.

Por último, el Presidente Calderón participó en la sesión fotográfica para una edición especial de la Revista *The New Yorker*, sobre los Líderes Globales.

5. Participantes en la Cumbre

- Heinz Fisher, Presidente Federal de la República de Austria
- Blaise Compaore, Presidente de Burkina Faso
- Hu Jintao, Presidente de la República Popular China
- Oscar Arias, Presidente de la República de Costa Rica
- Stjepan Mesić, Presidente de la República de Croacia
- Dimitri Medvedev, Presidente de la Federación de Rusia



- Nicolás Sarkozy, Presidente de la República Francesa
- Yukio Hatoyama, Primer Ministro del Japón
- Gordon Brown, Primer Ministro del Reino Unido de Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte
- Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, Primer Ministro de la República de Turquía
- Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, Presidente de la República de Uganda
- Nguyen Minh Triet, Presidente de la República Socialista de Viet Nam
- Shalgham, Representante Permanente de la Jamahiriya Árabe Libia

6. Delegación de México

Estuvo encabezada por el Presidente Felipe Calderón Hinojosa e integrada por los siguientes funcionarios:

- Emb. Patricia Espinosa Cantellano, Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores
- Emb. Juan Manuel Gómez Robledo, Subsecretario para Asuntos Multilaterales y Derechos Humanos
- Emb. Arturo Sarukhán, Embajador de México en Estados Unidos
- Emb. Claude Heller, Representante Permanente de México ante la ONU
- Lic. Maximiliano Cortázar, Coordinador de Comunicación Social, Presidencia de la República
- Dr. Rafael Fernández de Castro, Asesor en Asuntos Internacionales del Presidente de la República
- Lic. Aitza Aguilar, Secretaria Particular Adjunta del Señor Presidente de la República

III. Cumbre de Líderes del G20

Pittsburgh, EEUU, 24 y 25 de septiembre de 2009

1. Desarrollo.

A invitación del Presidente de Estados Unidos, Barack H. Obama, el Presidente de México participó en la Tercera Cumbre de Líderes del G-20, celebrada en Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, el jueves 24 y el viernes 25 de septiembre de 2009.

La Cumbre tuvo el objetivo de dar seguimiento al cumplimiento de los acuerdos de las Cumbres de Líderes del G20 en Washington DC y Londres, celebradas el 15 de noviembre de 2008 y el 2 de abril del año en curso, respectivamente. En estas cumbres, los líderes acordaron poner en marcha todas las medidas a su alcance para impulsar la recuperación y fortalecer la supervisión y regulación del sistema financiero mundial.

La Cumbre contó con la presencia de los líderes de todos los países miembros del Grupo de los 20; Alemania, Arabia Saudita, Argentina, Australia, Brasil, Canadá, Corea del Sur, China, Estados Unidos, Francia, India, Indonesia, Italia, Japón, México, Reino Unido, Rusia, Sudáfrica y Turquía, así como la Comisión Europea. Asimismo, asistieron como países invitados España, Países Bajos, y Suecia, país entonces a cargo de la Presidencia en turno de la Unión Europea.

Adicionalmente, la Cumbre de Pittsburg contó con la asistencia de las más altas autoridades de Organizaciones Internacionales como el Foro de Cooperación Económica

Asia Pacífico (APEC), la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático (ANSEA), el Banco Mundial, Consejo de Estabilidad Financiera (FSB), la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos (OCDE), la Organización Mundial de Comercio (OMC), la Organización Internacional del Trabajo (OIT), Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), Nueva Asociación para el Desarrollo de África (NEPAD), la Organización de las Naciones Unidas (ONU) y la Unión Africana.

2. Actividades de la Cumbre.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Barack Obama, anfitrión de la Cumbre ofreció una recepción a los líderes. El evento fue seguido por una cena de trabajo cuyo tema fue la reforma del sistema internacional. Posteriormente, los trabajos de la Cumbre de Pittsburg se llevaron a cabo a través de cuatro sesiones temáticas que contaron con la presencia de los líderes y ministros de finanzas de todos los países miembros. Las sesiones plenarias se centraron en los siguientes temas:

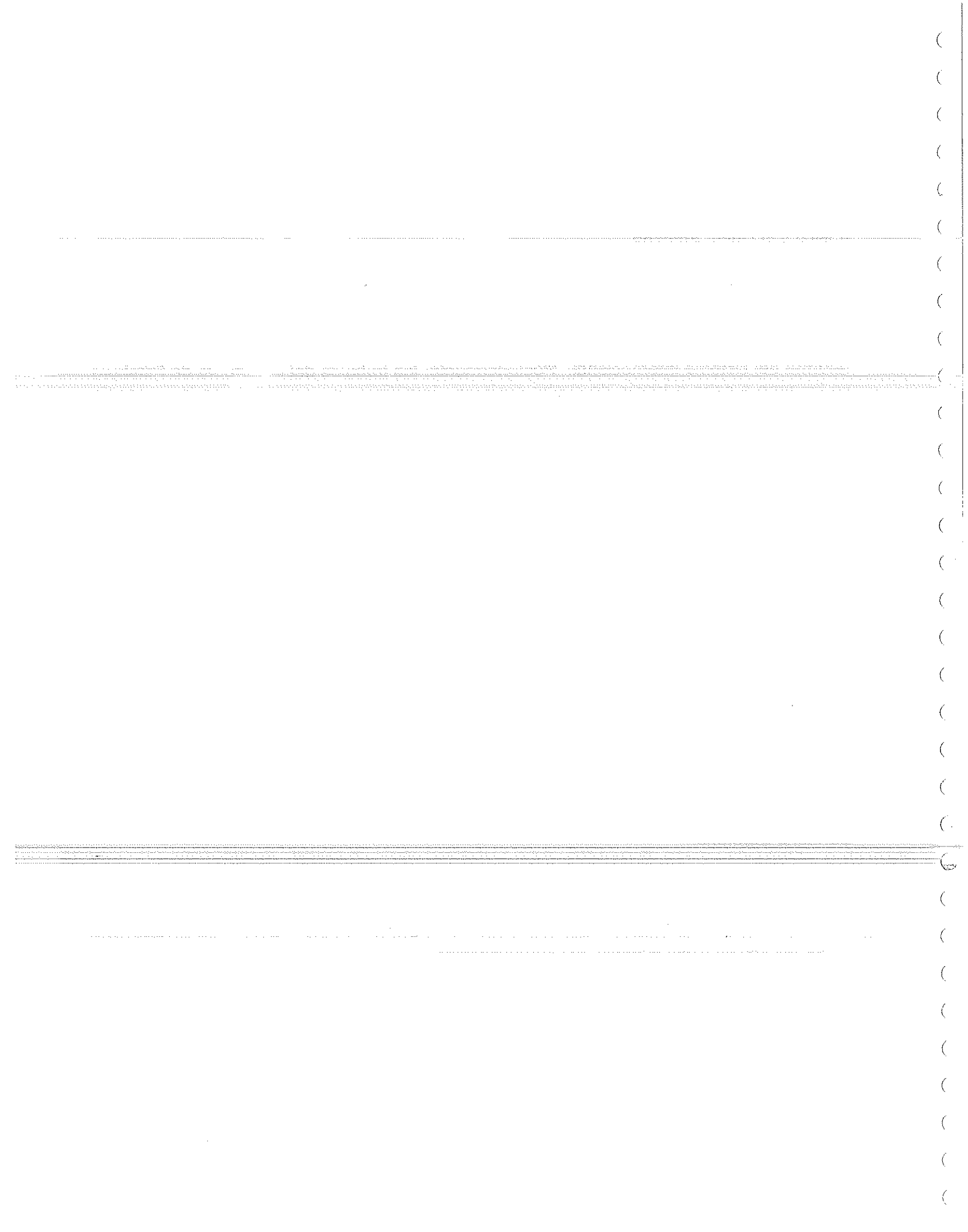
- La reforma del sistema financiero internacional
- Los retos de la recuperación económica
- Energía, clima y comercio
- Reforma regulatoria

Durante la Cumbre, el Mandatario mexicano sostuvo reuniones bilaterales con los Mandatarios de Argentina y de España, Cristina Fernández de Kirchner y José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, respectivamente. Durante las reuniones bilaterales se intercambiaron puntos de vista sobre los temas de la Cumbre del G-20, particularmente sobre los temas de interés para los países de América Latina entre los que destacaron el efecto de la crisis económica y la recapitalización del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo. Los tres Presidentes coincidieron en la importancia de impulsar medidas para enfrentar el cambio climático y en que el financiamiento es uno de los principales temas para alcanzar un consenso en la Reunión de Copenhague.

Acompañaron al Presidente Calderón, los Secretarios de Relaciones Exteriores y de Hacienda y Crédito Público, embajadora Patricia Espinosa Cantellano y el doctor Agustín Carstens Carstens.

3. Objetivos y posición de México.

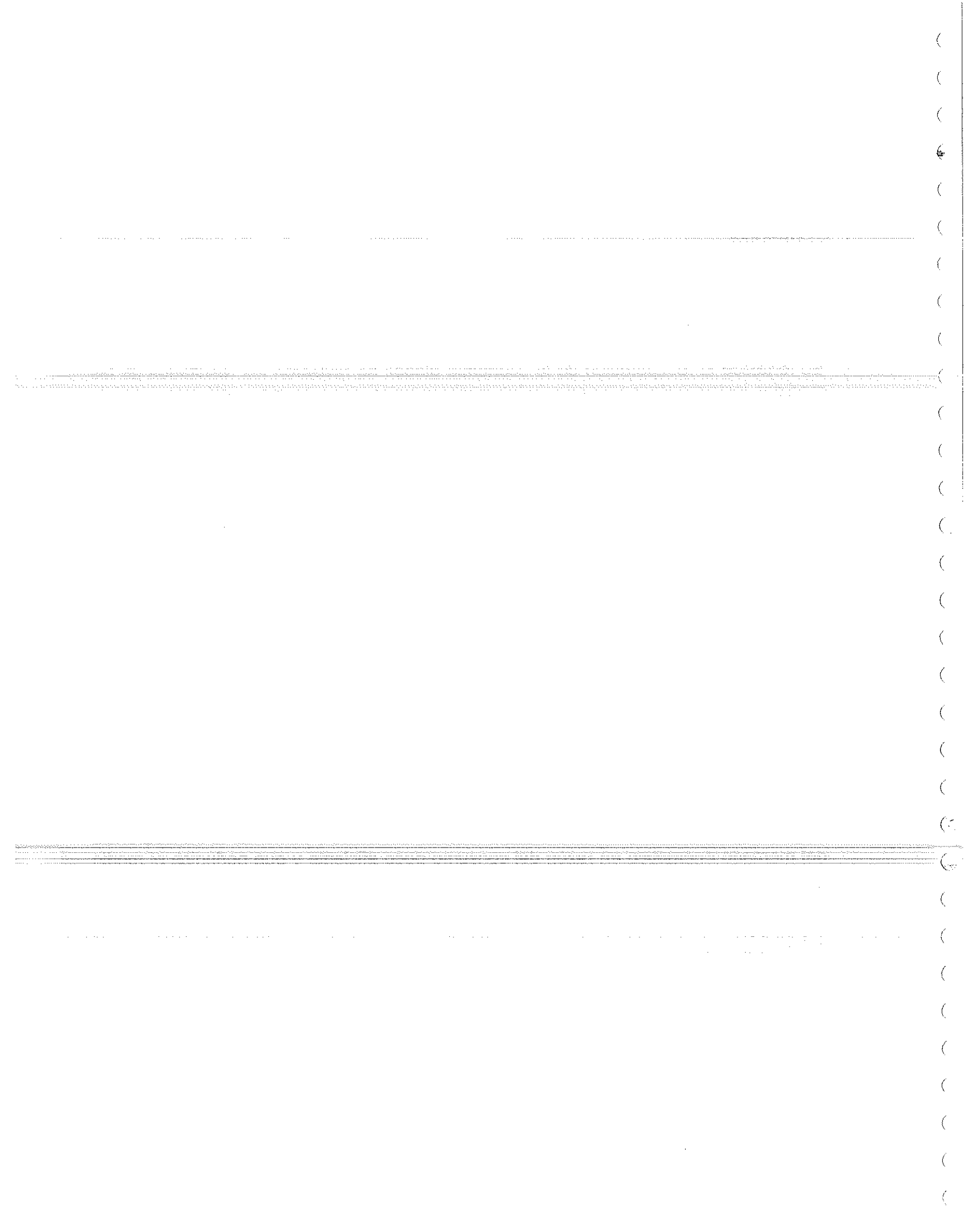
- Ampliar la participación de las economías emergentes en los organismos de gobierno de las instituciones financieras internacionales.
- Promover que América Latina ocupe un lugar relevante en los programas en materia de pobreza. La discusión del foro entonces se centraba en África.
- Promover la capitalización del BID. Se logró alcanzar un acuerdo concreto sobre el aumento de capital del Banco para la reunión anual de gobernadores de 2010.
- Promover el Fondo Verde como un esquema adecuado para el financiamiento del combate al cambio climático.
- Promover un crecimiento más justo, acelerado y ambientalmente responsable (crecimiento "verde"), basado en patrones de producción y consumo sustentables.



- Recuperación de empleo y capacitación de recursos humanos, incluyendo políticas globales en favor de la calidad del trabajo y en apoyo a las economías emergentes.
- Fortalecer la regulación financiera global en búsqueda de certidumbre y transparencia para prevenir situaciones financieras con capacidad de impactar en la economía global.

4. Resultados.

- Institucionalización del G20 a nivel de Líderes. Al término de la Cumbre los líderes anunciaron la institucionalización del G20 como el primer foro de cooperación económica y financiera internacional.
- Se fortalece la recuperación de la economía global: se revisaron los resultados de las medidas instrumentadas a partir de las cumbres anteriores y se reconoció que desde la Cumbre de Londres el paquete de estímulos coordinado en el G20 logró estabilizar el sistema financiero internacional y detuvo la contracción de la producción al tiempo que evitó la pérdida alrededor de 7 a 11 millones de empleos en todo el mundo.
- Se adopta Marco para el Crecimiento Fuerte, Sostenido y Balanceado, el principal instrumento para apuntalar un proceso de cooperación económica entre los países para asegurar que las políticas después de la crisis eviten riesgosos desequilibrios globales que obstruyan el crecimiento económico de largo plazo. Esta fue la primera vez en que un grupo tan amplio de países desarrollados y en desarrollo trabajan coordinadamente para analizar planes económicos. Se logró el consenso sobre principios y mejores prácticas para realizar reformas y adoptar políticas que aseguren el crecimiento para todas las regiones del mundo.
- Los líderes consintieron en avanzar regulaciones de mercado más sólidas. Tras el despliegue de importantes esfuerzos de los líderes para fortalecer estándares de capitalización y prácticas de compensación para las compañías financieras que contaron con apoyo gubernamental, el G20 acordó reforzar los estándares internacionales de capital y compensación para erradicar el nivel de riesgo que dio origen a la crisis financiera.
- Los líderes acordaron eliminar subsidios fósiles ineficientes y aumentar la transparencia del mercado energético en razón del consumo poco eficiente y que perjudica el medio ambiente. Específicamente, los líderes, de manera coordinada con los representantes de las mayores compañías productoras de energía, se comprometieron a eliminar los subsidios en un marco de mediano plazo y con el debido cuidado para los sectores más vulnerables.
- Modernización de la Infraestructura para la Cooperación económica internacional: los líderes se comprometieron a poner al G20 en el centro de los esfuerzos para lograr la reforma de las instituciones financieras internacionales. Como parte de este esfuerzo, los líderes acordaron transferir el 5 por ciento de las cuotas de países sobre representados en el Fondo Monetario Internacional hacia países en desarrollo y permitirles una participación más consistente con sus necesidades y peso en el escenario económico internacional.



- Mayor apoyo a los grupos sociales más vulnerables en el mundo: El G20 logró compromisos específicos para incrementar el acceso a alimentos, combustibles y financiamiento para los habitantes más pobres del planeta a través de un Fideicomiso del Banco Mundial para realizar inversiones en seguridad alimentaria. Adicionalmente, se contrajo el compromiso para financiar programas que permitan el acceso de países en desarrollo a energías renovables, así como la identificación de nuevas fórmulas para incrementar la capacidad de movilización rápida de recursos financieros para proteger a los grupos más vulnerables durante futuras crisis.
- Cumplimiento de compromisos adquiridos en cumbres pasadas: el G20 refrendó el compromiso con los acuerdos alcanzados en cumbres anteriores, demostrando que se trata de un foro que cumple sus compromisos. El logro más importante en este sentido fue detener el desplome de la economía global a través del mayor estímulo fiscal y monetario coordinado registrado históricamente.

5. Evaluación general de la Cumbre y de nuestra participación.

- El Presidente Felipe Calderón colocó el tema de cambio climático como un elemento central de la Cumbre de Pittsburg. Se presentó el Fondo Verde, que fue recibido con beneplácito y se reconoció la responsabilidad compartida de todos en el financiamiento de los problemas que genera el cambio climático en los ámbitos de mitigación, adaptación y cambio tecnológico.
- El Presidente impulsó la capitalización de los Bancos de Desarrollo, sobre todo del Banco Mundial, y muy en particular del Banco Interamericano de Desarrollo (BID), principal prestamista del continente.
- Asimismo, se hizo un notable trabajo en favor del apoyo del Fondo Monetario Internacional para aumentar su capacidad de préstamo. En este ámbito, se trabajó para continuar la flexibilización de su operación con los países en desarrollo y con México a través de la línea de crédito flexible.
- Se discutió muy ampliamente el tema del empleo. Todos los países hicieron énfasis en que las políticas económicas deberán estar orientadas a generar más empleos.
- En resumen, se trató de una Cumbre sustantiva en la cual se vislumbraron temas y medidas de cooperación mucho más específicos que en la anterior Cumbre de Londres para consolidar la recuperación, sin dejar de reconocer que continúa habiendo importantes retos.



Consejo de Seguridad

Distr. general
24 de septiembre de 2009

Resolución 1887 (2009)

**Aprobada por el Consejo de Seguridad en su 6191^a sesión,
celebrada el 24 de septiembre de 2009**

El Consejo de Seguridad,

Resolviendo promover un mundo más seguro para todos y crear las condiciones necesarias para un mundo sin armas nucleares, de conformidad con los objetivos del Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares, de forma que se promueva la estabilidad internacional, y en base al principio de la seguridad sin menoscabo para todos,

Reafirmando la declaración de su Presidencia aprobada en la sesión del Consejo que se celebró a nivel de Jefes de Estado y de Gobierno el 31 de enero de 1992 (S/23500), inclusive la necesidad de que todos los Estados Miembros cumplan sus obligaciones en relación con el control de armamentos y el desarme y eviten la proliferación en todos sus aspectos de todas las armas de destrucción en masa,

Recordando también que en la declaración mencionada (S/23500) se destacó la necesidad de que todos los Estados Miembros resolvieran por medios pacíficos, de conformidad con la Carta, cualesquiera problemas relacionados con estas cuestiones que amenazaran o alteraran el mantenimiento de la estabilidad regional y mundial,

Reafirmando que la proliferación de las armas de destrucción en masa y sus sistemas vectores constituye una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales,

Teniendo presentes las responsabilidades de otros órganos de las Naciones Unidas y organizaciones internacionales pertinentes en la esfera del desarme, el control de armamentos y la no proliferación, así como la Conferencia de Desarme, y alentándolos a que sigan desempeñando el papel que les corresponde,

Subrayando que el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares sigue siendo la piedra angular del régimen de no proliferación nuclear y la base esencial de la promoción del desarme nuclear y la utilización de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos,

Reafirmando su firme compromiso con el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares y su convicción de que debe apoyarse y fortalecerse el régimen internacional de no proliferación nuclear a fin de garantizar su aplicación eficaz, y recordando a este respecto los resultados de anteriores Conferencias de las partes



encargadas del examen del Tratado, incluidos los documentos finales de 1995 y 2000,

Pidiendo que se hagan nuevos progresos en todos los aspectos del desarme a fin de aumentar la seguridad mundial,

Recordando la declaración de su Presidencia aprobada en la reunión del Consejo que se celebró el 19 de noviembre de 2008 (S/PRST/2008/43),

Acogiendo con beneplácito las decisiones de los Estados no poseedores de armas nucleares que han desmantelado sus programas de armas nucleares o han renunciado a la posesión de armas nucleares,

Acogiendo con beneplácito las actividades de reducción de armas nucleares y desarme iniciadas y ejecutadas por Estados poseedores de armas nucleares, y *subrayando* la necesidad de realizar nuevas actividades en la esfera del desarme nuclear, con arreglo al artículo VI del Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares,

Acogiendo con beneplácito en ese sentido la decisión adoptada por la Federación de Rusia y los Estados Unidos de América de celebrar negociaciones con miras a concertar un nuevo acuerdo global jurídicamente vinculante para sustituir el Tratado sobre la reducción y limitación de las armas estratégicas ofensivas, que vence en diciembre de 2009,

Acogiendo con beneplácito y apoyando las medidas adoptadas para concertar tratados sobre zonas libres de armas nucleares y *reafirmando* la convicción de que la creación de zonas libres de armas nucleares reconocidas internacionalmente en base a acuerdos convenidos libremente entre los Estados de cada región afectada, y de conformidad con las directrices de 1999 de la Comisión de Desarme de las Naciones Unidas, promueve la paz y la seguridad mundial y regional, fortalece el régimen de no proliferación nuclear y contribuye a la consecución de los objetivos del desarme nuclear,

Haciendo notar en este contexto su apoyo a la celebración de la segunda conferencia de Estados partes y signatarios de los tratados sobre zonas libres de armas nucleares, que se celebrará en Nueva York el 30 abril de 2010,

Reafirmando sus resoluciones 825 (1993), 1695 (2006), 1718 (2006) y 1874 (2009),

Reafirmando sus resoluciones 1696 (2006), 1737 (2006), 1747 (2007), 1803 (2008) y 1835 (2008),

Reafirmando todas las demás resoluciones pertinentes sobre la no proliferación aprobadas por el Consejo de Seguridad,

Gravemente preocupado ante la amenaza del terrorismo nuclear y *reconociendo* la necesidad de que todos los Estados adopten medidas eficaces para impedir que se ponga a disposición de los terroristas material o asistencia técnica nuclear,

Observando con interés la iniciativa de celebrar, en coordinación con el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica, una conferencia internacional sobre la utilización de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos,

Expresando su apoyo a la celebración de la cumbre mundial sobre seguridad nuclear en 2010,

Afirmando su apoyo a la Convención sobre la protección física de los materiales nucleares y su enmienda de 2005 y al Convenio internacional para la represión de actos de terrorismo nuclear,

Reconociendo los progresos realizados por la Iniciativa mundial de lucha contra el terrorismo nuclear y la Asociación Mundial del Grupo de los Ocho,

Observando la contribución de la sociedad civil en la promoción de todos los objetivos del Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares,

Reafirmando su resolución 1540 (2004) y la necesidad de que todos los Estados apliquen plenamente las medidas contenidas en ella, y *exhortando* a todos los Estados Miembros y a las organizaciones internacionales y regionales a cooperar activamente con el Comité establecido en virtud de dicha resolución, incluso en el curso del examen amplio pedido en la resolución 1810 (2008),

1. *Pone de relieve* que toda situación de incumplimiento de las obligaciones en materia de no proliferación se señalará a la atención del Consejo de Seguridad para que determine si dicha situación constituye una amenaza para la paz y la seguridad internacionales, y *pone de relieve también* la responsabilidad primordial del Consejo de Seguridad de hacer frente a esas amenazas;

2. *Exhorta* a los Estados partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares a que cumplan plenamente todas sus obligaciones y cumplan sus compromisos contraídos en virtud del mismo;

3. *Señala* que el goce de los beneficios del Tratado por un Estado parte sólo puede garantizarse mediante el cumplimiento de las obligaciones que establece;

4. *Exhorta* a todos los Estados que no sean partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares a que se adhieran a él como Estados no poseedores de armas nucleares a fin de lograr en fecha cercana su universalidad, y a que, en espera de su adhesión, cumplan lo dispuesto en él;

5. *Exhorta* a las partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares, de conformidad con su artículo VI, a que se comprometan a celebrar negociaciones de buena fe sobre medidas eficaces relativas a la reducción de las armas nucleares y el desarme nuclear, y sobre un tratado de desarme general y completo bajo estricto y eficaz control internacional, y *pide* a todos los demás Estados que se sumen a este esfuerzo;

6. *Exhorta* a todos los Estados partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares a que cooperen para que la Conferencia de las partes de 2010 encargada del examen del Tratado pueda fortalecerlo con éxito y establecer metas realistas y alcanzables en sus tres grandes pilares: la no proliferación, la utilización de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos y el desarme;

7. *Exhorta* a todos los Estados a que se abstengan de llevar a cabo ensayos nucleares y a que firmen y ratifiquen el Tratado de prohibición completa de los ensayos nucleares, de modo que pueda entrar en vigor en fecha cercana;

8. *Exhorta* a la Conferencia de Desarme a negociar lo antes posible un Tratado por el que se prohíba la producción de material fisionable para la

fabricación de armas nucleares u otros dispositivos explosivos nucleares, *acoge con beneplácito* la aprobación por consenso del programa de trabajo de 2009 de la Conferencia de Desarme, y solicita la cooperación de todos los Estados Miembros para guiar a la Conferencia hacia el pronto inicio de su labor sustantiva;

9. *Recuerda* las declaraciones formuladas por cada uno de los cinco Estados poseedores de armas nucleares, señaladas en la resolución 984 (1995), en las que dieron garantías de seguridad contra la utilización de armas nucleares a los Estados no poseedores de armas nucleares que eran partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares y *afirma* que esas garantías de seguridad refuerzan el régimen internacional de no proliferación nuclear;

10. *Expresa* especial preocupación por los principales retos actuales del régimen de no proliferación sobre los que el Consejo de Seguridad ha adoptado medidas, exige que las partes interesadas cumplan íntegramente sus obligaciones contraídas en virtud de las resoluciones pertinentes del Consejo de Seguridad, y *reafirma* el llamamiento que les dirigió anteriormente para que hallen con prontitud una solución negociada a estas cuestiones;

11. *Alienta* los esfuerzos por garantizar el desarrollo de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos por los países que deseen mantener o desarrollar sus capacidades en ese ámbito en un marco que reduzca el riesgo de proliferación y respete las normas internacionales más estrictas en materia de salvaguardias y seguridad;

12. *Subraya* que el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares reconoce en el artículo IV el derecho inalienable de todas las partes en el Tratado de desarrollar la investigación, la producción y la utilización de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos sin discriminación y de conformidad con sus artículos I y II, y *recuerda* en este contexto el artículo III del Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares y el artículo II del Estatuto del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica;

13. *Exhorta* a los Estados a adoptar controles nacionales más estrictos para la exportación de bienes y tecnologías estratégicos del ciclo del combustible nuclear;

14. *Alienta* la labor del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica sobre los enfoques multilaterales respecto del ciclo del combustible nuclear, incluidas las garantías del suministro de combustible nuclear y medidas conexas, como mecanismo efectivo para hacer frente a la necesidad creciente de combustible nuclear y servicios relacionados y minimizar el riesgo de proliferación, e *insta* a la Junta de Gobernadores del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica a que acuerde medidas a tal fin lo antes posible;

15. *Afirma* que las salvaguardias efectivas del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica son esenciales para prevenir la proliferación nuclear y facilitar la cooperación en el ámbito de la utilización de la energía nuclear con fines pacíficos, y a ese respecto:

a) *Exhorta* a todos los Estados no poseedores de armas nucleares que sean partes en el Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares y que aún no hayan puesto en vigor un acuerdo de salvaguardias amplias o un protocolo enmendado sobre pequeñas cantidades a que lo hagan inmediatamente,

b) *Exhorta* a todos los Estados a firmar, ratificar y aplicar un protocolo adicional, que junto con los acuerdos de salvaguardias amplias constituyen elementos esenciales del sistema de salvaguardias del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica;

c) *Destaca* la importancia de que todos los Estados Miembros garanticen que el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica siga contando con los recursos y la autoridad necesarios para verificar el uso declarado de los materiales y las instalaciones nucleares y la inexistencia de actividades no declaradas, y de que el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica informe de ello al Consejo según proceda;

16. *Alienta* a los Estados a proporcionar al Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica la cooperación necesaria para que pueda verificar si un Estado cumple sus obligaciones en materia de salvaguardias, y *afirma* la determinación del Consejo de Seguridad de apoyar los esfuerzos del Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica a tales efectos, de conformidad con las competencias que le confiere la Carta;

17. *Se compromete* a atender sin demoras toda notificación presentada por un Estado en la que indique la decisión de retirarse del Tratado sobre la no proliferación de las armas nucleares, incluida la exposición de los acontecimientos proporcionada por el Estado de conformidad con el artículo X del Tratado, al tiempo que observa las conversaciones que se vienen celebrando en el curso del examen del Tratado con respecto a la determinación de las modalidades en las que los Estados partes en el Tratado podrán responder colectivamente a la notificación del retiro, y *afirma* que el Estado sigue siendo responsable en virtud del derecho internacional de las violaciones del Tratado cometidas antes del retiro;

18. *Alienta* a los Estados a que exijan, como condición a la exportación de material nuclear, que el Estado receptor convenga en que, en caso en que dé por terminado el acuerdo de salvaguardias con el OIEA, o se retire de éste, o que la Junta de Gobernadores del OIEA determine que ha violado el acuerdo, el Estado proveedor tendrá derecho a exigir la devolución del equipo y el material nuclear entregados antes de la terminación, el incumplimiento o el retiro, al igual que todo material nuclear especial producido con ese material o equipo;

19. *Alienta* a los Estados a que, al adoptar decisiones relativas a la exportación de material nuclear, consideren si el Estado receptor ha firmado y ratificado un protocolo adicional basado en el modelo de protocolo adicional;

20. *Insta* a los Estados a exigir como condición para la exportación de material nuclear que el Estado receptor convenga en que, en caso de que diera por terminado su acuerdo de salvaguardias con el OIEA, las salvaguardias seguirán vigentes respecto de todo equipo o material nuclear suministrado antes de dicha terminación, al igual que todo material nuclear especial producido con dicho material o equipo;

21. *Pide* la adhesión universal a la Convención sobre la protección física de los materiales nucleares y su enmienda de 2005, y al Convenio internacional para la represión de los actos de terrorismo nuclear;

22. *Acoge con beneplácito* las recomendaciones formuladas en marzo de 2009 por el Comité del Consejo de Seguridad establecido en virtud de la

resolución 1540 (2004) sobre el uso más eficaz de los mecanismos de financiación existentes, incluida la consideración del establecimiento de un fondo de contribuciones voluntarias, y *afirma* su compromiso de promover la plena aplicación de la resolución 1540 (2004) por los Estados Miembros asegurando su apoyo efectivo y sostenible a las actividades del Comité 1540;

23. *Reafirma* la necesidad de la plena aplicación de la resolución 1540 (2004) por los Estados Miembros y, con el fin de evitar el acceso a las armas de destrucción en masa, el material conexo y sus sistemas vectores por agentes no estatales o la prestación de asistencia y financiación con ese fin, como se define en la resolución, *exhorta* a los Estados Miembros a cooperar activamente con el Comité establecido en virtud de esa resolución y el Organismo Internacional de Energía Atómica, incluso mediante la prestación de asistencia, a petición suya, para la aplicación de las disposiciones de la resolución 1540 (2004), y en ese contexto, *acoge con beneplácito* el próximo examen amplio del estado de aplicación de la resolución 1540 (2004) con el fin de mejorar su eficacia, y *exhorta* a todos los Estados a que participen activamente en ese examen;

24. *Exhorta* a los Estados Miembros a compartir sus prácticas óptimas con el fin de mejorar las normas de seguridad y las prácticas de seguridad nuclear y elevar los niveles de seguridad nuclear para reducir el riesgo de terrorismo nuclear, con miras a proteger todo el material nuclear vulnerable contra tal riesgo en un plazo de cuatro años;

25. *Exhorta* a todos los Estados a gestionar responsablemente y minimizar en la mayor medida posible desde el punto de vista técnico y económico el uso de uranio muy enriquecido destinado a fines civiles, incluso mediante la conversión de los reactores de investigación y de los procesos de producción de radioisótopos para el uso de combustibles y objetivos de uranio poco enriquecido;

26. *Exhorta* a todos los Estados a mejorar su capacidad nacional para detectar, desalentar y detener el tráfico ilícito de material nuclear en todos sus territorios y *exhorta* a los Estados que estén en condiciones de hacerlo a que promuevan el aumento de alianzas internacionales y el fomento de la capacidad en ese sentido;

27. *Insta* a todos los Estados a adoptar todas las medidas apropiadas a nivel nacional, de conformidad con sus autoridades nacionales y su legislación, y de manera coherente con el derecho internacional, para impedir la financiación de la proliferación, y el transporte, fortalecer los controles de la exportación, proteger los materiales delicados y controlar el acceso a las transferencias intangibles de tecnología;

28. *Declara* su determinación de vigilar atentamente toda situación relativa a la proliferación de armas nucleares, sus sistemas vectores o material conexo, tanto hacia como desde agentes no estatales, tal como se los define en la resolución 1540 (2004), y, según proceda, de adoptar las medidas necesarias para asegurar el mantenimiento de la paz y la seguridad internacionales;

29. *Decide* seguir ocupándose de la cuestión.

DECLARACIÓN DE LA CUMBRE DE LÍDERES G20 EN PITTSBURGH

Leaders' Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit

September 24 – 25, 2009

PREAMBLE

1. We meet in the midst of a critical transition from crisis to recovery to turn the page on an era of irresponsibility and to adopt a set of policies, regulations and reforms to meet the needs of the 21st century global economy.

2. When we last gathered in April, we confronted the greatest challenge to the world economy in our generation.

3. Global output was contracting at pace not seen since the 1930s. Trade was plummeting. Jobs were disappearing rapidly. Our people worried that the world was on the edge of a depression.

4. At that time, our countries agreed to do everything necessary to ensure recovery, to repair our financial systems and to maintain the global flow of capital.

5. It worked.

6. Our forceful response helped stop the dangerous, sharp decline in global activity and stabilize financial markets. Industrial output is now rising in nearly all our economies. International trade is starting to recover. Our financial institutions are raising needed capital, financial markets are showing a willingness to invest and lend, and confidence has improved.

7. Today, we reviewed the progress we have made since the London Summit in April. Our national commitments to restore growth resulted in the largest and most coordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus ever undertaken. We acted together to increase dramatically the resources necessary to stop the crisis from spreading around the world. We took steps to fix the broken regulatory system and started to implement sweeping reforms to reduce the risk that financial excesses will again destabilize the global economy.

8. A sense of normalcy should not lead to complacency.

9. The process of recovery and repair remains incomplete. In many countries, unemployment remains unacceptably high. The conditions for a recovery of private demand are not yet fully in place. We cannot rest until the global economy is restored to full health, and hard-working families the world over can find decent jobs.

10. We pledge today to sustain our strong policy response until a durable recovery is secured. We will act to ensure that when growth returns, jobs do too. We will avoid any premature withdrawal of stimulus. At the same time, we will prepare our exit strategies and, when the time is right, withdraw our extraordinary policy support in a cooperative and coordinated way, maintaining our commitment to fiscal responsibility.

11. Even as the work of recovery continues, we pledge to adopt the policies needed to lay the foundation for strong, sustained and balanced growth in the 21st century. We recognize that we have to act forcefully to overcome the legacy of the recent, severe global economic crisis and to help people cope with the consequences of this crisis. We want growth without cycles of boom and bust and markets that foster responsibility not recklessness.

12. Today we agreed:

13. To launch a framework that lays out the policies and the way we act together to generate strong, sustainable and balanced global growth. We need a durable recovery that creates the good jobs our people need.

14. We need to shift from public to private sources of demand, establish a pattern of growth across countries that is more sustainable and balanced, and reduce development imbalances. We pledge to avoid destabilizing booms and busts in asset and credit prices and adopt macroeconomic policies, consistent with price stability, that promote adequate and balanced global demand. We will also make decisive progress on structural reforms that foster private demand and strengthen long-run growth potential.

15. Our Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth is a compact that commits us to work together to assess how our policies fit together, to evaluate whether they are collectively consistent with more sustainable and balanced growth, and to act as necessary to meet our common objectives.

16. To make sure our regulatory system for banks and other financial firms reins in the excesses that led to the crisis. Where reckless behavior and a lack of responsibility led to crisis, we will not allow a return to banking as usual.

17. We committed to act together to raise capital standards, to implement strong international compensation standards aimed at ending practices that lead to excessive risk-taking, to improve the over-the-counter derivatives market and to create more powerful tools to hold large global firms to account for the risks they take. Standards for large global financial firms should be commensurate with the cost of their failure. For all these reforms, we have set for ourselves strict and precise timetables.

18. To reform the global architecture to meet the needs of the 21st century. After this crisis, critical players need to be at the table and fully vested in our institutions to allow us to cooperate to lay the foundation for strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

19. We designated the G-20 to be the premier forum for our international economic cooperation. We established the Financial Stability Board (FSB) to include major emerging economies and welcome its efforts to coordinate and monitor progress in strengthening financial regulation.

20. We are committed to a shift in International Monetary Fund (IMF) quota share to dynamic emerging markets and developing countries of at least 5% from over-represented countries to under-represented countries using the current quota formula as the basis to

work from. Today we have delivered on our promise to contribute over \$500 billion to a renewed and expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB).

21. We stressed the importance of adopting a dynamic formula at the World Bank which primarily reflects countries' evolving economic weight and the World Bank's development mission, and that generates an increase of at least 3% of voting power for developing and transition countries, to the benefit of under-represented countries. While recognizing that over-represented countries will make a contribution, it will be important to protect the voting power of the smallest poor countries. We called on the World Bank to play a leading role in responding to problems whose nature requires globally coordinated action, such as climate change and food security, and agreed that the World Bank and the regional development banks should have sufficient resources to address these challenges and fulfill their mandates.

22. To take new steps to increase access to food, fuel and finance among the world's poorest while clamping down on illicit outflows. Steps to reduce the development gap can be a potent driver of global growth.

23. Over four billion people remain undereducated, ill-equipped with capital and technology, and insufficiently integrated into the global economy. We need to work together to make the policy and institutional changes needed to accelerate the convergence of living standards and productivity in developing and emerging economies to the levels of the advanced economies. To start, we call on the World Bank to develop a new trust fund to support the new Food Security Initiative for low-income countries announced last summer. We will increase, on a voluntary basis, funding for programs to bring clean affordable energy to the poorest, such as the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program.

24. To phase out and rationalize over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies while providing targeted support for the poorest. Inefficient fossil fuel subsidies encourage wasteful consumption, reduce our energy security, impede investment in clean energy sources and undermine efforts to deal with the threat of climate change.

25. We call on our Energy and Finance Ministers to report to us their implementation strategies and timeline for acting to meet this critical commitment at our next meeting.

26. We will promote energy market transparency and market stability as part of our broader effort to avoid excessive volatility.

27. To maintain our openness and move toward greener, more sustainable growth.

28. We will fight protectionism. We are committed to bringing the Doha Round to a successful conclusion in 2010.

29. We will spare no effort to reach agreement in Copenhagen through the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) negotiations.

30. We warmly welcome the report by the Chair of the London Summit commissioned at our last meeting and published today.

31. Finally, we agreed to meet in Canada in June 2010 and in Korea in November 2010. We expect to meet annually thereafter and will meet in France in 2011.

* * *

1. We assessed the progress we have made together in addressing the global crisis and agreed to maintain our steps to support economic activity until recovery is assured. We further committed to additional steps to ensure strong, sustainable, and balanced growth, to build a stronger international financial system, to reduce development imbalances, and to modernize our architecture for international economic cooperation.

A Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth

2. The growth of the global economy and the success of our coordinated effort to respond to the recent crisis have increased the case for more sustained and systematic international cooperation. In the short-run, we must continue to implement our stimulus programs to support economic activity until recovery clearly has taken hold. We also need to develop a transparent and credible process for withdrawing our extraordinary fiscal, monetary and financial sector support, to be implemented when recovery becomes fully secured. We task our Finance Ministers, working with input from the IMF and FSB, at their November meeting to continue developing cooperative and coordinated exit strategies recognizing that the scale, timing, and sequencing of this process will vary across countries or regions and across the type of policy measures. Credible exit strategies should be designed and communicated clearly to anchor expectations and reinforce confidence.

3. The IMF estimates that world growth will resume this year and rise by nearly 3% by the end of 2010. Subsequently, our objective is to return the world to high, sustainable, and balanced growth, while maintaining our commitment to fiscal responsibility and sustainability, with reforms to increase our growth potential and capacity to generate jobs and policies designed to avoid both the re-creation of asset bubbles and the re-emergence of unsustainable global financial flows. We commit to put in place the necessary policy measures to achieve these outcomes

4. We will need to work together as we manage the transition to a more balanced pattern of global growth. The crisis and our initial policy responses have already produced significant shifts in the pattern and level of growth across countries. Many countries have already taken important steps to expand domestic demand, bolstering global activity and reducing imbalances. In some countries, the rise in private saving now underway will, in time, need to be augmented by a rise in public saving. Ensuring a strong recovery will necessitate adjustments across different parts of the global economy, while requiring macroeconomic policies that promote adequate and balanced global demand as well as decisive progress on structural reforms that foster private domestic demand, narrow the global development gap, and strengthen long-run growth potential. The IMF estimates that only with such adjustments and realignments, will global growth reach a strong, sustainable, and balanced pattern. While governments have started moving in the right direction, a shared

understanding and deepened dialogue will help build a more stable, lasting, and sustainable pattern of growth. Raising living standards in the emerging markets and developing countries is also a critical element in achieving sustainable growth in the global economy.

5. Today we are launching a Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth. To put in place this framework, we commit to develop a process whereby we set out our objectives, put forward policies to achieve these objectives, and together assess our progress. We will ask the IMF to help us with its analysis of how our respective national or regional policy frameworks fit together. We will ask the World Bank to advise us on progress in promoting development and poverty reduction as part of the rebalancing of global growth. We will work together to ensure that our fiscal, monetary, trade, and structural policies are collectively consistent with more sustainable and balanced trajectories of growth. We will undertake macro prudential and regulatory policies to help prevent credit and asset price cycles from becoming forces of destabilization. As we commit to implement a new, sustainable growth model, we should encourage work on measurement methods so as to better take into account the social and environmental dimensions of economic development.

6. We call on our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to launch the new Framework by November by initiating a cooperative process of mutual assessment of our policy frameworks and the implications of those frameworks for the pattern and sustainability of global growth. We believe that regular consultations, strengthened cooperation on macroeconomic policies, the exchange of experiences on structural policies, and ongoing assessment will promote the adoption of sound policies and secure a healthy global economy. Our compact is that:

G-20 members will agree on shared policy objectives. These objectives should be updated as conditions evolve.

G-20 members will set out our medium-term policy frameworks and will work together to assess the collective implications of our national policy frameworks for the level and pattern of global growth and to identify potential risks to financial stability.

G-20 Leaders will consider, based on the results of the mutual assessment, and agree any actions to meet our common objectives.

7. This process will only be successful if it is supported by candid, even-handed, and balanced analysis of our policies. We ask the IMF to assist our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in this process of mutual assessment by developing a forward-looking analysis of whether policies pursued by individual G-20 countries are collectively consistent with more sustainable and balanced trajectories for the global economy, and to report regularly to both the G-20 and the International Monetary and Financial Committee (IMFC), building on the IMF's existing bilateral and multilateral surveillance analysis, on global economic developments, patterns of growth and suggested policy adjustments. Our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors will elaborate this process at their November meeting and we will review the results of the first mutual assessment at our next summit.

8. These policies will help us to meet our responsibility to the community of nations to build a more resilient international financial system and to reduce development imbalances.

9. Building on Chancellor Merkel's proposed Charter, on which we will continue to work, we adopted today Core Values for Sustainable Economic Activity, which will include those of propriety, integrity, and transparency, and which will underpin the Framework.

Strengthening the International Financial Regulatory System

10. Major failures of regulation and supervision, plus reckless and irresponsible risk taking by banks and other financial institutions, created dangerous financial fragilities that contributed significantly to the current crisis. A return to the excessive risk taking prevalent in some countries before the crisis is not an option.

11. Since the onset of the global crisis, we have developed and begun implementing sweeping reforms to tackle the root causes of the crisis and transform the system for global financial regulation. Substantial progress has been made in strengthening prudential oversight, improving risk management, strengthening transparency, promoting market integrity, establishing supervisory colleges, and reinforcing international cooperation. We have enhanced and expanded the scope of regulation and oversight, with tougher regulation of over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives, securitization markets, credit rating agencies, and hedge funds. We endorse the institutional strengthening of the FSB through its Charter, following its establishment in London, and welcome its reports to Leaders and Ministers. The FSB's ongoing efforts to monitor progress will be essential to the full and consistent implementation of needed reforms. We call on the FSB to report on progress to the G-20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in advance of the next Leaders summit.

12. Yet our work is not done. Far more needs to be done to protect consumers, depositors, and investors against abusive market practices, promote high quality standards, and help ensure the world does not face a crisis of the scope we have seen. We are committed to take action at the national and international level to raise standards together so that our national authorities implement global standards consistently in a way that ensures a level playing field and avoids fragmentation of markets, protectionism, and regulatory arbitrage. Our efforts to deal with impaired assets and to encourage the raising of additional capital must continue, where needed. We commit to conduct robust, transparent stress tests as needed. We call on banks to retain a greater proportion of current profits to build capital, where needed, to support lending. Securitization sponsors or originators should retain a part of the risk of the underlying assets, thus encouraging them to act prudently. It is important to ensure an adequate balance between macroprudential and microprudential regulation to control risks, and to develop the tools necessary to monitor and assess the buildup of macroprudential risks in the financial system. In addition, we have agreed to improve the regulation, functioning, and transparency of financial and commodity markets to address excessive commodity price volatility.

13. As we encourage the resumption of lending to households and businesses, we must take care not to spur a return of the practices that led to the crisis. The steps we are taking here, when fully implemented, will result in a fundamentally stronger financial system than existed prior to the crisis. If we all act together, financial institutions will have stricter rules for risk-taking, governance that aligns compensation with long-term performance, and greater transparency in their operations. All firms whose failure could pose a risk to financial stability must be subject to consistent, consolidated supervision and regulation with high standards. Our reform is multi-faceted but at its core must be stronger capital standards, complemented by clear incentives to mitigate excessive risk-taking practices. Capital allows banks to withstand those losses that inevitably will come. It, together with more powerful tools for governments to wind down firms that fail, helps us hold firms accountable for the risks that they take. Building on their Declaration on Further Steps to Strengthen the International Financial System, we call on our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to reach agreement on an international framework of reform in the following critical areas:

Building high quality capital and mitigating pro-cyclicality: We commit to developing by end-2010 internationally agreed rules to improve both the quantity and quality of bank capital and to discourage excessive leverage. These rules will be phased in as financial conditions improve and economic recovery is assured, with the aim of implementation by end-2012. The national implementation of higher level and better quality capital requirements, counter-cyclical capital buffers, higher capital requirements for risky products and off-balance sheet activities, as elements of the Basel II Capital Framework, together with strengthened liquidity risk requirements and forward-looking provisioning, will reduce incentives for banks to take excessive risks and create a financial system better prepared to withstand adverse shocks. We welcome the key measures recently agreed by the oversight body of the Basel Committee to strengthen the supervision and regulation of the banking sector. We support the introduction of a leverage ratio as a supplementary measure to the Basel II risk-based framework with a view to migrating to a Pillar 1 treatment based on appropriate review and calibration. To ensure comparability, the details of the leverage ratio will be harmonized internationally, fully adjusting for differences in accounting. All major G-20 financial centers commit to have adopted the Basel II Capital Framework by 2011.

Reforming compensation practices to support financial stability: Excessive compensation in the financial sector has both reflected and encouraged excessive risk taking. Reforming compensation policies and practices is an essential part of our effort to increase financial stability. We fully endorse the implementation standards of the FSB aimed at aligning compensation with long-term value creation, not excessive risk-taking, including by (i) avoiding multi-year guaranteed bonuses; (ii) requiring a significant portion of variable compensation to be deferred, tied to performance and subject to appropriate clawback and to be vested in the form of stock or stock-like instruments, as long as these create incentives aligned with long-term value creation and the time horizon of risk; (iii) ensuring that compensation for senior executives and other employees having a material impact on the firm's risk exposure align with performance and risk; (iv) making firms' compensation policies and structures transparent through disclosure requirements; (v) limiting variable compensation as a percentage of total net revenues when it is inconsistent with the

maintenance of a sound capital base; and (vi) ensuring that compensation committees overseeing compensation policies are able to act independently. Supervisors should have the responsibility to review firms' compensation policies and structures with institutional and systemic risk in mind and, if necessary to offset additional risks, apply corrective measures, such as higher capital requirements, to those firms that fail to implement sound compensation policies and practices. Supervisors should have the ability to modify compensation structures in the case of firms that fail or require extraordinary public intervention. We call on firms to implement these sound compensation practices immediately. We task the FSB to monitor the implementation of FSB standards and propose additional measures as required by March 2010.

Improving over-the-counter derivatives markets: All standardized OTC derivative contracts should be traded on exchanges or electronic trading platforms, where appropriate, and cleared through central counterparties by end-2012 at the latest. OTC derivative contracts should be reported to trade repositories. Non-centrally cleared contracts should be subject to higher capital requirements. We ask the FSB and its relevant members to assess regularly implementation and whether it is sufficient to improve transparency in the derivatives markets, mitigate systemic risk, and protect against market abuse.

Addressing cross-border resolutions and systemically important financial institutions by end-2010: Systemically important financial firms should develop internationally-consistent firm-specific contingency and resolution plans. Our authorities should establish crisis management groups for the major cross-border firms and a legal framework for crisis intervention as well as improve information sharing in times of stress. We should develop resolution tools and frameworks for the effective resolution of financial groups to help mitigate the disruption of financial institution failures and reduce moral hazard in the future. Our prudential standards for systemically important institutions should be commensurate with the costs of their failure. The FSB should propose by the end of October 2010 possible measures including more intensive supervision and specific additional capital, liquidity, and other prudential requirements.

14. We call on our international accounting bodies to redouble their efforts to achieve a single set of high quality, global accounting standards within the context of their independent standard setting process, and complete their convergence project by June 2011. The International Accounting Standards Board's (IASB) institutional framework should further enhance the involvement of various stakeholders.

15. Our commitment to fight non-cooperative jurisdictions (NCJs) has produced impressive results. We are committed to maintain the momentum in dealing with tax havens, money laundering, proceeds of corruption, terrorist financing, and prudential standards. We welcome the expansion of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information, including the participation of developing countries, and welcome the agreement to deliver an effective program of peer review. The main focus of the Forum's work will be to improve tax transparency and exchange of information so that countries can fully enforce their tax laws to protect their tax base. We stand ready to use countermeasures against tax havens from March 2010. We welcome the progress made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the fight against money laundering and terrorist

financing and call upon the FATF to issue a public list of high risk jurisdictions by February 2010. We call on the FSB to report progress to address NCJs with regards to international cooperation and information exchange in November 2009 and to initiate a peer review process by February 2010.

16. We task the IMF to prepare a report for our next meeting with regard to the range of options countries have adopted or are considering as to how the financial sector could make a fair and substantial contribution toward paying for any burdens associated with government interventions to repair the banking system.

Modernizing our Global Institutions to Reflect Today's Global Economy

17. Modernizing the international financial institutions and global development architecture is essential to our efforts to promote global financial stability, foster sustainable development, and lift the lives of the poorest. We warmly welcome Prime Minister Brown's report on his review of the responsiveness and adaptability of the international financial institutions (IFIs) and ask our Finance Ministers to consider its conclusions.

Reforming the Mandate, Mission and Governance of the IMF

18. Our commitment to increase the funds available to the IMF allowed it to stem the spread of the crisis to emerging markets and developing countries. This commitment and the innovative steps the IMF has taken to create the facilities needed for its resources to be used efficiently and flexibly have reduced global risks. Capital again is flowing to emerging economies.

19. We have delivered on our promise to treble the resources available to the IMF. We are contributing over \$500 billion to a renewed and expanded IMF New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB). The IMF has made Special Drawing Rights (SDR) allocations of \$283 billion in total, more than \$100 billion of which will supplement emerging market and developing countries' existing reserve assets. Resources from the agreed sale of IMF gold, consistent with the IMF's new income model, and funds from internal and other sources will more than double the Fund's medium-term concessional lending capacity.

20. Our collective response to the crisis has highlighted both the benefits of international cooperation and the need for a more legitimate and effective IMF. The Fund must play a critical role in promoting global financial stability and rebalancing growth. We welcome the reform of IMF's lending facilities, including the creation of the innovative Flexible Credit Line. The IMF should continue to strengthen its capacity to help its members cope with financial volatility, reducing the economic disruption from sudden swings in capital flows and the perceived need for excessive reserve accumulation. As recovery takes hold, we will work together to strengthen the Fund's ability to provide even-handed, candid and independent surveillance of the risks facing the global economy and the international financial system. We ask the IMF to support our effort under the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth through its surveillance of our countries' policy frameworks and their collective implications for financial stability and the level and pattern of global growth.

21. Modernizing the IMF's governance is a core element of our effort to improve the IMF's credibility, legitimacy, and effectiveness. We recognize that the IMF should remain a quota-based organization and that the distribution of quotas should reflect the relative weights of its members in the world economy, which have changed substantially in view of the strong growth in dynamic emerging market and developing countries. To this end, we are committed to a shift in quota share to dynamic emerging market and developing countries of at least five percent from over-represented to under-represented countries using the current IMF quota formula as the basis to work from. We are also committed to protecting the voting share of the poorest in the IMF. On this basis and as part of the IMF's quota review, to be completed by January 2011, we urge an acceleration of work toward bringing the review to a successful conclusion. As part of that review, we agree that a number of other critical issues will need to be addressed, including: the size of any increase in IMF quotas, which will have a bearing on the ability to facilitate change in quota shares; the size and composition of the Executive Board; ways of enhancing the Board's effectiveness; and the Fund Governors' involvement in the strategic oversight of the IMF. Staff diversity should be enhanced. As part of a comprehensive reform package, we agree that the heads and senior leadership of all international institutions should be appointed through an open, transparent and merit-based process. We must urgently implement the package of IMF quota and voice reforms agreed in April 2008.

Reforming the Mission, Mandate and Governance of Our Development banks

22. The Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs) responded to our April call to accelerate and expand lending to mitigate the impact of the crisis on the world's poorest with streamlined facilities, new tools and facilities, and a rapid increase in their lending. They are on track to deliver the promised \$100 billion in additional lending. We welcome and encourage the MDBs to continue making full use of their balance sheets. We also welcome additional measures such as the temporary use of callable capital contributions from a select group of donors as was done at the InterAmerican Development Bank (IaDB). Our Finance Ministers should consider how mechanisms such as temporary callable and contingent capital could be used in the future to increase MDB lending at times of crisis. We reaffirm our commitment to ensure that the Multilateral Development Banks and their concessional lending facilities, especially the International Development Agency (IDA) and the African Development Fund, are appropriately funded.

23. Even as we work to mitigate the impact of the crisis, we must strengthen and reform the global development architecture for responding to the world's long-term challenges.

24. We agree that development and reducing global poverty are central to the development banks' core mission. The World Bank and other multilateral development banks are also critical to our ability to act together to address challenges, such as climate change and food security, which are global in nature and require globally coordinated action. The World Bank, working with the regional development banks and other international organizations, should strengthen:

its focus on food security through enhancements in agricultural productivity and access to technology, and improving access to food, in close cooperation with relevant specialized agencies;

its focus on human development and security in the poorest and most challenging environments;

support for private-sector led growth and infrastructure to enhance opportunities for the poorest, social and economic inclusion, and economic growth; and

contributions to financing the transition to a green economy through investment in sustainable clean energy generation and use, energy efficiency and climate resilience; this includes responding to countries needs to integrate climate change concerns into their core development strategies, improved domestic policies, and to access new sources of climate finance.

25. To enhance their effectiveness, the World Bank and the regional development banks should strengthen their coordination, when appropriate, with other bilateral and multilateral institutions. They should also strengthen recipient country ownership of strategies and programs and allow adequate policy space.

26. We will help ensure the World Bank and the regional development banks have sufficient resources to fulfill these four challenges and their development mandate, including through a review of their general capital increase needs to be completed by the first half of 2010. Additional resources must be joined to key institutional reforms to ensure effectiveness: greater coordination and a clearer division of labor; an increased commitment to transparency, accountability, and good corporate governance; an increased capacity to innovate and achieve demonstrable results; and greater attention to the needs of the poorest populations.

27. We commit to pursue governance and operational effectiveness reform in conjunction with voting reform to ensure that the World Bank is relevant, effective, and legitimate. We stress the importance of moving towards equitable voting power in the World Bank over time through the adoption of a dynamic formula which primarily reflects countries' evolving economic weight and the World Bank's development mission, and that generates in the next shareholding review a significant increase of at least 3% of voting power for developing and transition countries, in addition to the 1.46% increase under the first phase of this important adjustment, to the benefit of under-represented countries. While recognizing that over-represented countries will make a contribution, it will be important to protect the voting power of the smallest poor countries. We recommit to reaching agreement by the 2010 Spring Meetings.

Energy Security and Climate Change

28. Access to diverse, reliable, affordable and clean energy is critical for sustainable growth. Inefficient markets and excessive volatility negatively affect both producers and consumers. Noting the St. Petersburg Principles on Global Energy Security, which

recognize the shared interest of energy producing, consuming and transiting countries in promoting global energy security, we individually and collectively commit to:

Increase energy market transparency and market stability by publishing complete, accurate, and timely data on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels, as appropriate, on a regular basis, ideally monthly, beginning by January 2010. We note the Joint Oil Data Initiative as managed by the International Energy Forum (IEF) and welcome their efforts to examine the expansion of their data collection to natural gas. We will improve our domestic capabilities to collect energy data and improve energy demand and supply forecasting and ask the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to ramp up their efforts to assist interested countries in developing those capabilities. We will strengthen the producer-consumer dialogue to improve our understanding of market fundamentals, including supply and demand trends, and price volatility, and note the work of the IEF experts group.

Improve regulatory oversight of energy markets by implementing the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) recommendations on commodity futures markets and calling on relevant regulators to collect data on large concentrations of trader positions on oil in our national commodities futures markets. We ask our relevant regulators to report back at our next meeting on progress towards implementation. We will direct relevant regulators to also collect related data on over-the-counter oil markets and to take steps to combat market manipulation leading to excessive price volatility. We call for further refinement and improvement of commodity market information, including through the publication of more detailed and disaggregated data, coordinated as far as possible internationally. We ask IOSCO to help national governments design and implement these policies, conduct further analysis including with regard with to excessive volatility, make specific recommendations, and to report regularly on our progress.

29. Enhancing our energy efficiency can play an important, positive role in promoting energy security and fighting climate change. Inefficient fossil fuel subsidies encourage wasteful consumption, distort markets, impede investment in clean energy sources and undermine efforts to deal with climate change. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the IEA have found that eliminating fossil fuel subsidies by 2020 would reduce global greenhouse gas emissions in 2050 by ten percent. Many countries are reducing fossil fuel subsidies while preventing adverse impact on the poorest. Building on these efforts and recognizing the challenges of populations suffering from energy poverty, we commit to:

Rationalize and phase out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption. As we do that, we recognize the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services, including through the use of targeted cash transfers and other appropriate mechanisms. This reform will not apply to our support for clean energy, renewables, and technologies that dramatically reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We will have our Energy and Finance Ministers, based on their national circumstances, develop implementation strategies and timeframes, and report back to Leaders at the next Summit. We ask the international financial institutions to offer support

to countries in this process. We call on all nations to adopt policies that will phase out such subsidies worldwide.

30. We request relevant institutions, such as the IEA, OPEC, OECD, and World Bank, provide an analysis of the scope of energy subsidies and suggestions for the implementation of this initiative and report back at the next summit.

31. Increasing clean and renewable energy supplies, improving energy efficiency, and promoting conservation are critical steps to protect our environment, promote sustainable growth and address the threat of climate change. Accelerated adoption of economically sound clean and renewable energy technology and energy efficiency measures diversifies our energy supplies and strengthens our energy security. We commit to:

Stimulate investment in clean energy, renewables, and energy efficiency and provide financial and technical support for such projects in developing countries.

Take steps to facilitate the diffusion or transfer of clean energy technology including by conducting joint research and building capacity. The reduction or elimination of barriers to trade and investment in this area are being discussed and should be pursued on a voluntary basis and in appropriate fora.

32. As leaders of the world's major economies, we are working for a resilient, sustainable, and green recovery. We underscore anew our resolve to take strong action to address the threat of dangerous climate change. We reaffirm the objective, provisions, and principles of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including common but differentiated responsibilities. We note the principles endorsed by Leaders at the Major Economies Forum in L'Aquila, Italy. We will intensify our efforts, in cooperation with other parties, to reach agreement in Copenhagen through the UNFCCC negotiation. An agreement must include mitigation, adaptation, technology, and financing.

33. We welcome the work of the Finance Ministers and direct them to report back at their next meeting with a range of possible options for climate change financing to be provided as a resource to be considered in the UNFCCC negotiations at Copenhagen.

Strengthening Support for the Most Vulnerable

34. Many emerging and developing economies have made great strides in raising living standards as their economies converge toward the productivity levels and living standards of advanced economies. This process was interrupted by the crisis and is still far from complete. The poorest countries have little economic cushion to protect vulnerable populations from calamity, particularly as the financial crisis followed close on the heels of a global spike in food prices. We note with concern the adverse impact of the global crisis on low income countries' (LICs) capacity to protect critical core spending in areas such as health, education, safety nets, and infrastructure. The UN's new Global Impact Vulnerability Alert System will help our efforts to monitor the impact of the crisis on the most vulnerable. We share a collective responsibility to mitigate the social impact of the crisis and to assure that all parts of the globe participate in the recovery.

35. The MDBs play a key role in the fight against poverty. We recognize the need for accelerated and additional concessional financial support to LICs to cushion the impact of the crisis on the poorest, welcome the increase in MDB lending during the crisis and support the MDBs having the resources needed to avoid a disruption of concessional financing to the most vulnerable countries. The IMF also has increased its concessional lending to LICs during the crisis. Resources from the sale of IMF gold, consistent with the new income model, and funds from internal and other sources will double the Fund's medium-term concessional lending capacity.

36. Several countries are considering creating, on a voluntary basis, mechanisms that could allow, consistent with their national circumstances, the mobilization of existing SDR resources to support the IMF's lending to the poorest countries. Even as we work to mitigate the impact of the crisis, we must strengthen and reform the global development architecture for responding to the world's long-term challenges. We ask our relevant ministers to explore the benefits of a new crisis support facility in IDA to protect LICs from future crises and the enhanced use of financial instruments in protecting the investment plans of middle income countries from interruption in times of crisis, including greater use of guarantees.

37. We reaffirm our historic commitment to meet the Millennium Development Goals and our respective Official Development Assistance (ODA) pledges, including commitments on Aid for Trade, debt relief, and those made at Gleneagles, especially to sub-Saharan Africa, to 2010 and beyond.

38. Even before the crisis, too many still suffered from hunger and poverty and even more people lack access to energy and finance. Recognizing that the crisis has exacerbated this situation, we pledge cooperation to improve access to food, fuel, and finance for the poor.

39. Sustained funding and targeted investments are urgently needed to improve long-term food security. We welcome and support the food security initiative announced in L'Aquila and efforts to further implement the Global Partnership for Agriculture and Food Security and to address excessive price volatility. We call on the World Bank to work with interested donors and organizations to develop a multilateral trust fund to scale-up agricultural assistance to low-income countries. This will help support innovative bilateral and multilateral efforts to improve global nutrition and build sustainable agricultural systems, including programs like those developed through the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP). It should be designed to ensure country ownership and rapid disbursement of funds, fully respecting the aid effectiveness principles agreed in Accra, and facilitate the participation of private foundations, businesses, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in this historic effort. These efforts should complement the UN Comprehensive Framework for Agriculture. We ask the World Bank, the African Development Bank, UN, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP) and other stakeholders to coordinate their efforts, including through country-led mechanisms, in order to complement and reinforce other existing multilateral and bilateral efforts to tackle food insecurity.

40. To increase access to energy, we will promote the deployment of clean, affordable energy resources to the developing world. We commit, on a voluntary basis, to funding programs that achieve this objective, such as the Scaling Up Renewable Energy Program and the Energy for the Poor Initiative, and to increasing and more closely harmonizing our bilateral efforts.

41. We commit to improving access to financial services for the poor. We have agreed to support the safe and sound spread of new modes of financial service delivery capable of reaching the poor and, building on the example of micro finance, will scale up the successful models of small and medium-sized enterprise (SME) financing. Working with the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and other international organizations, we will launch a G-20 Financial Inclusion Experts Group. This group will identify lessons learned on innovative approaches to providing financial services to these groups, promote successful regulatory and policy approaches and elaborate standards on financial access, financial literacy, and consumer protection. We commit to launch a G-20 SME Finance Challenge, a call to the private sector to put forward its best proposals for how public finance can maximize the deployment of private finance on a sustainable and scalable basis.

42. As we increase the flow of capital to developing countries, we also need to prevent its illicit outflow. We will work with the World Bank's Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) program to secure the return of stolen assets to developing countries, and support other efforts to stem illicit outflows. We ask the FATF to help detect and deter the proceeds of corruption by prioritizing work to strengthen standards on customer due diligence, beneficial ownership and transparency. We note the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action and will work to increase the transparency of international aid flows by 2010. We call for the adoption and enforcement of laws against transnational bribery, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and the ratification by the G-20 of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the adoption during the third Conference of the Parties in Doha of an effective, transparent, and inclusive mechanism for the review of its implementation. We support voluntary participation in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which calls for regular public disclosure of payments by extractive industries to governments and reconciliation against recorded receipt of those funds by governments.

Putting Quality Jobs at the Heart of the Recovery

43. The prompt, vigorous and sustained response of our countries has saved or created millions of jobs. Based on International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates, our efforts will have created or saved at least 7 – 11 million jobs by the end of this year. Without sustained action, unemployment is likely to continue rising in many of our countries even after economies stabilize, with a disproportionate impact on the most vulnerable segments of our population. As growth returns, every country must act to ensure that employment recovers quickly. We commit to implementing recovery plans that support decent work, help preserve employment, and prioritize job growth. In addition, we will continue to provide income, social protection, and training support for the unemployed and those most at risk of unemployment. We agree that the current challenges do not provide an excuse to

disregard or weaken internationally recognized labor standards. To assure that global growth is broadly beneficial, we should implement policies consistent with ILO fundamental principles and rights at work.

44. Our new Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth requires structural reforms to create more inclusive labor markets, active labor market policies, and quality education and training programs. Each of our countries will need, through its own national policies, to strengthen the ability of our workers to adapt to changing market demands and to benefit from innovation and investments in new technologies, clean energy, environment, health, and infrastructure. It is no longer sufficient to train workers to meet their specific current needs; we should ensure access to training programs that support lifelong skills development and focus on future market needs. Developed countries should support developing countries to build and strengthen their capacities in this area. These steps will help to assure that the gains from new inventions and lifting existing impediments to growth are broadly shared.

45. We pledge to support robust training efforts in our growth strategies and investments. We recognize successful employment and training programs are often designed together with employers and workers, and we call on the ILO, in partnership with other organizations, to convene its constituents and NGOs to develop a training strategy for our consideration.

46. We agree on the importance of building an employment-oriented framework for future economic growth. In this context, we reaffirm the importance of the London Jobs Conference and Rome Social Summit. We also welcome the recently-adopted ILO Resolution on Recovering from the Crisis: A Global Jobs Pact, and we commit our nations to adopt key elements of its general framework to advance the social dimension of globalization. The international institutions should consider ILO standards and the goals of the Jobs Pact in their crisis and post-crisis analysis and policy-making activities.

47. To ensure our continued focus on employment policies, the Chair of the Pittsburgh Summit has asked his Secretary of Labor to invite our Employment and Labor Ministers to meet as a group in early 2010 consulting with labor and business and building on the upcoming OECD Labour and Employment Ministerial meeting on the jobs crisis. We direct our Ministers to assess the evolving employment situation, review reports from the ILO and other organizations on the impact of policies we have adopted, report on whether further measures are desirable, and consider medium-term employment and skills development policies, social protection programs, and best practices to ensure workers are prepared to take advantage of advances in science and technology.

An Open Global Economy

48. Continuing the revival in world trade and investment is essential to restoring global growth. It is imperative we stand together to fight against protectionism. We welcome the swift implementation of the \$250 billion trade finance initiative. We will keep markets open and free and reaffirm the commitments made in Washington and London: to refrain from raising barriers or imposing new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services,

imposing new export restrictions or implementing World Trade Organization (WTO) inconsistent measures to stimulate exports and commit to rectify such measures as they arise. We will minimize any negative impact on trade and investment of our domestic policy actions, including fiscal policy and action to support the financial sector. We will not retreat into financial protectionism, particularly measures that constrain worldwide capital flows, especially to developing countries. We will notify promptly the WTO of any relevant trade measures. We welcome the latest joint report from the WTO, OECD, IMF, and United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and ask them to continue to monitor the situation within their respective mandates, reporting publicly on these commitments on a quarterly basis.

49. We remain committed to further trade liberalization. We are determined to seek an ambitious and balanced conclusion to the Doha Development Round in 2010, consistent with its mandate, based on the progress already made, including with regard to modalities. We understand the need for countries to directly engage with each other, within the WTO bearing in mind the centrality of the multilateral process, in order to evaluate and close the remaining gaps. We note that in order to conclude the negotiations in 2010, closing those gaps should proceed as quickly as possible. We ask our ministers to take stock of the situation no later than early 2010, taking into account the results of the work program agreed to in Geneva following the Delhi Ministerial, and seek progress on Agriculture, Non-Agricultural Market Access, as well as Services, Rules, Trade Facilitation and all other remaining issues. We will remain engaged and review the progress of the negotiations at our next meeting.

The Path from Pittsburgh

50. Today, we designated the G-20 as the premier forum for our international economic cooperation. We have asked our representatives to report back at the next meeting with recommendations on how to maximize the effectiveness of our cooperation. We agreed to have a G-20 Summit in Canada in June 2010, and in Korea in November 2010. We expect to meet annually thereafter, and will meet in France in 2011.

Core Values for Sustainable Economic Activity

1. The economic crisis demonstrates the importance of ushering in a new era of sustainable global economic activity grounded in responsibility. The current crisis has once again confirmed the fundamental recognition that our growth and prosperity are interconnected, and that no region of the globe can wall itself off in a globalized world economy.

2. We, the Leaders of the countries gathered for the Pittsburgh Summit, recognize that concerted action is needed to help our economies get back to stable ground and prosper tomorrow. We commit to taking responsible actions to ensure that every stakeholder – consumers, workers, investors, entrepreneurs – can participate in a balanced, equitable, and inclusive global economy.

3. We share the overarching goal to promote a broader prosperity for our people through balanced growth within and across nations; through coherent economic, social, and environmental strategies; and through robust financial systems and effective international collaboration.

4. We recognize that there are different approaches to economic development and prosperity, and that strategies to achieve these goals may vary according to countries' circumstances.

5. We also agree that certain key principles are fundamental, and in this spirit we commit to respect the following core values:

We have a responsibility to ensure sound macroeconomic policies that serve long-term economic objectives and help avoid unsustainable global imbalances.

We have a responsibility to reject protectionism in all its forms, support open markets, foster fair and transparent competition, and promote entrepreneurship and innovation across countries.

We have a responsibility to ensure, through appropriate rules and incentives, that financial and other markets function based on propriety, integrity and transparency and to encourage businesses to support the efficient allocation of resources for sustainable economic performance.

We have a responsibility to provide for financial markets that serve the needs of households, businesses and productive investment by strengthening oversight, transparency, and accountability.

We have a responsibility to secure our future through sustainable consumption, production and use of resources that conserve our environment and address the challenge of climate change.

We have a responsibility to invest in people by providing education, job training, decent work conditions, health care and social safety net support, and to fight poverty, discrimination, and all forms of social exclusion.

We have a responsibility to recognize that all economies, rich and poor, are partners in building a sustainable and balanced global economy in which the benefits of economic growth are broadly and equitably shared. We also have a responsibility to achieve the internationally agreed development goals.

We have a responsibility to ensure an international economic and financial architecture that reflects changes in the world economy and the new challenges of globalization.

G-20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth

1. Our countries have a shared responsibility to adopt policies to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth, to promote a resilient international financial system, and to reap the benefits of an open global economy. To this end, we recognize that our strategies will vary across countries. In our Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, we will:

implement responsible fiscal policies, attentive to short-term flexibility considerations and longer-run sustainability requirements.

strengthen financial supervision to prevent the re-emergence in the financial system of excess credit growth and excess leverage and undertake macro prudential and regulatory policies to help prevent credit and asset price cycles from becoming forces of destabilization.

promote more balanced current accounts and support open trade and investment to advance global prosperity and growth sustainability, while actively rejecting protectionist measures.

undertake monetary policies consistent with price stability in the context of market oriented exchange rates that reflect underlying economic fundamentals.

undertake structural reforms to increase our potential growth rates and, where needed, improve social safety nets.

promote balanced and sustainable economic development in order to narrow development imbalances and reduce poverty.

2. We recognize that the process to ensure more balanced global growth must be undertaken in an orderly manner. All G-20 members agree to address the respective weaknesses of their economies.

G-20 members with sustained, significant external deficits pledge to undertake policies to support private savings and undertake fiscal consolidation while maintaining open markets and strengthening export sectors.

G-20 members with sustained, significant external surpluses pledge to strengthen domestic sources of growth. According to national circumstances this could include increasing investment, reducing financial markets distortions, boosting productivity in service sectors, improving social safety nets, and lifting constraints on demand growth.

3. Each G-20 member bears primary responsibility for the sound management of its economy. The G-20 members also have a responsibility to the community of nations to assure the overall health of the global economy. Regular consultations, strengthened cooperation on macroeconomic policies, the exchange of experiences on structural policies, and ongoing assessment can strengthen our cooperation and promote the adoption of sound policies. As part of our process of mutual assessment:

G-20 members will agree on shared policy objectives. These objectives should be updated as conditions evolve.

G-20 members will set out their medium-term policy frameworks and will work together to assess the collective implications of our national policy frameworks for the level and pattern of global growth, and to identify potential risks to financial stability.

G-20 leaders will consider, based on the results of the mutual assessment, and agree any actions to meet our common objectives.

4. We call on our Finance Ministers to develop our process of mutual assessment to evaluate the collective implications of national policies for the world economy. To accomplish this, our Finance Ministers should, with the assistance of the IMF:

Develop a forward looking assessment of G-20 economic developments to help analyze whether patterns of demand and supply, credit, debt and reserves growth are supportive of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

Assess the implications and consistency of fiscal and monetary policies, credit growth and asset markets, foreign exchange developments, commodity and energy prices, and current account imbalances.

Report regularly to both the G-20 and the IMFC on global economic developments, key risks, and concerns with respect to patterns of growth and suggested G-20 policy adjustments, individually and collectively.