

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

**SUBSECRETARÍA DE ENLACE LEGISLATIVO
UNIDAD DE ENLACE LEGISLATIVO**

Oficio No. SEL/UEL/311/4009/10
México, D.F., a 6 de diciembre de 2010

SECRETARÍA
DE GOBERNACIÓN



**Secretarios de la Cámara de Senadores
del H. Congreso de la Unión**
Presentes.

Por este conducto hago de su conocimiento que mediante oficio número DEP-1900/10, Betina C. 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, Lic. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, en la V Cumbre de líderes del G20 y en la XVIII Cumbre de Líderes Económicos del Foro de Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico (APEC), celebradas en Seúl, Corea del Sur y Yokohama, Japón, del 11 al 14 de noviembre del 2010.

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 Titular de la Unidad

Lic. José Alfredo Labastida Cuadra

RECIBIDO

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CAMARA DE SENADORES
SECRETARIA GENERAL
DE SERVICIOS PARLAMENTARIOS

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C.c.p.-Lic. Julián Hernández Santillán, Subsecretario de Enlace Legislativo.- Presente.- Ref. Folio No. SEL/002301/2010.

Betina C. Chávez Soriano, Directora General de Coordinación Política de la Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores.- Presente.

Minutario
Folio UEL/4449
UEL/311

AFL

DIRECCIÓN GENERAL DE COORDINACIÓN POLÍTICA

Número: DEP-1900/10

Asunto: Informe del Viaje del Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Lic. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa a Japón con motivo de su participación en la V Cumbre del G20 y la XVIII Cumbre de Líderes Económicos del Foro de Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico, APEC, celebradas en Seúl, Corea del Sur y Yokohama, del 11 al 14 de noviembre de 2010.

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 2 de diciembre de 2010.

**LIC. JULIÁN HERNÁNDEZ SANTILLÁN
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 de la participación del Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Lic. Felipe Calderón Hinojosa en la V Cumbre del G20 y la XVIII Cumbre de Líderes Económicos del Foro de Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico, APEC, celebradas en Seúl, Corea del Sur y Yokohama, Japón, del 11 al 14 de noviembre del año en curso.

Lo anterior, con la atenta solicitud de que sea el amable conducto para remitir la documentación adjunta a la Mesa Directiva del Senado de la República.

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

ATENTAMENTE,


**BÉTINA C. CHÁVEZ SORIANO
DIRECTORA GENERAL**

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SECRETARÍA DE RELACIONES EXTERIORES


- 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 de Relaciones Exteriores. Para su conocimiento.
 - Archivo.
- BCH/ASG/JLS*

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



SRE

**INFORME DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN DEL
PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS
LIC. FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA
EN LA V CUMBRE DE LÍDERES DEL G20 Y
EN LA XVIII CUMBRE DE LÍDERES ECONÓMICOS DEL
FORO DE COOPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA ASIA-PACÍFICO
(APEC).**

Seúl, Corea del Sur, 11 y 12 de noviembre 2010.
Yokohama, Japón, 13 y 14 de noviembre 2010.

**INFORME DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS
UNIDOS MEXICANOS, LIC. FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA EN LA V CUMBRE
DE LÍDERES DEL G20 Y
EN LA XVIII CUMBRE DE LÍDERES ECONÓMICOS DEL FORO DE
COOPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA ASIA-PACÍFICO (APEC)**

SEÚL, COREA DEL SUR, 11 - 12 DE NOVIEMBRE DE 2010
YOKOHAMA, JAPÓN, 13 Y 14 DE NOVIEMBRE 2010

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**INFORME DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS,
LIC. FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA EN LA V CUMBRE DEL G20**

Seúl, Corea del Sur, 11 y 12 de noviembre de 2010.

I. Contexto de la visita

El Presidente Felipe Calderón Hinojosa realizó una Visita de Trabajo a la Ciudad de Seúl, Corea del Sur, del 11 al 12 de noviembre de 2010 para participar en la V Cumbre de Líderes del G20, cuyo lema fue el "*crecimiento compartido más allá de la crisis*". La Cumbre tuvo lugar en el contexto de una recuperación económica en marcha pero que enfrentaba múltiples riesgos y tensiones en el ámbito de la política monetaria entre algunos países. La lentitud y debilidad de la recuperación en determinados países y regiones produjeron incentivos para realizar devaluaciones competitivas y proteccionismo cambiario, acciones contrarias a los compromisos del G20. Por ello, la Cumbre de Líderes en Seúl fue decisiva para alcanzar nuevos acuerdos que continúen la coordinación de políticas macroeconómicas y el cumplimiento de compromisos anteriores.

La Cumbre tuvo como principales objetivos la discusión sobre el estado actual de la economía mundial y la adopción de medidas necesarias para reducir la volatilidad de los mercados y lograr un crecimiento económico vigoroso, sustentable y equilibrado. Esto a través de la articulación de políticas macroeconómicas destinadas a consolidar la recuperación, abatir los altos niveles de desempleo en el mundo y promover reformas estructurales que contribuyan a expandir la demanda global e incentivar la creación de empleos.

II. Desarrollo de los trabajos

La IV Cumbre del G20 fue inaugurada por el Presidente de Corea del Sur, Lee Myung bak y contó con la presencia de todos los miembros del grupo (Alemania, Arabia Saudita, Argentina, Australia, Brasil, Canadá, China, Corea del Sur, Estados Unidos de América, Francia, India, Indonesia, Italia, Japón, México, Reino Unido, Rusia, Sudáfrica, Turquía y la Unión Europea), así como de los líderes de España, Singapur, Etiopía, Malawi (en su calidad de presidente en turno de la Unión Africana) y Viet Nam (como presidente en turno de la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático), que participaron en calidad de invitados especiales. Asimismo, asistieron a la Cumbre los titulares de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas, del Fondo Monetario Internacional, del Banco Mundial, del Foro de Estabilidad Financiera, de la Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos, de la Organización Mundial de Comercio y de la Organización Mundial del Trabajo.

Temáticamente las sesiones de trabajo se desarrollaron en el siguiente orden:

- **Sesión inaugural y cena de trabajo:** El Estado de la Economía Global y el Marco para el Crecimiento Vigoroso, Sustentable y Equilibrado.
- **Segunda sesión plenaria:** La reforma de las Instituciones Financieras Internacionales y las Redes Globales de Seguridad Financiera.
- **Tercera sesión plenaria:** Desarrollo.
- **Almuerzo de trabajo:** Comercio, Cambio Climático y Crecimiento Verde.
- **Cuarta sesión plenaria, primera parte:** Reforma Financiera y Regulatoria.
Segunda parte: Agenda Futura (Energía, Anticorrupción y la Cumbre de Negocios G20 de Seúl).
- **Sesión plenaria final:** adopción de la Declaración y Comunicado Conjunto de Líderes del G20 en Seúl.

Uno de los temas que mayor atención generó durante la Cumbre fue el establecimiento de medidas para atenuar las tensiones cambiarias y contribuir a erradicar los desequilibrios globales. A este respecto, los líderes instruyeron a los Ministros de Finanzas para que desarrollen lineamientos indicativos para evaluar dichos desbalances, por lo que éste será un tema que se seguirá discutiendo en futuras Cumbres.

Asimismo, destacaron los acuerdos alcanzados con respecto a las Reformas en el Fondo Monetario Internacional. Estas reformas permitirán que ese importante organismo refleje de mejor manera los cambios en la economía global, a través de una mayor representación de las economías emergentes y las economías en desarrollo.

Otro aspecto positivo de esta Cumbre fue el acuerdo al que llegaron los líderes sobre un nuevo marco de regulación financiera. Gracias a los avances en los trabajos de la Junta de Estabilidad Financiera y del Comité de Basilea de Regulación y Supervisión Bancaria, los líderes acordaron instrumentar un nuevo marco regulatorio para el sector bancario que disminuirá los niveles de riesgo que contribuyeron a la crisis y responderá mejor a las necesidades de las economías.

Por último, durante la Cumbre los líderes reconocieron los resultados obtenidos gracias a la coordinación de esfuerzos en el G20 en los últimos dos años. Se mostraron de acuerdo en que el G20 debe mantenerse alerta ante los riesgos persistentes y mantener la coordinación de las políticas como mejor forma de prevenirlos. En este sentido, los líderes definieron una ruta crítica de acciones para su verificación en la próxima Cumbre del G20 en Francia, a celebrarse en Cannes en junio de 2011.

III. Documentos Adoptados

Los líderes acordaron poner en marcha el Plan de Acción de Seúl, establecido en la Declaración de la V Cumbre de Líderes del G20. Sus objetivos son: 1) garantizar la cooperación macroeconómica; 2) llevar a cabo políticas concretas tomando en cuenta los compromisos y la situación de cada miembro; y, 3) alcanzar un crecimiento fuerte, sostenible y equilibrado a nivel global. Con este fin, los miembros del G-20 se comprometieron a implementar acciones en cinco niveles: reformas financieras, reformas estructurales, política fiscal, política monetaria, cambiaria y de desarrollo del comercio. Consistentemente, el Plan de Seúl establece:

- Empezar políticas macroeconómicas que logren la consolidación fiscal para asegurar la recuperación en curso y el crecimiento sostenible.
- Mantener sistemas de tipo de cambio flexible que reflejen los fundamentos macroeconómicos y eviten devaluaciones competitivas que puedan perjudicar la recuperación económica de algunas regiones.
- Lograr una reforma tributaria que aumente la productividad y mejore los incentivos para trabajar, invertir e innovar.
- Realizar una serie de reformas estructurales que impulsen la demanda global, generen empleo y eleven el potencial del crecimiento.
- Promover la sostenibilidad de las cuentas externas, a través de la cooperación multilateral para reducir los desequilibrios de cuenta corriente y mantenerlos en niveles sostenibles. A este respecto, se espera que a mediados de 2011 los Ministros de Finanzas y Gobernadores de los Bancos Centrales acuerden los lineamientos indicativos que permitirán identificar oportunamente los grandes desequilibrios de las cuentas externas.
- Continuar con la modernización del FMI, para que refleje mejor los cambios en la economía mundial a través de una mayor representación de la dinámica de los mercados emergentes y países en desarrollo. Esto se traducirá en mayor legitimidad

- y credibilidad de la institución, de tal forma que promoverá en mejores condiciones la estabilidad financiera mundial y el crecimiento.
- Preparar para su próxima discusión el establecimiento de redes de seguridad financiera mundial, con el objetivo de hacer frente a la volatilidad financiera y reducir las perturbaciones económicas derivadas de los cambios abruptos en los flujos de capital y la acumulación excesiva de reservas.
 - Instrumentar un nuevo marco regulatorio que sienta las bases de un sistema financiero más sólido y seguro. De igual manera, se protegerá a los usuarios de servicios financieros y a los contribuyentes ante las fluctuaciones del sistema financiero.
 - La adopción de un Plan Acción de Inclusión Financiera y un marco financiero para PYMES que permitirá mejorar significativamente el acceso a los servicios financieros a los hogares de bajos ingresos y ampliar las oportunidades de las pequeñas y medianas empresas.
 - Tomar todas las medidas para que la Ronda de Doha llegue a una conclusión exitosa, ambiciosa, integral y equilibrada, coherente con su mandato para fomentar el desarrollo, resistiéndose a todas las formas de proteccionismo.
 - Fomentar un plan de acción multianual sobre desarrollo con el objetivo de eliminar las restricciones que en este ámbito frenen el crecimiento y el empleo. Tendrán prioridad los temas de infraestructura, la reducción de la volatilidad de los precios de los alimentos, la lucha contra la corrupción y la eliminación de subsidios a combustibles fósiles ineficientes.
 - Prevenir y combatir la corrupción en un Plan de Acción Contra la Corrupción; racionalizar y eliminar a mediano plazo los subsidios ineficientes a los combustibles fósiles; mitigar el exceso de volatilidad de los precios de los combustibles fósiles, y proteger el medio ambiente marino mundial.

En esta ocasión los líderes desarrollaron en cuatro diferentes anexos de la Declaración Conjunta rutas de acción y lineamientos específicos para cumplir con los objetivos de la Cumbre. En el caso de la cooperación macroeconómica, se adoptó el “Consenso de Seúl para el Crecimiento Compartido”; en materia de desarrollo se estableció el Plan de Acción Multianual sobre Desarrollo, así como el Plan Anticorrupción del G20. Además, los líderes plasmaron en un anexo los diferentes compromisos de política a ser adoptados por cada país miembro.

Debido a estas acciones y a los compromisos adquiridos por los líderes en Corea, el G20 demostró nuevamente su capacidad para trascender diferencias y acordar medidas conjuntas que garanticen un crecimiento vigoroso, sustentable y equilibrado en beneficio de todas las regiones del mundo.

La Cumbre de Seúl fue la primera en realizarse en un país emergente y en el Continente Asiático. Además, estuvo caracterizada por un amplio proceso de consultas con países no miembros del G20, con el sector privado y con la sociedad civil, lo que sin duda contribuyó a enriquecer las discusiones del Grupo.

IV. Participación de México

Durante sus participaciones, el Presidente Felipe Calderón Hinojosa afirmó el compromiso de nuestro país a favor de la cooperación en el marco del G20 para consolidar una plena recuperación y la creación de empleos, con particular atención a los países en desarrollo. En el contexto de una recuperación en marcha que no está exenta de riesgos, el Mandatario destacó que la solución de fondo es el establecimiento de políticas macroeconómicas mucho más responsables, que no manipulen variables que debe regular el mercado, como el tipo de cambio y las tasas de interés.

El Presidente Calderón recordó que los desequilibrios macroeconómicos constituyen una de las causas más importantes de la crisis internacional que comenzó en 2008, mismos que no han sido corregidos cabalmente, a pesar de algunos avances. En ese sentido, el Presidente exhortó a los líderes a vencer la resistencia para corregir estos desequilibrios, reconocer el problema y establecer plazos para que en el curso del próximo año se pueda abordar una discusión seria sobre cómo corregirlos.

México dio la bienvenida a la reforma acordada por el Fondo Monetario Internacional (FMI), pues permitirá mayor legitimidad, transparencia, y eficiencia a las decisiones de dicho organismo. La reforma consentirá que países emergentes como México, tengan una mayor participación en los órganos de gobierno del Fondo. Además, la reforma fortalece sustantivamente la asistencia que el FMI podría brindarnos en caso de enfrentar circunstancias complejas.

El Presidente Calderón, también se comprometió a seguir trabajando en favor de redes de protección financiera más amplias para evitar la existencia de crisis económicas y sus efectos negativos.

Sobre el tema del desarrollo, el gobierno de México refrendó su compromiso de contribuir al Plan de Acción Multianual adoptado en Seúl con el objetivo de eliminar los obstáculos al crecimiento y coadyuvar a una economía más sostenible y a la creación de empleos. De igual manera, reiteró su rechazo al proteccionismo y apoyó el compromiso de tomar todas las medidas necesarias para concluir a la brevedad las negociaciones de la Ronda de Doha de la Organización Mundial de Comercio.

Sobre el tema del sistema financiero, México apoyó las reformas dadas a conocer para mejorar la regulación y supervisión de los sistemas financieros. Al respecto, el Presidente Felipe Calderón Hinojosa señaló a sus contrapartes que las instituciones financieras mexicanas ya cumplen con criterios que son incluso más estrictos establecidos por el G-20.

El Presidente de México refrendó el compromiso de nuestro país para combatir las prácticas de corrupción en todos los niveles y la necesidad de seguir trabajando para combatir prácticas de lavado de dinero y evasión de impuestos que se presentan en algunas jurisdicciones.

Durante el almuerzo, el Presidente tuvo la oportunidad de realizar ante sus contrapartes un balance sobre el estado de las negociaciones rumbo a la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático (COP 16). A este respecto, uno de los principales objetivos de México en la Cumbre del G20 en Seúl fue crear un entorno favorable para un resultado exitoso de la COP-16 que inicia en noviembre. Los líderes agradecieron al Presidente Calderón los esfuerzos de México por llevar a buen puerto las negociaciones rumbo a la Conferencia de Cancún.

El Presidente Felipe Calderón participó en la Cumbre de Negocios del G20, en la que tuvo un diálogo fructífero con empresarios sobre crecimiento verde y cambio climático. Durante su participación, el Presidente explicó que enfrentamos el falso dilema de escoger entre el crecimiento dinámico o la protección del ambiente pues no son fines mutuamente excluyentes. Por lo que conminó a los presentes a realizar un análisis detallado que involucre al sector privado sobre los costos y beneficios de medidas que contribuyan a reducir las emisiones y a generar valor en términos económicos.

V. Encuentros Bilaterales

En el marco de la V Cumbre de Líderes del Grupo de los Veinte (G20), el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, Felipe Calderón Hinojosa sostuvo encuentros bilaterales:

- Primer Ministro de Canadá, Stephen Harper. Intercambiaron puntos de vista sobre la Conferencia de las Partes de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (COP16), y sobre la VI Conferencia de las Partes del Protocolo de Kyoto (CMP6) que se realiza en Cancún en diciembre. Asimismo, dialogaron sobre los temas abordados en el G20 y coincidieron en la importancia de mantener un diálogo permanente para buscar soluciones efectivas.
- Primer Ministro de Singapur, Lee Hsien Loong. Reafirmaron su disposición para profundizar el diálogo y la colaboración en las Naciones Unidas y el Foro de Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico. El Presidente Calderón señaló el interés de México por incrementar sus vínculos con la Asociación de Naciones del Sudeste Asiático, de la cual Singapur es miembro prominente.
- Presidente del Consejo Europeo, Herman Van Rompuy. Confirmaron su voluntad de continuar al diálogo político entre México y la Unión Europea en su calidad de socios estratégicos. Dialogaron sobre las perspectivas, estrategias y acciones emprendidas para lograr resultados concretos en la COP16 y CMP6.
- Primer Ministro de la India, Manmohan Singh. Los mandatarios coincidieron en la necesidad de avanzar en la consolidación de la asociación privilegiada entre las dos naciones. Acordaron celebrar la V Reunión de la Comisión Binacional México-India en 2011. Por otra parte, hablaron sobre las perspectivas para acordar acciones específicas durante la COP16 y la CMP6.
- Titular de la Cámara de Comercio de EUA, Thomas Donohue. El Sr. Donohue reconoció las acciones del Presidente Calderón para enfrentar la crisis internacional y lograr que el país camine hacia una tangible recuperación económica. Coincidieron en la importancia de orientar el diálogo binacional hacia el objetivo de dar mayor dinamismo a las economías de ambos países.

VI. Anexos

INFORME DE LA PARTICIPACIÓN DEL PRESIDENTE DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS, LIC. FELIPE CALDERÓN HINOJOSA EN LA XVIII CUMBRE DE LÍDERES ECONÓMICOS DEL FORO DE COOPERACIÓN ECONÓMICA ASIA-PACÍFICO (APEC)
Yokohama, Japón, 13-14 de noviembre de 2010.

I. Contexto de la visita

A invitación del Primer Ministro de Japón, Naoto Kan, el Presidente de México participó en la XVIII Reunión de Líderes Económicos del Foro de Cooperación Económica Asia-Pacífico (APEC), celebrada en Yokohama, Japón, los días 13 y 14 de noviembre.

Los líderes Económicos de APEC se reunieron este año bajo el tema "*Cambio y Acción*". El objetivo principal de la reunión fue la evaluación de los avances hacia los objetivos de este foro, proponiendo los *cambios* necesarios e implementación de *acciones* para asegurar que APEC continúe desempeñando un papel relevante en el futuro.

La participación del Presidente Calderón Hinojosa en la reunión respondió al interés en fortalecer la presencia de México en el foro más importante en Asia-Pacífico y fortalecer los vínculos políticos, económicos y de cooperación con países de Asia-Pacífico, la región de mayor dinamismo económico a nivel mundial, en beneficio de nuestro país.

II. Desarrollo de los trabajos

La reunión contó con la presencia de los líderes económicos de Australia, Brunei, Canadá, Corea, Chile, China, Estados Unidos, Filipinas, Hong Kong-China, Indonesia, Japón, México, Nueva Zelanda, Papúa Nueva Guinea, Perú, Rusia, Singapur, Tailandia y Vietnam, así como de los representantes de los líderes de Malasia y Taipei chino.

El 13 de noviembre, durante un almuerzo informal de trabajo, los líderes de APEC analizaron la situación económica regional y global actual, las condiciones macro-económicas y los resultados de la V Cumbre del G20, celebrada en Seúl. También intercambiaron puntos de vista sobre el camino a seguir para la coordinación de políticas en la región.

Durante el Primer Retiro "*Crecimiento Sostenido y Prosperidad en la Región*", los líderes analizaron la Estrategia de Crecimiento de APEC para alcanzar un crecimiento balanceado, sustentable, incluyente, innovador y seguro en la región. En ese retiro, discutieron los temas de seguridad humana, a fin de aprobar medidas que protejan las actividades económicas de desastres naturales, pandemias y actos terroristas.

El Presidente Calderón fue invitado por el Primer Ministro de Japón a compartir con los otros líderes sus puntos de vista sobre cambio climático, en su calidad de Presidente de las Conferencias de la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático. Durante su intervención, el Presidente Calderón reiteró que no hay un dilema entre el crecimiento y la atención de la problemática del cambio climático, presentó los avances en las negociaciones y se refirió en particular a los temas de financiamiento, mitigación y el futuro del Protocolo de Kioto, los cuales requieren la atención e impulso de algunos de los líderes de APEC para avanzar en Cancún.

El diálogo anual del Consejo Asesor de Negocios de APEC (ABAC), el cual integra a representantes del sector privado de la región, recomendó a los líderes de APEC reafirmar su compromiso para alcanzar las Metas de Bogor. Los empresarios recomendaron avanzar hacia un Área de Libre Comercio en Asia Pacífico; acelerar los esfuerzos de capacitación de las PyMES; garantizar la seguridad alimentaria; y abordar

la seguridad energética. En su reunión con los miembros de ABAC, el Presidente Calderón tuvo la oportunidad de transmitirles confianza y certidumbre sobre la economía mexicana.

El 14 de noviembre, se efectuó el Segundo Retiro donde se abordaron “*Las Metas de Bogor y el Futuro de APEC*”. En esa sesión, los líderes realizaron una evaluación de los avances de la región en materia de liberalización y facilitación del comercio y la inversión¹. La evaluación realizada señala los avances alcanzados y las tareas por realizar, particularmente en barreras no arancelarias.

Los Líderes también analizaron los esquemas de integración económica en Asia-Pacífico, como la ampliación del “Acuerdo Estratégico Transpacífico de Asociación Económica” (TPP), y el “Área de Libre Comercio de Asia-Pacífico” (ALCAP); apoyaron otros enfoques para la integración, como son iniciativas sectoriales en: inversión, facilitación del comercio, normas, entre otros; e impulsaron el fortalecimiento del sistema multilateral de comercio y la Ronda Doha.

La evaluación de México fue muy positiva como resultado de todos los esfuerzos internos que se han implementado en áreas tales como reforma regulatoria, reducción de costo y tiempo en la apertura de empresas, reducción o eliminación de aranceles, equivalencia de estándares para evitar la doble certificación, apoyo para el acceso al financiamiento de las PyMES, entre otros. México figuró este año dentro del 20% de los países mejor evaluados de conformidad con el Índice de Facilidad para Hacer Negocios del Banco Mundial.

III. Participación de México

Durante sus intervenciones en las diversas sesiones de trabajo, el Presidente Calderón:

- Analizó, junto con los líderes de las otras economías de Asia-Pacífico, los avances que la región registra en el informe de las Metas de Bogor en materia de liberalización y facilitación del comercio y la inversión. El Presidente puso en perspectiva los avances alcanzados y las tareas por hacer, sobre todo en barreras no arancelarias.
- Revisó los esquemas de integración económica en Asia-Pacífico, como la ampliación de “Acuerdo Estratégico Transpacífico de Asociación Económica” (TPP), y el “Área de Libre Comercio de Asia-Pacífico” (ALCAP).
- Impulsó el fortalecimiento del sistema multilateral de comercio y la conclusión de la Ronda Doha, el cambio climático, y la seguridad energética.
- Reafirmó el apoyo de México a la promoción del comercio y las inversiones, el mejoramiento y la facilitación de negocios, las reformas estructurales que permitan incrementar la competitividad en la región, y la cooperación económica y técnica entre los miembros de APEC.
- Revisó las acciones encaminadas a fortalecer a APEC como un foro líder para la integración y cooperación en la región Asia-Pacífico.
- Adoptó, junto con otros Líderes, la Nueva Visión de APEC.
- Atendió la invitación para hacer una presentación en la Cumbre APEC CEO 2010 en la que participaron líderes empresariales de alto nivel de la región, con el tema: Crecimiento y medio ambiente global: ¿Cómo podemos perseguir ambos?
- Aprovechó la ocasión para sostener encuentros bilaterales con Líderes de la región Asia Pacífico con objeto de promover el fortalecimiento de los vínculos económicos y diplomáticos con esta región.

¹ El objetivo de las “Metas de Bogor” es lograr comercio e inversiones libres y abiertas en 2010, para economías industrializadas y 2020 para economías en desarrollo.

IV. Resultados de la reunión y documentos adoptados

Al término de la reunión, los líderes adoptaron las siguientes declaraciones:

- Declaración de líderes económicos de APEC 2010 "La Visión de Yokohama – Bogor y Más Allá" (Anexo 1).- Documento político que presenta las medidas que se tomarán y los caminos a seguir para avanzar en la construcción e integración de la región de Asia-Pacífico en el siglo XXI. Su principal objetivo es superar los desafíos para la integración de la región, avanzar en un crecimiento de calidad y crear un entorno económico y social más seguro.
- En la Declaración los líderes dieron su beneplácito los resultados de la Cumbre del G-20 en Seúl; reafirmaron su compromiso para concluir exitosamente la Ronda de Doha y rechazaron firmemente el proteccionismo. Por esa razón extendieron hasta el 2013, su compromiso de abstenerse de imponer nuevas barreras a la inversión o al comercio de bienes y servicios, e implementar medidas inconsistentes con la OMC en todas las áreas.
- Los líderes acordaron implementar las medidas establecidas en la "Estrategia de APEC para la Inversión" y reafirmaron el objetivo de lograr una mejoría del 25% para el año 2015 en cinco áreas prioritarias: comenzar un negocio, obtener crédito, comercio transfronterizo, cumplimiento de contratos y manejo de permisos.
- Adicionalmente, los líderes decidieron avanzar hacia un sistema de tipo de cambio determinado por el mercado y abstenerse de llevar a cabo devaluaciones competitivas de sus monedas.
- También se comprometieron a maximizar esfuerzos para obtener resultados concretos en la COP16. De manera paralela, endosaron la Nueva Estrategia sobre la Reforma Estructural (ANSSR) que pondrá en práctica políticas para crear nuevos empleos verdes, tecnologías e industrias para mejorar la seguridad energética regional, disminuir la degradación ambiental y los efectos del cambio climático, y promover el crecimiento sostenible. Se acordó revisar el progreso hacia estos objetivos en las próximas reuniones de Líderes Económicos de APEC.
- Declaración sobre la Estrategia de Crecimiento de los Líderes de APEC (Anexo 2).- Los líderes asumieron compromisos específicos para implementar la Estrategia de Crecimiento y su Plan de Acción, a fin de alcanzar un crecimiento balanceado que permita reducir los desequilibrios al interior y entre las economías. Esto a través de políticas macroeconómicas sólidas y reformas estructurales; un crecimiento incluyente y ambientalmente sustentable; el favorecimiento de la innovación en sectores como la economía digital; y, un crecimiento seguro, que proteja las actividades económicas de desastres naturales, pandemias y actos terroristas.
- Declaración sobre Vías para Logar un Área de Libre Comercio en Asia-Pacífico (ALCAP), (Anexo 3). En esta Declaración los líderes instruyen al foro a dar pasos concretos hacia la realización de un ALCAP, capitalizando las iniciativas de integración económica regional en curso (ANSEA+3 y el Acuerdo Estratégico Transpacífico de Asociación Económica). Asimismo, establecieron el compromiso de crear una comunidad económicamente más integrada, con mayor apertura y flexibilidad en los mercados de bienes y servicios.
- Declaración de Líderes sobre la Evaluación de las Metas de Bogor 2010 (Anexo 4). Esta Declaración plasma los principales avances y los resultados positivos de la Evaluación sobre las Metas de Bogor – comercio e inversión libre y abierta para economías desarrolladas en 2010 y para economías en desarrollo en 2020 -. El documento enfatiza la prioridad de una plena consecución de las Metas de Bogor

por parte de todas las economías como un trabajo central de APEC.

V. Otras actividades y encuentros bilaterales en el marco de la reunión

El Presidente Calderón participó como orador en la Cumbre de Altos Dirigentes de Empresas de Asia Pacífico (APEC-CEO Summit 2010) y sostuvo encuentros de trabajo con sus contrapartes de Nueva Zelanda, Australia, Vietnam, Estados Unidos, Canadá, Corea y Japón. El objetivo central de los encuentros fue la promoción de México como uno de los mejores destinos para la inversión, el fortalecimiento de los vínculos comerciales, así como el proceso de consultas que el gobierno de México ha realizado con todos los grupos de países hacia las Conferencias de Cancún.

- Cumbre de Altos Dirigentes de Empresas de Asia Pacífico (APEC-CEO Summit 2010). El Presidente participó en la sesión uno titulada "Crecimiento y medio ambiente global: ¿Cómo podemos perseguir ambos?". Durante su intervención, el Presidente envió un mensaje a más de 500 líderes empresariales de la región sobre los resultados que México desea alcanzar en las Conferencias de Cancún, y la importancia que México concede a la participación del sector privado.
- Primera Ministra de la Comunidad de Australia, Julia Gillard. Destacó el fortalecimiento de la relación bilateral en materia política, económica-comercial y educativa, así como la colaboración a nivel multilateral en temas como recuperación financiera y cambio climático. Subrayó su interés en dar continuidad al diálogo político bilateral y multilateral al más alto nivel. Tomando en cuenta que Australia ha sido un interlocutor privilegiado para México en las negociaciones sobre cambio climático, intercambiaron puntos de vista sobre la COP16 y la CMP6. Por su parte, la Primera Ministra se refirió a los trabajos que lleva a cabo el Instituto Global para la Captura de Almacenamiento de Carbono. Por último, el Presidente Calderón invitó a la Jefa de Gobierno australiana a que visite México en una fecha próxima. Este fue el primer encuentro entre ambos mandatarios.
- Primer Ministro de Nueva Zelanda, John Key. Analizaron el creciente dinamismo de la región Asia-Pacífico y coincidieron en la importancia de intensificar los intercambios económicos bilaterales. El Presidente Calderón subrayó su interés en fortalecer el diálogo político y se refirió al trabajo conjunto en el marco de los foros multilaterales. Dada la cercanía de la COP16 y de la CMP6, conversaron sobre las negociaciones en curso y el Mandatario mexicano reconoció la activa participación del Ministro de Comercio y Responsable de las Negociaciones Internacionales sobre Cambio Climático neozelandés, Tim Groser, en la reunión preparatoria de la COP16, celebrada en México los primeros días de noviembre. Éste fue el primer encuentro entre el Presidente Felipe Calderón y el Primer Ministro John Key.
- Presidente de la República Socialista de Vietnam, Nguyen Minh Triet. La reunión, que se enmarcó en el 35 aniversario del establecimiento de relaciones diplomáticas entre México y Vietnam, permitió a ambos mandatarios dar continuidad al diálogo que iniciaron en 2008 en la Cumbre APEC, en Lima, Perú. Ambos líderes constataron la estrecha colaboración existente entre los dos países en los foros multilaterales de los que forman parte. En ese marco, el Presidente Calderón invitó al Presidente vietnamita a participar en las reuniones sobre cambio climático de Cancún y le reiteró la invitación para que visite nuestro país tan pronto como su agenda se lo permita.

VII. Anexos

The 18th APEC ECONOMIC LEADERS' MEETING
Yokohama, Japan
13-14 November 2010

“THE YOKOHAMA VISION – BOGOR AND BEYOND”

We, the Leaders of APEC, gathered in Yokohama under the 2010 theme of “Change and Action” to articulate our vision of further building and integrating the Asia-Pacific region in the 21st Century, and the paths to realize that vision.

APEC’s Road Thus Far

Twenty-one years ago, APEC’s founders saw the need for greater consultation and cooperation to guide the increasingly interdependent economies of the Asia-Pacific toward a more closely and effectively linked regional economic system. From this new and creative approach was born the consensus, as articulated in the Bogor Goals, that achieving free and open trade and investment is the surest way to accomplish greater common prosperity and stability in the Asia-Pacific region. APEC has since followed the insight of the APEC founders and the direction provided by the Bogor Goals, and the Asia-Pacific region has become a driving force and engine of growth in the world economy.

Through our individual and collective efforts toward achieving the Bogor Goals, the Asia-Pacific region has achieved substantial reductions in barriers to trade and investment. These efforts have led to increased trade and investment flows, sustained economic growth, and a vast improvement in the welfare of people in the region. We are confident that APEC is well on track toward achieving the goal of free and open trade and investment among its economies. This year we conducted a review to assess the achievement of the Bogor Goals by five industrialized economies and eight volunteer developing economies. We endorse the Report on APEC’s 2010 Economies’ Progress Towards the Bogor Goals and conclude that while more work remains to be done, these 13 economies have made significant progress toward achieving the Bogor Goals.

From 1994 to 2009, APEC economies’ total trade in goods grew at 7.1 percent per year while intra-APEC trade tripled over the same period. Foreign direct investment into and out of the APEC region both grew at 13 percent per year from 1994 to 2008. The simple average applied tariff across the region fell from 10.8 percent in 1996 to 6.6 percent in 2008.

Strong progress toward the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment has been made possible by the decisions by APEC Leaders to liberalize their own

economies, confident that others in APEC would make similar decisions. This confidence to open up domestic economies would not have been possible were it not for the formation of APEC. We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to achieving free and open trade and investment in the region.

Current Opportunities and Challenges

The 21st century presents new promises and new challenges. The global and regional environment is being transformed by the rising influence of the Asia-Pacific region, the development of extensive supply chains, and the rapid adoption of new information and communication technologies. Driven by these changes, our region has become more integrated and interdependent. While this historic transformation has brought about remarkable economic dynamism in the region, events of recent years have shown that crisis can rapidly spread across economies and have a dramatic impact on the entire regional and global economic system, slowing growth and employment.

The Asia-Pacific regional economy is recovering from the recent economic and financial crisis, but uncertainty still remains. We also face heightened challenges with regard to the protection of our environment and natural resources, including the necessity to jointly address climate change. We must take to heart the lessons of the recent past, recognize the increasing role we play in the global economy as the most dynamic region in the world, and seek to strengthen the foundations of each of our economies and of the multilateral trading system to ensure strong, sustainable, and balanced growth as called for by the G20 Framework.

In this regard, we welcome the outcomes of the G20 Seoul Summit. As highlighted in the APEC Finance Ministers' "Kyoto Report on Growth Strategy and Finance," we will rebalance and strengthen global demand, pursue sound fiscal management and enhance finance to key sectors such as infrastructure, small and medium enterprises, households and green investment. We should continue to take steps to build a stronger and more resilient global financial system. We remain committed to maintaining open markets and fighting protectionism. We reaffirm our common resolve to support the recovery in a collaborative and coordinated way.

We reaffirm our strong commitment to bring the Doha Development Agenda to a prompt and successful conclusion. Bearing in mind that 2011 will be a critically important "window of opportunity," we direct our Ministers to empower our representatives to engage in comprehensive negotiations with a sense of urgency in the end game, built on the progress achieved, including with regard to modalities, consistent with the Doha mandate. We affirm our commitment to win domestic support in our respective systems for a strong agreement. In our continued efforts to resist protectionism, we agree to extend our commitment on standstill made in 2008 to the end of 2013 to refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new export restrictions, or implementing World Trade Organization inconsistent measures in all areas,

including those that stimulate exports. We commit to take steps to rollback trade distorting measures introduced during the crisis. Furthermore, we will continue to exercise maximum restraint in implementing measures that may be considered to be consistent with WTO provisions if they have a significant protectionist effect and promptly rectify such measures where implemented.

Addressing the threat of global climate change is an urgent priority for all nations. We reiterate our commitment to take strong and action-oriented measures and remain fully dedicated to United Nations climate change negotiations. We reaffirm the objective, provisions, and the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Those of us who have associated with the Copenhagen Accord reaffirm our support for it and its implementation. We all are committed to achieving a successful, balanced result that includes the core issues of mitigation, transparency, finance, technology, adaptation, and forest preservation. We express our appreciation for Mexico's hard work in preparing for and hosting COP16.

The Way Forward for APEC

We envision an Asia-Pacific region that can embrace and overcome challenges and make full use of opportunities to be more fully integrated, with a higher quality of growth and a safer and more secure economic environment.

We seek to develop an APEC community in which trade and investment are freer and more open; supply-chains are better connected; doing business is cheaper, faster, and easier; growth is more balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure; and we are better able to cope with threats to human security and economic activity.

1. Our vision of an APEC community

- Economically-integrated community: A community that promotes stronger and deeper regional economic integration

We aim to establish a solid foundation for prosperity and well-being in the region by promoting stronger and deeper regional economic integration through furthering our work to liberalize and facilitate trade and investment – the core mission of APEC. Barriers against the movement of goods, services, and capital should be further reduced and business persons should also be able to move more smoothly. Measures that make it cheaper, faster, and easier for businesses to trade and operate in the region should be enhanced. Customs-related procedures should be further simplified and harmonized. Regulatory cooperation should be broadened and deepened. Trade costs should be minimized and bureaucratic inefficiencies removed. The multilateral trading system should be promoted and strengthened.

- Robust community: A community with higher quality growth

We aim to further enhance the quality of growth so that the Asia-Pacific region can realize sustained growth and continue to be an engine of economic activity and progress in the world economy. Policies that promote balanced growth within and among APEC economies should be adopted. All sectors of society, in particular potentially disadvantaged and marginalized groups, should be provided opportunities to fully realize their potential. Both economic growth and environmental sustainability should be advanced in a holistic manner, and progress toward a green economy should be accelerated by promoting trade and investment in environmental goods and services, developing this sector in APEC economies, and enhancing energy efficiency and sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. Innovative growth should be advanced within and across our economies through the adoption of policies and regulatory environments that best enable economies to support innovation, utilize information and communication technologies, develop a skilled workforce, and increase research and development.

- Secure community: A community that provides a more secure economic environment

We aim to build a regional community in which people can live without the fear of poverty, violence, crime, disease, and hunger and engage in economic activity freely and at ease, bearing in mind the need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. Our economies' capacity to minimize natural and human risks to economic activity should be enhanced and a secure and resilient economic environment should be achieved. Poverty should be reduced to maintain the intrinsic dignity of the human condition. The region's environment for trade, finance, and travel should continue to be staunchly protected from terrorism. Economies should strengthen their resilience and capacity to manage emergencies and natural disasters. Infectious disease preparedness, non-communicable disease control, and health systems should be enhanced. The availability of and access to reliable, nutritious, safe, and affordable food should be further ensured. Efforts to combat corruption and illicit trade and improve governance should be strengthened.

2. Paths toward our vision of an APEC community

We resolve to undertake concrete, practical, and measurable steps to realize the community that we envision. In this regard, we endorse in full the Joint Statement of the 22nd APEC Ministerial Meeting.

- Path toward an economically-integrated community

We will further promote regional economic integration, working toward the target year of 2020 envisaged by the Bogor Goals for all APEC economies to achieve free and open trade and investment.

We will take concrete steps toward realization of a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP), which is a major instrument to further APEC's regional economic integration agenda. An FTAAP should be pursued as a comprehensive free trade agreement by developing and building on ongoing regional undertakings, such as ASEAN+3, ASEAN+6, and the Trans-Pacific Partnership, among others. To this end, APEC will make an important and meaningful contribution as an incubator of an FTAAP by providing leadership and intellectual input into the process of its development, and by playing a critical role in defining, shaping, and addressing the "next generation" trade and investment issues that FTAAP should contain. APEC should contribute to the pursuit of an FTAAP by continuing and further developing its work on sectoral initiatives in such areas as investment; services; e-commerce; rules of origin; standards and conformance; trade facilitation; and environmental goods and services.

We will work to address non-tariff barriers to trade, including by increasing regulatory cooperation and improving the use of good regulatory practices among APEC economies. We will take actions laid out in the APEC Strategy for Investment, such as holding the APEC Public-Private Dialogue on Investment.

We remain committed to providing effective economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH) activities to help APEC members, in particular the developing ones, improve their capabilities for further trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.

We commit to address impediments to moving goods and services through Asia-Pacific supply-chains by implementing the APEC Supply-Chain Connectivity Framework Action Plan with a view to achieving an APEC-wide target of a ten percent improvement in supply-chain performance by 2015, in terms of reduction of time, cost, and uncertainty of moving goods and services through the Asia-Pacific region, taking into consideration individual economy's circumstances. This work will be conducive to the development of a more advanced infrastructure and logistics network, and will facilitate clearance of goods and services across and within borders. We will also continue to work on Authorized Economic Operator programs.

We will make our respective domestic policies and procedures more transparent, and reaffirm our aspirational target of a 25 percent improvement by 2015 in the five priority areas of: starting a business; getting credit; trading across borders; enforcing contracts; and dealing with permits. This will make it cheaper, faster, and easier to do business in the Asia-Pacific region.

- Path toward a robust community

We set forth the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy as APEC's first substantial effort to provide a comprehensive long-term framework for promoting high-quality growth in the region. We will implement the Growth Strategy out to 2015, focusing on the five desired attributes of balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure growth. Our Growth Strategy includes an Action Plan that encompasses work elements on structural reform; human resource and entrepreneurship development; green growth; a knowledge-based economy; and human security. The Action Plan will be supported and promoted through specific work programs that draw in all aspects of APEC's work, including sectoral Ministerial meetings, committees, APEC sub-fora, extensive regional networks of experts, and APEC's close cooperation with the business community. We will work with other international fora, including the G20, to realize the Growth Strategy. We will review our progress toward implementing the Growth Strategy in 2015.

We recognize that our first priority is to ensure a durable recovery in private sector demand. We must take steps to build a foundation for stronger, more sustainable, and more balanced growth in the future. We note the importance of strengthening multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursuing the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels.

We will move toward more market-determined exchange rate systems and enhance exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying economic fundamentals and will refrain from competitive devaluation of currencies. Advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, will be vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates. These actions will help mitigate the risk of excessive volatility in capital flows facing some emerging market economies.

Structural reform is an integral part of our efforts toward higher quality growth. In support of the Growth Strategy, and building upon significant progress made since 2005 on the Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR), we pledge to continue such efforts and undertake demonstrable and significant structural reform in our economies, consistent with the objective of achieving strong, inclusive, and balanced growth. We endorse the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR) and instruct our officials to steadily implement it, encouraging the use of quantitative and qualitative indicators as appropriate, toward 2015. We agree that capacity building and technical assistance will be critically important to ensure developing economies are able to meet their structural reform objectives.

Under our human resource and entrepreneurship development agenda, we will implement policies that will enable us to create more and better jobs, enhance education and training with equal opportunities for women, youth, the elderly, and all other sectors and improve social safety nets. We will create more business opportunities for small and medium sized enterprises and encourage measures to enhance their participation in high-growth sectors and access to global markets. We recognize that the full potential of women to contribute to the regional economy

remains untapped, and we will improve women's access to finance, education, training, technology, and health systems by promoting entrepreneurship and greater leadership for women in business and government.

Under our green growth agenda, we will assess the potential for reducing the energy intensity of economic output in APEC economies further than called for in our Sydney Declaration in 2007, enhance work on meeting the aspirational goal in the Sydney Declaration of increasing forest cover in the region by at least 20 million hectares of all types of forests by 2020, and instruct our officials to take concrete steps toward this goal. We will also enhance our cooperation to address concerns with illegal logging and associated trade and to promote sustainable forest management and rehabilitation. We will implement policies to create new green jobs, technologies, and industries to enhance regional energy security, decrease environmental degradation and the effects of climate change, and promote sustainable growth. We will promote energy-efficient transport. We will increase the dissemination and utilization of environmental goods and services, reduce existing barriers and refrain from introducing new barriers to trade and investment in such goods and services, and enhance our capabilities to develop this sector, by prioritizing work related to addressing non-tariff measures on environmental goods, technology, and services. We will rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, while recognizing the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services, and review progress toward this goal on a voluntary basis. We will promote deployment of low-emission power sources - renewable, nuclear, and fossil fuels with carbon capture and storage - to make our energy supply cleaner. We will create low-carbon communities in the region. We will facilitate the diffusion of climate-friendly technologies, including through ECOTECH and capacity building activities. We will ensure the sustainable development of our oceans, seas, and coasts, including their resources, and the conservation of the marine environment.

Under our knowledge-based economy agenda, we will accelerate our innovative growth by promoting broadband infrastructure development, enhancing information and communication technologies (ICTs) utilization, and adopting policies and regulations to foster innovation and use of ICTs. We will encourage the adoption of globally accepted standards, and promote cooperation on standards and conformance issues. We will take steps to develop a skilled, adaptable, and professional workforce. We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights (IPR) and reiterate the importance of comprehensive and balanced intellectual property systems that provide for and protect the incentives that encourage creativity and innovation and provide the tools for successful management and utilization of intellectual property. We will further science and technology cooperation. We will enhance the investment environment and regulatory cooperation for innovation in life sciences. By taking concrete measures in these areas, we will generate more innovation and develop new economic sectors.

- Path toward a secure community

We will safeguard the fundamental tenets of human security throughout the region, and call upon all member economies to continue to work to improve our collective ability to provide for this security by taking concrete steps to minimize, prepare against, and respond to serious threats that could derail the regional economy.

We will fight poverty and hunger by taking concrete steps to help all peoples in the region maintain a reasonable standard of living. We will identify and implement initiatives to secure the region's economic systems from terrorist attack, disruption, and misuse, counter terrorism financing, facilitate trade recovery, and enhance cyber security. We will continue our efforts to fight corruption and promote transparency, and call for improved and regular reporting by APEC on its efforts to meet our commitments in this area. We will further develop practical disaster risk management mechanisms to strengthen the ability of our economies to manage emergencies and natural disasters. We will improve the capacity of economies for responses to infectious diseases, control of non-communicable diseases, and strengthening of health systems. We will facilitate sustainable agricultural production, trade and investment in agricultural products, technical cooperation, development and use of science-based regulations, and other initiatives to strengthen regional and global food security, bearing in mind the exceptional role of food as an absolute necessity for all human societies. We will encourage all economies to strengthen international and regional cooperation to achieve the goal of safer food.

- Economic and technical cooperation for progress in all paths

In light of the diversity of member economies, we will ensure that ECOTECH will play a key role on our way toward our vision of an APEC community and help narrow development gaps. We will integrate ECOTECH into the paths that we have identified and further leverage ECOTECH activities, including capacity-building, human resources development, and technology dissemination, using a strategic, demand-driven, goal-oriented, and focused approach, and emphasizing multi-year plans to reach maximum results. We reaffirm our commitment to the Manila Framework and will enhance ECOTECH to help our member economies, especially the developing ones, in their pursuit of the Bogor Goals, to strengthen their capacity to further liberalize and facilitate trade and investment and implement the Growth Strategy, as well as to better respond to the needs and challenges of the new era.

APEC Membership

Keeping in mind the benefits of APEC membership as well as the need for efficiency to achieve results, we will continue to review the question of APEC new membership going forward.

Conclusion

As APEC enters its third decade, it has become an engine for progress in the world's most economically dynamic region, whose growth has driven rising prosperity for all across the globe. Through the dedicated efforts of our member economies, APEC has taken great strides toward realizing the ideals of its founders. Building on this progress, we reiterate our commitment to pursue an even more closely integrated regional economy and strong, sustainable, and balanced growth in the region, including by taking concrete steps toward realization of an FTAAP that should include next generation trade and investment issues, and to meet new opportunities and challenges in the 21st Century through implementation of the APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy. We commit to take necessary and concrete steps toward making this vision a reality, which we are confident will bring about greater prosperity and well-being for all peoples in the Asia-Pacific region and beyond. We instruct our Ministers and Senior Officials to accelerate our work to strengthen and deepen regional economic integration in the coming year, and consistent with the vision articulated in this document, to design and implement specific initiatives to address barriers to trade and investment, and to ensure high-quality, sustainable growth in the future. We look forward to ambitious progress on APEC's agenda in 2011 under the leadership of the United States.

The APEC Leaders' Growth Strategy

14 November 2010

We, the APEC Leaders, have agreed on a growth strategy (the "APEC Growth Strategy") as follows:

1. Formulating a Growth Strategy to Match a Changing Economic Environment

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) economies' collective efforts have greatly contributed to unrivaled growth and rapid economic development in the Asia-Pacific region, by promoting free and open trade and investment and strengthening regional economic integration (REI). The APEC economies are now more connected and integrated than ever before. Trade and investment liberalization and facilitation will continue to be a principal driver for creating growth in the Asia-Pacific region.

At the same time, the region has changed significantly since APEC was established in 1989, and economic integration has highlighted difficult new challenges, along with tremendous new opportunities.

Constant innovation and increased use of information and communications technologies (ICTs) have contributed to dramatically expanded trade, enhanced productivity, and wider and faster financial and information flows. Consequently, economic conditions in one economy now have greater potential to impact other economies, affecting employment, stability, and growth throughout the region and beyond. The rapid expansion of cross-border activities has changed the economic landscape, in some cases revealing imbalances and disparities between and within economies. These conditions also highlight the importance of promoting the broadest possible participation in the global economy to help ensure that the benefits of economic integration are widely shared. It is critical to establish patterns of growth that are more balanced, can be sustained, and produce strong regional and global growth as well as continued development and rapid reduction in poverty. In this context, we applaud the outcomes of the United Nations High-level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which reaffirmed our shared resolve to work together to promote the economic and social advancement of all peoples.

Collective recognition of the need to protect our environment and natural resources has increased, but we face heightened challenges, including addressing climate change jointly in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. Our economies continue to be threatened by possible disruptions caused by natural disasters, pandemic diseases, terrorism, and food insecurity.

Therefore, it is clear that APEC members cannot continue with “growth as usual” and “the quality of growth” needs to be improved, so that it will be more balanced, inclusive, sustainable, innovative, and secure. This is essential even as we pursue APEC’s core objective of a vigorous trade and investment agenda aimed at strengthening economic integration in the Asia-Pacific region. In 2009, we outlined our vision for a New Growth Paradigm, and agreed to formulate a comprehensive long-term growth strategy to complement and mutually reinforce our trade and investment agenda. This year, in Yokohama, reiterating our support for efforts to achieve strong, sustainable and balanced growth of the world economy as called for by the G20 Framework, we have agreed on an APEC Growth Strategy for the Asia-Pacific region that can help ensure that regional growth and economic integration are sustainable and widely shared among all our populations. The APEC Growth Strategy is focused on five desired attributes for economic growth, along with an Action Plan to guide APEC and its members in aligning critical work with these priorities.

2. Five Growth Attributes

APEC aims to achieve Balanced, Inclusive, Sustainable, Innovative, and Secure Growth. These desired regional growth attributes are deeply interconnected.

Balanced Growth: We seek growth across and within our economies through macroeconomic policies and structural reforms that will gradually unwind imbalances and raise potential output.

APEC economies have played a critical role in stabilizing the global financial and economic crisis by implementing extraordinary fiscal measures and rapidly easing monetary policies. APEC supports the G20’s global coordination role, and recognizes the importance of maintaining growth-oriented policies that support increases in aggregate demand that will sustain the economic recovery.

Going forward, APEC will focus on achieving a strong, sustainable, and balanced macroeconomic environment. APEC’s size and dynamism, coupled with its strength in consensus-building and implementing multi-year programs, make APEC particularly well-placed to reinforce, where appropriate, the G20 agenda on balanced growth.

- Encourage balanced growth across economies. Economies with current account deficits will need to take steps to boost domestic saving, including through medium-term fiscal consolidation, while ensuring that consolidation is carefully sequenced with attention to local economic conditions, so as not to derail nascent recoveries. Economies with current account surpluses need to reduce their reliance on external demand and undertake structural reforms that catalyze stronger domestic demand-led growth. Measures to raise household income, strengthen social safety nets to reduce the need for precautionary saving, and improve financial services to

households can sustainably boost domestic consumption and raise welfare. APEC economies will strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels. We will move toward more market-determined exchange rate systems that reflect underlying economic fundamentals and will refrain from competitive devaluation of currencies. Advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, will be vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates. These actions will help mitigate the risk of excessive volatility in capital flows facing some emerging economies.

- Encourage balanced growth within economies. All APEC economies will pursue structural reforms to boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, and increase growth potential. APEC economies should establish open, well-functioning, transparent, better-regulated and competitive markets, develop financial markets, increase domestic demand, strengthen social safety nets, promote a competitive environment, and enhance public sector and corporate governance. This will contribute to stronger, more inclusive growth, narrower development imbalances, poverty reduction, and higher overall economic efficiency.
- Facilitate growth through infrastructure development. APEC can use its convening power to help create a platform to develop innovative solutions, and provide technical assistance and advisory services to help member economies in need that have different abilities in raising private and public financing for infrastructure-related projects. APEC can also provide an exchange of views on best practices in public-private partnerships in infrastructure development.

Inclusive Growth: We seek to ensure that all our citizens have the opportunity to participate in, contribute to, and benefit from global economic growth.

Inclusive growth creates opportunities for everyone to enjoy the benefits of economic growth. Promoting policies and programs that broaden access to opportunities and enable people to realize their full potential will lead to greater economic growth, more productive employment opportunities, and greater well-being, which in turn will increase public support for free and open trade and investment, thereby creating more new demand and more jobs.

To this end, structural adjustments need to be implemented and APEC should support policies that increase opportunities for workers to benefit from regional economic integration. Re-employment programs, training, skill upgrading, education, and strengthened social safety nets will enhance employability, help create high-quality jobs, and ensure long-term economic security.

It is also crucial to improve the business environment for our small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), increase access to finance for the most vulnerable

sectors such as microenterprises (MEs), and create sufficient opportunities for potentially disadvantaged and marginalized groups, including youth, elderly and women, through better education, training, and employment programs.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote inclusive growth in the following actions:

- Promote job creation, human resource development, and active labor market policies. APEC economies will exchange ideas to improve the quality of education and to increase employment opportunities for women, youth, elderly workers, and vulnerable groups. This includes helping students and workers adapt to changing economic circumstances through education and training focused on skills and competencies they need to remain competitive in the 21st century workplace.
- Promote SMEs, MEs, and entrepreneurship development. APEC economies will work to encourage a wider range of SME participation in high-growth sectors and strengthen comprehensive support for SMEs with a coordinated approach between SME agencies and other related agencies. They will also increase SME access to global markets by providing support for SMEs to develop high value-added products, promote SMEs' business opportunities in global markets, and address barriers that impact the ability of SMEs to trade. APEC will also improve the business environment, increase management capacity, and expand access to relevant technologies.
- Promote more inclusive access to finance and financial services. APEC economies will work to facilitate access to finance for SMEs, MEs, women entrepreneurs, and vulnerable groups.
- Enhance social resilience and social welfare through means such as improving social safety nets and supporting vulnerable groups. APEC will work to support the individual's economic security by sharing experience and capacity building of economies' efforts in strengthening and establishing well-functioning social safety net programs that enhance social insurance coverage and encourage participation in the labor market.
- Create new economic opportunities for women, elderly, and vulnerable groups. APEC economies will work to increase economic opportunities for women, elderly, and vulnerable populations through focused employment, enhanced business opportunities, training, skill development, and life-long learning opportunities, as well as full participation in quality education, particularly in math, science, learning other languages, career, technical, and vocational education and other educational fields essential to developing 21st century skills.
- Promote tourism. APEC will also promote tourism, which is a driving force for business, employment, entrepreneurship, and SME development.

APEC's forward agenda in this area will make a practical contribution to achieving the MDGs. This will help to achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and youth.

Sustainable Growth: We seek growth compatible with global efforts for protection of the environment and transition to green economies.

Moving toward a more sustainable and green growth model provides both significant challenges and opportunities for APEC economies. It will be critical for our region to develop more resource-efficient economies in order to address the world's biggest challenges, including addressing climate change and its adverse effects. This will enable us to continue to prosper as a low-carbon society.

APEC economies face significant challenges meeting growing energy demands while minimizing negative environmental consequences. We share the understanding that it will be difficult to ensure strong and environmentally sustainable economic growth without policy solutions that address issues in this sector.

APEC economies should encourage new green industries and jobs, including by introducing market-based mechanisms as an important tool to achieve sustainable growth and address climate change. APEC should help to establish a low-carbon society in which we maintain economic growth while protecting the environment. It can do so by taking steps to facilitate the diffusion of clean energy technologies and systems, including by reducing barriers to trade and investment in energy efficient products, conducting international joint research, building capacity, promoting public-private partnerships, and providing appropriate incentives for investment in energy efficient and low-carbon energy supply, buildings, industry, and transport.

Adaptation to climate change impacts is also critical. Water stress, including water-related risks such as flooding and droughts, is likely to increase as a result of climate change, which may negatively impact food security, human health, and freshwater resources. Different situations in different economies will likely require different sets of adaptation measures. All relevant parties, including scientists, policy makers, and other stakeholders in APEC economies should therefore be engaged to develop the integrated approach needed to resolve this problem.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote sustainable growth in the following actions:

- Enhance energy security and promote energy-efficiency and low-carbon policies. APEC will employ approaches such as sharing best practices, conducting voluntary peer reviews, and rationalizing and phasing out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption over the medium term, while recognizing the importance of providing those in need with essential energy services. APEC will also improve the efficiency of fossil fuels and promote the use of ICTs that increase the efficiency of socioeconomic activity. APEC will assess the potential for reducing the energy intensity of economic output in APEC economies between 2005

and 2030, beyond the 25 percent aspirational goal already agreed to by the APEC Leaders in 2007.

- Develop a low-carbon energy sector. APEC will explore mechanisms to encourage economies to set individual plans to introduce low-emission power sources and assess the potential of renewable energy options, nuclear power plants, advanced clean coal technologies, and carbon capture and storage (CCS) to reduce carbon emissions.
- Improve access for environmental goods and services (EGS) and develop EGS sectors. APEC will implement the APEC EGS Work Program, including by taking steps to address non-tariff barriers to environmental goods, explore greater alignment of energy efficiency standards, promote trade and investment in EGS, and facilitate the diffusion of climate friendly and other EGS technologies.
- Promote green jobs education and training. APEC will identify relevant skills and competencies, sharing best practices, supporting education for sustainable development (ESD), and expanding ecotourism.
- Promote private investment in green industries and production processes. APEC will promote private investment in green industries and production processes, including through market-based financing.
- Promote conservation and more sustainable management of agriculture and natural resources. APEC will focus in particular on forest management, soil conservation, marine resources conservation, watershed management, sustainable agriculture, and adaptation measures for water-related risks such as fresh water supplies and flood control.

Cooperation and partnership are essential to address environmental challenges that extend beyond any single economy or APEC economies as a whole.

Innovative Growth: We seek to create an economic environment that promotes innovation and emerging economic sectors.

The adoption of policies that foster an enabling environment for innovative growth will be increasingly crucial for future prosperity. Technology breakthroughs and ICTs play a significant role as a primary driver of economic growth, and innovation in new products and services can enhance progress on critical global issues, including the environment, energy, transportation, agriculture, health care, logistics, emergency response, administrative services, and education.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to promote innovative growth in the following actions:

- Realize smart socioeconomic activity through ICT applications. APEC will promote smart socioeconomic activity through enhanced ICT use in various fields, by working toward solutions to economic, technical, and systemic challenges, as well as by sharing best practices.
- Promote Digital Prosperity. APEC economies are encouraged to adopt

policies and regulations to foster innovation and use of ICTs, including by promoting trade and investment in ICT products and services; adopting globally accepted standards and international practices; promoting investment in next generation high speed broadband infrastructure; creating a competitive environment conducive to emerging technologies and innovative services, such as cloud computing; promoting effective privacy protection, while avoiding unnecessary barriers to information flows; and ensuring information and communication flows. This will help economies to reduce the digital divide and allow all segments of the population to reap the benefits of innovative growth.

- Develop a skilled, adaptable, and professional APEC work-force. APEC will promote the development of technical and vocational education and training to nurture more skilled personnel and promote new skills and human resource development to drive growth in strategically desirable directions, particularly in equipping individuals with necessary skills, including those prerequisite to utilizing ICTs to contribute to the 21st century economy. APEC will help nurture energy efficiency experts, for example, to facilitate green economy development. Recognizing differences in economies' education and training systems, APEC will share information on licensing and qualifications, which can facilitate the mobility of skilled professionals to enhance the range of professional services available in the region.
- Enhance dialogues and information sharing on innovation policy. Innovation policy requires multi-dimensional approaches, including human resource and entrepreneurship development, R&D investment, tax incentives, financial measures, public-private partnership, and international cooperation. APEC will strengthen innovation policies by sharing best practices for more effective policy making and implementation.
- Promote innovation and creativity through effective, comprehensive, and balanced intellectual property (IP) systems. APEC economies will improve their intellectual property rights protection and enforcement capabilities, and the IP utilization and commercialization environment in the region, which in turn will contribute to the development and dissemination of technology. To this end, APEC economies will strengthen efforts to develop a global IP infrastructure for the promotion of innovation consisting of improved legal/administrative, human resource, and ICT components. Cooperative efforts in this context will include those under] APEC's Anti-Counterfeiting and Piracy Initiative and the Cooperation Initiative on Patent Acquisition Procedures. APEC will continue dialogues, information exchange, experience sharing, technical cooperation, and capacity building across all stakeholder groups in member economies.
- Promote cooperation on standards. APEC will promote cooperation on standards in coordination with the Specialist Regional Bodies and promote greater alignment of domestic standards with international standards, as well as cooperation on standardization in advanced technologies.
- Promote innovation in Life Sciences. APEC will take concrete actions in the medical and life sciences areas where further efforts could help

stimulate innovation and application of medical and related ICT innovations in health systems, including by encouraging investment, assisting sustainable development in the pharmaceutical and biologics industries, accelerating regulatory harmonization work on medical products, and enhancing cooperation to prevent trade in counterfeit medicines/medical products.

Secure Growth: We seek to protect the region's citizens' economic and physical well-being and to provide the secure environment necessary for economic activity.

Disease, disasters, terrorism, and corruption all impact our citizens' economic and physical well-being by reducing economic productivity and disrupting commerce and trade. APEC is uniquely positioned to enhance member economies' capacity to minimize natural and human risks to growth.

Going forward, APEC will focus its efforts to improve secure growth in the following actions:

- Counter terrorism and secure trade. Protecting the region's economic systems from attack, disruption, and misuse is an important component of a safer business environment. APEC will continue to identify and implement initiatives to counter terrorism and to promote a secure trade agenda. This includes building on current efforts in such areas as transportation security (including port, maritime, and aviation security), anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism finance, supply chain security and trade recovery, cyber-security, and protecting infrastructure. APEC will seek to mitigate risks without compromising legitimate economic activity, in cooperation with relevant organizations and the private sector.
- Prepare for emergencies and natural disasters. APEC will help economies to better understand disasters' economic and social costs. APEC will identify gaps in disaster risk reduction approaches in the region and develop practical mechanisms to maximize business and community resilience, bearing in mind the Hyogo Framework for Action while encouraging the use of ICTs.
- Enhance infectious diseases preparedness and control of non-communicable diseases, and strengthen health systems. APEC will continue to enhance preparedness for and effective management of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including tuberculosis, vector-borne diseases, HIV/AIDS and other pandemics; build capacity for the prevention of non-communicable diseases, including injuries; and strengthen health systems of economies, including health financing, human resources, and health information technologies, which would contribute to inclusive and secure growth.
- Strengthen food security and food safety. Availability of and access to reliable, nutritious, safe, and affordable food supplies is a concern for many in the Asia-Pacific region and around the world. The need for food crops

that can adjust to and help mitigate the impact of climate change has become urgent. APEC will continue to cooperate with the private sector, academia, and civil society to address food security and food safety challenges by promoting sustainable development of the agricultural sector through means such as increasing production and productivity and reducing post-harvest losses, and by facilitating investment, trade, and markets through means such as promoting responsible agricultural investment and using science and risk-based food safety systems. APEC economies will continue to engage in capacity building on food safety issues to protect public health and facilitate trade.

- Combat corruption and promote transparency. Cooperation in anti-corruption and transparency is critical to improving the overall environment for doing business and promoting good governance that is a prerequisite for growth. APEC efforts on anti-corruption and transparency will support and be aligned with structural reforms in public sector and corporate governance, and complement existing activities on anti-money laundering.

3. Action Plan for the APEC Growth Strategy

(1) Development of Integrated Work Elements to Implement the APEC Growth Strategy

This Action Plan to implement this Growth Strategy encompasses the following critical integrated work elements. All relevant programs under this Action Plan should leverage APEC's comparative advantages and proven successful approaches, such as Economic and Technical Cooperation (ECOTECH) and public-private partnerships. APEC Senior Officials should play a central, coordinating, and guiding role in this process.

a. Structural Reform

Structural reform, along with appropriate macroeconomic policies, is essential in achieving strong, sustained, and balanced economic growth. The region has made progress in this regard over the past five years, including through our Leaders' Agenda to Implement Structural Reform (LAISR). In order to achieve more balanced and inclusive growth, APEC economies, under Senior Officials' guidance and monitoring, should implement the APEC New Strategy for Structural Reform (ANSSR), which sets forth extended priority areas for structural reform, including promoting quality education, increasing labor market opportunities, promoting SME development, enhancing opportunities for the vulnerable and women, and promoting effective social safety net programs and financial market development, in addition to continued efforts to improve market efficiencies, as pursued under the prior LAISR program.

b. Human Resource and Entrepreneurship Development

Senior Officials should guide and monitor the implementation of the "Action Plan for Developing Human Resources, Vigorously Promoting Employment, and Achieving Inclusive Growth" adopted at the APEC Human Resources

Development Ministerial Meeting in Beijing in September 2010, which calls for laying the foundation for the human resources and businesses that will lead to new growth in our region by adopting employment-oriented macroeconomic policies, improving education, and developing human capacity. Senior Officials should also guide and monitor the implementation of the "Strategy for Reinvigorating Economic Growth with Dual Engine: SME and Asia-Pacific Economy," adopted at the APEC SME Ministerial Meeting in Gifu in October 2010, including the Gifu Initiative, which aims to enhance SMEs' access to global markets in order to ultimately ensure SMEs' further growth and development. In all these activities, entrepreneurship, venture finance and financial inclusion, as well as better economic opportunities for women, should be encouraged.

c. Green Growth

Senior Officials should design and implement an APEC Green Growth Plan. This will enhance and facilitate coordination of APEC activities to address climate change by promoting climate-friendly, low-carbon and energy-efficient technologies through upgraded policy initiatives, expanded capacity-building, and public-private efforts to foster green industries through finance, trade promotion, green jobs education and training, and facilitating technology development and diffusion. The Green Growth Plan should also outline enhanced efforts to build APEC economies' capacity to assess their own greenhouse gas emissions, energy efficiency, and water conservation, promote trade and investment in EGS, and design and implement plans to rationalize and phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption over the medium term.

d. Knowledge-Based Economy

Senior Officials should continue strong APEC-wide efforts to create a regional business environment that fosters innovation and entrepreneurship, protects and enforces IPR through effective, comprehensive, and balanced IP systems, promotes innovation and use of ICTs, and thereby promotes increased economic growth. Senior Officials should seek to further promote innovation in the Asia-Pacific by addressing issues related to standards and conformance, business and professional mobility, ICT innovation and utilization, and furthering science and technology cooperation.

e. Human Security

In order to realize human security in the Asia-Pacific region, Senior Officials should foster enhanced cooperation and coordination within APEC to reduce threats and disruptions to business and trade, including directing relevant sub-fora to cooperate in developing a consolidated strategy on counter-terrorism and secure trade. They should also monitor the implementation of the APEC Action Plan on Food Security, which was endorsed by the first APEC Ministerial Meeting on Food Security in Niigata in October 2010, and report the progress annually. APEC should continue to collaborate with industry, academia, and international organizations to enhance food safety and preparedness against

emergencies, natural disasters, and pandemics through public-private partnerships and networking among experts. Senior Officials should also explore and implement appropriate procedures for public reporting by member economies on their progress in implementing APEC commitments on anti-corruption and transparency.

(2) Multi-year Follow-up and Implementation

To ensure multi-year follow-up and the Strategy's implementation, APEC Senior Officials should:

- a. Implement this Action Plan for the APEC Growth Strategy, conducting annual progress reviews on APEC's relevant work programs while finding ways to take stock of progress, and making any needed adjustments in the work programs to maximize APEC's efforts to promote the Five Growth Attributes, working with and providing leadership to relevant APEC sub-fora.
- b. Pursue continuing cooperation with relevant international fora and multilateral institutions to ensure the APEC Growth Strategy remains aligned with global efforts.
- c. Report to Leaders in 2015, for their review, on APEC's progress in promoting the APEC Growth Strategy. At that point, Leaders may consider the future direction of the Strategy.

Pathways to FTAAP

14 November 2010

We, the APEC Leaders, having agreed at our meeting in November of 2009 in Singapore to explore a range of possible pathways to achieve a Free Trade Area of the Asia-Pacific (FTAAP) and having been informed by APEC Ministers on the work undertaken this year toward this goal, share the following view:

Trade and investment liberalization and facilitation will continue to be APEC's core objective. APEC's work to strengthen and deepen regional economic integration will be critical to the achievement of this goal.

APEC announced in 2006 that it would examine the long-term prospect of an FTAAP. Over the past several years, APEC has discussed the full range of issues relevant to the prospect of an FTAAP, including those outlined in the inventory of issues, and has conducted a significant body of analytic work related to an FTAAP, including the multi-year study on convergences and divergences in APEC FTAs.

Based on the results of this work, we have agreed that now is the time for APEC to translate FTAAP from an aspirational to a more concrete vision. To that end, we instruct APEC to take concrete steps toward realization of an FTAAP, which is a major instrument to further APEC's Regional Economic Integration (REI) agenda. Further, an FTAAP should do more than achieve liberalization in its narrow sense; it should be comprehensive, high quality and incorporate and address "next generation" trade and investment issues.

We believe that an FTAAP should be pursued as a comprehensive free trade agreement by developing and building on ongoing regional undertakings, such as ASEAN+3, ASEAN+6, and the Trans-Pacific Partnership, among others. To this end, APEC will make an important and meaningful contribution as an incubator of an FTAAP by providing leadership and intellectual input into the process of its development, and by playing a critical role in defining, shaping and addressing the "next generation" trade and investment issues that an FTAAP should contain.

APEC should contribute to the pursuit of an FTAAP by continuing and further developing its work on sectoral initiatives in such areas as investment, services, e-commerce, rules of origin, trade facilitation including supply chain connectivity and Authorized Economic Operator (AEO) programs, and environmental goods and services (EGS).

In implementing the above, the following considerations should be taken into account:

- the changing contours of the global economic and trade architecture, particularly the proliferation of Free Trade Agreements and Regional Trade Agreements in the Asia-Pacific region;
- the progress toward achieving the Bogor Goals of free and open regional trade and investment within APEC economies by 2020;
- the non-binding nature and voluntarism of APEC;
- the importance of advancing conventional “at the border” trade and investment issues, and at the same time more actively working toward addressing non-tariff or “behind the border” barriers and other “next generation” trade and investment issues to further deepen economic integration in the region; and
- APEC’s longstanding support for the multilateral trading system.

Given the strong role that the business community plays in APEC, and our ability to obtain timely input from business on trade and investment issues in the region, APEC is uniquely positioned to drive an REI agenda.

At the same time, accounting for the different stages of development of member economies, APEC will remain committed to providing effective economic and technical cooperation activities to help APEC members, in particular APEC’s developing economies, improve their capacity for further trade and investment liberalization and facilitation and meet new challenges.

Through furtherance of the REI agenda, APEC will seek to create a community that is more economically integrated, in which goods, services, and business people move seamlessly across and within borders, and a dynamic business environment is further enabled.

Leaders' Statement on 2010 Bogor Goals Assessment

14 November 2010

In 1994, APEC Leaders gathered in Bogor, Indonesia to announce their shared commitment to achieve free and open trade and investment by 2010 for industrialized economies and by 2020 for developing economies. These targets became known as the "Bogor Goals," an ambitious manifestation of our common belief that free and open trade and investment are essential to realize the growth potential of the region and enhance economic and social outcomes for all APEC economies.

In 2010, we assessed progress toward achieving the Bogor Goals by the five APEC industrialized economies (Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States), as well as eight volunteer developing economies (Chile; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Singapore and Chinese Taipei). The Report on APEC's 2010 Economies' Progress Towards the Bogor Goals indicates that while more work remains to be done, these thirteen economies (hereinafter referred to as the "2010 economies") have made significant progress toward achieving the Bogor Goals.

Since the Bogor Declaration in 1994, APEC economies' pursuit of the Bogor Goals has delivered substantial benefits to the region. The overall growth in trade for all APEC economies has outstripped the rest of the world. From 1994 to 2009, APEC's trade in goods with the world increased at an annualized rate of 7.1%, reaching US\$11.4 trillion in 2009. The nominal value of trade in commercial services of the APEC region also increased at an annualized rate of about 7%, reaching a total of US\$2.4 trillion in 2009. Inflows of foreign direct investment (FDI) in the APEC region have increased by 13.0% per year since 1994 and outflows have grown by 12.7% annually.

In setting the Bogor Goals, APEC economies resolved to go further than WTO Uruguay Round commitments, reflecting their shared belief that open regionalism was the key to long-term growth. Since 1994, the 2010 economies have reduced their tariffs significantly with the simple average applied tariff rate falling from 8.2% in 1996 to 5.4% by 2008, well below the world average of 10.4%. In 2008, 50% of imports by the 2010 economies entered duty free. While the multilateral trading system remains the key priority for APEC economies and the conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda negotiation round will provide the best opportunity for comprehensive liberalization, we note the increasing impact of regional and bilateral free trade agreements (RTAs/FTAs) in reducing barriers in the region. Moreover, we recognize the great contribution of APEC economies' concerted efforts taken to unilaterally reduce tariffs and other barriers.

Since the Bogor Declaration, trade in services has become a much more significant component of regional and global trade. The 2010 economies also continue to make important progress to liberalize trade in services, opening up new services markets through unilateral reform of domestic policy, the implementation of international sectoral agreements and RTAs/FTAs with services chapters that go beyond the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) commitments.

APEC's strong collective commitment to maintain liberalized investment regimes has been a key driver of growth in foreign direct investment. The number of bilateral investment treaties and/or RTAs/FTAs in which the 2010 economies have ensured MFN and national treatment to foreign investment has increased from 160 in 1996 to 340 in 2009.

APEC economies have also taken significant steps on trade facilitation to streamline customs procedures and align standards and conformance procedures. Under the Trade Facilitation Action Plan (TFAP), they reduced trade transaction costs in the region by 5% from 2002 to 2006. APEC is also heading toward achieving an additional 5% reduction under the second TFAP to be completed this year. APEC has started collaborating with multilateral development banks in capacity building to promote trade facilitation, and their further contribution is welcomed

The significant progress made by the 2010 economies does not mean their work is complete – more work remains to be done. For APEC, the great value of the Bogor Goals came from establishing an ambitious target that encouraged continuous individual and collective efforts to liberalize and facilitate trade and investment. The assessment of the 2010 economies' progress toward achievement of the Bogor Goals has not only shown that progress has been significant, but it has also highlighted the areas where barriers to trade and investment remain and accordingly, where more concerted progress can be made by APEC.

Progress in lowering and eliminating tariffs has not been uniform across sectors. Tariffs on clothing, agricultural products, and textiles remain higher than the overall average tariff across the APEC economies. As for services, restrictions remain in some sectors, including, but not limited to, financial services, telecommunications services, transportation services, and audiovisual services. Also, the movement of business people is the least liberalized among the four modes of service supply. Almost all 2010 economies still maintain, to varying degrees, sectoral investment restrictions in the form of prohibitions or capital ceilings in certain sectors, and some economies continue to apply a general screening system for FDI. Given the significant impact of non-tariff measures on trade and investment flows, it is evident that further progress will need to be made in this area. Therefore, areas for further work will include standards and conformance, customs procedures, intellectual property rights, and government procurement, along with other issues. APEC will also further address "behind-the-border" issues by facilitating structural reform.

With the above in mind, it is a fair statement to say that the 2010 economies have some way to go to achieve free and open trade in the region. APEC's challenge in pursuing free and open trade and investment continues. APEC will continue to review economies' progress towards the Bogor Goals of free and open trade and investment. We recognized that all APEC economies must maintain their individual and collective commitment to further liberalize and facilitate trade and investment by reducing or eliminating tariffs, restrictions on trade in services, and restrictions on investment, and promoting improvement in other areas, including non-tariff measures and "behind-the-border" issues.

APEC fosters a supportive environment that encourages economies to progressively liberalize their trade and investment regimes. In furtherance of this goal, we recognize the importance of APEC's progress in the area of economic and technical cooperation (ECOTECH), which has helped to reduce technological gaps among its members, foster sustainable development, build institutional and human resource capacity, and achieve greater common prosperity. We look forward to the continuation of demand-driven activities to bridge the development gap and assist developing economies to achieve the Bogor Goals by 2020.

Since 1994, APEC's regional economic landscape has undergone a profound transformation. Economies in our region, and across the world, are now more tightly interconnected than ever before. Businesses have become larger and multinational in scope, tapping into supply chains that transcend traditional economic and geographic boundaries. The rise of the "digital economy" has also had a dramatic impact on international trade, as companies of all sizes have improved access to global markets as a result of the significant innovations in information and communication technologies that have occurred over the past 15 years.

APEC has achieved much since its inception, evolving to become the pre-eminent economic forum in the Asia-Pacific, the world's most dynamic and open economic region. Looking back over the past 15 years, the progress made by APEC in pursuit of the goal of free and open trade and investment has reinforced the fact that the full achievement of the Bogor Goals for all economies should continue to provide direction for APEC's work on trade and investment liberalization and facilitation.

**THE G20 SEOUL SUMMIT
LEADERS' DECLARATION
NOVEMBER 11 – 12, 2010**

1. We, the Leaders of the G20, are united in our conviction that by working together we can secure a more prosperous future for the citizens of all countries.
2. When we first gathered in November 2008 to address the most severe world recession our generation has ever confronted, we pledged to support and stabilize the global economy, and at the same time, to lay the foundation for reform, to ensure the world would never face such upheaval again.
3. Over the past four Summits, we have worked with unprecedented cooperation to break the dramatic fall in the global economy to establish the basis for recovery and renewed growth.
4. The concrete steps we have taken will help ensure we are better prepared to prevent and, if necessary, to withstand future crises. We pledge to continue our coordinated efforts and act together to generate strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
5. We recognize the importance of addressing the concerns of the most vulnerable. To this end, we are determined to put jobs at the heart of the recovery, to provide social protection, decent work and also to ensure accelerated growth in low income countries (LICs).
6. Our relentless and cooperative efforts over the last two years have delivered strong results. However, we must stay vigilant.
7. Risks remain. Some of us are experiencing strong growth, while others face high levels of unemployment and sluggish recovery. Uneven growth and widening imbalances are fueling the temptation to diverge from global solutions into uncoordinated actions. However, uncoordinated policy actions will only lead to worse outcomes for all.
8. Since 2008, a common view of the challenges of the world economy, the necessary responses and our determination to resist protectionism has enabled us to both address the root causes of the crisis and safeguard the recovery. We are agreed today to develop our common view to meet these new challenges and a path to strong, sustainable and balanced growth beyond the crisis.
9. Today, the Seoul Summit delivers:
 - the Seoul Action Plan composed of comprehensive, cooperative and country-specific policy actions to move closer to our shared objective. The Plan includes our commitment to:
 - undertake macroeconomic policies, including fiscal consolidation where necessary, to ensure ongoing recovery and sustainable growth and enhance the stability of financial markets, in particular moving toward more market-determined exchange rate systems, enhancing exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying economic fundamentals, and refraining from competitive devaluation

of currencies. Advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, will be vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly movements in exchange rates. These actions will help mitigate the risk of excessive volatility in capital flows facing some emerging countries;

- implement a range of structural reforms that boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, and increase the potential for growth; and
 - enhance the Mutual Assessment Process (MAP) to promote external sustainability. We will strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels. Persistently large imbalances, assessed against indicative guidelines to be agreed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, warrant an assessment of their nature and the root causes of impediments to adjustment as part of the MAP, recognizing the need to take into account national or regional circumstances, including large commodity producers. These indicative guidelines composed of a range of indicators would serve as a mechanism to facilitate timely identification of large imbalances that require preventive and corrective actions to be taken. To support our efforts toward meeting these commitments, we call on our Framework Working Group, with technical support from the IMF and other international organizations, to develop these indicative guidelines, with progress to be discussed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in the first half of 2011; and, in Gyeongju, our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors called on the IMF to provide an assessment as part of the MAP on the progress toward external sustainability and the consistency of fiscal, monetary, financial sector, structural, exchange rate and other policies. In light of this, the first such assessment, to be based on the above mentioned indicative guidelines, will be initiated and undertaken in due course under the French Presidency.
- a modernized IMF that better reflects the changes in the world economy through greater representation of dynamic emerging markets and developing countries. These comprehensive quota and governance reforms, as outlined in the Seoul Summit Document, will enhance the IMF's legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness, making it an even stronger institution for promoting global financial stability and growth.
 - instruments to strengthen global financial safety nets, which help countries cope with financial volatility by providing them with practical tools to overcome sudden reversals of international capital flows.
 - core elements of a new financial regulatory framework, including bank capital and liquidity standards, as well as measures to better regulate and effectively resolve systemically important financial institutions, complemented by more effective oversight and supervision. This new framework, complemented by other achievements as outlined in the Seoul Summit Document, will ensure a more resilient financial system by reining in the past excesses of the financial sector and better serving the needs of our economies.
 - the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth that sets out our commitment

to work in partnership with other developing countries, and LICs in particular, to help them build the capacity to achieve and maximize their growth potential, thereby contributing to global rebalancing. The Seoul Consensus complements our commitment to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and focuses on concrete measures as summarized in our Multi-Year Action Plan on Development to make a tangible and significant difference in people's lives, including in particular through the development of infrastructure in developing countries.

- the Financial Inclusion Action Plan, the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion and a flexible SME Finance Framework, all of which will significantly contribute to improving access to financial services and expanding opportunities for poor households and small and medium enterprises.
 - our strong commitment to direct our negotiators to engage in across-the-board negotiations to promptly bring the Doha Development Round to a successful, ambitious, comprehensive, and balanced conclusion consistent with the mandate of the Doha Development Round and built on the progress already achieved. We recognize that 2011 is a critical window of opportunity, albeit narrow, and that engagement among our representatives must intensify and expand. We now need to complete the end game. Once such an outcome is reached, we commit to seek ratification, where necessary, in our respective systems. We are also committed to resisting all forms of protectionist measures.
10. We will continue to monitor and assess ongoing implementation of the commitments made today and in the past in a transparent and objective way. We hold ourselves accountable. What we promise, we will deliver.
 11. Building on our achievements to date, we have agreed to work further on macro-prudential policy frameworks; better reflect the perspective of emerging market economies in financial regulatory reforms; strengthen regulation and oversight of shadow banking; further work on regulation and supervision of commodity derivatives markets; improve market integrity and efficiency; enhance consumer protection; pursue all outstanding governance reform issues at the IMF and World Bank; and build a more stable and resilient international monetary system, including by further strengthening global financial safety nets. We will also expand our MAP based on the indicative guidelines to be agreed.
 12. To promote resilience, job creation and mitigate risks for development, we will prioritize action under the Seoul Consensus on addressing critical bottlenecks, including infrastructure deficits, food market volatility, and exclusion from financial services.
 13. To provide broader, forward-looking leadership in the post-crisis economy, we will also continue our work to prevent and tackle corruption through our Anti-Corruption Action Plan; rationalize and phase-out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies; mitigate excessive fossil fuel price volatility; safeguard the global marine environment; and combat the challenges of global climate change.
 14. We reaffirm our resolute commitment to fight climate change, as reflected in the Leaders' Seoul Summit Document. We appreciate President Felipe Calderón's briefing on the status of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change negotiations, as well as

Prime Minister Meles Zenawi's briefing on the report of the High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing submitted to the UN Secretary-General. We will spare no effort to reach a balanced and successful outcome in Cancun.

15. We welcome the Fourth UN LDC Summit in Turkey and the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Korea, both to be held in 2011.
16. Recognizing the importance of private sector-led growth and job creation, we welcome the Seoul G20 Business Summit and look forward to continuing the G20 Business Summit in upcoming Summits.
17. The actions agreed today will help to further strengthen the global economy, accelerate job creation, ensure more stable financial markets, narrow the development gap and promote broadly shared growth beyond crisis.
18. We look forward to our next meeting in 2011 in France, and subsequent meeting in 2012 in Mexico.
19. We thank Korea for its G20 Presidency and for hosting the successful Seoul Summit.
20. The **Seoul Summit Document**, which we have agreed, follows.

THE SEOUL SUMMIT DOCUMENT

Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth

1. Our unprecedented and highly coordinated fiscal and monetary stimulus worked to bring back the global economy from the edge of a depression. This has highlighted that the world would benefit from more effective international cooperation. In Pittsburgh, we launched the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth and committed to work together to assess the collective implications of our national policies on global growth and development, identify potential risks to the global economy, and take additional actions to achieve our shared objectives.
2. Since then, we have made important progress through our country-led, consultative Mutual Assessment Process (MAP) of the Framework:
 - Supportive economic policies have been put in place to promote ongoing recovery and job creation;
 - Explicit commitments have been made to put public finances on a sustainable track;
 - Strong measures have been adopted and are being implemented to safeguard the stability of our financial system;
 - Important structural reforms have been launched and/or planned to boost global demand and potential growth; and
 - Significant steps have been taken to strengthen the capacity of international financial institutions (IFIs) in support of development.
3. Since we last met, the global recovery continues to advance, but downside risks remain. We are resolved to do more. Our strengthened collaborative and collective policy actions can further safeguard the recovery and lay a solid foundation for our shared objectives of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.

The Seoul Action Plan

4. Today we are launching the Seoul Action Plan. We shaped the Plan with unity of purpose to:
 - ensure an unwavering commitment to cooperation;
 - outline an action-oriented plan with each member's concrete policy commitments; and
 - deliver on all three objectives of strong, sustainable and balanced growth.
5. Specifically, we commit to actions in five policy areas with details of specific commitments by G20 members set out in the Supporting Document.
6. *Monetary and Exchange Rate Policies:* We reaffirm the importance of central banks' commitment to price stability, thereby contributing to the recovery and sustainable growth. We will move toward more market-determined exchange rate systems and enhance exchange rate flexibility to reflect underlying economic fundamentals and refrain from competitive devaluation of currencies. Advanced economies, including those with reserve currencies, will be vigilant against excess volatility and disorderly

movements in exchange rates. Together these actions will help mitigate the risk of excessive volatility in capital flows facing some emerging market economies. Nonetheless, in circumstances where countries are facing undue burden of adjustment, policy responses in emerging market economies with adequate reserves and increasingly overvalued flexible exchange rates may also include carefully designed macro-prudential measures. We will reinvigorate our efforts to promote a stable and well functioning international monetary system and call on the IMF to deepen its work in these areas.

7. *Trade and Development Policies:* We reaffirm our commitment to free trade and investment recognizing its central importance for the global recovery. We will refrain from introducing, and oppose protectionist trade actions in all forms and recognize the importance of a prompt conclusion of the Doha negotiations. We reaffirm our commitment to avoid financial protectionism and are mindful of the risks of proliferation of measures that would damage investment and harm prospects for the global recovery. With developing countries' rising share in world output and trade, the goals of global growth, rebalancing and development are increasingly interlinked. We will focus efforts to resolve the most significant bottlenecks to inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in developing countries, low-income countries (LICs) in particular: infrastructure, human resources development, trade, private investment and job creation, food security, growth with resilience, financial inclusion, domestic resource mobilization and knowledge sharing. In addition, we will take concrete actions to increase our financial and technical support, including fulfilling the Official Development Assistance (ODA) commitments by advanced countries.
8. *Fiscal Policies:* Advanced economies will formulate and implement clear, credible, ambitious and growth-friendly medium-term fiscal consolidation plans in line with the Toronto commitment, differentiated according to national circumstances. We are mindful of the risk of synchronized adjustment on the global recovery and of the risk that failure to implement consolidation, where immediately necessary, would undermine confidence and growth.
9. *Financial Reforms:* We are committed to take action at the national and international level to raise standards, and ensure that our national authorities implement global standards developed to date, consistently, in a way that ensures a level playing field, a race to the top and avoids fragmentation of markets, protectionism and regulatory arbitrage. In particular, we will implement fully the new bank capital and liquidity standards and address too-big-to-fail problems. We agreed to further work on financial regulatory reforms.
10. *Structural Reforms:* We will implement a range of structural reforms to boost and sustain global demand, foster job creation, contribute to global rebalancing, and increase our growth potential, and where needed undertake:
 - Product market reforms to simplify regulation and reduce regulatory barriers in order to promote competition and enhance productivity in key sectors.
 - Labor market and human resource development reforms, including better targeted benefits schemes to increase participation; education and training to increase employment in quality jobs, boost productivity and thereby enhance potential growth.

- Tax reform to enhance productivity by removing distortions and improving the incentives to work, invest and innovate.
- Green growth and innovation oriented policy measures to find new sources of growth and promote sustainable development.
- Reforms to reduce the reliance on external demand and focus more on domestic sources of growth in surplus countries while promoting higher national savings and enhancing export competitiveness in deficit countries.
- Reforms to strengthen social safety nets such as public health care and pension plans, corporate governance and financial market development to help reduce precautionary savings in emerging surplus countries.
- Investment in infrastructure to address bottlenecks and enhance growth potential.

In pursuing these reforms, we will draw on the expertise of the OECD, IMF, World Bank, ILO and other international organizations.

11. *MAP beyond the Seoul Summit*: In addition, we will enhance the MAP to promote external sustainability. We will strengthen multilateral cooperation to promote external sustainability and pursue the full range of policies conducive to reducing excessive imbalances and maintaining current account imbalances at sustainable levels. Persistently large imbalances, assessed against indicative guidelines to be agreed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, warrant an assessment of their nature and the root causes of impediments to adjustment as part of the MAP, recognizing the need to take into account national or regional circumstances, including large commodity producers. These indicative guidelines composed of a range of indicators would serve as a mechanism to facilitate timely identification of large imbalances that require preventive and corrective actions to be taken. To support our efforts toward meeting these commitments, we call on our Framework Working Group, with technical support from the IMF and other international organizations, to develop these indicative guidelines, with progress to be discussed by our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors in the first half of 2011; and, in Gyeongju, our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors called on the IMF to provide an assessment as part of the MAP on the progress toward external sustainability and the consistency of fiscal, monetary, financial sector, structural, exchange rate and other policies. In light of this, the first such assessment, to be based on the above mentioned indicative guidelines, will be initiated and undertaken in due course under the French Presidency.
12. We have a shared responsibility. Members with sustained, significant external deficits pledge to undertake policies to support private savings and where appropriate undertake fiscal consolidation while maintaining open markets and strengthening export sectors. Members with sustained, significant external surpluses pledge to strengthen domestic sources of growth.
13. Recognizing the benefits of the Framework, we agreed to expand and refine the country-led, consultative MAP by including monitoring of the implementation of our commitments and assessment of our progress toward achieving our shared objectives. This process will be adopted in 2011 under the French Presidency.

International Financial Institution Reforms

14. When the world was in the middle of the global financial crisis, we met and agreed to provide the IFIs with the resources they needed to support the global economy. With our agreements to increase their resources substantially and endorse new lending instruments, the IFIs mobilized critical financing, including more than \$750 billion by the IMF and \$235 billion by the Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs). Financial markets stabilized and the global economy started to recover. Even in the midst of the crisis, we knew that further reforms of the IFIs were required.
15. We committed to modernize the institutions fundamentally so that they better reflect changes in the world economy and can more effectively play their roles in promoting global financial stability, fostering development and improving the lives of the poorest. In June 2010, we welcomed the reforms to increase the voting power of developing and transition countries at the World Bank. We also remained committed to strengthening the legitimacy, credibility and effectiveness of the IMF through quota and governance reforms.

Modernized IMF governance

16. Today, we welcomed the ambitious achievements by the Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at the Gyeongju meeting, and subsequent decision by the IMF, on a comprehensive package of IMF quota and governance reforms. The reforms are an important step toward a more legitimate, credible and effective IMF, by ensuring that quotas and Executive Board composition are more reflective of new global economic realities, and securing the IMF's status as a quota-based institution, with sufficient resources to support members' needs. Consistent with our commitments at the Pittsburgh and Toronto Summits, and going even further in a number of areas, the reforms include:
 - Shifts in quota shares to dynamic emerging market and developing countries and to under-represented countries of over 6%, while protecting the voting share of the poorest, which we commit to work to complete by the Annual Meetings in 2012.
 - A doubling of quotas, with a corresponding rollback of the New Arrangements to Borrow (NAB) preserving relative shares, when the quota increase becomes effective.
 - Continuing the dynamic process aimed at enhancing the voice and representation of emerging market and developing countries, including the poorest, through a comprehensive review of the quota formula by January 2013 to better reflect the economic weights; and through completion of the next general review of quotas by January 2014.
 - Greater representation for emerging market and developing countries at the Executive Board through two fewer advanced European chairs, and the possibility of a second alternate for all multi-country constituencies.

- Moving to an all-elected Board, along with a commitment by the IMF's membership to maintain the Board size at 24 chairs, and following the completion of the 14th General Review, a review of the Board's composition every eight years.
17. We reiterate the urgency of promptly concluding the 2008 IMF Quota and Voice Reforms. We urge all G20 members participating in the expanded NAB to accelerate their procedures in completing the acceptance process. We ask the IMF to report on the progress, in accordance with agreed timelines, toward effective implementation of the 2010 quota and governance reforms to our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at their periodic G20 meetings.
 18. When combined with the already agreed voice reform of the World Bank, these represent significant achievements in modernizing our key IFIs. They will be even stronger players in promoting global financial stability and growth. We asked our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to continue to pursue all outstanding governance reform issues at the World Bank and the IMF.

Surveillance

19. We recognize the importance of continuing the work on reforming the IMF's mission and mandate, including strengthening surveillance.
20. IMF surveillance should be enhanced to focus on systemic risks and vulnerabilities wherever they may lie. To this extent, we welcome the decision made by the IMF to make financial stability assessments under the Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) a regular and mandatory part of Article IV consultation for members with systemically important financial sectors. We call on the IMF to make further progress in modernizing the IMF's surveillance mandate and modalities. These should involve, in particular: strengthening bilateral and multilateral work on surveillance covering financial stability, macroeconomic, structural and exchange rate policies, with increased focus on systemic issues; enhancing synergies between surveillance tools; helping members to strengthen their surveillance capacity; and ensuring even-handedness, candor, and independence of surveillance. We welcome the IMF's work to conduct spillover assessments of the wider impact of systemic economies' policies.

Multilateral Development Banks

21. We reiterate our commitment to completing an ambitious replenishment for the concessional lending facilities of the MDBs, especially the International Development Association, to help ensure that LICs have access to sufficient concessional resources.

Strengthened global financial safety nets

22. As the global economy became more interconnected and integrated, the size and volatility of capital flows increased significantly. The increased volatility was a source of instability during the financial crisis. It even adversely affected countries with solid fundamentals and the effects were greater on those with more open economies. These problems persist. Current volatility of capital flows is reflecting the differing speed of recovery between advanced and emerging market economies. National, regional and multilateral responses are required. Strengthened global financial safety nets can help

countries to cope with financial volatility, reducing the economic disruption from sudden swings in capital flows and the perceived need for excessive reserve accumulation.

23. Therefore, we asked our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to prepare policy options to strengthen global financial safety nets for our consideration at this Summit.

24. We welcome the following achievements from our mandate:

- The enhancement of the Flexible Credit Line (FCL) including the extension of its duration and removal of the access cap. Countries with strong fundamentals and policies will have access to a refined FCL with enhanced predictability and effectiveness.
- The creation of the Precautionary Credit Line (PCL) as a new preventative tool. The PCL allows countries with sound fundamentals and policies, but moderate vulnerabilities, to benefit from the IMF's precautionary liquidity provision.
- The recent decision by the IMF to continue its work to further improve the global capacity to cope with shocks of a systemic nature, as well as the recent clarification of the procedures for synchronized approval of the FCLs for multiple countries, by which a number of countries affected by a common shock could concurrently seek access to FCL.
- The dialogue to enhance collaboration between Regional Financing Arrangements (RFAs) and the IMF, acknowledging the potential synergies from such collaboration.

25. Building on the achievements made to date on strengthening global financial safety nets, we need to do further work to improve our capacity to cope with future crises. Therefore, we asked our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors to explore, with input from the IMF:

- A structured approach to cope with shocks of a systemic nature.
- Ways to improve collaboration between RFAs and the IMF across all possible areas and enhance the capability of RFAs for crisis prevention, while recognizing region-specific circumstances and characteristics of each RFA.

26. Our goal is to build a more stable and resilient international monetary system. While the international monetary system has proved resilient, tensions and vulnerabilities are clearly apparent. We agreed to explore ways to further improve the international monetary system to ensure systemic stability in the global economy. We asked the IMF to deepen its work on all aspects of the international monetary system, including capital flow volatility. We look forward to reviewing further analysis and proposals over the next year.

Financial Sector Reforms

27. The global financial system came to a sudden halt in 2008 as a result of reckless and irresponsible risk taking by banks and other financial institutions, combined with major failures of regulation and supervision. While our initial priority was to move quickly to

stabilize financial markets and restore the global flow of capital, we never lost sight of the need to address the root causes of the crisis. We took our first step at the Washington Summit, where we developed the Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform. Since then, we built on the progress made in London, Pittsburgh, and Toronto, and together, took major strides toward fixing the financial system with the support from the international organizations, particularly the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS).

Transformed financial system to address the root causes of the crisis

28. Today, we have delivered core elements of the new financial regulatory framework to transform the global financial system.
29. We endorsed the landmark agreement reached by the BCBS on the new bank capital and liquidity framework, which increases the resilience of the global banking system by raising the quality, quantity and international consistency of bank capital and liquidity, constrains the build-up of leverage and maturity mismatches, and introduces capital buffers above the minimum requirements that can be drawn upon in bad times. The framework includes an internationally harmonized leverage ratio to serve as a backstop to the risk-based capital measures. With this, we have achieved far-reaching reform of the global banking system. The new standards will markedly reduce banks' incentive to take excessive risks, lower the likelihood and severity of future crises, and enable banks to withstand – without extraordinary government support – stresses of a magnitude associated with the recent financial crisis. This will result in a banking system that can better support stable economic growth. We are committed to adopt and implement fully these standards within the agreed timeframe that is consistent with economic recovery and financial stability. The new framework will be translated into our national laws and regulations, and will be implemented starting on January 1, 2013 and fully phased in by January 1, 2019.
30. We reaffirmed our view that no firm should be too big or too complicated to fail and that taxpayers should not bear the costs of resolution. We endorsed the policy framework, work processes, and timelines proposed by the FSB to reduce the moral hazard risks posed by systemically important financial institutions (SIFIs) and address the too-big-to-fail problem. This requires a multi-pronged framework combining: a resolution framework and other measures to ensure that all financial institutions can be resolved safely, quickly and without destabilizing the financial system and exposing the taxpayers to the risk of loss; a requirement that SIFIs and initially in particular financial institutions that are globally systemic (G-SIFIs) should have higher loss absorbency capacity to reflect the greater risk that the failure of these firms poses to the global financial system; more intensive supervisory oversight; robust core financial market infrastructure to reduce contagion risk from individual failures; and other supplementary prudential and other requirements as determined by the national authorities which may include, in some circumstances, liquidity surcharges, tighter large exposure restrictions, levies and structural measures. In the context of loss absorbency, we encourage further progress on the feasibility of contingent capital and other instruments. We encouraged the FSB, BCBS and other relevant bodies to complete their remaining work in accordance with the endorsed work processes and timelines in 2011 and 2012.
31. In addition, we agreed that G-SIFIs should be subject to a sustained process of mandatory

international recovery and resolution planning. We agreed to conduct rigorous risk assessment on these firms through international supervisory colleges and negotiate institution-specific crisis cooperation agreements within crisis management groups. Regular peer reviews will be conducted by the FSB on the effectiveness and consistency of national policy measures for these firms.

32. We reaffirmed our Toronto commitment to national-level implementation of the BCBS's cross-border resolution recommendations. To support implementation at the national level, we welcomed the BCBS's planned stock taking exercise of these recommendations. We called on the FSB to build on this work and develop attributes of effective resolution regimes by 2011.
33. Delivering on our commitment in Toronto, we endorsed the policy recommendations prepared by the FSB in consultation with the IMF, on increasing supervisory intensity and effectiveness. We reaffirmed that the new financial regulatory framework must be complemented with more effective oversight and supervision. We agreed that supervisors should have strong and unambiguous mandates, sufficient independence to act, appropriate resources, and a full suite of tools and powers to proactively identify and address risks, including regular stress testing and early intervention.

Implementation and international assessment, including peer review

34. But our reform efforts are an ongoing process. It is essential that we fully implement the new standards and principles, in a way that ensures a level playing field, a race to the top and avoids fragmentation of markets, protectionism and regulatory arbitrage. We recognized different national starting points.
35. We reaffirmed today our full commitment to action and implementation.
36. At the national level, we will incorporate the new standards and principles into relevant legislation and policies. At the global level, international assessment and peer review processes should be substantially enhanced in order to ensure consistency in implementation across countries and identify areas for further improvement in standards and principles. In this regard, we recognized the value of the FSAP jointly undertaken by the IMF and the World Bank, and the FSB's peer review as means of fostering consistent cross-country implementation of international standards.
37. We also firmly recommitted to work in an internationally consistent and non-discriminatory manner to strengthen regulation and supervision on hedge funds, OTC derivatives and credit rating agencies. We reaffirmed the importance of fully implementing the FSB's standards for sound compensation. We endorsed the FSB's recommendations for implementing OTC derivatives market reforms, designed to fully implement our previous commitments in an internationally consistent manner, recognizing the importance of a level playing field. We asked the FSB to monitor the progress regularly. We welcomed ongoing work by the Committee on Payment and Settlement Systems and the International Organization of Securities Commissions (IOSCO) on central counterparty standards. We also endorsed the FSB's principles on reducing reliance on external credit ratings. Standard setters, market participants, supervisors and central banks should not rely mechanistically on external credit ratings.

38. We re-emphasized the importance we place on achieving a single set of improved high quality global accounting standards and called on the International Accounting Standards Board and the Financial Accounting Standards Board to complete their convergence project by the end of 2011. We also encouraged the International Accounting Standards Board to further improve the involvement of stakeholders, including outreach to, and membership of, emerging market economies, in the process of setting the global standards, within the framework of independent accounting standard setting process.
39. In addition, we reiterated our commitment to preventing non-cooperative jurisdictions from posing risks to the global financial system and welcomed the ongoing efforts by the FSB, Global Forum on Tax Transparency and Exchange of Information (Global Forum), and the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), based on comprehensive, consistent and transparent assessment. We reached agreement on:
- The FSB to determine by spring 2011 those jurisdictions that are not cooperating fully with the evaluation process or that show insufficient progress to address weak compliance with internationally agreed information exchange and cooperation standards, based on the recommended actions by the agreed timetable.
 - The Global Forum to swiftly progress its Phase 1 and 2 reviews to achieve the objective agreed by Leaders in Toronto and report progress by November 2011. Reviewed jurisdictions identified as not having the elements in place to achieve an effective exchange of information should promptly address the weaknesses. We urge all jurisdictions to stand ready to conclude Tax Information Exchange Agreements where requested by a relevant partner.
 - The FATF to pursue its successful work in identifying non-cooperative jurisdictions as well as regularly updating a public list on jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies, with next update being in February 2011.
40. We reaffirmed the FSB's role in coordinating at the international level the work of national financial authorities and international standard setting bodies in developing and promoting the implementation of effective regulatory, supervisory and other financial sector policies in the interest of global financial stability. We asked the FSB to bring forward for review by Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors well before our next meeting in 2011 proposals to strengthen its capacity, resources and governance to keep pace with growing demands. We welcomed the FSB's outreach. We endorsed the establishment of regional consultative groups. We welcomed the FSB report on progress in the implementation of G20 recommendations for strengthening financial stability and look forward to another progress report at our next meeting.

Future work: Issues that warrant more attention

41. While we have made significant progress in a number of areas, there still remain some issues that warrant more attention:
- *Further work on macro-prudential policy frameworks:* In order to deal with systemic risks in the financial sector in a comprehensive manner and on an ongoing basis, we called on the FSB, IMF and BIS to do further work on macro-prudential policy frameworks, including tools to mitigate the impact of excessive capital flows, and

update our Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors at their next meeting. These frameworks should take into account national and regional arrangements. We look forward to a joint report which should elaborate on the progress achieved in identification of best practices, which will be the basis for establishing in the future international principles or guidelines on the design and implementation of the frameworks.

- *Addressing regulatory reform issues pertaining specifically to emerging market and developing economies:* We agreed to work on financial stability issues that are of particular interest to emerging market and developing economies, and called on the FSB, IMF and World Bank to develop and report before the next Summit. These issues could include: the management of foreign exchange risks by financial institutions, corporations and households; emerging market and developing economies' regulatory and supervisory capacity where necessary, including with regard to local branches of foreign financial institutions which are systemic in their host country and development of deposit insurance schemes; financial inclusion; information sharing between home and host supervisory authorities on cross border financial institutions; and trade finance.
- *Strengthening regulation and supervision of shadow banking:* With the completion of the new standards for banks, there is a potential that regulatory gaps may emerge in the shadow banking system. Therefore, we called on the FSB to work in collaboration with other international standard setting bodies to develop recommendations to strengthen the regulation and oversight of the shadow banking system by mid-2011.
- *Further work on regulation and supervision of commodity derivative markets:* We called especially on IOSCO's taskforce on commodity futures markets to report to the FSB for consideration of next steps in April 2011 on its important work.
- *Improving market integrity and efficiency:* We called on IOSCO to develop by June 2011 and report to the FSB recommendations to promote markets' integrity and efficiency to mitigate the risks posed to the financial system by the latest technological developments.
- *Enhancing consumer protection:* We asked the FSB to work in collaboration with the OECD and other international organizations to explore, and report back by the next summit, on options to advance consumer finance protection through informed choice that includes disclosure, transparency and education; protection from fraud, abuse and errors; and recourse and advocacy.

Fighting Protectionism and Promoting Trade and Investment

42. Recognizing the importance of free trade and investment for global recovery, we are committed to keeping markets open and liberalizing trade and investment as a means to promote economic progress for all and narrow the development gap. The importance of free trade and open markets is illustrated by the joint report of the OECD, ILO, World Bank and WTO on the benefits of trade liberalization for employment and growth. These trade and investment liberalization measures will help achieve the G20 Framework objectives for strong, sustainable and balanced growth, and must be complemented by

our unwavering commitment to resist protectionism in all its forms. We therefore reaffirm the extension of our standstill commitments until the end of 2013 as agreed in Toronto, commit to rollback any new protectionist measures that may have risen, including export restrictions and WTO-inconsistent measures to stimulate exports, and ask the WTO, OECD, and UNCTAD to continue monitoring the situation and to report publicly on a semi-annual basis.

43. With respect to the WTO Doha Development Round, we welcome the broader and more substantive engagement of the past four months among our representatives in Geneva. Bearing in mind that 2011 is a critical window of opportunity, albeit narrow, this engagement must intensify and expand. We now need to complete the end game. We direct our negotiators to engage in across-the-board negotiations to promptly bring the Doha Development Round to a successful, ambitious, comprehensive, and balanced conclusion consistent with the mandate of the Doha Development Round and built on the progress achieved. Once such an outcome is reached, we commit to seek ratification, where necessary, in our respective systems.
44. We strongly believe that trade can be an effective tool for reducing poverty and enhancing economic growth in developing countries, LICs in particular. To support LIC capacity to trade, we welcome the adoption of the Multi-Year Action Plan on Development. We note our commitment to at least maintain, beyond 2011, Aid for Trade levels that reflect the average of the last three years (2006 to 2008); to make progress toward duty-free quota-free market access for least developed country (LDC) products in line with our Hong Kong commitments, without prejudice to other negotiations, including as regards preferential rules of origin; to call on relevant international agencies to coordinate a collective multilateral response to support trade facilitation; and to support measures to increase the availability of trade finance in developing countries, particularly LICs. In this respect, we also agree to monitor and assess trade finance programs in support of developing countries, in particular their coverage and impact on LICs, and to evaluate the impact of regulatory regimes on trade finance.
45. We recognize the potential for faster growth in Africa, which could be unlocked by African plans for deeper regional economic integration. We therefore commit to support the regional integration efforts of African leaders, including by helping to realize their vision of a free trade area through the promotion of trade facilitation and regional infrastructure. We call on the MDBs and WTO to collaborate with us in supporting this endeavor.

Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth

46. The crisis disproportionately affected the most vulnerable in the poorest countries and slowed progress toward achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). As the premier economic forum, we recognize the need to strengthen and leverage our development efforts to address such challenges.
47. At the same time, narrowing the development gap and reducing poverty are integral to achieving our broader Framework objectives of strong, sustainable and balanced growth by generating new poles of growth and contributing to global rebalancing. We are therefore using our best efforts for a rapid increase in the share of global growth and prosperity for developing countries, LICs in particular.

48. We commit to work in partnership with other developing countries, LICs in particular, to help them build the capacity to achieve and maintain their maximum economic growth potential. We have thus developed a consensus for the G20's contribution to global development efforts in line with our Toronto mandate.
49. We endorse today the **Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth** (*Annex I*) and its **Multi-Year Action Plan on Development** (*Annex II*).
50. The Seoul Consensus and the Multi-Year Action Plan are based on six core principles:
- First, an enduring and meaningful reduction in poverty cannot be achieved without inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth, while the provision of ODA, as well as the mobilization of all other sources of financing, remain essential to the development of most LICs.
 - Second, we recognize that while there are common factors, there is no single formula for development success. We must therefore engage other developing countries as partners, respecting national ownership of a country's policies as the most important determinant of its successful development, thereby helping to ensure strong, responsible, accountable and transparent development partnerships between the G20 and LICs.
 - Third, our actions must prioritize global or regional systemic issues that call for collective action and have the potential for transformative impact.
 - Fourth, we recognize the critical role of the private sector to create jobs and wealth, and the need for a policy environment that supports sustainable private sector-led investment and growth.
 - Fifth, we will maximize our value-added and complement the development efforts of other key players by focusing on areas where the G20 has a comparative advantage or could add momentum.
 - And finally, we will focus on tangible outcomes of significant impact that remove blockages to improving growth prospects in developing countries, especially LICs.
51. The Seoul Consensus also identifies nine key pillars where we believe actions are necessary to resolve the most significant bottlenecks to inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth in developing countries, LICs in particular: infrastructure, human resource development, trade, private investment and job creation, food security, growth with resilience, financial inclusion, domestic resource mobilization and knowledge sharing. The Multi-Year Action Plan then outlines the specific, detailed actions to which we commit in order to address these bottlenecks, including to:
- a) Facilitate increased investment from public, semi-public and private sources and improve the implementation and maintenance of national and regional infrastructure projects in sectors where there are bottlenecks. We agree to establish a High-Level Panel (HLP) to recommend measures to mobilize infrastructure financing and review MDBs' policy frameworks. We will announce the Chair of the HLP by December

2010;

- b) Improve the development of employable skills matched to employer and labor market needs in order to enhance the ability to attract investment, create decent jobs and increase productivity. We will support the development of internationally comparable skills indicators and the enhancement of national strategies for skills development, building on the G20 Training Strategy;
 - c) Improve the access and availability to trade with advanced economies and between developing and LICs. Our action plans on trade are discussed in paragraphs 42 to 45 above;
 - d) Identify, enhance and promote responsible private investment in value chains and develop key indicators for measuring and maximizing the economic and employment impact of private sector investment;
 - e) Enhance food security policy coherence and coordination and increase agricultural productivity and food availability, including by advancing innovative results-based mechanisms, promoting responsible agriculture investment, fostering smallholder agriculture, and inviting relevant international organizations to develop, for our 2011 Summit in France, proposals to better manage and mitigate risks of food price volatility without distorting market behavior. We also welcome the progress of the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, as well as that of other bilateral and multilateral channels, including the UN Committee on World Food Security, and invite further contributions;
 - f) Improve income security and resilience to adverse shocks by assisting developing countries enhance social protection programs, including through further implementation of the UN Global Pulse Initiative, and by facilitating implementation of initiatives aimed at a quantified reduction of the average cost of transferring remittances;
 - g) Increase access to finance for the poor and small and medium enterprises (SMEs). Our action plans for financial inclusion and associated implementation mechanisms are discussed in paragraphs 55 to 57 below;
 - h) Build sustainable revenue bases for inclusive growth and social equity by improving developing country tax administration systems and policies and highlighting the relationship between non-cooperative jurisdictions and development; and
 - i) Scale up and mainstream sharing of knowledge and experience, especially between developing countries, in order to improve their capacity and ensure that the broadest range of experiences are used to help tailor national policies.
52. We commit to and prioritize full, timely and effective implementation of the Multi-Year Action Plan, understanding its high potential to have a positive transformative impact on people's lives, both through our individual and collective actions and in partnership with other global development stakeholders. We will continue to work closely with relevant international organizations to push these actions forward.

53. We reaffirm our commitment to achievement of the MDGs and will align our work in accordance with globally agreed development principles for sustainable economic, social and environmental development, to complement the outcomes of the UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs held in September 2010 in New York, as well as with processes such as the Fourth UN LDC Summit in Turkey and the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Korea, both to be held in 2011. We also reaffirm our respective ODA pledges and commitments to assist the poorest countries and mobilize domestic resources made following on from the Monterrey Consensus and other fora.
54. We further mandate the Development Working Group to monitor implementation of the Multi-Year Action Plan, so that we may review progress and consider the need for any further steps at the 2011 Summit in France. Development based on the Seoul Consensus will therefore be an enduring part of future G20 Summits. What we promise, we will deliver.

Financial Inclusion

55. We reiterate our strong commitment to financial inclusion and recognize the benefits of improved access to finance to lift the lives of the poor and to support the contribution of SMEs to economic development. We welcome the stock taking report on successful and scalable models of SME financing in developing economies. We have developed the Financial Inclusion Action Plan based on our Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion as the work program for the coming year.
56. Working with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion, the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor and the International Finance Corporation, we commit to launch the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) as an inclusive platform for all G20 countries, interested non-G20 countries and relevant stakeholders to carry forward our work on financial inclusion, including implementation of the Financial Inclusion Action Plan. The GPFI's efforts over the next year will include helping countries put into practice the Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion, strengthening data for measuring financial inclusion, and developing methodologies for countries wishing to set targets. We agree that the GPFI should report to us on its progress at our 2011 Summit in France.
57. Recognizing the vital role of SMEs in employment and income generation, we welcome the strong response to the G20 SME Finance Challenge and the innovative models for scaling up private SME finance that have emerged from the competition and congratulate the winners. We have constructed a flexible SME Finance Framework to mobilize grant, risk capital and private financing by using existing funding mechanisms and the new SME Finance Innovation Fund to finance the winning proposals and other successful SME financing models. We welcome the commitment of Canada, Korea, the United States and the Inter-American Development Bank of \$528 million to the Framework through grants and co-financing.

Energy

Fossil Fuel Subsidies

58. We reaffirm our commitment to rationalize and phase-out over the medium term inefficient fossil fuel subsidies that encourage wasteful consumption, with timing based

on national circumstances, while providing targeted support for the poorest. We direct our Finance and Energy Ministers to report back on the progress made in implementing country-specific strategies and in achieving the goals to which we agreed in Pittsburgh and Toronto at the 2011 Summit in France.

59. We note the preliminary report of the IEA, World Bank and OECD and ask these organizations, together with OPEC, to further assess and review the progress made in implementing the Pittsburgh and Toronto commitments and report back to the 2011 Summit in France.
60. We recognize the value of the sharing of knowledge, expertise and capacity with respect to programs and policies that phase out inefficient fossil fuel subsidies.

Fossil Fuel Price Volatility

61. We recognize the importance of a well-functioning and transparent market in oil for world economic growth. We strongly support the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and ask the IEF, IEA and OPEC for a report suggesting specific steps in order to improve the quality, timeliness and reliability of the JODI Database. The report should include a proposed timeframe and implementation strategy, which will explore the ways to improve data availability on oil production, consumption, refining and stock levels, as appropriate. An intermediate report should be submitted to the February 2011 Finance Ministers' meeting, with the final report submitted to the April 2011 Finance Ministers' meeting. We also request the IEF, IEA, OPEC and IOSCO to produce a joint report, by the April 2011 Finance Ministers' meeting, on how the oil spot market prices are assessed by oil price reporting agencies and how this affects the transparency and functioning of oil markets.
62. We support the establishment of the IEF charter to strengthen the producer-consumer dialogue, and welcome the IEF plan, developed in cooperation with the IEA and OPEC, to hold an annual symposium with major relevant institutions on energy market outlooks. We call on the IEF, IEA and OPEC to produce a joint report and common communiqué, highlighting their respective outlooks and their short, medium and long-term forecasts for oil market supply and demand. We welcome their ongoing work on the linkages between oil physical and financial markets.
63. Welcoming the June and November 2010 IOSCO reports, we ask IOSCO to further monitor developments in the oil OTC markets and report to the FSB for consideration of next steps, for improved regulation and enhanced transparency of the oil financial market in April 2011 by Finance Ministers and other relevant Ministers, informed by the work of the Energy Experts Group. We ask the Energy Experts Group to extend its work on volatility to other fossil fuels as a second step.

Global Marine Environment Protection

64. We welcome the progress achieved by the Global Marine Environment Protection (GMEP) initiative toward the goal of sharing best practices to protect the marine environment, to prevent accidents related to offshore exploration and development, as well as marine transportation, and to deal with their consequences. We recognize the work done by the GMEP Experts Sub-Group and take note of the progress made on

reviewing international regulation of offshore oil and gas exploration, production and transport with respect to marine environmental protection as a first step to implement the Toronto mandate.

65. Future work on the GMEP initiative should benefit from relevant findings, as they become available, from the National Commission on the BP Deepwater Horizon Oil Spill in the United States and the Montara Commission of Inquiry in Australia. We ask the GMEP Experts Sub-Group to provide a further report, with the support of the IMO, OECD, IEA, OPEC, International Regulators Forum, and International Association of Drilling Contractors and, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to continue work on the effective sharing of best practices at the 2011 Summit in France.

Climate Change and Green Growth

66. Addressing the threat of global climate change is an urgent priority for all nations. We reiterate our commitment to take strong and action-oriented measures and remain fully dedicated to UN climate change negotiations. We reaffirm the objective, provisions, and the principles of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), including common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities. We thank Mexico for hosting the UNFCCC negotiations to be held in Cancun beginning at the end of November 2010. Those of us who have associated with the Copenhagen Accord reaffirm our support for it and its implementation. We all are committed to achieving a successful, balanced result that includes the core issues of mitigation, transparency, finance, technology, adaptation, and forest preservation. In this regard, we welcome the work of the High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing established by the UN Secretary-General and ask our Finance Ministers to consider its report. We also support and encourage the delivery of fast-start finance commitments.
67. The ongoing loss of biodiversity is a global environmental and economic challenge. Both climate change and loss of biodiversity are inextricably linked. We acknowledge the outcomes of the global study on the economics of ecosystems and biodiversity. We welcome the successful conclusion of COP10 in Nagoya.
68. We are committed to support country-led green growth policies that promote environmentally sustainable global growth along with employment creation while ensuring energy access for the poor. We recognize that sustainable green growth, as it is inherently a part of sustainable development, is a strategy of quality development, enabling countries to leapfrog old technologies in many sectors, including through the use of energy efficiency and clean technology. To that end, we will take steps to create, as appropriate, the enabling environments that are conducive to the development and deployment of energy efficiency and clean energy technologies, including policies and practices in our countries and beyond, including technical transfer and capacity building. We support the ongoing initiatives under the Clean Energy Ministerial and encourage further discussion on cooperation in R&D and regulatory measures, together with business leaders, and ask our Energy Experts Group to monitor and report back to us on progress at the 2011 Summit in France. We also commit to stimulate investment in clean energy technology, energy and resource efficiency, green transportation, and green cities by mobilizing finance, establishing clear and consistent standards, developing long-term energy policies, supporting education, enterprise and R&D, and continuing to promote cross-border collaboration and coordination of national legislative approaches.

Anti-Corruption

69. Recognizing that corruption is a severe impediment to economic growth and development, we endorse the G20 **Anti-Corruption Action Plan** (*Annex III*). Building on previous declarations, and cognizant of our role as leaders of major trading nations, we recognize a special responsibility to prevent and tackle corruption and commit to supporting a common approach to building an effective global anti-corruption regime.
70. In this regard, we will lead by example in key areas as detailed in the Anti-Corruption Action Plan, including: to accede or ratify and effectively implement the UN Convention against Corruption and promote a transparent and inclusive review process; adopt and enforce laws against the bribery of foreign public officials; prevent access of corrupt officials to the global financial system; consider a cooperative framework for the denial of entry to corrupt officials, extradition, and asset recovery; protect whistleblowers; safeguard anticorruption bodies. We are also committed to undertake a dedicated effort to encourage public-private partnerships to tackle corruption and to engage the private sector in the fight against corruption, with a view to promoting propriety, integrity and transparency in the conduct of business affairs, as well as in the public sector.
71. The G20 will hold itself accountable for its commitments. Beyond our participation in existing mechanisms of peer review for international anti-corruption standards, we mandate the Anti-Corruption Working Group to submit annual reports on the implementation of our commitments to future Summits for the duration of the Anti-Corruption Action Plan.

Business Summit

72. Recognizing the importance of private sector-led growth and job creation, we welcome the Seoul G20 Business Summit held on November 10 and 11 that convened global business leaders under the theme “The Role of Business for Sustainable and Balanced Growth”. We look forward to continuing the G20 Business Summit in upcoming Summits.

Consultation

73. We recognize, given the broad impact of our decisions, the necessity to consult with the wider international community. We will increase our efforts to conduct G20 consultation activities in a more systematic way, building on constructive partnerships with international organizations, in particular the UN, regional bodies, civil society, trade unions and academia.
74. Bearing in mind the importance of the G20 being both representative and effective as the premier forum for our international economic cooperation, we reached a broad consensus on a set of principles for non-member invitations to Summits, including that we will invite no more than five non-member invitees, of which at least two will be countries in Africa.

ANNEXES (<http://www.seoulsummit.kr/outcomes/>)

- I. *Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth*
- II. *Multi-Year Action Plan on Development*
- III. *Anti-Corruption Action Plan*

SUPPORTING DOCUMENT (<http://www.seoulsummit.kr/outcomes/>)

- I. *Policy Commitments by G20 Members*

Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth

“Narrowing the development gap and reducing poverty are integral to our broader objective of achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth and ensuring a more robust and resilient global economy for all.”

~Toronto Declaration, June 26-27, 2010

In the wake of the most severe economic shock in recent history, the G20 has the opportunity to contribute to the reconstruction of the world economy in a form conducive to strong, sustainable, inclusive and resilient growth. Through the Seoul Development Consensus for Shared Growth, we seek to add value to and complement existing development commitments, particularly those made at the recent High-Level Plenary Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals, and in other fora.

Why Growth Must be Shared

At Pittsburgh we agreed to work together in an unprecedented process of mutual assessment to ensure our individual economic policies collectively achieved an outcome of strong, sustainable and balanced growth. This Framework was borne of a recognition that for the world to enjoy continuing levels of prosperity it must find new drivers of aggregate demand and more enduring sources of global growth. We recognize as a crucial part of this exercise that we need to enhance the role of developing countries and low income countries (LICs) in particular, for the following reasons:

- First, because for prosperity to be sustained it must be shared.
- Second, because we acknowledge that the impact of the recent crisis demonstrated a global interconnectedness that is disproportionately affecting the most vulnerable in the poorest countries. It has been estimated that, as a result of the recent crisis, an additional 64 million people will be living in extreme poverty (i.e., living on less than USD 1.25 a day) by the end of 2010. We therefore have a responsibility to fulfill.
- Third, as the premier forum for our international economic cooperation, because the G20 has a role to play, complementing the efforts of aid donors, the UN system, multilateral development banks (MDBs) and other agencies, in assisting developing countries, particularly LICs, achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Our role must relate to our mandate on global economic cooperation and recognize that consistently high levels of inclusive growth in developing countries, and LICs in particular, are critically necessary, if not sufficient, for the eradication of extreme poverty.
- Fourth, because the rest of the global economy, in its quest for diversifying the sources of global demand and destinations for investing surpluses, needs developing countries and LICs to become new poles of global growth – just as fast growing emerging markets have become in the recent past.

Our overarching objective of helping LICs improve and maintain the levels and quality of growth, thereby reducing poverty, improving human rights and creating decent jobs, requires strengthening the relationships among high, middle and low income countries. This entails

promoting sustainable economic, social and environmental development; honoring equity in the partnerships that exist; building stronger and more effective partnerships among advanced countries, emerging countries and LICs; engaging the private sector and civil society; and refocusing our priorities and efforts to remove the bottlenecks for LIC growth. We further believe there is no “one-size-fits-all” formula for development success and that developing countries must take the lead in designing and implementing development strategies tailored to their individual needs and circumstances.

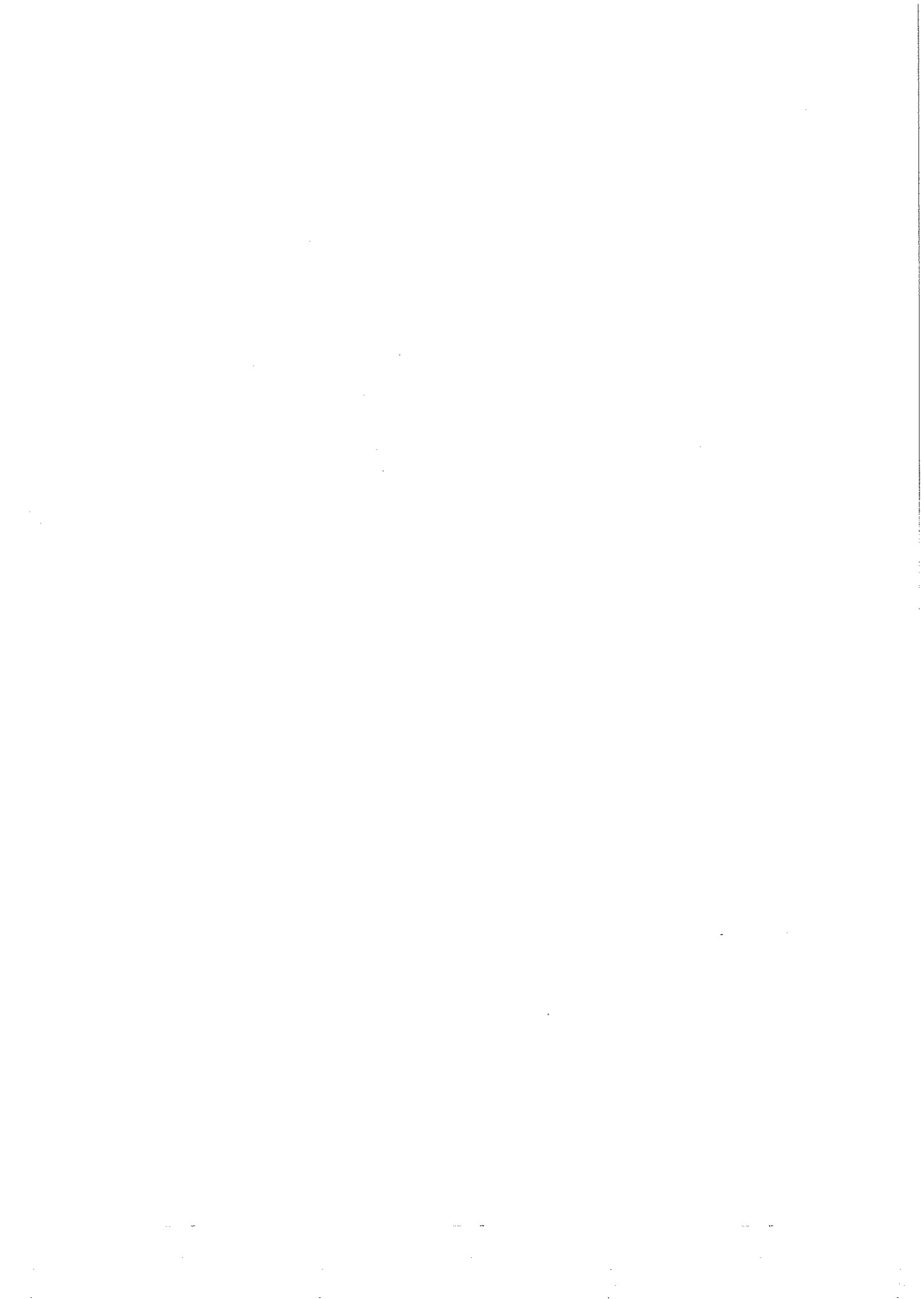
G20 Development Principles

We therefore commit ourselves to a Multi-Year Action Plan to achieve these objectives. This Plan will be based on the following principles, intended to capture the key characteristics of our actions and policies:

1. ***Focus on economic growth.*** *Be economic-growth oriented and consistent with the G20 Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, which requires narrowing of the development gap. More robust and sustainable economic growth in LICs will also go hand-in-hand with their capacity to achieve the MDGs. Actions and policies should have the capacity to significantly improve the prospects for inclusive, sustainable and resilient growth above business as usual.*
2. ***Global development partnership.*** *Engage developing countries, particularly LICs, as equal partners, respecting their national ownership and recognizing that the most important determinant of successful development is a country's own development policy. Ensure that actions foster strong, responsible, accountable and transparent development partnerships between the G20 and LICs.*
3. ***Global or regional systemic issues.*** *Prioritize actions that tackle global or regional systemic issues such as regional integration where the G20 can help to catalyze action by drawing attention to key challenges and calling on international institutions, such as MDBs, to respond. Focus on systemic issues where there is a need for collective and coordinated action, including through South-South and triangular cooperation, to create synergies for maximum development impact.*
4. ***Private sector participation.*** *Promote private sector involvement and innovation, recognizing the unique role of the private sector as a rich source of development knowledge, technology and job creation. Encourage specific ways to stimulate and leverage the flows of private capital for development, including by reducing risks and improving the investment climate and market size.*
5. ***Complementarity.*** *Differentiate, yet complement existing development efforts, avoiding duplication, and strategically focus on areas where the G20 has a comparative advantage and can add value focusing on its core mandate as the premier forum for international economic cooperation.*
6. ***Outcome orientation.*** *Focus on feasible, practical and accountable measures to address clearly articulated problems that are serious blockages to significantly improving growth prospects for developing countries. Such measures should have the potential to provide tangible outcomes and be significant in impact. Implementation of G20 action on development should be monitored through an adequate accountability framework.*

In close consultation with our developing country and LIC partners, as well as relevant international and regional organizations with development expertise, we have also identified nine areas, or “key pillars,” where we believe action and reform are most critical to ensure inclusive and sustainable economic growth and resilience in developing countries and LICs. These areas are: **infrastructure, private investment and job creation, human resource development, trade, financial inclusion, growth with resilience, food security, domestic resource mobilization and knowledge sharing.** Creating optimal conditions for strong, sustainable and resilient economic growth in developing countries will require reform and transformation across each of these interlinked and mutually reinforcing key pillars.

Guided by our development principles and oriented around the key pillars, we have developed the following Multi-Year Action Plan on Development. We believe these action plans address some of the most critical bottlenecks to strong and sustainable economic growth and resilience in developing countries, in particular LICs, and have high potential for transformative, game-changing impact on people’s lives, helping to narrow the development gap, improve human rights and promote gender equality. We commit to full, timely and effective implementation of these action plans and, to this end, will continue to closely monitor their progress, in synergy with other processes, including preparations for the Fourth High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness to be held in Korea in late 2011.



MULTI-YEAR ACTION PLAN ON DEVELOPMENT

The following sets out our concrete actions and outcomes to be delivered and developed over the medium term. Dates in parentheses denote deadlines to be met. The Development Working Group will continue its work and will monitor progress on the Multi-Year Action Plan by reporting to the Sherpas.

INFRASTRUCTURE

Gaps in infrastructure, including with respect to energy, transport, communications, water and regional infrastructure, are significant bottlenecks to increasing and maintaining growth in many developing countries. We are committed to overcoming obstacles to infrastructure investment, developing project pipelines, improving capacity and facilitating increased finance for infrastructure investment in developing countries, in particular low income countries (LICs).

ACTION 1: DEVELOP COMPREHENSIVE INFRASTRUCTURE ACTION PLANS

We request the regional development banks (RDBs) and the World Bank Group (collectively, multilateral development banks, or MDBs) to work jointly to prepare action plans that increase public, semi-public and private finance and improve implementation of national and regional infrastructure projects, including in energy, transport, communications and water, in developing countries, LICs in particular. The MDBs will pursue actions in the following five areas:

Information and needs assessment

- Identify infrastructure gaps, needs and funding requirements, particularly with respect to regional and rural infrastructure, as well as opportunities to promote public-private and semi-public partnerships (*June 2011*); and
- Working with developing countries and regional agencies, deliver bankable growth-supporting regional connectivity projects, building on the momentum created by existing initiatives and facilities (e.g., Infrastructure Project Preparation Facility (IPPF), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), African Water Facility (AWF) and Asian Infrastructure Financing Initiative (AIFI)). (*November 2011*)

Internal practices

- Identify possible improvements in their lending guidelines, internal policies and practices with a view to overcoming bottlenecks that constrain infrastructure lending, disbursements and the speed of project implementation (*June 2011*); and
- Assess the sufficiency of internal resources for project preparation, institutional capacity development and risk mitigation. (*June 2011*)

Improving the domestic infrastructure investment climate

- Working with LICs on a demand driven basis, assess and diagnose institutional, regulatory, policy, and public sector capacity bottlenecks in LICs that hamper public, semi-public and private investment in infrastructure and assist LICs in developing action plans within the context of national development goals and strategies to:
 - (i) remove the bottlenecks to development, whole life costing and planning for investments in new infrastructure, operations and maintenance of existing infrastructure and rehabilitation of aging infrastructure;
 - (ii) improve internal resource mobilization and increase fiscal space; and
 - (iii) increase energy access, including by supporting more sustainable paths that make maximum use of cost effective renewable energy and resources, support energy conservation, and increase efficiency. (*November 2011*)

Special measures for regional integration

- Identify and make recommendations with respect to specific institutional, regulatory and policy changes needed for national policies and regional architecture to respond to the physical and economic needs of regional projects (*November 2011*);
- Identify a limited number of regional initiatives with a plan for action to reduce bottlenecks and deliver concrete outcomes in these initiatives (*November 2011*); and
- Identify MDBs' institutional bottlenecks that may impede investment in cross-border and regional infrastructure projects. (*November 2011*)

Transparency and sustainability

- Working with existing pilots, develop an initiative ready for implementation to significantly improve transparency in procurement, construction and infrastructure finance (*November 2011*); and
 - Assess how best to integrate environmental safeguards into infrastructure development in an effective and cost efficient manner. (*November 2011*)

The final outcomes of these MDB action plans should be reported to the Summit in France and be accompanied by an endorsement and commentary by the HLP (see below). (*June 2011 for preliminary report; November 2011 for final report*)

ACTION 2: ESTABLISH A G20 HIGH-LEVEL PANEL FOR INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

We have created a High-Level Panel for Infrastructure Investment (HLP) to mobilize support for scaling up infrastructure financing. The HLP will last for one year, until the Summit in France.

Composition

- Approximately 12 members will be appointed in a non-executive capacity for their expertise and authority in developing country public infrastructure investment needs, public finance and economics, constraints in LICs, sovereign wealth fund investment criteria, public private partnerships, project finance, innovative finance, and risk management (*February 2011; December 2010 for appointment of Chair*); and
- Administrative and technical support and resources will be provided by a dedicated group of experts from the MDBs and the private sector.

Terms of Reference

The HLP will:

- Review MDB policy frameworks and identify and recommend concrete measures to scale up finance and diversify the sources of affordable financing for infrastructure needs, including from public, semi-public and private sector sources;
- Take into account the limitations of risk bearing capacity of private and semi-public finance, lessons of successes and failures from the past and ongoing programs, best practice, the importance of durability and whole life costing, and innovative ways to mitigate and intermediate risks to attract finance; and
- Review the MDB Action Plan and provide independent comment in an iterative process to ensure workability, the maximization of the outcomes and a focus on environmental sustainability and transparency.
- The final outcomes of the HLP should be reported to the Finance Ministers meeting and to the Leaders at the Summit in France. (*June 2011 for preliminary report; November 2011 for final report*)

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Developing human capital is a critical component of any country's growth and poverty reduction strategy. Adding to education initiatives related to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), it is important for developing countries, in particular LICs, to continue to develop employment-related skills that are better matched to employer and market needs in order to attract investment and decent jobs.

ACTION 1: CREATE INTERNATIONALLY COMPARABLE SKILLS INDICATORS

We call upon the World Bank, ILO, OECD, and UNESCO to work together to develop internationally comparable and practical indicators of skills for employment and productivity in developing countries, particularly LICs, to assist them to:

- Better match training to employers' needs and future labor market opportunities in developing countries;
- Identify gaps in the education system for basic level employable skills;
- Identify the links between education, health problems, gender gaps and life-long skills development; and
- Produce a comparable database across countries to serve as a monitoring tool for assessing employable skills development in LICs.

The relevant institutions will submit an interim report at the Summit in France, a final report on the skills indicators by 2012, and a final report on the comparable database by late 2014. (2012; late 2014)

ACTION 2: ENHANCE NATIONAL EMPLOYABLE SKILLS STRATEGIES

The MDBs, ILO, OECD and UNESCO have agreed today to form a unified and coordinated team with the aim of supporting a pilot group of self-selected LICs to enhance their national strategies to develop skills, improve productivity in existing jobs, and promote investment in new jobs. This action should:

- Focus on strengthening national and regional vocational education and training institutions and programs;
- Build on the G20 Training Strategy submitted at the Toronto Summit and begin by identifying existing gaps that act as barriers to increasing investment in skills development and productivity, including through considering the impact of gender gaps and health problems such as non-communicable diseases; and
- Review the work done and, based on the results achieved, consider a wider roll-out of the program to LICs and middle income countries.

(2012)

TRADE

No country has grown and reduced poverty without access to and the ability to trade. Recognizing both the capacity and access to trade as key elements in economic growth and poverty reduction, we are committed to facilitating trade with and between developing countries, in particular LICs.

ACTION: ENHANCE TRADE CAPACITY AND ACCESS TO MARKETS

- We agree to make progress towards duty-free and quota-free (DFQF) market access for the least developed country (LDC) products in line with Hong Kong commitments without prejudice to other negotiations, including as regards preferential rules of origin. We will explore, in collaboration with the relevant international organizations, the scope for further improvement and cooperation among G20 members leading to the implementation of this commitment.
- We are committed to at least maintaining, beyond 2011, Aid for Trade levels that reflect the average of the last three years (2006 to 2008). We are also resolved to strengthen the role of South-South trade cooperation and to reinforce the involvement of the private sector in these measures. In parallel with the implementation of these commitments, we will ensure that aid flows to other sectors are sustained. *(2011 and beyond)*
- We will engage fully in the ongoing processes of relevant institutions, in particular the WTO, OECD, World Bank and other multilateral and regional development bodies, to monitor these commitments and evaluate their impact on LICs' capacity to trade. We will consider the outcome of the Global Aid for Trade Review of July 2011 and adjust our Multi-Year Action Plan on Development accordingly. *(2011)*
- To follow up on the Toronto Declaration, which asks international agencies, including the World Bank and other MDBs, to step up their capacity and support trade facilitation, we call on such institutions to coordinate a collective multilateral agency response by the time of the Global Aid for Trade Review in 2011. *(July 2011)*
- We ask the G20 Trade Finance Expert Group, together with the WTO Experts Group on Trade Finance and OECD Export Credit Group to further assess the current need for trade finance in LICs and, if a gap is identified, will develop and support measures to increase the availability of trade finance in LICs. We call on the WTO to review the effectiveness of existing trade finance programs for LICs and to report on actions and recommendations for consideration by the Sherpas through the G20 Development Working Group in February 2011. *(February 2011)*
- In order to develop practical measures that can be pursued nationally and regionally to support successful regional trade integration, in particular between African countries, we ask the African Development Bank, in collaboration with the WTO and MDBs, to identify before the Summit in France the existing obstacles and barriers to regional trade integration in Africa. *(June 2011)*

PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND JOB CREATION

Domestic and foreign private investment are key sources of employment, wealth creation and innovation, which in turn contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries. The decisions and actions in this area are primarily those of investors themselves and those of developing countries in improving the policy environment for investment. Recognizing the centrality of private investment to development and job creation, we will support and assist investors, developing countries and key development partners, such as the International Finance Corporation and International Development Association, in their work to better leverage and maximize the economic value-added of private investment and to create globally competitive industries. We will work with successful existing initiatives such as the UN Global Compact, the Investment Climate Facility for Africa, the World Bank's Annual Doing Business Report and indicators, and the MDG Call to Action.

ACTION: SUPPORT RESPONSIBLE VALUE-ADDING PRIVATE INVESTMENT AND JOB CREATION

- We will identify, enhance as needed, and promote the best existing standards (developmental, social and environmental) for responsible investment in value chains and voluntary investor compliance with these standards. *(June 2011)*
- We request UNCTAD, UNDP, ILO, OECD and the World Bank to review and, consistent with best practice of responsible investment, develop key quantifiable economic and financial indicators for measuring and maximizing economic value-added and job creation arising from private sector investment in value chains. Based on these indicators, these international organizations should make recommendations to assist developing countries to attract and negotiate the most value-adding investment to their economies. *(June 2011; Summer 2012)*
- We request the World Bank and relevant agencies, in association with the G20, to establish a G20 Challenge on Innovation to provide a platform for innovative solutions to be brought to scale and to showcase entrepreneurship aimed at solving social challenges (e.g. innovative services on business strategies focusing on youth unemployment). *(November 2011)*

Based on the outcome, we will recommend how to engage the private sector to find innovative business solutions that meet the needs of the poor in a sustainable way. *(Summer 2012)*

- The G20, MDBs, UNCTAD, UNDP, ILP and OECD will, based on the outcomes of this and other work, assist developing countries, in particular LICs, to develop action plans with the view to strengthen financial markets to boost small and medium enterprises (SMEs), improve the business investment climate, maximize the value-added of private investment and support the regulatory framework for foreign and domestic investment. Existing international investment arrangements between G20 countries and LICs will be strengthened to promote investment in LICs. *(June 2012)*

FOOD SECURITY

We emphasize the need for increased investment and financial support for agricultural development and welcome commitments made through the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) and other bilateral and multilateral channels. We encourage additional contributions by the private sector, the G20 and non-G20 actors to support country-led plans and ensure predictable financing. We endorse the Rome Principles for enhancing global policy coherence and mitigating risks to sustainable agricultural productivity, access to food, nutrition and crisis prevention.

ACTION 1: ENHANCE POLICY COHERENCE AND COORDINATION

- In order to strengthen existing agriculture research systems we request the FAO and the World Bank to examine and recommend potential innovative results-based mechanisms, such as those examined by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and advanced market commitments for enhanced agricultural productivity. *(March 2011)*
- We underline the need to fulfill our existing commitments on food security and sustainable agricultural development. We will review and monitor progress on G20 commitments and request the FAO, World Bank and OECD, in cooperation with the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), to monitor progress and report back at the Summit in France. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*
- We call for support to build capacity in tropical agriculture technologies and productive systems. *(Medium-term)*
- We request key international organizations, including the UN Committee on World Food Security (CFS), to identify bottlenecks and opportunities to increase policy coherence for food security consistent with the Rome Principles. The work should focus on harnessing the potential of the agriculture sector to advance sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction, enhance engagement with the private sector and strengthen North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

ACTION 2: MITIGATE RISK IN PRICE VOLATILITY AND ENHANCE PROTECTION FOR THE MOST VULNERABLE

- We request that FAO, IFAD, IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WFP, the World Bank and WTO work with key stakeholders to develop options for G20 consideration on how to better mitigate and manage the risks associated with the price volatility of food and other agriculture commodities without distorting market behavior, ultimately to protect the most vulnerable. We ask the World Bank to work with other relevant international agencies to develop measures to improve information on national and regional food stocks and food production projections, provide nutrition intervention for the most vulnerable, and ensure access to humanitarian supplies. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*
- We are committed to promoting increased procurement from smallholder producers and to strengthen their access to markets, in line with domestic and regional strategies. *(Medium-term)*
- We encourage all countries and companies to uphold the principles of Responsible Agricultural Investment. We request UNCTAD, the World Bank, IFAD, FAO and other appropriate international organizations to develop options for promoting responsible investment in agriculture. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

GROWTH WITH RESILIENCE

Social protection systems and international remittances, together with improved access to financial services, play an important role in providing income security for poor communities in developing countries, and in particular LICs, providing buffers to those communities from the impact of external shocks and contributing to the maintenance and enhancement of aggregate demand. Lessons can be learned from the performance of specific social protection mechanisms in developing countries during the recent crisis, and applied for the benefit of LICs, including through South-South cooperation. Measures can also be taken to facilitate and increase the efficiency of international remittances, building on existing work in this area.

ACTION 1: SUPPORT DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO STRENGTHEN AND ENHANCE SOCIAL PROTECTION PROGRAMS

Recognizing the vulnerabilities exposed by the global financial crisis, we call upon the UNDP, in consultation with the ILO, MDBs and other relevant international organizations, to:

- Identify lessons learned from the implementation of social protection mechanisms in developing countries, in particular LICs, during and after the crisis;
- Prepare best practice guidelines based on this experience; and
- Make recommendations on how to surmount barriers inhibiting cross-country knowledge sharing and program replication or expansion.

The primary focus of this work will be on social protection mechanisms that support resilient and inclusive growth by helping vulnerable communities to deal with external shocks. It should consider options for improving the timeliness and accuracy of poverty data, including through further implementation of the UN Global Pulse Initiative.

The outcomes of this work, and of any relevant programs being taken forward by G20 members under North-South, South-South or triangular cooperation arrangements, will be reported to the Summit in France. *(March 2011 for preliminary report; June 2011 for final report)*

ACTION 2: FACILITATE THE FLOW OF INTERNATIONAL REMITTANCES

We recognize the importance of facilitating international remittance flows and enhancing their efficiency to increase their contribution to growth with resilience and poverty reduction. We ask the World Bank, RDBs and other relevant organizations, including the Global Remittances Working Group, to work with individual G20 members and non-G20 members in order to progress further the implementation of the General Principles for International Remittance Services and related international initiatives aimed at a quantified reduction of the global average cost of transferring remittances. The outcomes of this work will be reported to the Summit in France. *(November 2011)*

FINANCIAL INCLUSION

Given that more than two billion adults are excluded from financial services and millions of micro-, small- and medium- sized enterprises (MSMEs) face serious constraints in accessing finance, financial inclusion is fundamental for improving the livelihoods of the poor and in supporting MSMEs, and work as the engines of economic growth and job creation.

ACTION 1: ESTABLISH THE GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

We will launch the Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion (GPFI) to provide a systematic structure for implementing the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan in close collaboration with the Alliance for Financial Inclusion (AFI), the Consultative Group to Assist the Poor (CGAP), and the International Finance Corporation (IFC). *(November 2010)*

The GPFI will (i) facilitate an efficient and effective information sharing mechanism; (ii) coordinate the various financial inclusion efforts (iii) provide systematic monitoring of progress over time (iv) mobilize financial support for activities as needed, and (v) launch and coordinate taskforces to address specific financial inclusion issues (e.g. financial inclusion data). The GPFI will coordinate its work with the APEC initiative and other financial inclusion initiatives.

The progress and annual report of the GPFI will be submitted to the Summit in France.

ACTION 2: SME FINANCE CHALLENGE AND FINANCE FRAMEWORK FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

SME Finance Challenge

We will announce the 14 winning proposals of the SME Finance Challenge that offer innovative models for catalyzing private capital for SME finance. *(November 2010)*

Finance Framework for Financial Inclusion

We commit to establishing a finance framework that mobilizes grant and risk capital for winning proposals from the SME Finance Challenge and for scaling up successful SME financing models. The framework will use existing funding mechanisms and the SME Finance Innovation Fund, a newly created multilateral trust fund.

ACTION 3: IMPLEMENT THE ACTION PLAN FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION

We will adopt the G20 Financial Inclusion Action Plan to promote the application of the Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion (the Principles) and the lessons learned from the SME stocktaking exercise. *(November 2010)*

The actions to be implemented include (i) advancing the implementation of the Principles through a commitment by each G20 member to implement at least one of the Principles; (ii) encourage the Standard Setting Bodies to further incorporate financial inclusion objectives into their work; (iii) encouraging further private sector activities to increase access to financial services; (iv) strengthening and expanding data availability for measuring financial inclusion and methodologies for countries that wish to set financial inclusion targets; (v) supporting peer-learning capacity building and training; (vi) improving coordination at the national and international levels; and (vii) integrating financial inclusion into financial assessment programs.

The GPFI will submit a progress report on implementation at the next Summit in France *(November 2011)*.

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION

It is essential to continue to strengthen tax regimes and fiscal policies in developing countries to provide a sustainable revenue base for inclusive growth and social equity, as well as to enhance the transparency and accountability of public finances.

ACTION 1: SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF MORE EFFECTIVE TAX SYSTEMS

We ask the expanded OECD Task Force on Tax and Development, UN, IMF, World Bank and regional organizations such as the Inter-American Center for Tax Administration and African Tax Administration Forum and other relevant organizations to:

- Identify key capacity constraints faced by developing countries in their tax systems and make recommendations on capacity building to (i) improve efficiency and transparency of tax administrations and (ii) strengthen tax policies to broaden the tax base and combat tax avoidance and evasion (*June 2011*);
- Develop a knowledge management platform and promote South-South cooperation to support the capacity of developing countries in tax policy and administration systems (*Medium-term*);
- Survey and disseminate all G20 and international organizations' actions on supporting tax systems in developing countries (*June 2011*);
- Set up objective measures to track progress in the capacity improvement of LICs' tax administration systems (*June 2011*); and
- Identify ways to help developing countries' tax multinational enterprises (MNEs) through effective transfer pricing. (*June 2011*)

The results will be reported at the Summit in France. (*November 2011*)

ACTION 2: SUPPORT WORK TO PREVENT EROSION OF DOMESTIC TAX REVENUES

We ask the Global Forum to enhance its work to counter the erosion of developing countries' tax bases and, in particular, to highlight in its report the relationship between the work on non-cooperative jurisdiction and development. (*Medium-term*)

The results will be reported at the Summit in France. (*November 2011*)

KNOWLEDGE SHARING

Sharing development experiences, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, contributes to the adoption and adaptation of the most relevant and effective development solutions. We encourage international organizations such as the UN, World Bank, OECD and RDBs that operate knowledge sharing platforms to strengthen and broaden sources of knowledge on growth and development. We agree that knowledge sharing initiatives should be mainstreamed in each pillar in this Multi-Year Action Plan.

ACTION: ENHANCE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND REACH OF KNOWLEDGE SHARING

We request the Task Team on South-South Cooperation (TT-SSC) and UNDP to recommend how knowledge sharing activity, including North-South, South-South, and triangular cooperation, can be scaled up. These recommendations should include measures to broaden knowledge sources, improve brokering functions, strengthen the dissemination of best practices and expand funding options. <i>(June 2011)</i>

G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan

G20 Agenda for Action on Combating Corruption, Promoting Market Integrity, and Supporting a Clean Business Environment

Corruption threatens the integrity of markets, undermines fair competition, distorts resource allocation, destroys public trust, and undermines the rule of law. Corruption is a severe impediment to economic growth, and a significant challenge for developed, emerging and developing countries. As leaders of major trading nations, we have a special responsibility to prevent and tackle corruption, to establish legal and policy frameworks that promote a clean business environment and to continue to assist G20 countries in their capacity building efforts to combat corruption.

Building on our Leaders' declarations, the G20 commits to supporting a common approach to an effective global anti-corruption regime, the principles of which are enshrined in the provisions of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC); showing collective leadership by taking action in high priority areas that affect our economies; and to directly engaging our private sector stakeholders, who represent the leading share of global businesses, in the development and implementation of innovative and cooperative practices in support of a clean business environment. In that respect, the G20 agreed in Toronto to establish a Working Group to make comprehensive recommendations for consideration by Leaders in Korea in November 2010 on how the G20 could continue to make practical and valuable contributions to international efforts to combat corruption and lead by example

In this regard, we recognize the importance of building upon and complementing existing global mechanism, i.e., the UNCAC, including other international instruments such as the *OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions* and regional instruments.

To this end the G20 will lead by example in key areas, including but not limited to, as follows:

1. To ratify or accede, and fully implement the UNCAC by G20 countries as soon as possible, to invite non-G20 states to ratify or accede the UNCAC and to strengthen the individual reviews in line with the current Terms of Reference of the Mechanism for the Review of Implementation of the UNCAC, by ensuring that our individual reviews, under the new implementation review mechanism, are conducted in an effective and thorough manner, and endeavor to enhance the level of transparency and inclusivity.
2. To adopt and enforce laws and other measures against international bribery, such as the criminalization of bribery of foreign public officials, and begin by 2012 the necessary discussions to lead to, on a voluntary basis, more active engagement within the OECD Working Group on Bribery with regards to the standards of the Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions or to the ratification of the Convention. G20 countries will as well promote the effective implementation of Article 16 on bribery of foreign public officials and public international organizations of the UNCAC.

3. To prevent corrupt officials from accessing the global financial system and from laundering their proceeds of corruption, we call upon the G20 to further strengthen its effort to prevent and combat money laundering, and invite the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to continue to emphasize the anti-corruption agenda as we urged in Pittsburgh and report back to us in France on its work to: continue to identify and engage those jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/Counter-Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) deficiencies; and update and implement the FATF standards calling for transparency of cross-border wires, beneficial ownership, customer due diligence, and due diligence for “politically exposed persons”.
4. To prevent corrupt officials from being able to travel abroad with impunity, G20 countries will consider a cooperative framework to deny entry and safe haven in our jurisdictions to corrupt officials and those who corrupt them. To that end, G20 experts will examine the possibility to develop common principles for national measures to deny entry of corrupt officials, taking into account existing practices and barriers, and recommend frameworks for bilateral cooperation on the application of this authority.
5. To strengthen international cooperation and to lead by example through our own efforts to tackle corruption and bribery, the G20 will promote the use of the UNCAC, particularly those provisions related to extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery and offer technical assistance where needed, and encourage the signing of bilateral and multilateral treaties on extradition, mutual legal assistance and asset recovery. We will endeavor to address the technical assistance requirements identified by state parties through the implementation of the review mechanism of the UNCAC to further promote implementation of the Convention.
6. To support the recovery of proceeds of corruption stowed abroad, all G20 countries will adopt measures related to, inter alia, preventing and detecting transfers of proceeds of crime; measures for direct recovery of property; mechanisms for recovery of property through international cooperation in asset tracing, freezing and confiscation; measures for special cooperation in voluntary disclosure; and return and dispose of assets as enshrined in Chapter V of the UNCAC. To this end, G20 countries will by the time of the 2011 Summit in France, establish clear and effective channels for mutual legal assistance, and other forms of international cooperation, on corruption and asset recovery, in particular, if they have not done so already, designate an appropriate authority responsible for international mutual legal assistance requests relating to corruption and asset recovery; establish points of contact for law enforcement and international cooperation on corruption cases; and develop specialized expertise for asset recovery in an appropriate agency.
7. To protect whistleblowers, who report in good faith suspected acts of corruption, from discriminatory and retaliatory actions, G20 countries will enact and implement whistleblower protection rules by the end of 2012. To that end, building upon the existing work of organizations such as the OECD and the World Bank, G20 experts will study and summarize existing whistleblower protection legislation and enforcement mechanisms, and propose best practices on whistleblower protection legislation.
8. To strengthen the effective functioning of anti-corruption bodies or enforcement authorities in the prevention and fight against corruption and enable these authorities to carry out their function free from undue influence, G20 countries will take as soon as possible the necessary actions to implement Article 6 (anti-corruption body or bodies) and Article 36 (specialized authorities) of the UNCAC.

9. To promote integrity, transparency, accountability and the prevention of corruption, in the public sector, including in the management of public finances.

The G20 will exercise its voice in the governance of international organizations to encourage that they operate with transparency, high ethical standards, effective internal safeguards and the highest standard of integrity. To that end, we call for continued dialogue among international organizations and national authorities on defining good practices and ways forward on this objective.

Business is a stakeholder in anti-corruption efforts, and its engagement on the issue is essential. The G20 will encourage public-private partnerships and offers a significant opportunity for developing and implementing initiatives that engage the private sector in the global fight against corruption.

To this end, the G20 will:

- strengthen corporate efforts, by extending an invitation to the private sector to meet during the French Presidency, to examine best practices and other forms of business engagement in combating corruption and to consider how G20 corporations could share their on-going efforts.
- combat corruption in specific sectors, by working with industry and civil society to identify vulnerabilities in commercial transactions in a subset of specific sectors, with the goal of recommending multi-stakeholder initiatives for improvements in propriety, integrity and transparency by the end of 2011, for consideration by Leaders and implementation thereafter as appropriate.

Leading by example, the G20 holds itself accountable for its commitments. Beyond our participation in existing mechanisms of peer review for anti-corruption standards, reports, agreed within the working group, on individual and collective progresses made by G20 countries in the implementation of the Action Plan will be submitted on an annual basis to the G20 Leaders for the duration of this Action Plan.

In this context, the Anti-Corruption Working Group will prepare a first monitoring report for the Leaders at next Summit in France.