



TRADE UNION ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
COMMISSION SYNDICALE CONSULTATIVE
AUPRÈS DE L'ORGANISATION DE COOPÉRATION
ET DE DÉVELOPPEMENT ÉCONOMIQUES

THE G8 L'AQUILA SUMMIT TUAC EVALUATION July 2009

Summit Overview

1. The G8 L'Aquila Summit took place amidst fears of an escalating global jobs crisis, despite reports of economic 'green shoots'. Whilst the figures released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) on the eve of the Summit forecast a weak recovery in 2010, they also signal that "*unemployment rates will reach double digits in some countries, holding back wages and household spending and presenting significant policy challenges*"¹. Earlier forecasts published by the International Labour Organisation (ILO) predicted increases in unemployment of up to 59 million worldwide by the end of 2009².
2. The G8 sessions at the Summit were followed by meetings of the G13/G14, as well as a session of the Major Economies Forum (MEF) on climate change. Over 40 countries³ and international organisations⁴ took part in the Summit, including the Director-General of the ILO. The Summit issued a 40-page economic statement, '*Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*' made up of the following sections: *Economic and financial crisis: the way to recovery* (§7-59); *Sustainable use of natural resources; climate change, clean energy and technology* (§60-93); and *development and Africa* (§94-134). Statements on water and food and agricultural security were also issued, together with a joint declaration by the G13 on "*Promoting the Global Agenda*" and by the MEF on Climate Change.
3. A union delegation comprising the three Italian trade union confederations and TUAC (also representing the ITUC) attended the Summit and met with the Brazilian President Mr Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and the ILO Director-General, Mr Juan Somavía, on the margins of the meeting. They delivered a strong message on the need for trade unions to be given a seat at the table in the new global governance structures, including at the next G20 Summit in Pittsburgh, 24th-25th September 2009 – a proposal supported by President Lula.
4. This meeting followed a tripartite consultation, held prior to the Summit, with the host, Prime Minister Mr Berlusconi, employers and a G8 trade union delegation. Trade unions called for urgent action to tackle the global jobs crisis and break the vicious circle whereby

¹ World Economic Outlook Update, International Monetary Fund, <<8 July 2009, <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2009/update/02/index.htm>>> .

² Global Employment Trends Update, International Labour Organisation, 31st May 2009.

³ Including Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russian Federation, UK, US (G8), Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa (G5) Egypt; Australia, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Denmark (Major Economies Forum); Angola, Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, NEPAD (Ethiopia), African Union (Libya); Netherlands, Spain and Turkey.

⁴ Including the United Nations (UN); International Monetary Fund (IMF); World Bank; World Trade Organisation (WTO); Organisation for Economic, Cooperation and Development (OECD); International Energy Agency (IEA); Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); World Food Programme (WFP); International Labour Organisation (ILO).

rising unemployment is fuelling the economic crisis through a series of knock-on effects on the demand side that further increase unemployment. They also underlined the value of strengthening social dialogue in resolving this crisis. The delegation presented the trade union Statement to the G8 L'Aquila Summit '*Putting Jobs and Fairness at the Heart of Recovery: the Role of the G8*'⁵, which sets out trade union recommendations in five priority areas:

- Jobs and Incomes;
- Fixing the Financial System;
- Public Finance and Taxation;
- Global Governance;
- Development;
- Climate Change.

A summary of unions' key demands, which was included in the Summit documentation, is attached in *Annex I* to this evaluation and a list of Summit documents in *Annexes II* and *III*.

Summary Assessment

5. The Summit's economic statement '*Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future*' fails to prioritise the actions that are needed to move the global economy out of the current crisis. The commitments on employment and social protection are positive, as is the greater involvement of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) in the G8 process and recognition that the tripartite "Global Jobs Pact" is relevant "*to respond to the crisis at worldwide level and to advance the social dimensions of globalisation*". However, there is no explicit commitment to making the necessary resources available for achieving employment and social protection goals, although the emphasis on protecting the tax base represents a welcome step in this direction.

6. On financial reform, the G8 misses an opportunity to move the agenda forward by staying largely within the boundaries of the existing G20 Action Plan. The commitments made to "swiftly" implement the G20 Action Plan and to providing transparency and accountability in the bank bail-outs, are in line with union demands.

7. On governance the G8 countries have agreed a strategy for creating the Lecce Framework on "*propriety, integrity and transparency in economic interactions*". References to strengthening business conduct and to the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises are extremely weak.

8. On development the G8 has once again reaffirmed past promises on aid, but this time they are backed up by a G8 Development Accountability Framework, which will be fully developed by 2010. This together with the commitment to report in 2010 on the steps required to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) represent a significant step forward, provided the Framework is effectively implemented. We strongly welcome the "*L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security*" which calls for a comprehensive approach to sustainable agriculture and food security including the: "*expansion of employment and decent work opportunities, knowledge and training [...] and support for good governance and policy reform.*"

⁵ The Global Unions' Statement to the G8 L'Aquila Summit is available at: <http://www.tuac.org/en/public/e-docs/00/00/04/E0/document_doc.phtml>.

9. On climate change, the G8 countries, for the first time, collectively committed to limiting the rise of temperature to 2°C. But contrary to the recommendations of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), they have failed to set the mid-term targets required to achieve the targets on Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. G8 Leaders have also neglected the issue of transition and the question of *how* to support a shift to a low carbon economy in a way that is fair to those workers and communities dependent on resource intensive sectors. Most significantly, five months from the UN climate change negotiations in Copenhagen, G8 countries have failed to make the necessary financial commitments for supporting adaptation to climate change in developing countries. Such commitments are key to engaging developing countries and for ensuring an ambitious and equitable outcome in Copenhagen.

10. Looking to the longer term, G8 countries call for a strategy that will “*lead the global economy to stable, balanced and sustainable growth*” and stress the importance of the “*social dimension of growth*”, employment promotion and social protection.

Next Steps

11. The G8 L’Aquila Summit will most probably turn out to be a transitional event, with the wider participation of countries and international organisations marking a shift to a more representative future process. Unions have long-called for more inclusive governance of the global economy, with workers having a seat at the table in key decision-making fora. Attention must now turn to the G20 Pittsburgh Summit in September, which unions are demanding must be a ‘Jobs Summit’, focused on reducing inequality and eradicating poverty.

Jobs and Incomes (§36-38)

12. Global Unions had called on the G8 to take further stimulus action and ensure that greater focus is placed on maintaining and creating jobs and providing adequate social protection. They had also underlined the need to implement the recommendations of the Rome G8 ‘Social Summit’ and for immediate steps to be taken to combat the risk of wage deflation and reverse the growth of income inequality. Moreover, they had called on G8 leaders to endorse the Global Jobs Pact, adopted by trade unions, employers and governments at the ILO in June 2009.

13. The G8 Statement contains welcome commitment to tackling “*the social dimension of the crisis, putting people’s concerns first*”. It states support for the conclusions of the G8 Social Summit in Rome, the G20 and the London Jobs Conference and to take “*actions to reduce the impact of the crisis on employment and maximise the potential for growth in jobs*” based on the following principles (§36):

- promote active labour market policies to reduce unemployment, enhance skills development, maintain income support for the unemployed and sustain existing employment, including through partial unemployment schemes combined with training provisions and temporary flexible work or other arrangements, such as employment subsidies, in order to prevent lay-offs (§36a);
- ensure the sustainability and effectiveness of social protection systems (§36b);

- the need for international organisations, such as the OECD, the IMF and the ILO, to take account of the labour and social impacts of their advice with governments (§36c).

14. The Statement recognises the relevance of the ILO Global Jobs Pact to the response to the crisis at worldwide level and its role in advancing “*the social dimension of globalisation*”. It further calls on governments and enterprises not to “*use the crisis as excuse to diminish compliance with worker rights or to diminish worker protections*”, and makes a commitment “*to promote employment and social protection on a global level and the observance of internationally recognised labour rights as reflected in the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights and its follow-up*”.

15. On ‘Green recovery’ (§39) G8 Leaders clearly recognised the potential of using fiscal stimulus packages for job creation in the short and medium-term by encouraging low-carbon, energy efficient and sustainable growth. They also state their commitment to “*accelerate the transition towards more sustainable growth models*”. There is, however, no reference to the need to manage this transition in a fair manner, in line with trade unions’ call for “Just Transition”. (See §28 below).

16. Overall, while the Statement contains positive commitments on employment and social protection, there are question marks over whether governments will make the necessary resources available for their implementation. Only four paragraphs discuss employment compared to fifteen covering trade, investment, innovation and intellectual property rights. This indicates that the employment and income impacts of the economic crisis were not center-stage in the Summit discussions. This focus needs to change, given the high and rising unemployment rates – especially as these figures fail to capture the number of workers who have retained their jobs through short-time working or by taking unpaid leave, or changes in the quality of jobs and the levels of under-employment. The global jobs crisis is thus even greater than the unemployment figures suggest.

Fixing the Financial System (§14-15, §24-25), Public Finances and Tax (§16-21, §130)

17. On reforming the financial system, Global Unions had called on the G8 to implement G20 commitments to re-regulate the financial system and to tackle the problem of bank insolvency, through measures that provide for full transparency as regards the ‘toxic assets’ including, where necessary, nationalisation, so as to “protect the public interest”.

18. The G8 Statement confines itself largely to listing existing commitments made at the G20 London Summit in April and to setting out the mandate given to the Financial Stability Board (FSB) (§24). It stresses that G8 members “*are implementing swiftly*” these measures, including, *inter alia*, bankers’ and traders remuneration, banking prudential rules, securitisation of debt, accounting standards and credit rating agencies. Importantly, the text highlights the need for “*regulation and oversight of systemically important hedge funds*”. This focus on regulation is important, given the efforts of industry to push for self-regulation based on voluntary codes of conduct (also provided for in the G20 Action Plan). In a welcome departure from the G20, the G8 Statement addresses the management of the bank insolvency crisis by governments and the central banks and the need for transparency in the on-going bailing outs. Global Unions had raised concerns about the failure of the G20 to address the bank bailouts. The G8 asserts that it is crucial to “*deal decisively with distressed assets and to recapitalize viable financial institutions*” based on “common principles and on an objective and transparent valuation of these assets” (§15). As the reform of the financial

system is primarily the responsibility of the G20, the G8 Summit was not expected to make any significant announcements in this area. However, this represents a missed opportunity.

19. Additionally, Global Unions had called upon the G8 to take steps to broaden the tax base by improving the integrity of the tax system and undertaking progressive tax reform, while putting an end to tax havens.

20. The G8 Statement provides supports for the work of the OECD and its Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information⁶, as well as for the Financial Action Task Force (FATF)⁷ (§16-21). It stresses the need to protect tax bases “*especially given the extraordinary fiscal measures adopted*” by government to finance the stimulus packages and the bailouts (§16). It endorses commitments made at Berlin conference on 23 June 2009 hosted by France and Germany⁸ including: expanding the OECD Global Forum; introducing a peer-review process; accelerating effective implementation of standards on exchange of information; extending the current bilateral approach to tax agreements to a multilateral approach; supporting the participation of developing countries; and developing sanctions for use against countries that fail to meet the standards (§17). The G8 Statement welcomes the launch of the African Tax Administration Forum (ATAF) in 2009, which is a spin-off from the OECD-led International Tax Dialogue Forum⁹ (§131). Unlike the Berlin conference, however, the G8 does not request full transparency of financial groups and collective investment schemes (e.g., hedge funds, private equity, but also pension funds). We are disappointed at the continued focus on building ‘on-demand’ rather than automatic systems of information exchange. The Statement does not address the role of the UN and its Committee of Experts on International Cooperation in Tax Matters.¹⁰ Nor does it cover the need for mechanisms, including in the FSB, for effective trade union consultation.

Global Governance (§27, §53, §131)

21. The Global Unions Statement had called on the G8 to address the deficits in the global governance structure and the conduct of international business by strengthening existing instruments and placing Decent Work at the heart of the new sustainability frameworks. It also underlined the need to undertake a paradigm shift in underlying economic model.

22. On market integrity, the G8 confirmed earlier commitments to increasing “*propriety, integrity and transparency in economic interactions*” by creating ‘the Lecce Framework’ building on existing initiatives (§27). The framework rightly focuses on corporate governance, market integrity, financial regulation and supervision, tax cooperation, and transparency of macroeconomic policy and data. However, it is essential that the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises are comprehensively incorporated into the Framework at the earliest opportunity. Broad country participation – and ownership – of this initiative is essential. In this regard, we welcome the G8’s commitment to reach out “*to a broader fora, including the G-20 and beyond*”. We also underline the need to monitor the Framework. These lacunae should be taken up at the G20 Pittsburgh Summit, where, in addition, decent work should form a central part of the discussions on global governance and the Charter for Sustainable Economic Activity.

⁶ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/50/0/42704399.pdf>

⁷ <http://www.fatf-gafi.org>

⁸ <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/51/38/43140770.pdf>

⁹ www.itdweb.org

¹⁰ <http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/tax/>

23. In the context of the discussion on open investment, the Statement recognises the need to promote responsible business practices (§53). It also calls on “*all firms operating in the extractive sector and in weak governance zones to adopt corporate social responsibility guidelines, such as the OECD Guidelines on Multinational Enterprises*” (§131c). Overall, however, the commitments to improving corporate conduct are extremely weak, compared to previous G8 Statements, particularly Heiligendamm. They are limited to promoting the major voluntary Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) standards and welcoming steps taken by organisations, including the ILO, the OECD and the Global Compact, to step up cooperation and improve coherence. The Statement fails to address the much greater priority of strengthening the effectiveness of these instruments through rigorous monitoring and access to redress and sanction. The commitments to “*agreeing shared principles which may serve as the basis for a more structured and wider process towards an agreed common multilateral framework*” for investment and to assessing the feasibility study of launching a joint process in one year’s time are also cause for concern (§52). The Statement does not begin to address the elements required to assure sustainable investment. This needs to be followed closely.

24. On corruption (§30) the Statement reiterates previous calls made by the G8 for all countries to ratify the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), whilst failing to note that Germany, the G8 host, Italy, and Japan are among those yet to do so. Importantly it calls for an “*effective, transparent and inclusive*” review mechanism to be adopted at the third Conference of the States Parties to be held in Bali, November 2009. The G8 countries also support the “permanent” monitoring system of the OECD Anti-bribery Convention and encourage accession by other major economies. Importantly they commit to strengthening the Stolen Asset Recovery initiative (StAR) (§32). Increasing the repatriation of stolen assets is particularly crucial especially in the context of declining external financial flows to developing countries. We welcome the OECD role in producing the ‘Accountability Report: Implementation Review of G8 on Anti-Corruption Commitments’ (§34), which is now a permanent tool, and call on the OECD to conduct this exercise participatively.

25. Looking beyond recovery, to the longer term, G8 countries call for a strategy that will “*lead the global economy to stable, balanced and sustainable growth*” and stress the importance of the “*social dimension of growth*” including employment promotion, the updating of skills and social safety nets and income support. This is more positive than discussions in other forum of exit strategies that signal a return to ‘business as usual’.

Development¹¹ (§94-134)

26. We welcome the commitment to reform the IMF and increase representation of developing countries. We also welcome the reference to counter-cyclical actions. We regret, however, that there is no recognition of the need to reform IMF conditionality, so as to enable crisis hit countries to achieve economic recovery without cutting public spending.

27. Global Unions had called on the G8 to: honour past promises on Official Development Assistance (ODA) and to refrain from tying/retying aid; support reform of the conditionality framework of the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the expansion of debt relief;

¹¹ Development is addressed in the final section on Development and Africa, Promoting Sustainable and Inclusive Globalisation, which is divided into ten sub-sections Responsible Leadership for Sustainable Development; Building on Monterrey and Doha – a ‘whole of country’ approach to development’; Strengthening Coordination Mechanisms for Peace and Security in Africa; Promoting Effective Governance; Strengthening the Private Sector.

build food security including tackling the prevailing model of agribusiness; place decent work at the heart of development assistance, focusing in particular on women; invest in public services including education, health workers and provide support for the participation of workers in water and sanitation projects and for public-public partnerships.

28. On aid commitments, the G8 once again promised to honour past promises to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA) (§100). For Africa this means an increase in ODA (from all donors) of US\$25 billion a year by 2010 compared to 2004 and an overall increase in ODA of US\$50 billion a year. Importantly, given repeated failure to meet past promises, the G8 is developing a Development Accountability Framework (G8-DAF) (§98), which will be finalised in 2010 and which should serve to improve delivery on commitments if properly implemented¹². The G8 also promised to report on the steps required to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2010 (§98).

29. The Statement gives strong priority to food security, recognising that commodity and food prices remain high and that the number of people living in hunger has surpassed one billion people. It rightly focuses on the need for increased investment in agriculture, education, research systems, scientific knowledge and technology thus supporting a government-led process to enhancing domestic production and human capital (§113.a). It also provides important commitments to strengthening social protection mechanisms and safety nets for poor and vulnerable population groups (§ 113.d). This is in line with trade union policy. We strongly welcome the “*L’Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security*” which calls for a comprehensive approach to sustainable agriculture and food security including the: “*expansion of employment and decent work opportunities, knowledge and training [...] and support for good governance and policy reform.*” This is a turning point, which, if delivered, will improve rural development and help build longer-term resilience for millions of agricultural workers, whose rights are often overlooked. The Statement recognises the need to “*improve access to food through more equitable income generation and distribution, employment creation and income prospects in developing countries*”. This is what the trade union movement has been calling for over past 12 months.

30. Contentiously the G8 contends that the conclusion of the Doha Round will foster more efficient and coherent food security (§ 113.c). Trade unions find this support for the prevailing model of agribusiness, which has served to undermine rural livelihoods and communities in many parts of the world, to be wholly misguided. If humankind is to be free from hunger, the key issues of vulnerability and volatility need to be “*monitored and analysed further*”, as the Joint Statement promises.

31. On public services, G8 countries have launched a “*strengthened Africa-G8 water and sanitation partnership*” with a commitment to strengthen the capacity of local actors and institutions. On health (§121) G8 countries aim to “*strengthen health systems through health workforce improvements, encompassing both health professionals and community health workers*”. G8 countries “*encourage*” the World Health Organisation (WHO) “*to develop by 2010 the Code of Practice on the International Recruitment of Personnel*” (§121). On education, the G8 reaffirms commitment to the goals of Education for All (EFA) and support for the Education for All- Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), including meeting the short-fall demanded in the Global Unions Statement, but fails to commit additional resources (§128).

¹² A G8 Preliminary Accountability Report prepared for the meeting provides four reports by expert groups in the areas of: global food security; water; health; and education.

Climate Change (§60-83)

32. The Global Unions Statement had called on G8 Leaders to ensure that the urgent measures needed to tackle climate change are not delayed or derailed by this crisis and that governments use the fiscal response to the crisis to advance the ‘green economy agenda’.

33. The Statement contains welcome commitments to limiting the rise of temperature to 2°C from pre-industrial levels, indicating a willingness by developed countries to achieve at least 80% reduction in Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions by 2050. Whilst the Statement recognises the work of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), it does not follow IPCC recommendations for mid-term targets to achieve this long term goal – a 25-40% reduction in emissions using 1990 as the baseline. It fails to make the necessary financial commitment for supporting adaptation to climate change in developing countries. According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Oxfam, over the period 2013-2017, at least US\$200 billion is required for adaptation planning and implementation in developing countries. Such commitments are key to facilitating the involvement of developing countries in the process and for ensuring an ambitious and equitable outcome in Copenhagen.

34. The Statement does not, however, indicate how these commitments are going to be implemented on-the-ground. It fails to identify a “Just Transition” mechanism aimed at protecting the most vulnerable from the effects of climate change and climate change adaptation or mitigation measures. These ‘transitional’ strategies must include, *inter alia*, provision for consultation with unions, business and civil society, awareness-raising and skills-development schemes, social protection policies and economic diversification. ‘Just transition’ provides the means for creating consensus around climate measures – workers should not have to choose between the environment and their livelihoods. The Statement also fails to identify workers and trade unions as meaningful actors for change in the process.

35. Positively, the Statement refers to the vulnerabilities of people *vis a vis* the effects of climate change. As this discussion is normally framed in terms of the vulnerability of countries, this represents a welcome shift in line with a ‘put people first’ approach. Trade unions would like to see this approach extended as a principle that would call for fairness between and within countries, in the implementation of climate change policies.

ANNEX I

PUTTING JOBS AND FAIRNESS AT THE HEART OF RECOVERY: THE ROLE OF THE G8

KEY PROPOSALS FROM THE GLOBAL UNIONS' STATEMENT TO THE G8 SUMMIT Italy, July 2009

1. As the global economy continues to deteriorate at an unprecedented rate, workers around the world, who are the innocent victims of this crisis, are losing their jobs and incomes. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) estimates that unemployment is likely to increase by up to 59 million worldwide by the end of 2009. Unemployment in the G8 countries is likely to almost double over the next eighteen months. These are the worst figures ever recorded and provide a stark contrast to recent reports of 'green shoots', the bottoming out of the recession and signs of a recovery.

2. The G8 Labour Ministers' Social Summit in March¹³ recognised that "[G]ood macroeconomic policies must be linked to employment and social policies that prevent unemployment". Yet, according to ILO and OECD review of responses to the crisis of over 40 countries, fiscal stimulus packages to date are not sufficiently focused on employment and social protection and only half have announced active labour market initiatives. The G8 must take action to correct these failings.

3. There is an urgent need to break the vicious circle whereby the effects of workers losing their jobs, incomes and homes combine with falling house prices to fuel the crisis in the credit markets and to further reduce demand, so leading to further job losses. Global trade unions are calling on G8 leaders to introduce a coordinated and jobs-orientated international recovery and sustainable growth plan that meets the following policy challenges:

- **Jobs and Incomes:** The G8 must meet G20 commitments to taking further stimulus action and ensure that greater focus is placed on maintaining and creating jobs and providing adequate social protection. They should implement the recommendations of the G8 'Social Summit' and take immediate steps to combat the risk of wage deflation and reverse the growth of income inequality. Leaders must endorse the Global Jobs Pact, adopted by trade unions, employers and governments at the ILO.
- **Fixing the Financial System, Public Finance and Taxation:** The G8 must ensure that the G20's announced measures to re-regulate the financial system are applied immediately. It must address the problem of bank insolvency through measures that assure full transparency of the 'toxic assets' and that protect the public interest. The G8 must also take steps to broaden the tax base by improving the integrity of the tax system and undertaking progressive tax reform, while putting an end to tax havens.
- **Global Governance:** The G8 must press ahead with global governance reforms and support a paradigm shift in the model of economic growth that puts people first. G20

¹³ G8 Social Summit, People First, Tackling Together the Human Dimension of the Crisis.

and G8 initiatives for a Global Charter for Sustainable Economic Activity and a Global Standard on Propriety, Integrity and Transparency, which incorporates the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, could help build a stronger, fairer and cleaner global economic growth. The ILO's Decent Work agenda must lie at the heart of these initiatives and the ILO's Director-General should be invited to the G8 Summit.

- **Development:** G8 Leaders must step up efforts to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), in particular with regard to education, health, including HIV-AIDS, water and gender, through investment in quality public services. This means tackling the global shortage of workers in education and health. They must honour the commitments that were reaffirmed by several countries at Gleneagles in 2005 to commit 0.7 percent of Gross National Income (GNI) to Official Development Assistance (ODA) and increase the level of ODA to Africa. They must ensure support for expansionary recovery programmes in developing countries, in line with G20 commitments, and the removal of harmful economic conditionality.
- **Climate change:** G8 Leaders must pave the way for an ambitious agreement at the Conference of the States Parties (COP) in Copenhagen in 2009. The deal must include action on Green Jobs, financing of support for developing countries and support for the 'just transition' strategies included in the negotiating text of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

4. There is clear value to be drawn from reinforcing the mechanisms of social dialogue and collective bargaining to help solve this crisis. Furthermore, working people must have a seat at the table in all key decision-making fora, including the Financial Stability Board (FSB). G8 Leaders should ensure that the FSB establishes a consultative mechanism with the social partners to ensure that their views are incorporated in its work.

5. There must also be full transparency and disclosure. We call on the G8 to establish an accountability mechanism, so as to ensure that G8 leaders live up their commitments, and to report fully on progress and impacts, including from a gender perspective.

6. Looking beyond the immediate response to the crisis, when our economies begin to recover, G8 leaders must ensure that there is no return to 'business as usual'. Whilst this crisis was precipitated by greed and incompetence in the financial sector, it was underpinned by the policies of privatisation, inequality and labour market deregulation of preceding decades. Rather than planning 'exit strategies' that are a more brutal version of failed past policies, there is a need to establish a new model of economic development that is economically efficient, socially just and environmentally sustainable. This model must rebalance the economy: the financial and the real economy; the rights of labour and capital; the trade surplus and deficit countries; and industrialised and developing countries. Above all, it must bring to an end the policies that have generated massive inequality between and within nations over the past two decades. This requires a paradigm shift in policy-making that 'puts people first'. The Global Unions organisations are ready to play their part in building this fairer and more sustainable future.

ANNEX II: G8 L'AQUILA SUMMIT DECLARATIONS

DECLARATIONS	DATE	URL
<u>G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future</u>	8 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final_2.pdf
<u>Annex: "G8 Preliminary Accountability Report"</u>	8 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Preliminary_Accountability_Report_8.7.09,0.pdf
<u>Political Issues</u>	8 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/1._G8_Political_issues,0.pdf
<u>L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation</u>	8 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/2._LAquila_Statent_on_Non_proliferation,0.pdf
<u>G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism</u>	8 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/3._G8_Declaration_on_Counter_Terrorism,0.pdf
<u>Joint Declaration: Promoting the Global Agenda</u>	9 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_G5_Joint_Declaration,0.pdf
<u>ANNEX 1: HDP Concluding Report</u>	9 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/06_Annex_1__HDP_Concluding_0.pdf
<u>ANNEX 2: The Agenda of Heiligendamm - L'Aquila Process (HAP)</u>	9 th July 2009	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/06_Annex_2__Concept_Note_on_HAP,0.pdf
<u>Declaration of the Leaders the Major Economies Forum on Energy and Climate</u>	9 th July	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/MEF_Declaration1,0.pdf
<u>Statement: A Stronger G8-Africa Partnership on Water and Sanitation</u>	10 th July	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/1._Joint_Statement_G8_-_Africa_on_Water_and_Sanitation%5b1%5d,0.pdf
<u>Chair Summary of the G8-Africa session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit</u>	10 th July	http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/3._Chair_Summary_G8-Africa_session%5b1%5d,0.pdf

ANNEX III: G8 L'AQUILA SUMMIT REPORTS

REPORTS	DATE	URL
<u>G8 Intellectual Property Experts Group Meeting</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/ITALY%20G8%20IPEG%20Final%20Report,0.pdf</u>
<u>G8 Report on Peacekeeping/Peacebuilding</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/PK_PB__Report,0.pdf</u>
<u>Progress Report on the implementation of the G8 Water Action Plan</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Water_Group,0.pdf</u>
<u>G8 Education Experts Report 2009</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Education_Experts,2.pdf</u>
<u>Report on the G8 Global Partnership</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/REPORT_ON_THE_G8_GLOBAL_PARTNERSHIP,2.pdf</u>
<u>ANNEX A: GPWG Annual Report 2009, Consolidated Report Data</u>	9 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Annex_A_Consolidated_Data_Sheets,0.pdf</u>
<u>ANNEX B: Recommendations for a coordinated approach in the field of Global Weapons of Mass Destruction knowledge proliferation and scientist engagement</u>	9 th July	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/Annex_B,2.pdf</u>
<u>G8 Health Experts Report and Accountability</u>	10 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Health_Experts_Report_and_Accountability,0.pdf</u>
<u>G8 Efforts towards Global Food Security</u>	10 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Report_Global_Food_Security,0.pdf</u>
<u>Accountability Report Implementation Review of G8 Anti-Corruption Commitments</u>	10 th July 2009	<u>http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/2009_Accountability_Report_Final%5b1%5d,0.pdf</u>