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G7 Leaders' Statement

Preamble

We, the Leaders of the Group of Seven (G7), gathered in Apulia to reaffirm our enduring unity and determination to meet global challenges at a crucial moment in history and as the international community confronts multiple interconnected crises.

We reiterate our shared belief in democratic principles and free societies, universal human rights, social progress, and respect for multilateralism and the rule of law. We commit to providing opportunities and pursuing shared prosperity. We seek to strengthen international rules and norms for the benefit of all.

Our work is grounded in our commitment to respect the UN Charter, safeguard international peace and security, and uphold the free and open rules-based international order. We will support more effective, inclusive and equitable global governance that reflects our changing world. We reaffirm our commitment to uphold human dignity and the rule of law in all parts of the world.

We are working together and with others to address the pressing challenges of our time. We are:

- standing in solidarity to support Ukraine’s fight for freedom and its reconstruction for as long as it takes. In the presence of President Zelenskyy, we decided to make available approximately USD 50 billion leveraging the extraordinary revenues of the immobilized Russian sovereign assets, sending an unmistakable signal to President Putin. We are stepping up our collective efforts to disarm and defund Russia’s military industrial complex.
- united in supporting the comprehensive deal that has been put forward that would lead to an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the release of all hostages, and a credible pathway towards peace that leads to a two-State solution. We also call for a significant and sustained increase in humanitarian assistance.
- engaging with African countries, in a spirit of equitable and strategic partnership. As they work to deliver sustainable development and industrial growth for their people, we are advancing our respective efforts to invest in sustainable infrastructure, including through the PGII, and we launched the Energy for Growth in Africa initiative, together with several African partners.
- acting to enable countries to invest in their future and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), recognizing that reducing poverty and tackling global challenges go hand in hand. We are doing our part to achieve better, bigger and more effective Multilateral Development Banks, making it possible for the World Bank to boost its lending by USD 70 billion over the next ten years. We are calling for action from the international community to address debt burdens.

- 41 • reinforcing global food security and enhancing climate resilience, including by launching the
42 Apulia Food Systems Initiative.
43
- 44 • reaffirming our commitment to gender equality. Together with International Financial
45 Institutions, we will unlock at least USD 20 billion over three years in investments to boost
46 women's empowerment.
47
- 48 • taking concrete steps to address the triple crisis of climate change, pollution, and biodiversity
49 loss, including by submitting ambitious 1.5°C aligned Nationally Determined Contributions. We
50 will spearhead global efforts to preserve forests and oceans, and to end plastic pollution.
51
- 52 • affirming our collective commitment and enhanced cooperation to address migration, tackle the
53 challenges and seize the opportunities that it presents, in partnership with countries of origin
54 and transit. We will focus on the root causes of irregular migration, efforts to enhance border
55 management and curb transnational organized crime, and safe and regular pathways for
56 migration. We launched the G7 Coalition to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants.
57
- 58 • deepening our cooperation to harness the benefits and manage the risks of Artificial Intelligence.
59 We will launch an action plan on the use of AI in the world of work and develop a brand to
60 support the implementation of the International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing
61 Advanced AI Systems.
62
- 63 • fostering strong and inclusive global economic growth, maintaining financial stability and
64 investing in our economies to promote jobs and accelerate digital and clean energy transitions.
65 We also remain committed to strengthening the rules-based multilateral trading system and to
66 implementing a more stable and fairer international tax system fit for the 21st century.
67
- 68 • acting together to promote economic resilience, confront non-market policies and practices that
69 undermine the level playing field and our economic security, and strengthen our coordination to
70 address global overcapacity challenges.
71

72 In taking forward all these priorities, our partnership in the G7 will continue to be guided by our joint
73 commitment to cooperate openly and transparently in a coordinated manner.
74

75 We are grateful for the presence of His Holiness Pope Francis and for his contribution.
76

77 In a spirit of shared responsibility, we warmly welcome the participation of the Leaders of Algeria,
78 Argentina, Brazil, India, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Tunisia, Türkiye, and the United Arab Emirates.
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86 **Steadfast support to Ukraine**

87 We reaffirm our unwavering support for Ukraine for as long as it takes. Together with international
88 partners, we are determined to continue to provide military, budget, humanitarian, and
89 reconstruction support to Ukraine and its people. We remain strongly committed to helping Ukraine
90 meet its urgent short-term financing needs, as well as supporting its long-term recovery and
91 reconstruction priorities.

92 Russia must end its illegal war of aggression and pay for the damage it has caused to Ukraine. These
93 damages now exceed USD 486 billion, according to the World Bank. It is not right for Russia to decide
94 if or when it will pay for the damage it has caused in Ukraine. Russia's obligations under international
95 law to pay for the damage it is causing are clear, and so we are continuing to consider all possible
96 lawful avenues by which Russia is made to meet those obligations.

97 We remain determined to dispel any false notion that time is on Russia's side, that destroying
98 infrastructure and livelihoods has no consequences for Russia, or that Russia can prevail by causing
99 Ukraine to fail economically. With a view to supporting Ukraine's current and future needs in the
100 face of a prolonged defense against Russia, the G7 will launch "Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration
101 (ERA) Loans for Ukraine", in order to make available approximately USD 50 billion in additional
102 funding to Ukraine by the end of the year.

103 Therefore, without prejudice to possible other contributions and standing together, the G7 intends
104 to provide financing that will be serviced and repaid by future flows of extraordinary revenues
105 stemming from the immobilization of Russian Sovereign Assets held in the European Union and
106 other relevant jurisdictions. To enable this, we will work to obtain approval in these jurisdictions to
107 use future flows of these extraordinary revenues to service and repay the loans. We confirm that,
108 consistent with all applicable laws and our respective legal systems, Russia's sovereign assets in our
109 jurisdictions will remain immobilized until Russia ends its aggression and pays for the damage it has
110 caused to Ukraine. We will maintain solidarity in our commitment to providing this support to
111 Ukraine.

112 We intend to disburse this financing through multiple channels that direct the funds to Ukraine's
113 military, budget, and reconstruction needs – within the constraints of our respective legal systems
114 and administrative requirements. As it relates to reconstruction, we will also strengthen the Ukraine
115 Multi-Donor Coordination Platform to help coordinate the disbursement of funds and ensure they align
116 with Ukraine's highest priority needs at a pace it can effectively absorb. This will play a key role in
117 advancing Ukraine's reforms in line with its European path.

118 In light of the above, we task our relevant Ministers and officials to operationalize these
119 commitments in time for ERA to begin disbursing before year-end.

120 As we reiterated in our Statement on Ukraine in February, Ukraine is defending its freedom,
121 sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity, against Russia's brutal and unjustifiable war of
122 aggression. We continue to condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia's blatant breach of
123 international law, including the UN Charter and of basic principles that underpin the international
124 order. Any use of nuclear weapons by Russia in the context of its war of aggression against Ukraine
125 would be inadmissible. We therefore condemn in the strongest possible terms Russia's irresponsible
126 and threatening nuclear rhetoric as well as its posture of strategic intimidation, including its
127 announced deployment of nuclear weapons in Belarus. We remain committed to holding those
128 responsible accountable for their atrocities against the people of Ukraine, in line with international

129 law. We also condemn the seizures of foreign companies and call on Russia to reverse these
130 measures and seek acceptable solutions with the companies targeted by them.

131 We support Ukraine's right of self-defense and reiterate our commitment to Ukraine's long-term
132 security, including by implementing bilateral security commitments and arrangements based on the
133 Joint Declaration endorsed in Vilnius last July. We are increasing our production and delivery
134 capabilities to assist its self-defense. We also support efforts to assist Ukraine modernizing its armed
135 forces and strengthening its own defense industry. We express our resolve to bolster Ukraine's air
136 defense capabilities to save lives and protect critical infrastructure.

137 We are committed to raising the costs of Russia's war by building on the comprehensive package of
138 sanctions and economic measures already in place. Though our measures have had a significant
139 impact on Russia's ability to build its war machine and to fund its invasion, its military is still posing
140 a threat not just to Ukraine but also to international security.

141 We will continue taking measures against actors in China and third countries that materially support
142 Russia's war machine, including financial institutions, consistent with our legal systems, and other
143 entities in China that facilitate Russia's acquisition of items for its defense industrial base.

144 In this context, we reiterate that entities, including financial institutions, that facilitate Russia's
145 acquisition of items or equipment for its defense industrial base are supporting actions that
146 undermine the territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of Ukraine. Accordingly, we will
147 impose restrictive measures consistent with our legal systems to prevent abuse and restrict access
148 to our financial systems for targeted individuals and entities in third countries, including Chinese
149 entities, that engage in this activity. We will take robust action against actors who aid Russia in
150 circumventing our sanctions, including by imposing severe costs on all those who fail to immediately
151 cease providing material support to Russia's aggression and by strengthening domestic enforcement
152 and stepping up our business engagement to promote corporate responsibility. We call on financial
153 institutions to refrain from supporting and profiting from Russia's war machine. We will take further
154 steps to deter and disrupt this behaviour.

155 We will continue to apply significant pressure on Russian revenues from energy and other
156 commodities. This will include improving the efficacy of the oil price cap policy by taking further
157 steps to tighten compliance and enforcement, while working to maintain market stability. We will
158 take steps, including sanctions and innovative enforcement activities leveraging respective
159 geographies, to combat Russia's use of deceptive alternative shipping practices to circumvent our
160 sanctions by way of its shadow fleet. We call on industry actors facilitating this activity to consider
161 the financial liability and environmental and reputational damage risks associated with these
162 practices. We will impose additional sanctions measures on those engaged in deceptive practices
163 while transporting Russian oil and against the networks Russia has developed to extract additional
164 revenue from price cap violations or from oil sales using alternative service providers. We will
165 continue taking further steps to limit Russia's future energy revenues by impeding development of
166 future energy projects and disrupting access to the goods and services on which those projects rely.
167 We will continue our efforts to reduce Russia's revenues from metals.

168 Ukraine's reconstruction remains a key priority, including early recovery measures and addressing
169 the current energy emergency caused by Russia's increased targeting of Ukraine's energy
170 infrastructure. We re-emphasize our strong support for Ukraine's energy security, including by
171 coordinating international assistance through the G7+ Ukraine Energy Coordination Group. We will
172 continue to work with the Ukrainian authorities and International Financial Institutions through the

173 Multi-agency Donor Coordination Platform, and by mobilizing private investments and fostering
174 participation of civil society.

175 We highlight the reality of 3.4 million internally displaced Ukrainians and the importance of inclusive
176 recovery and the need to address the needs of women, children and persons with disabilities as well
177 as other population groups who have been disproportionately affected by Russia's war of
178 aggression. The reintegration of combatants and civilians with disabilities in society remains a
179 priority. We call on Russia to release all persons it has unlawfully detained and to safely return all
180 civilians it has illegally transferred or deported, starting with children.

181 We reiterate our support for Ukraine's agriculture sector, which is critical for global food supply,
182 particularly for the most vulnerable nations. We therefore call for unimpeded deliveries of grain,
183 foodstuffs, fertilizers and inputs from Ukraine across the Black Sea and recall the importance of the
184 EU Solidarity Lanes and President Zelenskyy's Grain from Ukraine initiative.

185 We are also working to involve our private sectors in the sustainable economic recovery of Ukraine.
186 We welcome and underscore the significance of Ukraine itself continuing to implement domestic
187 reform efforts, especially in the fields of anti-corruption, justice system reform, decentralization,
188 and promotion of the rule of law. We will continue to support efforts of the Ukrainian government
189 and people in these endeavors. We will build on the Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of
190 Economic Growth and Reconstruction held in Tokyo on 19 February and the Ukraine Recovery
191 Conference held on 11-12 June in Berlin and we look forward to the next Ukraine Recovery
192 Conference in Rome in 2025.

193 We welcome the Summit on Peace in Ukraine planned in Switzerland on 15-16 June to build a
194 framework for peace based on international law, the UN Charter and its principles, with respect for
195 Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We will continue to work to achieve the widest
196 possible international support for the key principles and objectives of President Zelenskyy's Peace
197 Formula.

198 Our ultimate goal remains a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in line with international law and
199 the UN Charter and its principles and respect for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. We
200 will continue to stand by Ukraine for as long as it takes.

201

202 **Conflict in Gaza**

203 We reiterate our strongest condemnation of the brutal terrorist attacks conducted by Hamas and
204 other terrorist groups against Israel on 7 October 2023. We express our full solidarity and support
205 to Israel and its people and reaffirm our unwavering commitment towards its security. In exercising
206 its right to defend itself, Israel must fully comply with its obligations under international law in all
207 circumstances, including international humanitarian law. We condemn Hamas for its continuing use
208 of civilian infrastructure for its military activities and failure to separate and distinguish itself from
209 civilians in Gaza. We deplore all losses of civilian lives equally, and note with great concern the
210 unacceptable number of civilian casualties especially women and children. We call on all parties to
211 take every feasible step to protect civilian lives.

212 We fully endorse and will stand behind the comprehensive deal outlined by President Biden that
213 would lead to an immediate ceasefire in Gaza, the release of all hostages, a significant and sustained
214 increase in the flow of humanitarian assistance throughout Gaza, and an enduring end to the crisis,
215 with Israel's security interests and safety for Palestinian civilians in Gaza assured. In this regard, we

216 welcome UNSC Resolution S/RES/2735 (2024). We reiterate our call on Hamas to fully and
217 unequivocally accept and implement the cease fire proposal, as outlined in Resolution 2735, and
218 urge countries with influence over Hamas to help ensure that it does so. We welcome Israel's
219 acceptance of the proposal and readiness to move forward with it.

220 We urge all parties to facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in
221 need, in particular women and children. Securing full, rapid, safe, and unhindered humanitarian
222 access in all its forms, consistent with international humanitarian law, and through all relevant land
223 crossing points, including the Rafah crossing, through maritime delivery routes, including through
224 Ashdod Port, and throughout all of Gaza remains an absolute priority. We agree it is critical that
225 UNRWA and other UN organizations and agencies' distribution networks be fully able to deliver aid
226 to those who need it most, fulfilling their mandate effectively.

227 We are deeply concerned by the consequences on the civilian population of the ongoing ground
228 operations in Rafah, and the possibility of a full-scale military offensive that would have further dire
229 consequences for civilians. We call on the Government of Israel to refrain from such an offensive.

230 We welcome the appointment of the new Palestinian Authority cabinet and remain ready to support
231 the Palestinian Authority as it undertakes the reforms that are indispensable to enable it to
232 discharge its responsibilities in the West Bank and, in the aftermath of the conflict, in Gaza. Actions
233 that weaken the Palestinian Authority must stop, including the withholding of clearance revenues
234 by the Israeli Government. Maintaining economic stability in the West Bank is critical for regional
235 security. We call on Israel to take the necessary measures to ensure that correspondent banking
236 services between Israeli and Palestinian banks remain in place, so that vital financial transactions
237 and critical trade in services continue; to release withheld clearance revenues to the Palestinian
238 authority, in view of its urgent fiscal needs; and to remove or relax other measures to avoid further
239 exacerbating the economic situation in the West Bank.

240 We reiterate our unwavering commitment to the vision of the two-state solution where two
241 democratic States, Israel and Palestine, live side by side in peace within secure and recognized
242 borders, consistent with international law and relevant UN resolutions, and in this regard stress the
243 importance of unifying the Gaza strip with the West Bank under the Palestinian Authority. We note
244 that mutual recognition, to include the recognition of a Palestinian state, at the appropriate time,
245 would be a crucial component of that political process.

246 We affirm our commitment to working together – and with other international partners – to closely
247 coordinate and institutionalize our support for civil society peacebuilding efforts, ensuring that they
248 are part of a larger strategy to build the foundation necessary for a negotiated and lasting Israeli-
249 Palestinian peace.

250 All parties must refrain from any unilateral actions that undermine the prospect of a two-state
251 solution, including Israeli expansion of settlements and the "legalization" of settlement outposts.
252 We condemn the rise in extremist settler violence committed against Palestinians, which
253 undermines security and stability in the West Bank, and threatens prospects for a lasting peace. We
254 encourage support for the Palestinian Authority Security Services to make sure the West Bank
255 remains stable and conducive to the ultimate establishment of a Palestinian state.

256 We are deeply engaged – along with partners in the region – in preventing the conflict from
257 escalating further. We reiterate our firm condemnation of Iran's attack against Israel of 13-14 April,
258 which marked an unacceptable escalation, and we reaffirm our commitment towards Israel security.
259 We call on all parties to lower tensions and contribute in a constructive way to de-escalation.

260 We are particularly concerned by the situation along the Blue Line. We recognize the essential
261 stabilizing role played by the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon
262 (UNIFIL) in mitigating that risk. We urge all involved actors to exercise restraint to avoid further
263 escalation, consistent with UNSCR 1701.

264

265 **Freedom of Navigation in the Red Sea**

266 We condemn the ongoing attacks perpetrated by the Houthis against international and commercial
267 vessels transiting through the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden. These illegal attacks must end. We call for
268 the immediate release by the Houthis of the Galaxy Leader and its crew. We reiterate the right of
269 countries to defend their vessels, in line with UNSCR 2722 and in accordance with international law.

270 The EU maritime operation “Aspides” and the U.S.-led operation “Prosperity Guardian” play an
271 essential role to protect crucial shipping lanes that are fundamental for global trade. Maritime
272 security and navigational rights and freedoms are critical to ensuring free movement of essential
273 commodities to destinations and populations all over the world. This includes delivery of life-saving
274 humanitarian assistance to more than half the population of Yemen.

275 The continuing Houthi attacks in the Red Sea risk destabilizing the region, stopping freedom of
276 navigation and trade flows and endangering the UN-led roadmap towards peace in Yemen. We call
277 on the Houthis to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and cease
278 their attacks in the Red Sea, Gulf of Aden and surrounding waters. We further call on Yemeni parties
279 to continue their positive efforts in furtherance of the understanding reached in December 2023,
280 under UN auspices, regarding the peace process.

281

282 **Iran**

283 Iran must cease its destabilizing actions.

284 We reiterate our determination that it must never develop or acquire a nuclear weapon. We urge
285 Tehran to cease and reverse nuclear escalations, and stop the continuing uranium enrichment
286 activities that have no credible civilian justifications. Iran must engage in serious dialogue and
287 provide convincing assurances that its nuclear program is exclusively peaceful, in full cooperation
288 and compliance with the IAEA’s monitoring and verification mechanism, including the Board of
289 Governors’ resolution of 5 June. We support IAEA’s monitoring and verification role regarding Iran’s
290 nuclear-related obligation and commitments and express strong concern about Iran’s current lack
291 of cooperation with the Agency.

292 We call on Iran to stop assisting Russia’s war in Ukraine and not to transfer ballistic missiles and
293 related technology, as this would represent a substantive material escalation and a direct threat to
294 European security. We are prepared to respond in a swift and coordinated manner, including with
295 new and significant measures.

296 We demand that Iran cease its malicious activities and destabilizing actions in the Middle East and
297 we stand ready to adopt further sanctions or take other measures in response to further
298 destabilizing initiatives. We continue to call for the immediate release of the MSC Aries, its
299 remaining crew and cargo.

300 We reiterate our deep concern over Iran’s human rights violations, especially against women, girls
301 and minority groups. We call on Iran’s leadership to end all unjust and arbitrary detentions, including
302 of dual and foreign citizens, and condemn the unacceptable harassment of its citizens.

303

304 **Fostering partnerships with African countries**

305 We are committed to stepping up our support to African countries in their efforts to achieve
306 sustainable development and local value creation, strengthen democratic governance, contribute to
307 global stability and prosperity, and protect the rule-based international order. In doing so, we remain
308 focused on equitable partnerships rooted in shared principles, democratic values, local ownership,
309 and concrete initiatives. We will align our efforts with the African Union Agenda 2063 and African
310 countries’ needs and priorities, including the integrated African continental plans for improved local
311 and regional food security, infrastructure, trade and agricultural productivity. We will also support
312 the operationalization of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCTA) which will be an essential
313 parameter of African growth in the coming decade.

314 We will reinforce mutually beneficial and equitable cooperation with African countries and regional
315 organizations. While assuring African countries our continued financial support, we will enhance the
316 coordination and effectiveness of G7 cooperation resources; support better mobilization and
317 management of local domestic resources; and promote increased private investment. We endorse
318 African countries’ call for greater voice in international bodies and welcome the AU’s participation
319 in the G20 as a permanent member, and the creation of a third Chair for sub-Saharan Africa at the
320 IMF Executive Board in November. We reiterate our support for the G20 Compact with Africa, as a
321 tool to increase private sector investments, promote structural reforms, and local entrepreneurship
322 support, and enhance cooperation, including in the energy sector. The G7 Partnership for Global
323 Infrastructure and Investment (PGII) including initiatives such as the EU Global Gateway offer a
324 framework, we will use to promote our vision of sustainable, resilient, and economically viable
325 infrastructure in Africa, underpinned by transparent project selection, procurement, and finance. In
326 that respect, we welcome the Mattei Plan for Africa launched by Italy.

327 Acknowledging that sustainable development and democracy are mutually reinforcing, we reiterate
328 our commitment to supporting African governments in advancing democratic governance and
329 human rights, as we address conditions conducive to terrorism, violent extremism, and instability.
330 In this respect, we are concerned about the activities of the Kremlin-backed Wagner Group’s and
331 other emerging Russia-backed forces, which are having a destabilizing impact. We call for
332 accountability of all those responsible for human rights violations and abuses.

333 Countries should not be forced to choose between fighting against poverty and protecting the
334 planet or addressing global challenges, nor between repaying creditors and making further
335 investments in development. We are committed to evolve the international financial architecture
336 to make it fit for the challenges of today’s world. We support the ambition of partnerships such as
337 the G20 Compact with Africa and the Paris Pact for People and Planet (4P), which work to foster
338 collaboration between key global stakeholders to deliver additional financing for development,
339 climate, and nature and fostering private sector investment. As outlined in the Nairobi-Washington
340 Vision, we call on the international community to step up sustainable and transparent financing for
341 developing countries willing to commit to ambitious reforms and investment plans, while
342 emphasizing the importance of domestic resource mobilization. This includes working with other
343 stakeholders to deliver coordinated international financial institution support packages, utilize tools
344 to facilitate private finance on better terms and unlock private investments, and activate creditor

345 coordination and private sector participation when needed so as to ensure multilateral support is
346 being used in the best interest of developing countries. We will work with the IMF, the World Bank,
347 and other key parties to bring this plan forward, with a view to realize it for pilot countries by the
348 end of 2024.

349

350 **Sustainable Development, Food Security and PGII**

351 We reaffirm our steadfast commitment towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for
352 Sustainable Development and we will redouble our efforts to accelerate progress towards the
353 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), restated at the 2023 SDG Summit, to ensure nobody is left
354 behind. With our partners, we will work on concrete and ambitious actions to achieve long-term
355 sustainable development, strong, environmental social and governance standards, and shared
356 prosperity worldwide.

357 Noting that we have already exceeded our joint commitment of USD 14 billion to global food
358 security, announced in Elmau in 2022, we remain steadfast in addressing the escalating global food
359 security and nutrition crisis, aggravated by Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.

360 We are launching the G7 Apulia Food Systems Initiative (AFSI) to intensify our efforts to overcome
361 structural barriers to food security and nutrition and to build resilient sustainable and productive
362 agriculture and food systems, and to ensure that all people can progressively realize the right to
363 adequate food. This includes enhancing sustainability and productivity of local, regional, and global
364 supply chains and addressing discriminatory rules and norms that affect gender equality. This
365 initiative will leverage multi-stakeholder partnerships to advance ambitious programs on the ground
366 and harness the full potential of food systems.

367 Noting global food supply disruptions due to climate change and that the Paris Agreement can only
368 be reached by transforming food systems, we will support synergetic and coherent policies and
369 investments to address the climate-food systems nexus, particularly in low-income countries. We
370 will contribute to these efforts globally, with a special attention to implementing and aligning with
371 the African continental plans by supporting the following multi-stakeholder programs developed
372 with the African Union and other global partners: i) the Technical Cooperation Collaborative to
373 implement the "COP28 UAE Declaration on sustainable agriculture, resilient food systems, and
374 climate action" and enhance access to quality technical cooperation for the integration of food
375 systems and climate plans in low-income and climate vulnerable countries; ii) the Vision for Adapted
376 Crops and Soils for the restoration and maintenance of healthy soils and the further development
377 and climate resilience of traditional and indigenous crops in Africa, recalling the importance of Africa
378 Fertilizer and Soil Health Summit 2024; iii) a G7 private-public initiative on coffee aimed to further
379 advance policy, sustained investments, research and innovation, partnerships, blended finance to
380 boost the resilience, environmental sustainability, value addition and circularity of the coffee value
381 chains worldwide and to support smallholders and family farmers in producing countries, including
382 examining the feasibility of the establishment of a global private-public fund on coffee.

383 Given childhood stunting and wasting caused by malnutrition can have lifelong physical,
384 psychological, and social effects that threaten sustainable development, we commit to support
385 treatment and prevention to address this challenge. We will foster multi-stakeholder engagement
386 and innovation, including with multilaterals, the private sector and philanthropies, and welcome in
387 particular the 2025 Paris Nutrition for Growth Summit.

388 We will also promote innovative solutions to increase the quantity and quality of public and private
389 funding for food security and food systems in low-income countries. We will: i) work together to
390 improve the fiscal space for food security in line with continued efforts to improve the international
391 financial architecture, including further analysis of the potential of debt swaps, ii) building on existing
392 cooperation, initiate a collaborative of G7 public development banks and DFIs to enhance co-
393 investment and risk-mitigation for sustainable agriculture and food systems transformation; iii)
394 support the design and development of a Financing for Shock-Driven Food Crisis Facility to provide
395 rapid-response financing in anticipation of severe food crises, also involving private capital from
396 global insurance markets.

397 Accordingly, we task our Development Ministers to further articulate the AFSI commitments and
398 actions, ahead of their Meeting in October, in synergy with Ministers of Finance, Agriculture and
399 Environment noting in particular the Initiative on Strengthening Seed Certification Capacity in Africa
400 and the Africampus program to bridge educational gaps for African farmers and entrepreneurs,
401 under joint development by the Ministers of Agriculture and international partners.

402 We also highlight synergies between AFSI, the Global Alliance for Food Security, and the Global
403 Alliance against Hunger and Poverty under development within the G20, which the ambitions of we
404 fully support.

405 We also continue to support coordinated action with and among the UN Rome Based Agencies and
406 the wider UN system, Multilateral Development Banks and other relevant organizations, including
407 the African Union.

408 With a view to addressing global food insecurity and malnutrition, we also acknowledge the
409 importance of supporting fertilizer value chains including local fertilizer production in line with WTO
410 rules and through supporting the use of local sources of energy in consistency with a 1.5°C warming
411 limit and the goals of the Paris Agreement.

412 We reaffirm our commitment to mobilize up to USD 600 billion through the PGII by 2027 towards
413 sustainable, inclusive, resilient, and quality infrastructure and investments with partner countries,
414 with a particular focus on Africa and on the Indo-Pacific. We reaffirm the Carbis Bay commitment
415 for our DFIs and multilateral partners to invest at least USD 80 billion into the private sector in Africa,
416 and we recognize the importance of directing more investment to poorer and more fragile countries
417 across the continent.

418 We will enhance this Partnership by: i) raising the profile of the PGII initiative throughout the G7
419 platform with the strong coordination and involvement of all its G7 tracks and establishing a
420 secretariat for effective implementation and investment coordination with partners; ii) supporting
421 the launch of the African Virtual Investment Platform, in collaboration with the African Union and
422 OECD, to enhance information sharing, transparency, and public policies on investment in Africa; iii)
423 working together with our DFIs, MDBs, and private sector to improve green investments in Africa as
424 part of our PGII commitment. In this respect, we will progressively enhance country-based
425 investment coordination, including through platforms such as the Alliance for Green Infrastructure
426 in Africa.

427 We commit to implement these key pillars, as we are stepping up our efforts to attract private
428 investments at scale, improving the enabling environments, maximizing the role of MDBs and DFIs,
429 enhancing co-financing, advancing high standards for quality infrastructure, including through
430 certification schemes such as the Blue Dot Network and the FAST-INFRA Initiative and further
431 developing a pipeline of bankable projects. We also call on all actors to adhere to international rules,
432 standards, and principles, including the G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investments.

433 We will further promote concrete G7 PGII initiatives, flagship projects, and complementary
434 initiatives to develop transformative economic corridors for quality infrastructure and investment,
435 such as the deepening of our coordination and financing for the Lobito Corridor, the Luzon Corridor,
436 the Middle Corridor, and the India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor, also building on the EU
437 Global Gateway, the Great Green Wall Initiative, and the Mattei Plan for Africa launched by Italy.

438

439 **Indo-Pacific**

440 We reiterate our commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific, based on the rule of law, which is
441 inclusive, prosperous, and secure, grounded on sovereignty, territorial integrity, peaceful resolution
442 of disputes, fundamental freedoms, and human rights. Peace and stability in the region are key to
443 promoting global prosperity, and developments there can directly affect global security. We reaffirm
444 our unwavering support for ASEAN centrality and unity and our commitment to promoting
445 cooperation in line with the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific. We also affirm our intention to work
446 to support Pacific Island Countries' priorities as articulated through the 2050 Strategy for the Blue
447 Pacific Continent.

448 We seek constructive and stable relations with China and recognize the importance of direct and
449 candid engagement to express concerns and manage differences. We act in our national interest.
450 Given China's role in the international community, cooperation is necessary to address global
451 challenges, and we continue to engage in areas of common interest. We call on China to step up
452 efforts to promote international peace and security, and to work with us to tackle the climate,
453 biodiversity, and pollution crises, combat illicit synthetic drug trafficking, ensure global
454 macroeconomic stability, support global health security, and address vulnerable countries' debt
455 sustainability and financing needs.

456 We recognize the importance of China in global trade. We are committed to advancing free and fair
457 trade, a level playing field, and balanced economic relations, while updating and strengthening the
458 multilateral rule-based trading system with the WTO at its core. We are not trying to harm China or
459 thwart its economic development, indeed a growing China that plays by international rules and
460 norms would be of global interest. However, we express our concerns about China's persistent
461 industrial targeting and comprehensive non-market policies and practices that are leading to global
462 spillovers, market distortions and harmful overcapacity in a growing range of sectors, undermining
463 our workers, industries, and economic resilience and security. We are not decoupling or turning
464 inwards. We are de-risking and diversifying supply chains where necessary and appropriate, and
465 fostering resilience to economic coercion. We further call on China to refrain from adopting export
466 control measures, particularly on critical minerals, that could lead to significant global supply chain
467 disruptions.

468 With these concerns in mind, together with partners, we will invest in building our and their
469 respective industrial capacities, promote diversified and resilient supply chains, and reduce critical
470 dependencies and vulnerabilities. We will strengthen diplomatic efforts and international
471 cooperation, including in the WTO, to encourage fair practices and build resilience to economic
472 coercion. We will continue to take actions, as necessary and appropriate, to protect our workers and
473 businesses from unfair practices, to level the playing field and remedy ongoing harm.

474 We call on China to uphold its commitment to act responsibly in cyberspace. We will continue our
475 efforts to disrupt and deter persistent, malicious cyber activity stemming from China, which
476 threatens our citizens' safety and privacy, undermines innovation, and puts our critical infrastructure

477 at risk. We recognize the necessity of protecting certain advanced technologies that can be used to
478 threaten our national security, without unduly limiting trade and investment.

479 We reaffirm that maintaining peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait is indispensable to
480 international security and prosperity. We support Taiwan's meaningful participation in international
481 organizations, including in the World Health Assembly and WHO technical meetings, as a member
482 where statehood is not a prerequisite and as an observer or guest where it is. There is no change in
483 the basic positions of the G7 members on Taiwan, including stated "One China" policies. We call for
484 a peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.

485 We remain seriously concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas and reiterate
486 our strong opposition to any unilateral attempt to change the status quo by force or coercion. We
487 continue opposing China's dangerous use of coast guard and maritime militia in the South China Sea
488 and its repeated obstruction of countries' high seas freedom of navigation. We express serious
489 concern about the increasing use of dangerous maneuvers and water cannons against Philippine
490 vessels. In this regard, we reaffirm that there is no legal basis for China's expansive maritime claims
491 in the South China Sea, and we oppose China's militarization, and coercive and intimidation activities
492 in the South China Sea. We re-emphasize the universal and unified character of the United Nations
493 Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and reaffirm UNCLOS's important role in setting out the
494 legal framework that governs all activities in the oceans and the seas. We reiterate that the award
495 rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal on 12 July 2016 is a significant milestone, which is legally binding
496 upon the parties to those proceedings, and a useful basis for peacefully resolving disputes between
497 the parties.

498 We express our deep concern at the People's Republic of China's support to Russia. We call on China
499 to press Russia to stop its military aggression and immediately, completely and unconditionally
500 withdraw its troops from Ukraine. We encourage China to support a comprehensive, just and lasting
501 peace based on territorial integrity and the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, including
502 through its direct dialogue with Ukraine. China's ongoing support for Russia's defense industrial base
503 is enabling Russia to maintain its illegal war in Ukraine and has significant and broad-based security
504 implications. We call on China to cease the transfer of dual-use materials, including weapons
505 components and equipment, that are inputs for Russia's defense sector.

506 We remain concerned by the human rights situation in China, including in Tibet and in Xinjiang where
507 forced labor is a major concern to us. We are also worried by China's crackdown on Hong Kong's
508 autonomy, independent institutions, and civil society and continued erosion of rights and freedom,
509 including through the recent enactment of legislation under Article 23 of the Basic Law that has
510 broad and vaguely defined provisions regarding "sedition", "state secrets," and interactions with
511 foreign entities. We express concerns about the use of such laws to silence dissent in Hong Kong and
512 overseas, including politically motivated prosecutions. These developments will make it harder to
513 live, work and do business in Hong Kong.

514 We call on China not to conduct or condone activities aimed at undermining the security and safety
515 of our communities and the integrity of our democratic institutions, and to act in strict accordance
516 with its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention
517 on Consular Relations.

518 We reiterate our call for the complete, verifiable, and irreversible dismantlement of all North Korea's
519 weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles. We urge all UN Member States to fully implement
520 all relevant UN Security Council resolutions (UNSCRs) and reiterate our deep disappointment with

521 Russia's veto in March on the UNSCR 1718 Committee Panel of Experts mandate renewal. We
522 strongly condemn North Korea's continued development of its ballistic missile program in defiance
523 of multiple UNSCRs, including through launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM) and
524 space launch vehicles using ballistic missile technologies. We condemn in the strongest possible
525 terms the increasing military cooperation between North Korea and Russia, including North Korea's
526 export and Russia's procurement of North Korean ballistic missiles in direct violation of relevant
527 UNSCRs, as well as Russia's use of these missiles against Ukraine. We are also deeply concerned
528 about the potential for any transfer of nuclear or ballistic missiles-related technology to North Korea,
529 in violation of the relevant UNSCRs. We urge Russia and North Korea to immediately cease all such
530 activities and abide by relevant UNSCRs. We reiterate our commitment to counter sanctions evasion
531 and strengthen enforcement of all North Korea related UNSCRs. We call on North Korea to accept
532 repeated offers of dialogue, to enhance regional peace and security. We strongly condemn North
533 Korea's choice to prioritize its unlawful WMD and ballistic missile programs over the welfare of the
534 people in North Korea and we demand that it abandons these programs. We urge North Korea to
535 respect human rights, facilitate access for international humanitarian organizations, and resolve the
536 abductions issue immediately.

537 We reiterate our firm condemnation of the brutal repression of the people of Myanmar by the
538 Myanmar military regime, and express our concern with the expanding humanitarian crisis across
539 the country.

540 We deplore the implementation of the 2010 People's Military Service Law. This is causing further
541 internal and regional displacement, risks exacerbating divides and hampering reconciliation.
542 Accountability for serious crimes committed in the whole country remains essential. We are
543 particularly concerned that sectarian tensions could inflame Rakhine again, hindering the creation
544 of conditions for voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of Rohingya refugees and all
545 displaced persons, while propelling regional instability.

546 We reiterate our demands for unimpeded humanitarian access to those in need, that all parties
547 respect human rights and international humanitarian law, and for the release of those arbitrarily
548 detained. We reaffirm that an inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders is essential to restore
549 foundations for a durable democratic process.

550 We also reiterate the importance of UNSCR 2669 and continue to support the UN's further
551 engagement in the crisis and ASEAN's efforts to achieve the implementation of the Five-Point
552 Consensus.

553 We restate our appeal on all States to prevent or to halt the flow of arms and dual-use material,
554 including jet fuel, to the Myanmar military, and to contribute to the search for a viable political
555 solution which respects the democratic aspirations of Myanmar's people.

556

557 **Regional issues**

558 HAITI

559 We commit to work together with other members of the international community for the
560 stabilization of Haiti and to ensure robust and timely funding and other support for the Kenya-led
561 Multinational Security Support (MSS) mission, which needs to be deployed as soon as possible, and

562 to support the Haitian National Police (HNP). We welcome Kenya’s leadership of the MSS mission.
563 It is imperative that violence by criminal gangs is stopped. We welcome the establishment of the
564 Presidential Transitional Council (CPT) as well as the appointment of interim Prime Minister Garry
565 Conille and look forward to the rapid establishment of a transitional Government as the outcome
566 of a transparent and inclusive national process. It is necessary to address urgently the most
567 immediate needs of the population, protect women and children, restore security and the rule of
568 law and start shaping the institutional framework required to lead Haiti to free and democratic
569 elections by February 2026. We will continue to follow closely developments in Haiti. To that end,
570 we welcome the efforts of the newly established G7 Working Group on Haiti to advance the MSS
571 mission, the country’s stabilization, including through humanitarian assistance and long-term
572 development, accountability mechanisms, and democratic governance in Haiti.

573

574 LIBYA

575 We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to Libya’s stability, independence, territorial integrity and
576 national unity, including in the face of external interference. We call on all Libyan institutional
577 stakeholders to overcome the current political stalemate by engaging in meaningful dialogue in
578 good faith and without preconditions. An inclusive, Libyan-led, Libyan-owned political process
579 facilitated by the United Nations remains the only viable pathway towards free and fair national
580 presidential and parliamentary elections. In this context, we call on the Secretary General of the
581 United Nations to appoint a new Special Representative without delay, and affirm our full support
582 to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)’s interim leadership.

583

584 SAHEL

585 We remain concerned for the deterioration of the security situation in the Sahel, including the
586 spread of terrorism and violent conflict causing widespread misery and displacement of the civilian
587 population. This is compounded by the backsliding of the principles of constitutional rule of law,
588 democracy and good governance and regression in the regional cooperation frameworks.

589 The grave human rights violations committed by multiple parties, including Russian proxies and local
590 security forces in the region are unacceptable.

591 The challenge of growing political tension, confrontation, and instability in the Sahel requires
592 renewed efforts by all relevant actors and stakeholders in reconfiguring international and regional
593 responses.

594 A continued support to the civilian populations in the Sahel is essential to alleviate their suffering.

595 We call upon the States of the Sahel to accelerate the pace of the transition for return to
596 constitutional order, and stand ready to assist them. We look forward to enhancing cooperation with
597 the African Union and its current Mauritanian Presidency as well as regional organizations and the
598 UN in fostering stability, security, good governance and development in the Sahel, preventing the
599 “spill-over” of insecurity towards the Gulf of Guinea and North Africa, as well as irregular migratory
600 flows.

601

602

603 SUDAN

604 We strongly condemn the ongoing fighting in Sudan, including human rights violations and abuses
605 as well as international humanitarian law violations since April 2023. The situation is constantly
606 deteriorating with increased civilian casualties. We express particular concern for the risks posed to
607 women and children by both parties to the conflict and the increase in ethnic-based violence which
608 must cease immediately. This is further undermining the fragile humanitarian situation and creating
609 further displacement risks.

610 All parties must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief. We
611 reiterate our call on all parties to immediately cease hostilities throughout the country, to enter into
612 serious, direct negotiations, to agree and implement an immediate and lasting ceasefire without
613 pre-conditions. We are deeply concerned by the current escalation in El-Fasher in North Darfur.

614 We urge external actors to refrain from fueling the conflict, and we encourage all Sudanese actors
615 to engage in a national dialogue inclusive of the composite Sudanese civil society and aimed at re-
616 establishing civilian and representative institutions to meet the democratic aspirations of the
617 Sudanese people.

618 An active African and regional role, as well as the intensified and coordinated efforts of the
619 international community, remain essential to ending violence and restoring democracy.

620 We welcome the outcomes of the Paris Conference for Sudan and the neighboring countries, where
621 over EUR 2 billion have been pledged to support the civilian population in Sudan, and those who
622 sought refuge in neighboring countries.

623

624 VENEZUELA

625 We are deeply concerned by the ongoing political, economic, and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela
626 and by the lack of progress on the implementation of the Barbados Agreement of October 2023,
627 with regard to the rights of the opposition within the electoral process and the decision to withdraw
628 the invitation for an EU election observation mission. We call on Venezuela to fully implement the
629 Barbados Agreement and to ensure competitive and inclusive elections on 28 July, that encompass
630 full and credible international electoral observation missions. We further demand an end to the
631 harassment of opposition members, and for the release of all political prisoners immediately.

632 We are following closely developments between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo region
633 and welcome regional efforts to maintain dialogues between the parties. We demand that
634 Venezuela refrain from further destabilizing initiatives. The matter must be resolved peacefully, in
635 line with international law.

636

637 BELARUS

638 We reiterate our condemnation of the Belarusian regime's complicity in Russia's war against Ukraine.
639 We express our continued concern over the regime's continuing repression of independent media,
640 civil society, opposition, and citizens that peacefully express their views. We also condemn the ill
641 treatment of political prisoners and ask for their immediate and unconditional release.

642

643 **Sustainable Urban Development**

644 We emphasize the transformative power of cities worldwide as drivers for sustainable development.
645 We will continue our cooperation on sustainable urban development and task our relevant
646 Ministers to discuss concrete actions to reduce spatial inequalities, protect the environment and
647 climate, and promote smart and innovative economies in urban areas.

648

649 **Energy, Climate and Environment**

650 We reiterate our determination to address the triple global crisis of climate change, pollution, and
651 biodiversity loss. We remain steadfast in our commitment to the Paris Agreement and keeping a
652 limit of 1.5°C global temperature rise within reach and note with deep concern the findings of the
653 first Global Stocktake at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP28) that there is a significant gap
654 between global current emissions trajectories and this commitment. Our goal remains unchanged,
655 to provide a substantial contribution to efforts to reduce global GHG emissions by around 43 per
656 cent in this critical decade and by 60 per cent by 2035, relative to the 2019 level. We underline that
657 this is a collective effort and further actions from all countries, especially major economies, are
658 required in order to peak global GHG by 2025 at the latest and achieve net-zero by 2050.

659 We commit to submitting ambitious 1.5°C aligned NDCs, which will be catalysts for investments, with
660 economy-wide, absolute reduction targets, covering all GHGs, sectors and categories. Underlining
661 that this is a collective effort, we call on all countries, especially G20 and other major economies, to
662 do the same. We will advance global and regional efforts to secure affordable clean energy for all,
663 recognizing different national pathways.

664 We welcome the commitments, as set forth in COP28, to triple global renewable capacity and double
665 the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements by 2030. Energy efficiency is the
666 first fuel and an essential element of clean energy transition. We also commit to meet the global
667 goal of deploying 1500 GW of energy storage in the power sector by 2030, including through existing
668 targets and policies. We will transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems in a just, orderly, and
669 equitable manner, accelerating actions in this critical decade, to achieve net-zero by 2050 in keeping
670 with the best available science. We will operationalize these commitments through the development
671 and implementation of domestic plans, policies and actions, including to inform and be reflected in
672 our NDCs and LTSs, and through intensive efforts to reduce demand for and use of fossil fuels. We
673 reaffirm our commitment to eliminate inefficient fossil fuel subsidies by 2025 or sooner and will
674 report in 2025 on progress made. We call on others to do the same.

675 We reaffirm the important role of high integrity carbon markets and carbon pricing, to foster cost-
676 efficient reductions in emission levels, drive innovation and enable a transformation to net-zero and
677 will work together and with others to accelerate their ambitious use.

678 To achieve our climate goals and help all countries reap the benefits of the clean energy transition,
679 we will work with partners to end support for new unabated coal power, accelerate investments in
680 renewable and clean energy sources, and establish secure, diverse, responsible clean energy supply
681 chains. We reaffirm our commitment to achieve a fully or predominantly decarbonized power sector
682 by 2035 and to phase out existing unabated coal power generation in our energy systems during the
683 first half of 2030s, or in a timeline consistent with keeping a limit of 1.5°C temperature rise within
684 reach, in line with countries' net-zero pathways. We reiterate our call for other countries and
685 partners to join us in ending permitting and construction of new unabated coal-fired powerplants as
686 soon as possible, and will promote cooperation with countries, international partners, and relevant

687 organizations, including the financial sector, to this end, noting the work of those joining the
688 Powering Past Coal Alliance and the Coal Transition Accelerator, to facilitate these goals.

689 We commit to accelerating the transition toward decarbonization in the industrial sectors and
690 particularly in the hard-to-abate sectors. We will promote and facilitate the scale-up of investments
691 in the industrial sector for innovative technologies, smart clean electrification, improved energy
692 efficiency, direct use of renewable heat, sustainable bio energies, sustainable production of energy
693 from waste, sustainable biogases and biofuels, renewable, clean/zero-emission and low-carbon
694 hydrogen and its derivatives such as ammonia and direct use of renewable energy close to demand
695 centers, the use of carbon management technologies. We also commit to accelerate the reduction
696 of emissions from transport. We will continue working on this, including through the G7 Industrial
697 Decarbonization Agenda as well as the Climate Club and its ambitious work program.

698 We reaffirm that the transition to a net-zero economy by 2050 at the latest should be inclusive and
699 leave no one behind, and should be an opportunity for enhancing social development and economic
700 growth, maximizing positive benefits for local economies while addressing negative social or
701 economic impacts that may arise from climate action. Recognizing that cutting methane emissions
702 from fossil fuel operations by means of already existing technologies is largely feasible and cost-
703 effective for oil and gas operations, we will intensify efforts to tackle methane emissions in line with
704 the global reduction level of at least 35 percent in methane emissions by 2035. We commit to pursue
705 a collective effort towards a 75 per cent reduction in global methane emissions from fossil fuels,
706 including by reducing the methane emissions intensity of oil and gas operations by 2030, through
707 developing a robust methodology and use of measure data, and work with non-G7 oil and gas
708 producing countries particularly in Africa, to deliver deep cuts to methane emissions.

709 Reaffirming our commitments in the 2023 Hiroshima Leaders' Statement, we note that G7 countries
710 have made significant progress in reducing dependency on Russian fossil fuels, including through
711 energy savings and gas demand reduction in a manner consistent with our Paris Commitments and
712 address the global impact of Russia's war on energy supplies, gas prices and inflation, and people's
713 lives, recognizing the primary need to accelerate the clean energy transition. We recognize that
714 restricting Russian energy revenues is an essential part of our support to Ukraine and are pursuing
715 to end significant dependency on, and to work on transitioning away from imports of Russian gas as
716 soon as possible. In this context, we stress the important role that increased deliveries of LNG can
717 play and acknowledge that investment in the sector can be appropriate in response to the current
718 crisis and to address potential gas market shortfalls provoked by the crisis. In the exceptional
719 circumstance of accelerating the phase-out of our dependency on Russian energy, publicly
720 supported investments in the gas sector can be appropriate as a temporary response, subject to
721 clearly defined national circumstances, if implemented in a manner consistent with our climate
722 objectives without creating lock-in effects, for example by ensuring that projects are integrated into
723 national strategies for the development of low-carbon and renewable hydrogen.

724 Those G7 countries that opt to use nuclear energy or support its use recognize its potential as a
725 clean/zero-emissions energy source and reiterate its potential in accelerating the transition to net-
726 zero and improving global energy security. They will continue supporting cooperative efforts to
727 responsibly strengthen nuclear supply chains' safety, reliability and resilience while also promoting
728 responsible waste management. We support Japan's safe, transparent, and science-based process
729 to responsibly manage the discharge of Advanced Liquid Processing System treated water and in
730 proactively coordinating with scientists and partners as well as the IAEA. They will also promote
731 research and development in innovative technologies for advanced and small modular reactors,
732 including microreactors, work collectively to enable greater access to project financing tools, and

733 support sectorial collaboration. They note the global Declaration to Triple Global Nuclear Energy
734 Capacity by 2050, launched during COP28. We will further reduce reliance on civil nuclear and
735 related goods from Russia, including working to assist countries seeking to diversify their supplies.
736 We underline that the highest standards of nuclear safety and security are important to all countries
737 and their respective publics.

738 Fusion energy technology has the potential to provide a lasting solution to the global challenges of
739 climate change and energy security. We will promote international collaborations to accelerate the
740 development and demonstration of fusion plants to foster private investments and public
741 engagement. With this aim, we commit to establishing a G7 Working Group on Fusion Energy. We
742 will also work towards consistent approaches to fusion regulations. To enhance cooperation in this
743 field, we welcome Italy and the International Atomic Energy Agency's decision to host in Rome the
744 inaugural ministerial meeting of the World Fusion Energy Group.

745 We recall our commitment to holistically addressing energy security, climate crisis and geopolitical
746 risk. In this context, we strongly encourage international partnerships to make critical minerals and
747 critical raw materials supply chains more diversified, transparent, resilient, responsible, circular,
748 resource efficient, and sustainable. We will support local value creation in critical minerals supply
749 chains in line with WTO rules. We are working to advance strong international environmental, social,
750 and governance standards for critical minerals extraction, processing, and recycling while leveraging
751 their economic and development opportunities, particularly in low-income countries, including
752 through implementation of the Five-Point Plan for Critical Mineral Security, as well as driving work
753 through the International Energy Agency, the Mineral Security Partnership, and the RISE Partnership
754 and the Sustainable Critical Mineral Alliance.

755 We will work to accelerate investment in clean energy and build out the secure, responsible, and
756 diverse supply chains necessary to achieve these goals, together with partners around the world.

757 We are determined to ensure affordable, reliable, sustainable, clean, and modern energy in
758 developing countries, particularly in Africa, recognizing the opportunity that the clean energy
759 transition presents to spur a new era of productivity, industrial growth, and economic development,
760 and to advance the priority of clean cooking in the continent. We stand ready to play a pivotal role
761 in supporting Africa's ambitions and efforts to develop adequate clean energy infrastructure and
762 supply chains. For this reason, we are launching the Energy for Growth in Africa initiative, alongside
763 Côte d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, Republic of Congo, and South Africa, and we
764 look forward to others joining. This initiative will drive clean energy investments across the continent
765 with strong African countries' ownership, contributing to addressing persistent barriers and gaps,
766 and advancing sustainable, resilient and inclusive growth and industrial development. Our efforts
767 will be geared towards ensuring Africa can fulfil its potential to become a global sustainable energy
768 hub using relevant platforms, such as the UNDP Center for Climate, Energy and Environment
769 established by the Italian Presidency.

770 Furthermore, we strongly support the creation of new sustainable energy generation capacity in
771 Africa and the Mediterranean to contribute to global decarbonization goals, in our common fight
772 against climate change, as well as the development of greater interconnectivity to help reduce the
773 cost of the energy transition. We encourage and actively support the acceleration of private
774 investment, including through public-private partnerships, increasing Africa's integration with the
775 global energy market, in particular through the Mediterranean region.

776 We continue exploring innovative financing sources for climate and biodiversity action and clean
777 energy, innovative schemes such as payment for ecosystem services, green bonds and high-integrity

778 biodiversity credits with environmental and social safeguards. In particular, we support the issuance
779 of green bonds in low- and middle-income countries, particularly on the African continent, to
780 encourage private financial flows for sustainable investments and the growth of capital markets, in
781 line with existing initiatives such as the Global Green Bonds Initiative.

782 We acknowledge the importance of fiscal space and mobilizing resources from all sources for
783 increased climate and development action particularly for low-income and vulnerable countries, and
784 that the fights against climate change and poverty go hand in hand. We will implement effective
785 policy frameworks to drive the necessary public and private investments. In this context, we
786 welcome the Menu of Policy Options for a Just Transition towards Net Zero and the High-Level
787 Framework for Public-Private Insurance Programs against Natural Hazards as a viable measure.

788 We will work with the MDBs, IFIs and other climate finance providers to take a coordinated approach
789 to financing climate action, nature-based solutions, and sustainable energy projects in developing
790 countries, including by supporting private finance and domestic resource mobilization. We will
791 effectively prioritize our international support in the energy sector towards accelerating the clean
792 energy transition. We call on other major economies and all the relevant entities to do the same.

793 We look forward to setting a new collective quantified goal on climate finance at COP29, and
794 recognize that a new goal is a unique opportunity to strengthen the international climate finance
795 landscape in this critical decade to keep 1.5°C within reach. We emphasize that G7 countries intend
796 to be leading contributors to a fit-for-purpose goal, underlining the importance of including those
797 countries that are capable of contributing to any international public finance mobilization. As
798 assessed by the OECD, developed countries exceeded the annual goal of providing and mobilizing
799 USD 100 billion in climate finance for developing countries in 2022, an achievement that we warmly
800 welcome.

801 We note that, despite progress, there is a need to continue to scale up action and support, including
802 finance for climate adaptation as called for in the Glasgow Climate Pact. We will continue supporting
803 the most vulnerable developing countries in translating national adaptation plans and other national
804 adaptation instruments into investment plans aligned with their needs and priorities, including
805 through the G7 Adaption Accelerator Hub.

806 We emphasize the importance of whole-of-society approaches, with the meaningful participation of
807 the people and communities on the frontlines of the triple crisis, including women, youth, and
808 Indigenous Peoples. We recognize that they are disproportionately affected by the impacts of
809 climate change and recognize their critical role as leaders and agents of change.

810 Recognizing the role of younger generations to promote climate action and drive a more sustainable
811 future, we need to empower their voices and their participation. Building on successful initiatives,
812 such as the Youth4Climate program, we commit to amplifying youth-led initiatives, enhancing
813 educational opportunities, and bolstering advocacy efforts.

814 We are committed to halting and reversing biodiversity loss by 2030 and to the swift and full
815 implementation of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (KMGBF) and achieving
816 each of its goals and targets, including the 30 by 30 targets. For those G7 members that are parties
817 to the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), we will revise and submit updated National
818 Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans in alignment with the KMGBF or communicate national
819 targets reflecting the KMGBF ahead of the 16th UN Biodiversity Conference. We recall our previous
820 commitment to increase our national and international funding for nature by 2025, and to
821 substantially and progressively increase the level of financial resources from all sources including by
822 providing support to the Global Environment Facility. We commit to align all relevant financial and

823 fiscal flows with the KMGBF. We note that Target 19 aims at mobilizing at least USD 200 billion per
824 year by 2030 for biodiversity from all sources, including USD 20 billion per year by 2025 and USD 30
825 billion per year by 2030, through international financial resources. We are all still concerned about
826 incentives, including subsidies, harmful to biodiversity, and call upon all relevant organizations to
827 continue collaborating with us, including by assisting in identifying such incentives, and we are all
828 working to fulfil our respective applicable commitments, including, *inter alia*, to identify these
829 incentives by 2025, and redirect or eliminate them, while scaling-up positive incentives for the
830 conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity by 2030 at the latest, taking initial steps without
831 delay.

832 In this context we are committed to halt and reverse deforestation and forest and land degradation
833 by 2030 globally. We are committed to promoting sustainable forest management and sustainable
834 use of woods and advancing sustainable supply chains that decouple agricultural production from
835 deforestation and forest and land degradation, recognizing the importance of demand and supply-
836 side measures. We are committed to developing innovative financial solutions for conserving,
837 protecting, and restoring forests, and in that context welcome the launch of country packages for
838 forests, nature, and climate at COP28. We will also take steps to prevent, manage, and address the
839 negative impacts of extreme wildfires.

840 We reiterate our deep concern about the health of the ocean and seas, and we are united in the call
841 for transformative action on ocean governance to tackle the triple planetary crisis of climate change,
842 biodiversity loss, and pollution. We will work towards a successful UNOC3 in 2025 in this regard. We
843 commit to pursue the swift ratification, approval, acceptance, and accession of the agreement on
844 the conservation and sustainable use of marine biological diversity of areas beyond national
845 jurisdiction and to contribute to a rapid entry into force and implementation.

846 We will accelerate efforts to decouple economic growth from negative environmental impacts and
847 primary resource use by expanding the transformation of our economies to be net-zero, circular,
848 climate-resilient, pollution-free and nature-positive. We are committed to end plastic pollution with
849 the ambition to reduce additional plastic pollution to zero by 2040 and, as appropriate, reduce the
850 global production and consumption of primary plastic polymers in the context of our actions
851 throughout the full life cycle of plastic. We support efforts to develop an international legally binding
852 instrument on plastic pollution of the highest ambition possible by the end of 2024, based on a
853 comprehensive approach that addresses the full life cycle of plastic. We also continue our work to
854 reduce air pollution. We call on the global community to do the same. We will step up our efforts to
855 increase resource efficiency and circular economy. They can reduce pressure on primary resources
856 and play a key role in mitigating the adverse impacts of resource extraction and processing, while,
857 at the same time, increasing the resilience of our economies to potential future shocks and fostering
858 innovation and sustainability.

859 Safe water and healthy soils and ecosystems, including marine and coastal ecosystems, are vital for
860 preserving life and livelihoods, and mitigating climate change and environmental degradation's
861 impact, including climate-induced displacement, particularly in Africa. We express concern about
862 Russia's environmentally unsustainable and unfair trading practices regarding fish and seafood
863 products. We look forward to successful outcomes at the upcoming Conference of the Parties to the
864 Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD COP16) in Colombia and the UN Conference to Combat
865 Desertification (UNCCD COP16) in Saudi Arabia. With this aim, the Italian G7 Presidency is setting up
866 a Hub on Sustainable Use of Land, dedicated to promoting a collaborative and common approach to
867 sustainable land use initiatives in Africa and the Mediterranean Basin. Recognizing the importance
868 of water and sanitation for sustainable development, prosperity and peace, we endorse the

869 establishment of a G7 Water Coalition to coordinate our action and strengthen our cooperation on
870 water-related issues, and we welcome the organization of the One Water Summit in Riyadh at the
871 margins of UNCCD COP16.

872 We reaffirm the critical role our DFIs can play in contributing to the mobilization of finance from all
873 sources for advancing G7 energy, climate and environment commitments.

874

875 **Artificial Intelligence, Science, Technology, and Innovation**

876 Artificial Intelligence can play a crucial role in promoting progress and development in our societies.
877 We will promote safe, secure, and trustworthy AI. We will pursue an inclusive, human-centered,
878 digital transformation that underpins economic growth and sustainable development, maximizes
879 benefits, and manages risks, in line with our shared democratic values and respect for human rights.

880 In this regard, we recognize the need for approaches to AI governance that foster inclusion, to help
881 us harness the potential of AI in a way that reflects these values and promotes its development while
882 mitigating risks, including with respect to human rights and avoiding governance fragmentation. We
883 will work toward these objectives by actively cooperating with other stakeholders, organizations and
884 initiatives as relevant, such as the Global Partnership on AI (GPAI) and the OECD. We will build on
885 the outcomes of the AI Seoul Summit and upcoming milestones, including this year's UN Summit of
886 the Future and the AI Action Summit in 2025.

887 Recognizing the importance of advancing the Hiroshima AI Process outcomes, we welcome support
888 from the countries and organizations beyond the G7, as demonstrated by its Friends Group.

889 We will step up our efforts to enhance interoperability amongst our AI governance approaches to
890 promote greater certainty, transparency and accountability while recognizing that approaches and
891 policy instruments may vary across G7 members. We will take a risk-based approach in these efforts
892 as we seek to foster innovation and strong, inclusive, and sustainable growth. To achieve this goal,
893 we will step up our coordination around the evolution of our governance and regulatory
894 frameworks, including by sharing best practices. We will enhance our regular consultations. We are
895 also committed to deepening coordination between our respective institutes and offices focused on
896 AI, to work towards shared understanding of risk management and advance international standards
897 for AI development and deployment. We welcome our Industry, Tech, and Digital Ministers' efforts
898 to advance the Hiroshima AI Process' outcomes released last year, including the development of a
899 reporting framework for monitoring the International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing
900 Advanced AI Systems. We look forward to the pilot of the reporting framework, developed in
901 cooperation with the OECD, in view of the Industry, Tech, and Digital Ministers' Meeting in October.
902 We will work towards developing a brand that can be used to identify organizations that are
903 voluntarily participating in and implementing the Code's forthcoming reporting framework.

904 We welcome the G7 Toolkit for Artificial Intelligence in the Public Sector, that can help governments
905 to deliver better services to our economies and societies, while protecting human rights and
906 fundamental freedoms.

907 We will work to ensure that AI enables increased productivity, quality jobs, and decent work;
908 empowers workers; fosters inclusiveness and equal opportunities in the world of work; and
909 enhances active labor market policies, including by fostering dialogue and transparency with
910 workers organizations. To achieve these goals, we will launch an action plan on the use of AI in the
911 world of work. We ask our Labor Ministers to develop the action plan, envisaging concrete actions
912 to fully leverage the potential of AI to enable decent work and workers' rights and full access to

913 adequate reskilling and upskilling, while addressing potential challenges and risks to our labor
914 markets. We emphasize the need to anticipate future skills needs, provide higher education
915 opportunities and equip workers and employers with the skills and competencies needed to design,
916 adopt, and work with a human-centric, safe, secure and trustworthy AI. Against this background, we
917 also emphasize the importance of innovative education, international talent mobility, digital
918 competencies, and personalized lifelong learning to meet the demand for a qualified workforce. We
919 recognize and encourage the work of the private sector to address skills gaps, including through the
920 Global Partnership on Artificial Intelligence's Working Group on the Future of Work.

921 Acknowledging the key role that emerging technologies can play in economic growth, we commit to
922 enhancing cooperation to bolster the adoption and development of new technologies, including AI,
923 among micro, small, and medium enterprises, thereby fostering inclusive economic growth.

924 As we look to the future of emerging technologies, we encourage transparency and adherence to
925 international workers' rights and labor standards at each stage of the AI supply chain. We also
926 encourage our competition authorities to monitor the development of the AI industry, with a view
927 to addressing potential competition issues, and prevent adverse effects at an early stage.

928 We will also work, including with developing countries and emerging economies, towards closing
929 digital divides, including the gender digital divide, and achieving digital inclusion. We welcome the
930 UN General Assembly Resolution on Seizing the Opportunities of Safe, Secure and Trustworthy AI
931 Systems for Sustainable Development, which advances international conversations on AI, including
932 to promote equitable access to the benefits of AI for all. We will leverage the benefits of AI for SDGs
933 by closing gaps in technologies for development, and by strengthening research and development
934 ecosystems. To this end, G7 countries seek to promote safe, secure and inclusive practices, tools and
935 solutions to make the benefits of AI and advanced computing available to partners to advance their
936 development. In this regard, we welcome the Italian Presidency's decision to establish the AI Hub
937 for Sustainable Development, in collaboration with UNDP. The Hub aims to enable multistakeholder
938 partnerships to support local AI digital ecosystems, strengthen capacities to advance AI for
939 sustainable development, and complement existing initiatives including the AI for Development
940 Donors Partnership.

941 We reiterate the importance of operationalizing Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT) to enable
942 trustworthy cross-border data flows, and invigorate the digital economy as a whole, while preserving
943 governments' ability to address legitimate public interest. We value OECD's leading role in advancing
944 DFFT and we welcome its expert community.

945 Acknowledging the crucial role of resilient and reliable global semiconductor supply chains, we
946 welcome the establishment of a Semiconductors G7 Point of Contact Group. This Group will bolster
947 our coordination in addressing issues impacting the semiconductor industry. We will also advance
948 our cooperation on secure and resilient undersea cable connectivity, in particular for strategic routes
949 such as the Arctic and the Pacific. Our efforts will include better coordination on technical security
950 requirements and advancing research on the economic and environmental sustainability of cable
951 connectivity.

952 Given the potential of quantum technology developments, we will adopt or implement our
953 respective quantum strategies. We also affirm our commitment to promoting responsible
954 innovation of biotechnology, including its convergence with AI.

955 We support the development of frontier science, emerging technologies and research
956 infrastructures to solve global challenges, including a better understanding of the ocean-climate-
957 biodiversity nexus. We also emphasize the importance of promoting international talent mobility

958 and circulation in emerging technologies among the G7 and partners, as well as cooperation with
959 low and middle-income countries. In this regard, we reiterate our commitment to open science and
960 research security and integrity.

961 We support further efforts to promote and reinforce research security and integrity, together with
962 like-minded partners. We welcome the Extension of the G7 Virtual Academy to non-G7 like-minded
963 partners to share best practices and policies on research security and integrity, and we welcome that
964 Italy will host a G7 conference on these topics this year.

965 We recognize the impact of AI on the military domain and the need for a framework for responsible
966 development and use. We welcome those who have endorsed the Political Declaration on
967 Responsible Military Use of AI and Autonomy (REAIM) and the REAIM Call to Action, and we
968 encourage more states to do so to ensure that military use of AI is responsible, complies with
969 applicable international law, particularly international humanitarian law, and enhances international
970 security.

971 We strongly support the implementation of the International Guidelines adopted at the UN
972 Committee on the Peaceful Use of Outer Space as urgent and necessary. We welcome national
973 efforts to develop further solutions for space debris mitigation and remediation, including further
974 research and development of orbital debris mitigation and remediation technologies, and the
975 development of space sustainability standards and regulations.

976 We welcome the establishment of the G7 Venice Justice Group, which will serve as a coordinative
977 function to address global challenges, including AI, using our judicial and enforcement expertise.
978 Against this background, we recognize the impacts of deploying AI within the justice sector and that
979 the use of AI systems must not interfere with the decision-making power of judges nor judicial
980 independence.

981

982 **Labor and Employment**

983 We will continue promoting job quality and decent work as well as the fundamental principles and
984 rights at work, including the right to safe and healthy working environments, underlining the
985 important role of social dialogue and collective bargaining in this regard. We commit to ensure full
986 respect of international labor standards and human rights to promote fair and non-exploitative
987 working conditions, including in global value chains, in particular the fundamental conventions
988 adopted by the ILO. We will promote technical cooperation on these issues and will intensify our
989 efforts to abolish all forms of forced and compulsory labor and child labor. We will continue
990 advancing the inclusion of persons with disabilities and accelerating gender and other forms of
991 equality in the world of work. We underscore the importance of continuing investing in human
992 capital and lifelong learning systems that provide high-quality job opportunities for all, including
993 those in the green and digital economy. To address the challenges of ageing societies, we will
994 continue to work for resilient labor markets and to promote active and healthy ageing, addressing
995 obstacles to labor market participation, especially of the underrepresented groups, and will promote
996 solutions to improve working conditions in the care sector to make it more attractive for job seekers
997 and qualified workers and to better support our citizens over their life-course.

998

999

1000

1001 **Cybersecurity**

1002 The security of our societies increasingly depends on an open, interoperable, safe, secure, resilient,
1003 human rights respecting use of cyberspace. We rely on the continuing work of the Ise-Shima Cyber
1004 Group in advancing responsible state behavior in cyberspace, through the application of
1005 international law, including IHL, effective confidence-building measures, targeted capacity-building
1006 initiatives, based on a multistakeholder approach, and integrating cybersecurity into the
1007 development agenda. We reaffirm our support for the Program of Action to Advance Responsible
1008 State' Behaviour in the Use of ICTs in the context of international security, as the permanent and
1009 action-oriented mechanism to hold discussions on cybersecurity at the UN from 2025 onwards.

1010 We are resolute in countering strategic threats and in holding malicious cyber actors to account. Our
1011 relevant institutions will intensify their work on enhancing information exchange and coordination.
1012 We are committed to taking concrete steps to improve our collective resilience through the newly
1013 established G7 Cybersecurity Working Group leveraging synergies with the Ise-Shima Cyber Group.

1014 We are pursuing a four-fold approach to counter malicious cyber activities: i) promoting responsible
1015 state behavior in cyber space, ii) improving cybersecurity, including in the private sector; iii)
1016 developing and using tools to deter and respond to malicious (state) behavior and to cyber criminals,
1017 and disrupt the infrastructure they use, including by enhancing coordination on attribution
1018 processes; and iv) strengthening our partners' cyber security capacity.

1019 To counter the rise in ransomware attacks by cybercriminals, we continue to make best use of the
1020 International Counter Ransomware Initiative and will coordinate our efforts to avoid ransom
1021 payments. We will also consider actions to impose costs on malicious actors.

1022 We recognize rising cyber threats to critical infrastructure, in particular in the energy sector, which
1023 is heavily targeted by adversarial countries and criminals. We will continue discussions on good
1024 cybersecurity practices in these sectors, including ways to increase supply chains resilience and
1025 security, whilst acknowledging existing regulatory frameworks. To incentivize tech companies to
1026 build more secure Internet of Things products we will promptly explore avenues towards
1027 establishing mutual recognition of schemes for reliable cyber-safe products. We strongly encourage
1028 manufacturers to improve the security of products throughout their life cycle and make them
1029 secure-by-design and secure-by-default.

1030 We are willing to work with all those who share our common objective to ensure a cyberspace that
1031 supports inclusive and democratic societies, narrows the gender gap in this field, and promotes
1032 multistakeholder partnerships, including with the private sector.

1033

1034 **Migration**

1035 We affirm our collective commitment to addressing migration as a global phenomenon, tackling the
1036 challenges it presents and seizing the opportunities it brings globally, through an integrated,
1037 comprehensive, balanced approach, in line with international law. We recognize that developing
1038 sustainable, inclusive solutions to effectively manage migration to the benefit of all, including low-
1039 and middle-income countries facing significant migratory pressures, demands collective actions
1040 carried out in a spirit of commitment and joint responsibility. We will work to ensure a governance
1041 of migration that is increasingly effective and sustainable within the framework of our international
1042 obligations, relevant treaties and conventions. While doing so, we reaffirm our commitment to
1043 ensuring full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, regardless of their
1044 migratory status, and, in this regard, we also recall the right of everyone to seek asylum from

1045 persecution as per the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and to seek international protection
1046 as safeguarded by the Geneva Convention on Refugees.

1047 Against this background, we will enhance cooperation by promoting a three-pronged approach, in
1048 partnership with countries of origin and transit, focusing on: (i) the root causes of irregular
1049 migration, through sustainable development initiatives, economic investment, and stabilization
1050 efforts, in partnership with countries of origin and transit; (ii) efforts to enhance border management
1051 and enforcement and curb transnational organized crime involved in migrant smuggling and
1052 trafficking in persons; (iii) safe and regular pathways for migration. Our vision draws also on the
1053 principles of the Rome Process, the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and Protection, as well as
1054 the Global Forum on Migration and Development.

1055 Under the first pillar, we will enhance efforts to address the root causes of irregular migration and
1056 forced displacement - such as conflict, political instability, poverty, crime, corruption, and human
1057 rights abuses. We also acknowledge that climate change is a risk multiplier, intersecting with and
1058 exacerbating other drivers of mobility. We aim to foster comprehensive and equitable partnerships
1059 between countries of origin, transit, and destination to pave the way for long-term structural
1060 solutions that contribute to sustainable development, resilience, and stability. We will strengthen
1061 collaboration and regional efforts to support economic, governance, social, and environmental
1062 conditions, enabling all individuals to live and thrive in their own countries, safeguarding their safety,
1063 rights, and dignity. In this regard, we acknowledge that countries of origin and countries and
1064 communities hosting large numbers of migrants and refugees may need international financial
1065 assistance to support development, as well as humanitarian assistance, security, public health,
1066 education and employment. To do so, we will leverage our policies and actions, to ensure that we
1067 address the root causes of irregular migration.

1068 For the second pillar, we will step up our efforts to prevent and address irregular migration, counter
1069 the illegal activities that facilitate it, and tackle the challenges it poses to individuals and societies.
1070 We affirm the sovereign right of states to control their borders, as well as their prerogative to govern
1071 migration within their jurisdiction, in conformity with international law. We promote actions that
1072 are in line with international law, including international human rights law, and the principle of non-
1073 refoulement. We will employ a whole-of-route approach, and work towards strategies aimed at
1074 deterring individuals from embarking on irregular and perilous migration journeys.

1075 In particular, we will work to strengthen border management and visa policies and processes, also
1076 with a view to limit the activities of migrant smuggling and trafficking networks. We will also work
1077 collectively to support the safe and dignified return of persons not eligible to remain, as well as to
1078 support sustainable reintegration efforts in countries of origin. We will leverage our collective
1079 diplomatic efforts in encouraging countries to readmit their nationals, in line with their international
1080 commitments and through due processes.

1081 In line with the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocols, we
1082 will also strengthen our actions to prevent, counter, and dismantle organized criminal networks that
1083 profit from the smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons and disrupt their business models.
1084 To this end, we are launching a G7 Coalition to Prevent and Counter the Smuggling of Migrants.
1085 Through this initiative, we will promote enhanced cooperation on investigative capacities, engaging
1086 relevant authorities in countries of origin, transit, and destination. We will encourage advancements
1087 toward improved and reliable data exchanges, crucial for evidence-based joint enforcement actions
1088 against smuggling and trafficking networks. We will utilize a "follow the money" approach to
1089 effectively identify, investigate, and disrupt organized crime, tackling financial aspects, including
1090 enhanced cooperation on asset confiscation. We also recognize the importance of raising awareness

1091 and informing potential migrants on the risks associated with migrant smuggling and trafficking in
1092 persons, to deter them from embarking on perilous routes. We task our G7 Interior and Security
1093 Ministers, in coordination with other relevant Ministers, to create a dedicated Action Plan to advance
1094 the G7 Coalition, to be adopted at the upcoming Interior and Security Ministers meeting. In
1095 implementing this Action Plan, we will ensure the Coalition works through ongoing partnerships and
1096 mechanisms, including with UNODC and other relevant United Nations bodies, the Financial Action
1097 Task Force, INTERPOL, EUROPOL, the EU's Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling, and
1098 through G7 frameworks such as the Roma-Lyon Group and the Venice Justice Group.

1099 For the third pillar, we acknowledge the importance of safe and regular pathways for migrants and
1100 refugees as part of comprehensive, whole-of-route migration management strategies. Regular
1101 pathways can represent realistic alternatives and have the potential to reduce irregular migration
1102 and the use of smuggling and trafficking networks, and contribute to preventing the adverse
1103 humanitarian consequences of embarking on perilous routes. In this regard, we reaffirm our
1104 commitment to ensuring safe, orderly, and regular migration, and recognize the important economic
1105 and social benefits that migrants can bring to our countries as well as to low- and middle-income
1106 countries, including through remittances.

1107 Regular pathways need to respond to national requirements, adhere to our legislations, sovereign
1108 decisions, and to the principles of fair recruitment. Driven by a spirit of joint responsibility, we will
1109 advance cooperation on regular pathways, including by supporting partner countries in improving
1110 migration governance while addressing the challenges and risks associated with irregular migration.
1111 In this context, we acknowledge ongoing regional efforts aimed at securing talents and professional
1112 mobility, as well as programs aimed at establishing and sustaining effective avenues for resettlement.
1113 These initiatives can provide safe and legal pathways for migrants while also addressing labor gaps
1114 in countries of destination. They should be designed in consideration of the needs of vulnerable
1115 populations and employ gender- and age-sensitive approaches, to prevent abuses and exploitation,
1116 protect human rights and dignity, and enhance safety and security worldwide. As such, we will
1117 continue to include regular pathways as part of our comprehensive policy frameworks, including
1118 labor pathways implemented in partnership with developing countries, as appropriate. We will
1119 promote their effective and lawful utilization, while sustaining and encouraging discussions on these
1120 matters in relevant international and regional fora, towards increasingly shared and collaborative
1121 approaches.

1122

1123 **Global Economy and Finance**

1124 We acknowledge that the global economy has shown greater resilience than expected, but it
1125 remains exposed to risks arising from geopolitical tensions, renewed volatility in energy prices, and
1126 further disruptions to the smooth functioning of supply chains. Our policy efforts will continue to
1127 focus on promoting innovation, the just green and digital transitions, and productivity growth, while
1128 gradually rebuilding fiscal buffers, and ensuring price and financial stability. We also reaffirm our
1129 existing G7 exchange rate commitments. We express concerns about the comprehensive use of non-
1130 market policies and practices that create global spillovers. We encourage work, among all relevant
1131 tracks, to assess the macroeconomic impact of subsidies, and other industrial and trade policy
1132 measures globally, based on comparable information; and to foster a dialogue with non-G7 countries
1133 on issues related to industrial policies, economic fragmentation, market concentration risks and
1134 overcapacity. To achieve these goals, we will enhance cooperation to advance a G7 dialogue
1135 between relevant ministries, and, as appropriate, also engage partners beyond the G7, in addition
1136 to the IMF, WBG, WTO, and OECD.

1137 We underline the importance of the work carried out by the Financial Stability Board (FSB) and the
1138 Standard-setting Bodies to identify, monitor and address vulnerabilities in the financial system. We
1139 strongly support ongoing work to enhance the resilience of the nonbank financial intermediation
1140 sector. We also reaffirm our commitment to implement effective regulatory and supervisory
1141 frameworks for crypto assets, and welcome initiatives to take forward the G20 Roadmap for
1142 Enhancing Cross-border Payments. We reiterate the importance of stepping up global efforts to
1143 combat money-laundering, terrorist, and proliferation financing, and support the relevant Financial
1144 Action Task Force (FATF)'s initiatives.

1145 We reiterate our strong political commitment to a more stable and fairer international tax system,
1146 fit for the 21st century. We are committed to finalizing the work within the OECD/G20 Inclusive
1147 Framework, with a view to open for signature the Multilateral Convention on Pillar One by the end
1148 of June 2024, and we call for further progress on the implementation of Pillar Two. We welcome
1149 progress made on tax transparency and support the effective implementation of the Crypto Asset
1150 Reporting Framework by the relevant jurisdictions. We remain committed to fostering international
1151 cooperation on tax issues, building on existing achievements, with the broad participation of
1152 developing and developed countries. We will continue to work constructively with the Brazilian G20
1153 Presidency to advance international cooperation. We will work to increase our efforts aimed at
1154 progressive and fair taxation of individuals. We acknowledge the discussions at the UN Ad Hoc
1155 Committee for a Framework Convention on International Tax Cooperation, emphasizing the
1156 importance of consensus-based decisions to support a stable and predictable international tax
1157 system, promote inclusive and effective international tax cooperation, prioritizing issues such as
1158 enhancing domestic resource mobilization and tax capacity building for developing countries and
1159 emerging markets.

1160 Mounting debt burdens are constraining the ability of low- and middle-income countries to invest in
1161 their futures and achieve the SDGs. We call on all stakeholders to redouble efforts and improve the
1162 ability to help low- and middle-income countries that fall into debt distress. This includes finalizing
1163 outstanding country cases, making future debt treatment more transparent and timelier, and
1164 improving our toolkits to put countries tackling reforms on a more sustainable footing before they
1165 fall into crisis. We look forward to the G20 improving the implementation of the Common
1166 Framework for debt treatment beyond the Debt Service Suspension Initiative (DSSI) in a predictable,
1167 timely, orderly, and coordinated manner, providing more clarity to debtors and creditors and building
1168 on lessons learned. Beyond the Common Framework, debt vulnerabilities in middle-income
1169 countries should be addressed by enhancing multilateral coordination. We underline the
1170 importance of debt transparency and information sharing in debt restructurings and call on all
1171 creditors' participation in data-sharing exercises. We encourage the Global Sovereign Debt
1172 Roundtable (GSDR) to continue its work, fostering a constructive and inclusive dialogue among all
1173 parties. We welcome the development of Climate Resilient Debt Clauses (CRDCs) and encourage
1174 more creditors to offer CRDCs.

1175 We reiterate our firm commitment to evolve and strengthen MDBs to address the most pressing
1176 development and global challenges, and welcome further discussions in line with our G20
1177 commitment to achieve better, bigger, and more effective MDBs. We welcome the considerable
1178 progress that MDBs have already achieved and will continue to support them. We also welcome that
1179 the implementation of the G20 MDBs Capital Adequacy Framework (CAF) Review has already
1180 secured over USD 200 billion of additional financing for the next ten years and call for further CAF
1181 implementation to unlock additional significant financing while safeguarding MDBs excellent credit
1182 ratings and preferred creditor status.

1183 We are committed to delivering innovative instruments at the MDBs such as hybrid capital and
1184 portfolio guarantees, for which the G7 and other donors have already demonstrated their support.
1185 Once approved domestically, current G7 commitments to these instruments will make it possible to
1186 further boost World Bank lending by around USD 70 billion over the next ten years. We also
1187 commend the AfDB for its successful first issuance of hybrid capital to market investors. We call on
1188 the MDBs to jointly explore ways to better reflect the value of callable capital in their capital
1189 adequacy methodologies, including through further discussions with credit rating agencies.

1190 We reaffirm the importance of continuing to provide significant concessional support to low-income
1191 countries. In this regard, we welcome the successful replenishment of the Asian Development Fund
1192 (AsDF14) support a successful International Development Association (IDA21) replenishment and
1193 commit to work toward a successful replenishment of the African Development Fund next year
1194 (AfDF17). We recognize that contributions from all stakeholders are needed, and we support efforts
1195 to broaden the donor base.

1196 We strongly support the IMF's commitment towards the most vulnerable, including through our
1197 contributions to the Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (PRGT). We reiterate the call on all IMF
1198 members who are able to contribute, especially those that have not yet done so, to consider
1199 providing financial support. We look forward to a comprehensive and timely review of the PRGT, and
1200 we are open to discuss all viable options, including the use of internal resources, to ensure the long
1201 term financial self-sustainability of the PRGT and to help meet the growing needs of low-income
1202 countries. We welcome the interim review of the IMF's Resilience and Sustainability Trust (RST) and
1203 its focus on resilience to climate change and pandemics.

1204 We support the Alliance for Green Infrastructure in Africa (AGIA), as an innovative financial
1205 mechanism of the African Development Bank in partnership with the African Union, Africa50 and
1206 other development partners, aimed at mobilizing blended capital to design and develop a USD 10
1207 billion bankable portfolio of transformative green infrastructure projects in Africa to accelerate the
1208 energy transition, bridge the long-standing infrastructure gap and promote climate resilience. As G7,
1209 we will collectively contribute up to USD 150 million in grants, concessional and commercial capital
1210 to AGIA and we expect to help leverage around up to USD 3 billion of private sector investment in
1211 green infrastructure in Africa.

1212 We look forward to the seventh edition of the OECD World Forum on Wellbeing to be hosted by Italy
1213 in Rome on 4-6 November 2024, focusing, *inter alia*, on policy issues, such as climate change and AI,
1214 from a well-being perspective.

1215

1216 **Trade**

1217 Global threats, particularly Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, including its continuous
1218 attempts to disrupt maritime trade in the Black Sea and the persistent Houthi attacks on commercial
1219 vessels transiting the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, have highlighted the critical need to address
1220 vulnerabilities in global supply chains, ports, and trade flows.

1221 To meet these challenges, we launched the G7 Working Group on Transport Supply Chains, which
1222 will enhance the G7's ability to strengthen the resilience of transport flows and networks.

1223 We remain united in our commitment to the rules-based, free and fair, equitable, and transparent
1224 multilateral trading system, with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core. Despite the lack of
1225 more ambitious outcomes, we recognize the results of the 13th WTO Ministerial Conference (MC13).
1226 We welcome the decision to maintain the moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions

1227 until MC14 and we reiterate our support for a permanent prohibition. We are committed to working
1228 towards a prompt conclusion of negotiations of the Joint Statement Initiative on E-Commerce.

1229 We underscore the need to reform the WTO's monitoring, deliberative, and negotiating functions
1230 and remain committed to conducting discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning
1231 dispute settlement system accessible to all Members by the end of 2024. We call on relevant
1232 countries to refrain from claiming special and differential treatment in the WTO, commensurate with
1233 their economic weight and role in the global trading system. We also call for an ambitious and
1234 comprehensive agreement on global fisheries subsidies.

1235 Multilateral cooperation must be underpinned by fair competition, predictability, and sustainability.
1236 In this regard, we reaffirm our attachment to transparency, to coordination, and to the respect of
1237 WTO rules in our respective policies. We will step up our efforts towards a global level playing field
1238 and reiterate our commitment to keep our economies open and competitive. We will also tackle
1239 non-market policies and practices, such as harmful subsidies, including by State Owned Enterprises
1240 (SOEs) and forced technology transfers, notably when these policies and practices are used targeting
1241 sectors for dominance. We commit to effectively use our trade tools, including new ones, as
1242 appropriate, to identify, challenge, and counter these practices, and to promote stronger
1243 international rules and norms, together with partners.

1244 Acknowledging the important role of trade in addressing global environmental challenges, we will
1245 support WTO deliberations that contribute to achieve COP28 commitments, including plurilateral
1246 initiatives such as those facilitating and promoting trade in environmental goods, services and
1247 technologies, and fighting plastic pollution.

1248 We acknowledge that our trade policies, as well as public and private investments in the industries
1249 of the future, both at home and around the world, will play a major role in achieving common goals
1250 of addressing the climate crisis and accelerating the global clean energy transition. We also
1251 acknowledge that further cooperation is necessary to fill the investment gap for the clean energy
1252 transition to lower the cost of the energy transition worldwide. In this context, we stress that, in
1253 driving the clean energy economy of the future, we will cooperate openly and transparently in a
1254 coordinated manner, reflecting our joint commitment not to act at each other's expense.

1255 We will continue to promote inclusive trade recognizing the unique challenges that
1256 underrepresented groups, including women and indigenous peoples, face, and their role to ensuring
1257 sustainable economic growth.

1258

1259 **Economic Resilience and Economic Security**

1260 Building on the progress we made on our strategic coordination since Hiroshima, we reinforce our
1261 commitment to promote economic resilience and economic security, in partnership and cooperation
1262 within and beyond the G7. In particular, we are building resilient economies and supply chains,
1263 ensuring our toolkits to respond to harmful practices are fit for purpose, and safeguarding critical
1264 and emerging technology that could be used to threaten international peace and security.

1265 Recognizing that economic resilience requires de-risking through diversification and reduction of
1266 critical dependencies, including those resulting from overcapacity, we will implement the *principles*
1267 *on resilient and reliable supply chains*, namely transparency, diversification, security, sustainability,
1268 trustworthiness and reliability. We will do so by actively engaging with partners and the private
1269 sector, within and beyond the G7, while preserving economic dynamism and openness. We
1270 encourage the public and private sectors to make coordinated efforts to strengthen the supply chains

1271 resilience of strategic goods, in terms of both supply and demand. This will include seeking to
1272 collectively identify critical goods, strategic sectors, and supply chains, for future coordination within
1273 the G7 on relevant criteria that take into account not only economic factors, but also factors linked
1274 to the principles above.

1275 We will champion initiatives to increase participation of a broader range of low- and middle-income
1276 countries in Africa and elsewhere in global supply chains, while promoting high standards and
1277 creating benefits for local workers and communities everywhere. We will also reduce our partners'
1278 vulnerability. We reaffirm the need to accelerate coordinated initiatives on critical minerals such as
1279 the Partnership for Resilient and Inclusive Supply-chain Enhancement (RISE), the Mineral Security
1280 Partnership (MSP) and its MSP Forum.

1281 We are more committed than ever to work together to address harmful market distortions and
1282 global excess capacity in key sectors resulting from non-market policies and practices, such as
1283 pervasive, opaque and harmful industrial subsidies, market distortive practices of SOEs and all forms
1284 of forced technology transfers. We acknowledge that such practices not only undermine the free
1285 and fair rules-based international economic order, but may also exacerbate strategic dependencies
1286 and vulnerabilities, and hinder emerging and developing countries' sustainable development.

1287 Against this background, we will ensure that our toolkits are fit for purpose and strengthen our
1288 coordination. We will pursue joint monitoring to assess how non-market policies and practices are
1289 producing harmful overcapacities and other spillover effects. We commit to strengthen the exchange
1290 of information, including with like-minded countries, and consult on our respective responses, with
1291 a view to greater effectiveness, while avoiding unintended negative effects and considering the
1292 security of supply chains. We will intensify diplomatic efforts with those contributing to overcapacity
1293 to address the issue at its source, while engaging developing countries and emerging markets to
1294 collaborate towards a more equitable global trade and investment environment.

1295 We will work together with partners to ensure that attempts or threats to weaponize economic
1296 dependencies will fail and stand ready to take actions, where necessary, against economic coercion.
1297 We will increase our collective assessment, preparedness, deterrence, and response, developing
1298 new tools, as appropriate, in line with our respective legal systems and international law. We will
1299 address potential, emerging, and ongoing cases, including through the G7 Coordination Platform on
1300 Economic Coercion, with partners beyond the G7. We will also support, as appropriate, targeted
1301 states, economies, and entities and we task the Platform to actively monitor areas of concern and
1302 key threats.

1303 We recognize that evolving technologies present opportunities, but also risks. Recognizing that rapid
1304 advances are changing the nature of dual-use technology, we will promote efforts to ensure that
1305 gaps in our dual-use technology protection ecosystem cannot be exploited. We will ensure that our
1306 tools are sufficiently flexible to keep pace with the rapid development of new technologies, while
1307 avoiding undue restrictions on international trade and investment. We have a common interest in
1308 preventing a narrow set of technological advances that are assessed to be core to enhancing the
1309 military and intelligence capabilities of actors who may use these capabilities to undermine
1310 international peace and security, from being fueled by our companies' capital, expertise and
1311 knowledge.

1312 Today we are taking the following steps:

- 1313 • We commit to safeguarding the global research ecosystem and preserving open research
1314 collaboration. We will strengthen existing multilateral research security and integrity efforts

1315 and work to prevent covert and forced transfer of intellectual property, data, and sensitive
1316 technology.

1317 • We will increase our capacity to monitor and exchange information on the use of critical
1318 minerals as a potential economic coercion threat and will work to prevent risks of supply chain
1319 disruptions caused by attempts to weaponize economic dependencies, stemming from
1320 monopolization or lack of diversification of existing suppliers.

1321 • We will continue to assess the risks posed by exports of rapidly advancing dual-use
1322 technologies, including quantum technologies, and will promote efforts, where necessary and
1323 according to our respective legal frameworks, to implement export controls to address risks to
1324 international security. We will also work, as appropriate, with our partners to further develop
1325 the understanding of how export controls can be implemented quickly and in an assured
1326 manner to protect national and international security.

1327 • We will work to ensure the effectiveness of our respective foreign investment screenings,
1328 recognizing that some foreign investments may present risks to international peace and
1329 security, as well as national security, including by providing access to sensitive technologies,
1330 data, and expertise.

1331 • We continue to work to make our economic security toolkit fit to address the risks that our
1332 most sensitive technology could be used to threaten international peace and security. In this
1333 context, we believe that appropriate measures designed to address risks from outbound
1334 investments could be important to complement existing tools of targeted controls on exports
1335 and inbound investments. We will continue to engage with and provide clarity to the private
1336 sector regarding these common and urgent goals.

1337 • We reaffirm the importance of measures that strengthen data free flow with trust by
1338 addressing new risks to international peace and security posed by the interaction of data and
1339 advanced technologies, such as AI. We recognize our common interest in ensuring the highest
1340 standards for sensitive data protection and security, including genomic data.

1341 • We will work toward ways to safeguard dual-use biotechnology items and equipment, based
1342 on evidence of risks associated with bio-convergence.

1343 We welcome the OECD Ministerial Council Meeting (MCM) in May, that facilitated our collaboration
1344 on economic resilience and economic security among like-minded countries beyond the G7.

1345

1346 **Health**

1347 We will continue promoting a One Health approach, bolstering prevention and health systems,
1348 further contributing to achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) and promoting equitable access
1349 to quality health services and essential medical countermeasures (MCMs). We reaffirm our
1350 commitment to accelerating progress towards SDG 3, ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-
1351 being for all at all ages. Furthermore, we recommit to ending HIV, tuberculosis, and malaria, in
1352 particular by supporting the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as
1353 neglected tropical diseases and polio as public health threats by 2030, and countering climate
1354 change effects on infectious diseases, which are already seen globally, including in recent cholera
1355 and dengue outbreaks.

1356 More broadly, we reaffirm the objectives of the COP28 Declaration on Climate and Health to
1357 transform health systems to be climate-resilient, equitable, low-carbon, and sustainable.

1358 In this respect, we recognize the need to strengthen the Global Health Architecture (GHA), with the
1359 World Health Organization (WHO) at its core. Strengthening the GHA and Pandemic, Preparedness
1360 and Response (PPR) requires public and private financing. We commit to strengthening coordination
1361 between Finance and Health tracks for pandemic PPR and to continue exploring innovative
1362 mechanisms for response financing including through the work of the G20 Joint Task Force on
1363 Finance and Health. We call for continued support to i) the Pandemic Fund, including expanding the
1364 donor base and calling for at least USD 2 billion in new pledges and co-financing that is equal or
1365 greater than that; ii) strengthening G7 collaboration to support regional diversification of
1366 development and manufacturing MCMs, including regional vaccines manufacturing initiatives, as
1367 well as last mile delivery as an essential element to enhance equity; iii) the conclusion of the process
1368 and the prompt operationalization of the pandemic preparedness component of the IMF's Resilience
1369 and Sustainability Trust (RST), in cooperation with the World Bank and WHO; and iv) impact
1370 investment initiatives such as the Impact Investment Initiative for Global Health.

1371 Additionally, we welcome the MCM Surge Financing Initiative that relevant G7 DFIs, along with the
1372 European Investment Bank and the International Finance Corporation, are developing to build
1373 institutional capacity and ensure immediate financing to procure, produce and deliver MCMs in low-
1374 and middle-income countries during future pandemics. We welcome the development of new DFIs-
1375 led and shared MCM surge financing facilities in 2024. Relevant DFIs and IFIs intend to sign a
1376 Memorandum of Understanding this year, in coordination with other global and regional health
1377 organizations to make further progress on this initiative. We look forward to the sustainable
1378 replenishments of Gavi, as well as the WHO and the Global Fund.

1379 We note the importance of strengthening alignment and collaboration across the global health
1380 financing ecosystem in support of country-led priorities towards Universal Health Coverage (UHC)
1381 informed by the Conclusions of the Future of Global Health Initiatives Process.

1382 We commit to advancing UHC and investing in resilient health systems, primary healthcare service
1383 delivery, and a skilled health workforce – including through the WHO Academy, the G20 Public
1384 Health Workforce Laboratorium, and the UHC Knowledge Hub. In this context, we commit to further
1385 promote comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) for all, and to advance
1386 maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health, especially for those in vulnerable circumstances.

1387 We will continue supporting research efforts and leveraging emerging technologies, including the
1388 ethical use of AI, to develop new treatments and therapies, improve diagnostic tools and
1389 technologies, and address existing and emerging health challenges, while ensuring privacy and
1390 promoting interoperability.

1391 We emphasize the importance of life-long prevention for healthy and active ageing, by promoting
1392 healthy lifestyles and science-based diet models based, to the extent possible, on locally grown
1393 products, beneficial for both human health and the environment, and tackling health determinants
1394 and non-communicable diseases, particularly mental health, and cancer.

1395 We remain deeply concerned with antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and other health challenges
1396 exacerbated by the triple planetary crisis of climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, including
1397 in low and middle-income countries. Ahead of the UNGA High-Level Meeting on AMR in September
1398 2024, we will support an ambitious outcome document that champions the needs of low- and
1399 middle-income countries and include concrete goals and targets that galvanize action alongside the
1400 mandate for an evidence-based panel to continue to drive action on AMR. We will continue

1401 promoting equitable access to essential antibiotics and integrated actions to counter AMR within a
1402 One Health Framework, by exploring and implementing infection prevention and control measures,
1403 as well as exercising stewardship for prudent and appropriate use of antimicrobials, including
1404 surveillance of their use and consumption. We will also implement push and pull incentives, support
1405 public-private partnerships and explore innovative instruments to accelerate research and
1406 development on new antimicrobials, their alternatives, and diagnostics.

1407

1408 **Gender Equality**

1409 We reaffirm our commitment to achieving gender equality and the empowerment of women and
1410 girls in all their diversity, through full, equal, and meaningful participation in all spheres of society.
1411 We express our strong concern about the rollback of the rights of women, girls, and LGBTQIA+
1412 people around the world in particular in time of crisis and we strongly condemn all violations and
1413 abuses of their human rights and fundamental freedoms. We will continue promoting, and
1414 protecting their rights in all spheres of society, and consistently mainstreaming gender equality in all
1415 policy areas. We will work with global partners to advance gender equality in multilateral fora.

1416 We recommit to preventing and addressing hate and discrimination, and to eliminating sexual and
1417 gender-based violence, including that facilitated by technology and trafficking in persons. We will
1418 provide comprehensive support and meaningful participation for victims and survivors. We reiterate
1419 our commitments in the Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué to universal access to adequate,
1420 affordable, and quality health services for women, including comprehensive sexual and reproductive
1421 health and rights for all.

1422 We continue to promote the full economic empowerment of all women and girls, and equal and
1423 meaningful participation and leadership in decision-making processes, including in the STEM sector.
1424 We will step up our efforts to address harmful gender norms, stereotypes, and practices, and to
1425 eliminate structural barriers and the gender pay gap, including through enhanced collaboration with
1426 the private sector and through supporting the adoption of gender equality certification systems for
1427 enterprises. We recognize the need to ensure affordable and quality childcare and long-term care
1428 services for all, support parenthood protection, promote work-life balance, and equal sharing of care
1429 responsibilities, to promote women's equal rights and to take a whole-of-society approach to
1430 address the demographic challenges faced by ageing societies. Against this background, we reiterate
1431 the importance of recognizing, reducing, and redistributing unpaid care work and rewarding paid
1432 care work adequately, guaranteeing care workers representation.

1433 We will tackle the unequal gender distribution of care work, which contributes to gender
1434 inequalities. To this end, we aim by 2035 to support 200 million more women to join the workforce
1435 by investing in efforts to close the global gap in the availability of childcare, including through the
1436 World Bank Invest in Childcare Initiative.

1437 We will promote applying a gender transformative, multi-sector approach to our foreign policy,
1438 humanitarian aid, and development cooperation, including on climate resilience, food security,
1439 education and migration. We commit to advance the Women, Peace, and Security Agenda, including
1440 its application to disaster risk reduction and eradicate all forms of gender-based violence, including
1441 conflict-related sexual violence, also by supporting women peacebuilders in conflict settings. We
1442 reiterate our commitment to collectively increase G7 ODA for gender equality and we will explore
1443 ways to do this at the nexus of climate change and gender, particularly in Africa.

1444 Recognizing that quality education for all girls is the best predictor for future levels of equality, we
1445 must also promote access to safe, inclusive, and equitable quality education for all. Noting that 2024

1446 is the African Union's Year of Education, we will enhance our partnership with African countries on
1447 girls' education, including through redoubling our efforts to meet the G7 Girls Education targets by
1448 2026.

1449 Recognizing the success of the 2X Challenge, we welcome the new commitment by Development
1450 and Multilateral Finance Institutions to invest at least USD 20 billion over three years in gender lens
1451 investing, encouraging investments at the nexus of gender and climate. We call upon other public
1452 and private actors to join the next 2X Challenge, advancing measurable changes and financing
1453 directed to women's empowerment.

1454 We welcome the strengthened Gender Equality Advisory Council (GEAC) and its recommendations.
1455 Highlighting the importance of reliable sex and gender-disaggregated data collection and
1456 monitoring, we also welcome the updated G7 Dashboard on Gender Gaps.

1457

1458 **Inclusion and Disability**

1459 We are committed to ensuring that all individuals have equal rights to full and effective participation
1460 in social, cultural, educational, economic, and civil and political life. We intend to enhance all
1461 persons' talents and skills to make our communities stronger and more cohesive. We commit to
1462 further integrate disability rights across all political agendas, and in doing so, we welcome the first-
1463 ever G7 Inclusion and Disability Ministers meeting. We task our Ministers to launch the Solfagnano
1464 Charter, where they will articulate actions around universal access and accessibility, independent
1465 living, inclusive employment, service availability, emergency prevention and management, among
1466 others. We will step up our action for the implementation of the United Nations Convention on the
1467 Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD). We look forward to the Global Disability Summit to be
1468 held in Berlin in 2025.

1469

1470 **Disarmament and Non-Proliferation**

1471 We remain firmly committed to preventing the proliferation and use of all weapons of mass
1472 destruction and their means of delivery.

1473 We are greatly concerned by Russia's irresponsible nuclear rhetoric and actions, as well as its
1474 reported increasing use of chemical agents against Ukrainian forces. We reiterate that any use of
1475 chemical, biological, radiological, or nuclear weapons by Russia would be met with severe
1476 consequences. We remain concerned about China's opaque and accelerating expansion of its
1477 nuclear arsenal. We will continue working to address North Korea's and Iran's continued
1478 advancement of nuclear and ballistic missile programs.

1479 Recalling the G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament, we reaffirm our commitment
1480 to disarmament and non-proliferation efforts, with the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear
1481 weapons with undiminished security for all, achieved through a realistic, pragmatic, and responsible
1482 approach. The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) is the cornerstone of the
1483 global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament
1484 and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We believe that the overall decline in global nuclear arsenals
1485 achieved since the end of the Cold War must continue and not be reversed.

1486 We highlight the need to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) into force. In this
1487 regard, we call on Russia to continue to adhere to the moratorium on nuclear tests and renew the

1488 CTBT ratification. We also call on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) not to conduct
1489 any further nuclear tests, and to sign and ratify the CTBT.

1490 We call for the immediate commencement of long-overdue negotiations within the Conference on
1491 Disarmament of a treaty banning the production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or
1492 other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT) while urging all nuclear weapons States that have not yet
1493 done so to declare and maintain voluntary moratoria on the production of such material.

1494 We remain steadfast in our support of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological
1495 and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), their universalization and full and effective implementation.
1496 We underline the importance of addressing biological threats worldwide. We will work to ensure
1497 that biological research, development, and innovation are conducted in a safe, secure, responsible,
1498 and sustainable manner.

1499 We reiterate our commitment to the G7-led Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and
1500 Materials of Mass Destruction, a driving force behind global efforts to prevent, detect and respond
1501 to the acquisition and use of weapons of mass destruction by States and terrorists alike.

1502 We are strengthening effective export controls on materials, technology, and research that could be
1503 used for military purposes in a way that keeps pace with rapid technological developments and
1504 recognizes the central role of multilateral export control regimes as a key non-proliferation
1505 instrument and safeguard for international peace and security.

1506 We reiterate our commitment to safe, peaceful, responsible, and sustainable use of outer space,
1507 upholding existing legal frameworks including the Outer Space Treaty. We remain committed to
1508 fostering international cooperation and transparency, as well as confidence building measures and
1509 norms of responsible behavior with the goal of improving space security for all States.

1510 We affirm the obligation of all States Parties to fully comply with the Outer Space Treaty, including
1511 not to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of
1512 weapons of mass destruction, install such weapons on celestial bodies, or station such weapons in
1513 outer space in any other manner.

1514

1515 **Countering Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Transnational Organized Crime**

1516 We condemn and counter terrorism and violent extremism in all their forms. We are determined to
1517 protect our societies’ freedom and security, while upholding the rule of law and respecting human
1518 rights. We will continue to combat the financing of terrorism and terrorism propaganda, particularly
1519 the dissemination of terrorist content online. We will also promote information sharing,
1520 international cooperation, and capacity building, including in border management, to investigate
1521 and prosecute such crimes.

1522 We reiterate our strong commitment to fighting transnational organized crime, breaking its business
1523 models, and dismantling its networks. Drug trafficking, smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons
1524 and fraud are major sources of income for organized crime. We stand ready to work with other
1525 governments to address these transnational challenges, as well as crimes that affect the
1526 environment and against cultural heritage. Recalling our statement on Synthetic Drug Threats,
1527 including the significant health implications, we support the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic
1528 Drug Threats.

1529 We also continue our unwavering commitment to tackling child sexual exploitation and abuse in all
1530 its forms to keep children safe online and in our communities around the world. It is crucial that all

1531 sectors, including the tech sector, step up and play their part in prioritizing child safety and working
1532 to combat this horrific crime.

1533

1534 **Safeguarding Democratic Processes**

1535 In a year during which millions worldwide choose their leaders and representatives, we reaffirm our
1536 commitment to safeguard democratic values and human rights. With the rapid evolution of
1537 emerging technology, we are more concerned than ever about Foreign Information Manipulation
1538 and Interference (FIMI) in our democratic institutions and processes, and how attempted
1539 interference campaigns, malicious cyber activities, and transnational repression collectively
1540 undermine sovereignty and democratic values.

1541 We pledge to strengthen our coordinated efforts to better prevent, detect, and respond to FIMI
1542 threats through human rights-respecting practices and by supporting freedom of expression and
1543 free, independent, and pluralistic media. We ask our relevant Ministers to bolster the G7 Rapid
1544 Response Mechanism by creating by the end of the year a collective response framework to counter
1545 foreign threats to democracies, including publically exposing foreign operations of information
1546 manipulation. We also call on tech companies, in particular social media platforms, to intensify their
1547 efforts to prevent and counter FIMI campaigns and the potential abuse of AI for this purpose and
1548 work towards higher standards of transparency and accountability on these issues.

1549 We will continue our cooperation with governments and non-governmental partners to work
1550 towards the promotion of fact-based, quality, and trustworthy information and will support relevant
1551 international initiatives, in particular in the UN and OECD.

1552

1553 **Anti-corruption**

1554 Corruption and related illicit finance drain public resources, fuel organized crime, and undermine
1555 democratic governance and progress across the SDGs. We endorse the G7 High-Level Principles on
1556 Anti-Corruption and commit to promoting technical assistance and capacity building to address
1557 existing gaps. We reaffirm the fundamental role that the United Nations Convention Against
1558 Corruption (UNCAC) plays in the global fight against corruption and commit to further enhance the
1559 effectiveness of its Implementation Review Mechanism. We underscore the importance of denying
1560 corrupt actors access to our territories and financial systems.

1561

1562 **Conclusions**

1563 We appreciate the exchanges with, and the inputs from, the G7 Engagement Groups. We are
1564 furthermore grateful for the valuable contributions from the Heads of the AfDB, the IMF, the OECD,
1565 the UN, and the WB, who joined us in Apulia.

1566 We look forward to the Paris Olympic and Paralympic Games, and urge all countries to observe the
1567 Olympic Truce individually and collectively, as prescribed by the United Nations General Assembly
1568 Resolution "Building a peaceful and better world through sports and the Olympic ideal" adopted on
1569 15 November 2023.