

Memorandum Europe's Voice 2009

We, the European members of the Group of Eight (G8), met in Milan ahead of the G8 Summit to discuss the challenges that we face. The goal of this European Summit was to have meaningful discussions that would help us to identify what common ground we hold and to explore our shared interests. We agreed to discuss and debate the issues that would be raised when the whole Group met the next week, and to recognise shared values. We further expressed our belief that the G8 should remain a meeting of sovereign states and that we should subsequently enter negotiations with an open mind and without a uniform position. We reaffirmed our belief in a G8 of compromise and consensus where all nations, European and global, work together on the same equal footing. To that end we look forward to a productive summit and present this Memorandum as proposals for a discussion in which we invite all G8 Member States to participate.

HEADS OF STATE

The Future of the G8

We strongly believe in the informal structure of the G8 process. Any reform of the G8 should keep in consideration the necessity of preserving efficiency.

The inclusion of new members is desirable in order to take into account changes in the international order, particularly today's economic realities. The partnership with Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa must be reinforced with the aim of including them progressively as full members of the G8, provided they commit themselves to the values established in the founding declaration of the G8, particularly democratic governance.

We support the extension and strengthening of the Heiligendamm process over the next two years and wish to see the issue of technology transfer to be included in the dialogue. At the end of this two-year period we believe that there should be a review with a view to potentially extending the membership of the G8 on country-by-country basis.

We favour a broader consultation of regional organisations during the summit. Their role as observers must therefore be reinforced. We strongly believe that the African Union should be more closely incorporated in the process.

The European Commission and the President-in-Office of the European Council should continue to represent the European Union. The re-evaluation of the European



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representation in the G8 should take place after the conclusion of the ratification process of the Lisbon Treaty.

Reform of the United Nations Security Council

We believe that many of the solutions to complex challenges which the G8 have made their priority can only be implemented with a well-functioning United Nations Security Council (UNSC). Hence, we are strongly committed to making the UN, and particularly the UNSC, an efficient tool to work towards international peace and security. As the UNSC does not reflect the current geopolitical reality anymore, we are fully convinced that reforming the UNSC is fundamental in order to enhance its legitimacy and authority. We appreciate very much that after a decade and a half of debate, in March 2009, a breakthrough took place with the start of open intergovernmental negotiations on the substance of the UNSC's reform. Against this backdrop, we urge all UN Member States to take advantage of this current window of opportunity and cooperate in these important negotiations so that we can come to fast, but well-considered results.

We recognise that the time is not yet ripe for a common European Union seat on the UNSC. We suggest the creation of a third category of membership consisting of semi permanent members who can be re-elected every four years. This third category would allow for a more geographically equitable representation. In order to mirror the increase in numbers of UN Members States since the foundation of the UN in 1945, we suggest also an increase in the total number of UNSC members.

Although the five permanent members, namely China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, would stay on the Council and maintain their veto rights, the nature of the different categories of membership would be left for further debate.

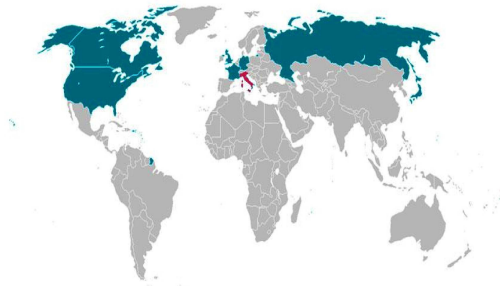
We believe it to be of vital importance to conduct a review and evaluation of the suggested reform within one decade so that any issues arising during this period through the reform can be tackled in an appropriate manner.

Finally, we invite all G8 Member States as well as Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa to conduct fruitful discussions on this reform proposal and hope to see a consensual positive outcome soon.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Counter-terrorism

We devote ourselves to fighting global terror no matter its motivation or faction, done through real partnership between the United Nations, within the European Union, the G8 countries and other frameworks for international co-operation.



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We invite the participants of all members of the United Nations to similarly affirm their commitment to fighting terror, both globally, but also within their own borders. The fight against terrorism has to comply with international law, especially concerning human rights and refugees. In this context we support the United States' proposed closure of Guantanamo Bay and other CIA operated prisons.

We feel that there is no one central battlefield on which a War on Terror is fought. We must defy terrorism across all borders and continents, with the protagonists treated as criminals and lawfully brought to trial.

At the same time we realise that counter-terrorist action must also take place within our own borders and continue to strain our own resolving capacity in this area, in conjunction with the United Nations.

Regional Conflicts

Gaza and the Middle East

We believe that obtaining a peaceful resolution between the states of Palestine and Israel is the key to bringing stability in the Middle East. We feel that the only solution is a 'two state' solution, accomplished by guaranteeing Israel's security whilst also acknowledging the Palestinians' own right to self-determination.

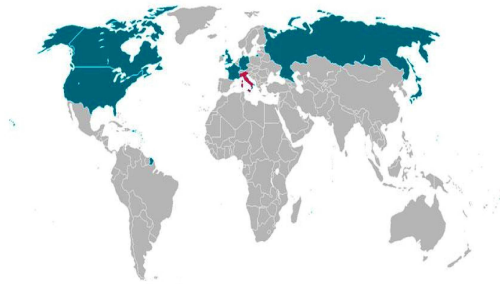
In relation to this, we lament the poor humanitarian situation in the Gaza Strip. We therefore urge for the opening of crossing points into the region, allowing free access and movement for goods and people.

We also express full support for NGO's and humanitarian organisations working in this region and call for a new wave of social and economic aid to be donated by the international community.

Afghanistan

We reaffirm our long term commitment to the Afghan people. We pledge to re-establish the nation's security, politics and economy, creating a safe place for Afghans to live in and eliminating Afghanistan as a haven for terrorist groups.

To establish security in the shorter term, we continue to support a genuinely multilateral international security force. In the longer term we hope to put Afghanistan back into the hands of Afghans, with an ethnically balanced Afghan police force and army providing sufficient support for the society to move away from seeking the support of warlords and tribal leaders. As well as this, we commit to overseeing the physical and social reconstruction of the country, with substantial investment in civilian institutions: schools and hospitals, as well as provincial government, courts and the judiciary.



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Finally, we see the security of the Iranian and Pakistani borders with Afghanistan as crucial in combating terrorist insurgency and the trade in narcotics and arms within the region. We hope to cooperate with the respective governments of Pakistan and Iran on this issue.

Zimbabwe

We welcome the prime ministerial appointment of Morgan Tsvangirai and hope it will mark transition in Zimbabwe from an authoritarian to a democratic political system, ensuring freedom and human rights to all its people.

We therefore urge for the repeal of repressive legislation currently in place within the country and the release of political prisoners, re-establishing democratic principles and the rule of law. In light of the unprecedented collapse of the economic and social system within Zimbabwe, including the recent cholera outbreak, we urge that full access be granted to medical NGO's looking to distribute aid in the region and call for the international community to make contributions.

We also hope for the appointment of a credible finance team by the Zimbabwean Government in order to re-establish the country's once flourishing but now devastated economy. Lastly we call for a clear roadmap to next national elections, which must be conducted freely and fairly, and pledge our support.

Democratic Republic of Congo

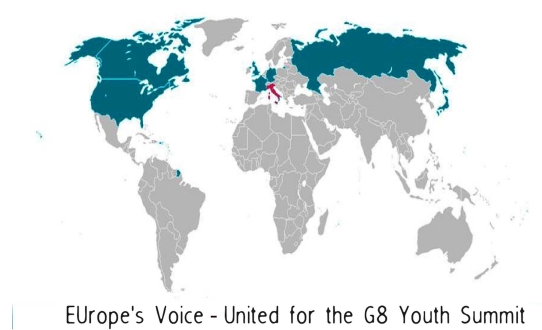
We welcome the recent trial of Thomas Lubamja by the International Criminal Court, the first trial in the history of the ICC, and see it as a great step in the fight against the impunity of those responsible for serious war crimes.

We strive to keep and extend the mandate of MONUC to bring peace to the region and call for members of the United Nations to pledge further forces in order to ensure it is a workable and effective security force.

Iran

The peaceful resolution of international disputes is our guiding principle. On these grounds we continue to support efforts of direct diplomacy with Iran along lines of responsible partnership. We believe it is crucial to re-evaluate our current policy in the region, creating a climate of mutual respect and open and peaceful dialogue. We see Iran as a key influence in resolving regional disputes, including bringing stability to both Afghanistan and the Middle East. We call on Iran to answer the demands of the international community, as formulated by the UN Security Council and the IAEA Board of Governors.

We also hope to see an improvement in the current human rights situation within Iran. Following the closure of the Centre for Human Rights Defenders in Tehran, urgent action is



required to end the execution of children and the use of stoning as a means of conducting the death penalty.

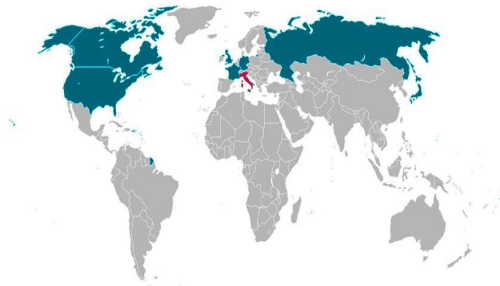
ECONOMICS

We believe that in times of economic crisis, the international community's environmental, social and developmental responsibilities should not be forgotten. We believe that in order to recover from the present climate there needs to be co-ordinated action taken by Member States of the G8 and the wider international community. We believe government has a significant role to play in reinstating growth into the global economy. Additional stimulus packages should be discussed between Member States; global problems demand global solutions. The international community should remember the lessons that history has taught us and seek to avoid economic nationalism. As such, we remain firmly committed to free market principles. We believe that, in accordance with free market principles, greater transparency is needed in international trade. Information regarding trade needs to be more readily accessible. Additionally, we are absolutely committed to a lowcarbon recovery; governmental stimulus packages should emphasise green technologies and fuel efficiency research.

Doha Round (DDR)

We are firmly committed to the recommencement of the DDR by the end of 2009. We believe that all Member States stand to gain from a successful completion of talks; however, in order for an agreement to be arrived at, all Member States should be prepared to make certain compromises. We believe that all agreements reached in previous rounds of discussions should remain acknowledged, even in such a time of economic crisis, by the relevant Member States. We believe that the agenda for the DDR should be established democratically, with involvement from all participant states, both developing and developed.

We acknowledge the moral responsibility that the developed world has in alleviating poverty and promoting growth in less developed states. We believe that the most under-developed economies have the right to protect the infant industries, in which they have a natural comparative advantage, until they are better able to compete in international markets. We are committed to making reductions in market distorting subsidies in the agricultural sector and encourage other G8 Member States to similarly pledge. We remain committed to the Everything But Arms initiative and encourage other G8 Member States to adopt similar models. Furthermore, via transfers of technology, developed states can provide the means for developing states to modernise their industries. We believe, furthermore, that greater transparency is needed in international trade concerning tariff levels, subsidies and trade levels; the WTO should look to make such information more accessible in order to promote greater market information.



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Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

We believe that corporations are morally obliged to be conscious of both the social and environmental impact of their economic behaviour. We believe that the United Nations Global Compact (UNGC) provides an appropriate framework within which CSR can become a high priority for both corporations and governments. However, we are concerned that, under the status quo, the UNGC is ineffective in ensuring genuine business adherence to its ten fundamental principles. We believe that greater oversight is required to ensure the compliance of corporations. We believe that civil society is the most powerful force in affecting the behaviour of corporations; NGOs, international agencies, governments and consumers have a significant role to play in guaranteeing that the UNGC's principles are adhered to. Such agents should utilise their resources to build an effective architecture, both promoting and delivering increased information and transparency with regards to corporate practice. Furthermore, we believe that corporations should seek to share information and experience with each other so as to develop business models which successfully incorporate the principles of the UNGC. Additionally, we believe that the UNGC should come to be thought of as a minimum standard; CSR should not end at the UNGC, rather corporations should always be looking to create positive societal and environmental externalities.

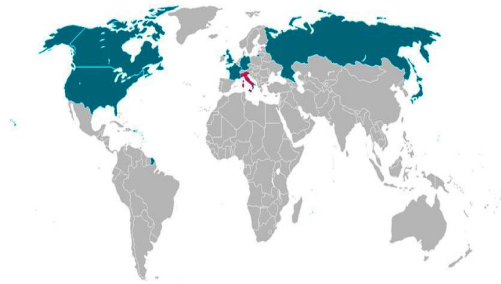
We welcome a discussion with other Member States regarding how CSR can come to be an integral part of corporate practice.

Aviation Industry

We welcome a dialogue on the Airbus/Boeing dispute. We believe that the relevant governments and companies need to work together in order to arrive at a mutually desirable solution. We believe that airlines should not be exempt from taxation which acknowledges the environmental externalities of the aviation industry. We welcome a discussion amongst Member States regarding how appropriate taxation can be applied in a way that does not put an unmanageable burden on the industry. We believe that revenues from such taxation should go directly into funding research into more efficient fuel technologies. As such we believe that the aviation industry stands to gain from the benefits which could be delivered from such a fiscal policy.

Automotive Industry

We believe that, in the present climate, government assistance to the automotive sector is legitimate so long as it does not become regular practice. Furthermore, governments should consider the underlying health of their automotive sectors and their long term sustainability. We believe any such governmental assistance should promote a greener automotive industry.



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FINANCE

Crisis should be conceived in a twofold way: danger and opportunity. Today, we need to stop watching, start learning and acting.

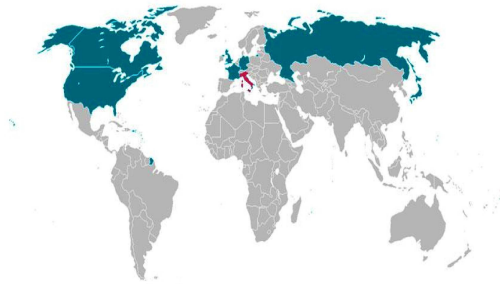
We consider that in the present situation we need to find adequate crisis countermeasures like stimulus programmes. Thus, the moment came to implement globally coordinated measures in order to emerge from the present crisis. We suggest that coordination be ensured by a public peer-to-peer evaluation of national recovery plans on Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development level. Since the economic health of each country has a strong influence on the international trade and hence on the global economy, we believe a coordinated fiscal stimulus in sustainable industries like green technologies should be implemented.

The moment is right for sacrifices and a release of budget constraints. To achieve this goal presently fiscal stimulus is necessary, although we confirm the necessity of balanced budgets in the long term. We urge all nations to refrain from 'buy national' policies in order not to constrain fair competition and trade.

We consider that the international financial architecture needs to be reformed in order to reduce frequency and severity of crises and facilitate an adequate institutional response. For this purpose Financial Stability Forum and International Monetary Fund (IMF) should collaborate closely and form an early warning system for upcoming financial crises. In addition, the role of the IMF should be strengthened by enlarging its capital basis, giving a larger voice to emerging economies and thus improving its representativeness. The creation of a world-wide financial organisation (functioning similarly to the WTO) – initially composed of countries that harbour the most important financial markets – would help addressing the issues of detrimental regulatory arbitrage. Member States would negotiate binding common minimum regulation standards for selected financial actors. After the establishment of basic principles other countries would be invited to join in. The regulation of tax havens, rating agencies and hedge funds could also be addressed within the framework of this institution.

We want to work on ensuring long-term sustainability of financial markets through the reform of Basel II and the capital adequacy requirements in order for the banks to have more capitalisation during the good days for the hard times.

We are strongly concerned about collusive behaviour and illicit practices in the financial industry. Addressing these problems will restore confidence on the market. For example, rating agencies should be accountable for their ratings. To reduce the amount of risk in the economy we advise allowing the issuer to be responsible for the risk. For instance, in the case of mortgages, the banks must stay liable for the inherent risk of the concerned Asset-Backed Securities. We put forward the necessity of changing international accounting standards which favour pro-cyclicality and contagion of investment behaviour, an element which contributes to the development, but also to the burst of financial bubbles.



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DEVELOPMENT

We believe that the global financial crisis presents new opportunities to confront and address the important issues that continue to face the developing world. We affirm our commitment to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 and urge nations to pursue with renewed vigour and conviction financial and other pledges made in recent years. Infrastructural construction, sustainable economic growth and the empowerment of developing nations remain crucial in a globalised world of increasing interdependence. The following proposals aim to achieve two objectives: increased efficiency in the delivery of governmental aid to developing nations and direct access for individuals to financial support through microfinancial and other mechanisms.

Agriculture, Water and Education

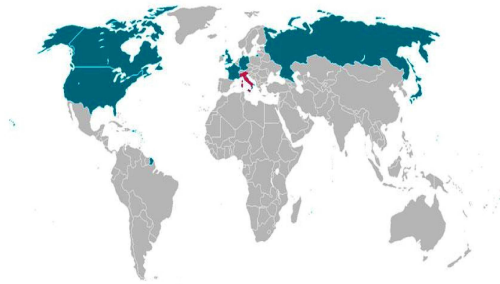
Infrastructural development remains crucial to addressing effectively the problems affecting the developing world. We believe in supporting a coherent program aimed at substantially increasing agricultural production, securing the supply of clean drinking and irrigation water. This would also be combined with a parallel programme to make provision for access to basic educational services.

In relation to sustainable agriculture, we believe a participatory approach in the spirit of the Paris Declaration 2005 and the Accra Convention 2008 is the only appropriate medium through which we can achieve the necessary cooperation. We advocate an agenda involving the improvement of soil fertility and eco-capacity as well as the resilience of the agricultural system, pest management and corporate support.

It has recently been asserted in the United Nations Development Programme's report that at an annual cost of \$9bn access to clean water could be provided to the developing world. Not only as a vital commodity, but also as a component essential in the fight against disease and achieving increased economic and agricultural productivity, we believe this to be a major priority.

Microfinancial projects and financial infrastructure in Sub-Saharan Africa

Whilst continued and sustained governmental aid and investment in Africa is crucial, we suggest that microfinancial strategies should be used to ensure that direct aid reaches local populations. Such strategies envisage foreign investors directing capital to small localised and infrastructural projects, provided on loan terms to individuals and small businesses. Their obligations and repayments would be regulated by simple, local financial houses. We suggest that targeted loans of this sort would ensure the efficient use of capital by borrowers, providing comfort to foreign investors.



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We appreciate this would require the development of local and national banking systems. Consequently, we propose that Western governments seeking to enter large contracts with complex financial institutions should consider contractual obligations. These would require the development of local, simple financial houses in Africa as conditions of their own contracts. We believe this is essential to the success of any microfinancial strategy. The ability of individuals in local communities to use and save a financial currency stabilised by local financial houses will begin to sow the seed of capital accumulation, which, when extrapolated over time, will begin to enable African communities to rely less upon foreign investment and reduce their exposure to the longterm debilitating effects of capital flight and aid dependency.

Public-Private Partnerships

Since public-private partnerships can be an effective tool in the long-term sustainable development of Africa, we suggest further investigation of this financial mechanism in order to attract foreign investment. We recognise the concerns of foreign investors in relation both to risk management and legal certainty and believe the establishment of an arbitration tribunal could effectively address these concerns. Importantly, we believe that the determination of any such dispute resolution procedure should have its focus within Africa.

ENVIRONMENT

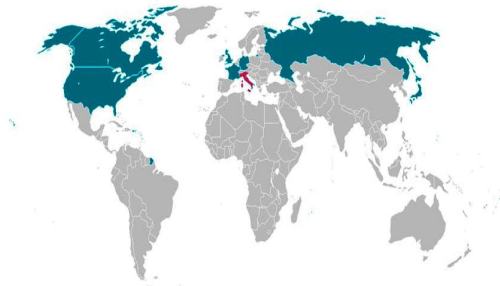
Actions against Climate Change

Energy Efficiency

We encourage all countries to implement specific energy efficiency targets with respect to their regional and national capability in order to reduce global energy consumption and to ensure a better employment of energy. Moreover, we propose the implementation of high standards, incentives and regulations that promote an increase in energy efficiency. Furthermore, we ask all countries to join the global effort to find new ways to reduce worldwide energy consumption by providing the necessary means and funding for further research. Finally, we call upon all nations to develop a global standard on energy efficiency alongside eco-labels displaying the energy efficiency of a broad variety of products.

Quotas (CDM, ETS, Fossil Fuels)

With regard to the successful implementation of the European Emissions Trading Scheme (EETS), we affirm the necessity to strive for a global emission trading scheme on a long-term perspective with regional schemes implemented on a short-term basis.



Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

We emphasise that funds raised through such schemes should be channelled into projects that enhance development with a special focus on the implementation and research on green and innovative technology.

Geo-Engineering

We are strongly committed to mitigating climate change and its causes. We welcome research being conducted to examine the behaviour of the marine ecosystem following a eutrophication experiment in the South Atlantic. Moreover, we acknowledge that forests cannot be considered as carbon sinks and thus be used for capturing CO₂. Therefore, we ask all nations not to set forth the buildup of forest biomass as CO₂ countermeasure within a new international protocol to be decided upon in Copenhagen.

With regard to the limited knowledge about the environmental effects of genetically modified (GM) plants and organisms we discourage all nations, industrial and developing, from using GM plants and organisms in the production of biofuels.

The Road to Copenhagen

We welcome worldwide preparation for the COP 15 Conference in Copenhagen, Denmark in December 2009. We agree that all countries should assume responsibility for climate change. Justly sharing the burden among them will be the major priority of the Copenhagen conference.

Energy Supply

Renewable Energy

We ask all countries to join our efforts in implementing renewable energies in power generation and collaborate with the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA). We also encourage all countries to consider national incentives for renewable energy techniques based on their reduction of CO₂ emissions per amount of electric power generated. Additionally, we support further research on Carbon Capturing and Storage.

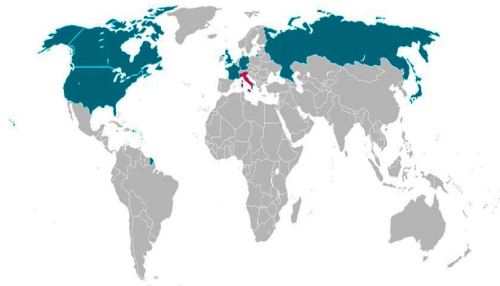
Biodiversity

We believe that biodiversity and the protection of ecosystems should be assured in all climaterelated activities. Therefore, we propose the creation of an international panel on biodiversity and ecosystems and encourage all governments to refrain from subsidies for large-scale use of biofuels.

Furthermore, we are strongly opposed to any increase in fishing quotas.

The status of environmental issues in institutional arrangements

We suggest the promotion of environmental values within all international institutions. We propose the enlargement of United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) mandate and



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funds in order to enable this program to carry out its own projects and to control and regulate measures against global warming.

The sustainable use of resources

We ask all nations to ensure a sustainable extraction and use of resources and in the long run decouple their economic growth from negative environmental impacts. We also suggest that UNEP conduct research on the internalisation of environmental costs.

DEFENCE

Fight against piracy

We welcome the increasing number of countries involved in different missions to fight piracy that illustrate the commitment of numerous countries to the UNSCR 1816, 1846, 1851 and the UNCLOS. Part of the Task Force 151 and the national contributions, the EU is taking an active part of the international efforts. Over the past three months, the EU mission has shown considerable efficiency.

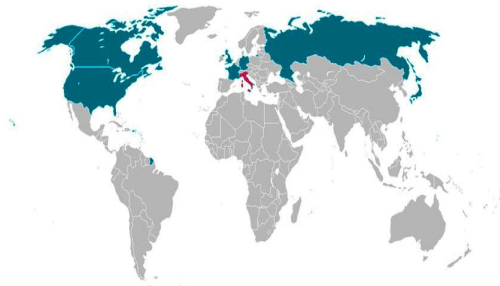
However, we are calling for more cooperation between all major contributors and insist on the fact that the better our cooperation is on the ground, the more likely our action will be efficient. Therefore, we suggest a debate at the UNSC to study all possible measures to strengthen our cooperation, especially concerning a settlement of a coordination center in the Horn of Africa. Finally, the new group of contact recently established, which gathers fourteen countries and five international organisations, should remain open and every contribution to the group's work is welcome.

We note that in view of judicial prosecutions being brought by the competent States, the EU operation can arrest, detain and transfer persons who have committed acts of piracy or armed robbery. In consideration of the challenges arising within the fight against piracy, we are committed to bringing justice through prosecution. We also urge the international community to strengthen its efforts in stabilising the political situation in Somalia.

NATO in the 21st century

We, the European Union members of the G8 and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), reaffirming our commitment to the Washington Treaty, especially to Art. 5, and committed to safeguarding the security of our citizens, would like to emphasise the relevance of this organisation in the 21st century. Therefore, recognising our achievements and acknowledging the complex challenges we face, we are delighted to celebrate the upcoming 60th Anniversary of NATO and look forward to adopting a new Strategic Concept.

Facing many common challenges from the fight against the Taliban in Afghanistan to the Iranian threat through the fight against piracy, it is the common interest of all partners to base our partnership on confidence. We need a strong partnership which also means strong actors.



Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

As far as Europe is concerned, this means being able to ensure the security of its citizens. Furthermore, we would like to stress that NATO and the European Union should compliment one another in the field of defence.

Finally, we welcome the reopening of meetings within the scope of the NATO Russia Council and call upon NATO Member States to further intensify the dialogue with Russia as an important partner.

Strategic Missile Control and Disarmament

We welcome the recent improvements concerning the international cooperation in the field of Strategic Missile Control and Disarmament. They have proven that it is through political willingness that we will restore the mutual trust.

Regarding the Strategic Missile Control we hope that all the parties can come to an agreement concerning the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty soon. We also reaffirm the importance of the International Code of Conduct, also known as the Hague Code of Conduct, to prevent the proliferation of ballistic missiles.

We should concentrate our efforts on the conventional forces and on the nuclear treaties:

We emphasise the urgent need to keep and strengthen the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty as the cornerstone of the European Security. We remain open for dialogue and stand ready to organise an Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe Summit that should take place by the end of the year to study all possible measures to strengthen the Vienna Document, in particular the Confidence and Security Building Measures (CSBM);

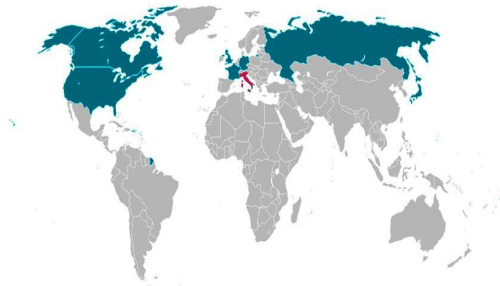
We remain concerned about any possible erosion of the treaties related to the reduction of nuclear arms. We encourage the ongoing negotiations between all the parties to find an agreement on Strategic Talks on Armament Reductions Treaty-1 while Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty should include the strengthening of the monitoring process of the nuclear forces.

Finally, we stand ready to participate to the bilateral talks, even under a UN or an EU forum and indicate that we would welcome a global disarmament treaty.

Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty

We continue to encourage all countries to ratify the Nuclear Non Proliferation (NNP) Treaty in order to maintain peace and international security and to commit ourselves to the UNSCR 1540 and to all efforts by the G8 concerning nuclear non-proliferation.

We urge the international community to remain aware of the dangers of proliferation and to persuade those States that have removed themselves from the non-proliferation regime to



Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

return to the regime through diplomatic means. In particular, we remain concerned about an Iran with nuclear capabilities and we call upon Iran to comply with UNSC resolutions and to live up to its commitments regarding its accession to the NNP. Concerning North Korea, we support the Six Party Talks and that it will lead to the suspension of its programme. Among all possibilities we suggest the multilateralisation of the nuclear fuel cycle which would considerably minimise the proliferation risks to countries willing to close the nuclear fuel cycle.

Conventional Arms Trade Treaty

We welcome the establishment of an Open-Ended Working Group at the UN to further consider the feasibility of such an important treaty. We would also like to emphasise that the Treaty should require that each State involved in the trading of conventional weapons be authorised for this trade and such authorisation would be conditional on ensuring that such weapons were not at risk of being used for human rights violations.

APPENDIX I

Europe's Voice Business Declaration

We, the leaders of the key business organisations of the European members of the G8, have gathered on 14 March 2009 in Milan to discuss urgent issues concerning the challenges of the global crisis. These matters, and our deliberations on them, are to be taken up for consideration by the Heads of State at the G8 Youth Summit 2009.

Concerned about the current economic situation, we have come up with the following topics to include in governments' talks:

1. Financial Sector:

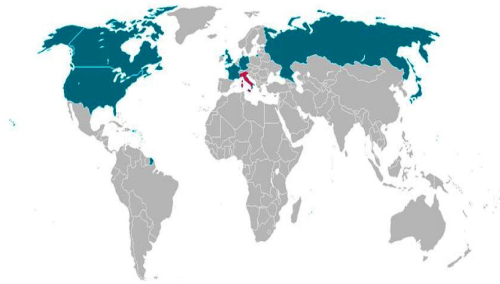
The financial sector has been heavily disturbed by the results of the sub-prime crisis. In order to reinstall a financial stability, regulations have to be implemented.

a. Rating agencies:

i. Rating agencies have to be restructured in order to implement greater transparency. Information on how products are graded and on the subjacent asset of structured products has to be accessible.

ii. Procedures, adopted by different agencies, have to be harmonised.

iii. Advisory functions and rating functions have to be separated



Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

b. Regulation:

- i. The establishment of an independent international regulatory body with greater power and means is needed in order to exercise effective control over finance.
- ii. Limitations on the resale of financial products, including the resale of certificates, shall be implemented.
- iii. More financial means and human resources for the bodies which control the stock markets shall be implemented.
- iv. Quality standards of technical expertise for those reselling financial products to the end customer are required.

c. Accounting & auditing standards:

- i. The system of 'Mark to Market' value shall be frozen during economic downturns, as in the present situation.
- ii. During such periods, cost based asset valuation must be installed.

2. Government aid:

- a. Government spending should be increased, in a common approach, to 2% of GDP in every country.
 - i. The investment has to go in strategic sectors, as for instance renewable energies
 - ii. The principle of 'too big to fail' is to be kept in mind.

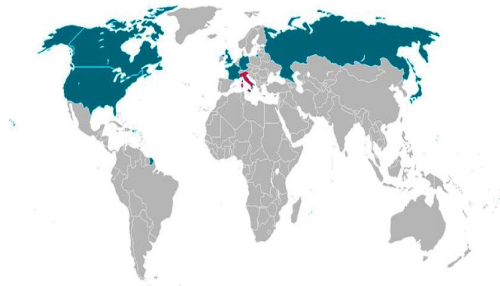
3. Trade:

a. IMF:

- i. The funds of the International Monetary Funds shall be incremented.
- ii. More flexibility in regulatory measures is to be granted.
- iii. Emerging countries shall be given a greater representation.

b. World Trade Organisation (WTO):

- i. The Doha Development Round shall be restarted.
- ii. Voting principles of the WTO must be adapted to its current size.
- iii. Necessary agricultural policies to prevent European industry from suffering have to be implemented. This can be done by a gradual cut in subsidies.



Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

4. Automotive Sector:

- a. The business model of the automotive sector has to be changed, e.g. to focus more on fuel consumption in respect of the environment rather than performance.
- b. Governments shall take into account the new increasing market of car rental. Infrastructure, if required, should be provided.
- c. Hence, protection of failing firms should be avoided if the underlying business model does not change.

5. General Business consensus:

- a. Avoid protectionism
- b. Global economics needs good global governance
- c. Reduction in corporation tax is asked by the French business representative
- d. Invest in future technologies, such as green technologies

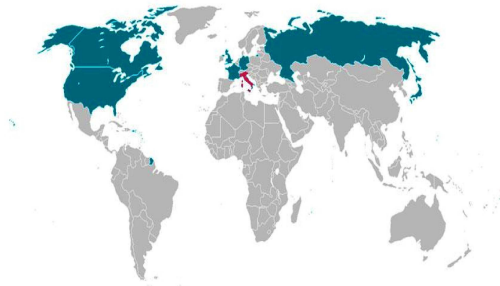
APPENDIX II

EXPERTS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

HIV and AIDS in Africa

We, the European Members of the G8, ('The Members') appreciate the importance of reconciling the need for IP (intellectual property) protection in the pharmaceutical industry and the need to protect global health. We recognise the importance of the Doha Declaration, which called for flexibility regarding the TRIPS (trade-related intellectual property rights) Agreement; however within the context of the HIV and AIDS epidemic in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), health needs have not yet entirely been met by this effort. We therefore call upon the international community to continue the dialogue about this problem or to come up with alternative solutions and work towards a more effective result.

We, 'The Members', as partners of the least-developed countries (LDCs) call upon the international community to commit to fulfilling the promises made at the Doha Declaration to protect public health and we therefore ask the international community to assist LDCs to overcome the administrative, financial and infrastructural barriers that hinder access to HIV and AIDS treatment.



EUrope's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

We, 'The Members', emphasise the necessity of the existence of an intermediary body to monitor the application of the existing legal framework, and if proper implementation does not exist, we recommend that this body should ensure that those in need receive treatment through alternative mechanisms, such as civil society groups and NGOs.

We, 'The Members', acknowledge the complexity of international mechanisms to protect innovations. Thus we support groups such as the International Working Group on Public Health, Innovation and Intellectual Property Rights (IGWG), as we realise that access to treatment is essential if more tangible improvements in public health and development are to be seen in the future.

APPENDIX III

The four days of the EUrope's Voice summit were productive and fruitful. The leaders of the European members of the G8 were able to reach consensus on a vast range of issues. However, we were unfortunately unable to come to an agreement on the issue of nuclear power. On this issue Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom felt that the continued use of such technology was inappropriate and unsafe, whilst France continues to support nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels.

We will not be divided by issues that we cannot fully agree on. We believe that the future of our people lies in a united Europe, and we will work together at all times to ensure that European integration becomes a reality and not just an ideal.

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Europe's Voice - United for the G8 Youth Summit

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