



FINAL COMMUNIQUÉ 2026

FIGHTING THE POLYCRISIS

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We, the young representatives of the G7 members, gathered in Paris from 17 to 20 May 2026, urgently call upon G7 leaders to take concrete and impactful decisive actions in fighting the polycrisis. The current global landscape is no longer defined by isolated, short-term crises. Instead, it is rather characterised by the polycrisis: a complex web of interconnected challenges that mutually amplify one another and result in systemic risks. Economic and demographic imbalances, technological disruptions, geopolitical upheavals, and the ecological crisis are converging to reshape the global order.

Across the globe, young people are expressing growing concerns about politics that often appear to prioritise short-term actions at the expense of sustainable, fair, inclusive, and forward-looking solutions.

In response, **the Y7 is calling for approaches that not only address present challenges but also lay the foundation for a resilient future, mindful of the needs of future generations and the pressing issues of tomorrow.** This requires a renewed commitment to multilateralism, rooted in respect for international law, inclusive governance, protection of ecosystems, equitable access to digital innovation opportunities, and forward-looking responses to the economic challenges associated with ageing populations.

Additionally, at a time of polycrisis, we condemn the exclusion of climate issues from the 2026 G7 Agenda priorities.

The Y7 urges G7 leaders to adopt bold, coordinated, and multilateral actions to fight the polycrisis, including:

- Anticipating and addressing the economic, social, and cultural impacts of an ageing society by designing a new social pact between present and future generations;



- Developing an international framework governing the civil and military uses of artificial intelligence (AI) and emerging technologies, alongside mechanisms ensuring effective and cooperative implementation;
- Upholding international law and strengthening cooperative approaches to global challenges and hybrid threats facing G7 members, reaffirming their strong support for international institutions and conventions, including those facilitated by the United Nations;
- Combating information manipulation, including climate disinformation, by establishing a multilateral binding framework applicable to digital platforms, ensuring accountability for published content and the protection of scientists and activists, enhanced algorithmic transparency, and meaningful oversight;
- Reorienting public and private financial flows to future-oriented investments, especially towards climate and nature-based solutions, in order to support sustainable growth, phase out fossil fuels and address long-term structural challenges.

We welcome the opportunity to convene in Paris and to engage with French government officials and representatives of G7 members in France. The Y7 looks forward to personally present these recommendations to G7 leaders at the 2026 G7 Summit in Évian.



FIGHTING DEMOGRAPHIC AND ECONOMIC IMBALANCES

Population ageing is reshaping our economies and societies, placing growing pressure on labour markets, social protection systems, housing access, and long-term economic resilience. As demographic balances shift, governments must adapt institutions and policies to support sustainable and inclusive growth. In this context, demographic issues must be placed at the heart of multilateral decision-making.

Our call aims to foster intergenerational solidarity, not division between generations. To support people who wish to have children, not pressure women into motherhood. To strengthen inclusive growth, not encourage exclusionary responses to demographic change.

Protect future-oriented public investment from demographic spending pressures

- **Allocate** a minimum of 5% of GDP to future-oriented public investment in order to support sustainable growth and address long-term structural challenges.
- **Strictly limit** public borrowing to the financing of long-term investment and crisis management, excluding current expenditure like age-related spending pressures.
- **Establish** a social pact under which G7 governments commit to ensuring that resources freed by declining birth rates are redirected in future-oriented priorities rather than absorbed by age-related current expenditure.

Reform pension systems to ensure sustainability and intergenerational fairness

- **Combine** fair and sustainable public pensions with strengthened capital-funded elements, to ensure long term financial stability, intergenerational fairness and resilience against demographic changes.
- **Support** active ageing through policies that encourage continued labour market participation among older adults, flexible retirement pathways, indexation of retirement ages to life expectancy, to distribute the burden of sustaining the pension system fairly across all generations.



- **Mitigate** demographic pressures through effective and fair labour migration policies that maintain social stability and ensure successful integration into the workforce and society.

Modernise social protection systems to reflect changing life trajectories, employment models, care responsibilities, and labour mobility

- **Formally integrate** unpaid elder and family care work into social protection systems through caregiver-based pension credits, care leave schemes, insurance eligibility, and income support, recognising that demographic ageing creates an invisible labour burden disproportionately borne by working-age adults, particularly women.
- **Redesign** domestic social protection systems to reflect increasingly non-linear life transitions among younger generations, extending support to those in part-time, gig, and insecure work through portable and streamlined benefits (e.g., essential employer benefits, state benefits, job training) that follow individuals across jobs and life stages.
- **Establish** a G7 Pension Portability Agreement to ensure that labour migrants can retain and combine pension contributions across jurisdictions, strengthening labour mobility and long-term financial security.

Expand youth access to affordable housing and reduce intergenerational housing inequalities

- **Address** structural barriers in access to homeownership for younger generations, especially those caused by rising property prices and limited access to affordable financing, which may hinder birth rates and worsen the demographic crisis.
- **Reduce** cost, delay, and uncertainty in housing construction by addressing administrative and regulatory barriers.
- **Expand** youth access to affordable housing by investing in construction and maintenance of public and affordable housing, giving priority access to youth, and creating incentives for private landlords to rent to young people.
- **Prevent** further financialisation of housing, limit speculative investment, tackle long-term vacant properties, regulate short-term rentals, address incumbent incentives that artificially sustain housing scarcity and inflate asset values, ensuring housing is treated primarily as a social good.

Reduce intergenerational wealth inequalities by expanding young people's access to capital and asset accumulation

- **Establish** youth wealth-building policies, such as starter capital endowments or publicly funded trust accounts at birth modeled after “baby bonds” that



conditionally provide foundational capital for asset-building to reduce intra-generational wealth disparities and the intergenerational wealth gap.

- **Reduce** structural barriers to wealth-building through targeted tax incentives for under-35s, low-interest public financing for entrepreneurship, education, and home ownership, and financial agency programmes enabling informed asset management.
- **Create** tax and other incentives for earlier intergenerational wealth transfers, enabling access to capital when it has the greatest economic impact.
- **Support** home ownership for young people through mechanisms such as first-access youth housing programs, government-backed low-deposit mortgage programs, rent-to-own models, shared equity ownership, and incentives for private developers.

Expand labour market participation through inclusive and demographic-responsive workforce policies

- **Create** economic incentives for meaningful, productive, and human-centred workforce participation by investing in active and healthy ageing together with lifelong learning, upskilling, reskilling to prevent knowledge obsolescence.
- **Remove** structural barriers to labour market participation by tackling the motherhood penalty, reforming parental leave systems through adequately paid leave for both parents and non-transferable quotas for fathers, and improving the integration of migrants and NEETs into the workforce.
- **Incentivise** employers to address the challenges faced by working caregivers through administrative support as well as greater working-time flexibility and balance with personal life, enabling them to better support dependent relatives without undermining labour market participation or productivity.

Improve access to stable employment and strengthen workforce development for the future of work

- **Incentivise** employers to hire and train early-career workers through apprenticeships, school-to-work pathways, public-private partnerships, and temporary wage subsidies, particularly in sustainable and emerging sectors, while ensuring publicly supported entry-level roles provide decent wages, skills development, contract stability, and progression pathways.
- **Institute** sector-based talent compacts in labour shortage sectors that require strategic skills, including healthcare, construction, and green energy, making these sectors more attractive to younger workers by ensuring training pathways.
- **Guarantee** sustainable working conditions as well as fair and equitable minimum wages that are aligned with the cost of living.



Modernise education, lifelong learning, and career mobility systems

- **Modernise** education and training systems through closer cooperation with industry, more flexible curricula, and targeted support for skills development.
- **Ensure** access to post-secondary education through affordable tuition, expanded grants that also cover living costs, and income-based repayment systems that reduce the risk of unmanageable debt.
- **Support** career transitions and improve recognition of qualifications and diplomas through guaranteed paid training time and funding.

Strengthen political representation and participation of younger generations in decision-making processes

- **Mandate** ex ante impact assessments that determine the repercussions on youth and future generations for any legislation with financial implications.
- **Institutionalise** youth political representation through permanent youth advisory bodies with formal influence over long-term policy.
- **Lower** voting ages and minimum candidacy ages to 18 for all elected offices.
- **Strengthen** civic education within secondary schools to expose youth to the possibility of pursuing politically oriented careers and becoming more civically engaged.

FIGHTING TECHNOLOGICAL DISRUPTIONS

Rapid technological developments promise to upend our socioeconomic foundations, with a particular impact on youth. The 2026 G7 Youth Delegates urge the G7 to develop a secure, sustainable and democratic digital future for generations that will bear the staggering costs of the present polycrisis.

We call upon G7 leaders to:

- Implement a multilateral AI governance framework and increase transparency in the deployment of emerging technologies.
- Hold tech companies accountable to safeguard youth from harms caused by algorithmic bias and misinformation.
- Guarantee inclusive, equitable access to education and technology to increase economic and innovation opportunities.

We encourage G7 leaders to match the speed of technological disruption with ambition, courage, and strong political action in the service of current and future generations.

Strengthen comprehensive emerging technology governance frameworks at G7 level

- **Implement** a permanent G7 Emerging Technologies Governance Council (ETGC) composed of national independent authorities, including a permanent youth representative group, responsible for standardising authorisation, supervision, and incident response procedures based on the Hiroshima AI Principles.
- **Strengthen** the mandate of national independent authorities that are responsible for the oversight of emerging AI technology lifecycles.
- **Align** G7 safety expectations and market access through common guardrails and discretionary, mutual compliance frameworks with fast-track recognition.
- **Develop** a voluntary G7 Trust Label to assess AI systems based on compliance with ethical standards, security requirements, protection of minors, and environmental sustainability criteria.

Ensure transparency and reduce bias across AI ecosystems

- **Ensure** robust and interoperable data protection standards based on transparency, informed consent, minimal data collection, and traceability in alignment with GDPR.



- **Restrict** the commercial transfer, sale, or automated exploitation of sensitive biometric, health, data generated by minors, and other personal data without the consent of the data's owners.
- **Require** clear labelling, visible, and encoded watermarking, metadata, and rapid enforcement mechanisms for AI-generated or materially manipulated content.
- **Implement** a coordinated G7 financial AI risk framework requiring disclosure of high-risk AI system usage in financial activities to reduce systemic negative externalities.

Invest in joint sovereign innovation and R&D ecosystems

- **Increase** national and coordinated G7 investment in emerging technologies and R&D to support long-term competitiveness via funding mechanisms.
- **Establish** a G7 Public Compute and Strategic Asset Access Programmes providing hardware, cloud credits and funding, in particular to NGOs, universities, and SMEs.
- **Launch** joint G7 student and talent exchange programmes to expand shared training and innovation opportunities for researchers and professionals across G7 countries.

Promote equitable economic opportunities in the digital age

- **Investigate** the impact of AI and automation on the economic landscape to coordinate a labour-market skills mapping framework and reporting mechanism.
- **Coordinate** a G7 reskilling and upskilling strategy to ensure that AI-driven economic transformation enhances worker protections, productivity, innovation, competitiveness, and addresses the diversity of social needs.
- **Establish** G7 apprenticeship and co-op programmes prioritising early-career and youth development, with tax relief incentives for companies investing in youth.
- **Promote** fiscal mechanisms requiring companies that reduce their workforce with AI, without reinvesting in human capital, to support labour market reintegration and mobility.

Build an inclusive and secure digital world

- **Ensure** access to affordable and secure technologies for all, such as computers and internet access, especially for vulnerable groups.
- **Promote** AI and technology literacy co-designed with youth, schools, universities, libraries, and community institutions focusing on inclusion of vulnerable communities.
- **Foster** opportunities for women and minority groups to pursue studies in science and technology to strengthen career progression, reduce biases, and encourage equitable socioeconomic outcomes.



- **Mitigate** misinformation and disinformation campaigns through algorithmic transparency, algorithm stress-testing mechanisms, and bot detection to tackle polarisation, discrimination, and confirmation bias.

Safeguard children and young people in the digital age

- **Establish** a comprehensive G7 framework overseen by ETGC placing youth protection at the centre of AI deployment, including mandatory age-appropriate and safety-by-design standards as preconditions for market access and operations.
- **Ensure** users have a degree of control over their content recommendation algorithms, especially in gaming and social media platforms.
- **Classify** minors' data as sensitive by default, including data inferred to be generated by them, and restrict behavioural profiling and content targeted at them.
- **Implement** local initiatives that support and encourage youth engagement in physical, social, and cultural activities.

Address public health risk associated with technology usage

- **Recognise** technology-associated risks as a formal public health issue at the G7 level and integrate them into national prevention, wellbeing, and mental health strategies.
- **Develop** common G7 digital wellbeing indicators into national public health strategies, with annual reporting in cooperation with relevant international bodies.
- **Commission** the ETGC to oversee health impact assessments on the mental, cognitive, and behavioural effects of AI systems with enhanced scrutiny for those simulating emotional interactions such as chatbots.
- **Require** companies to implement safeguards against addictive use, especially for minors, and establish clear liability for physical or mental harm caused by their systems.

Secure resilient, diversified, and sustainable access to critical raw materials

- **Implement** a G7 framework to support resilient technology infrastructure including a joint strategic and critical raw materials provider registry based on shared risk assessments, and coordinated joint procurement mechanisms for such materials.
- **Establish** a shared critical input watchlist and an early-warning system to monitor geopolitical risks and its potential impacts on global tech value chains.



- **Create** national and interoperable strategic stockpiles of critical minerals, modelled on existing oil reserve frameworks.
- **Invest** in national refining, processing, and recycling capacities for critical minerals with harmonised binding targets, prioritising environmentally sustainable technologies.

Power digital growth through sustainable infrastructure

- **Require** that new digital infrastructure comply with comprehensive environmental sustainability standards in their design and construction, including recycled water and air cooling systems, heat recovery, and transparent ESG reporting.
- **Ensure** that the costs of rising energy demand driven by AI development are financed by technology companies.
- **Prioritise** essential electrical energy services during acute stress periods on power grids by temporarily reducing non-essential AI and data centre usage.

Modernise public services through trusted digital transformation

- **Develop** digital public infrastructure in each G7 country, especially for health services, government benefits and secure payments, all based on interoperable, privacy-by-design standards and encourage the digitalisation of administrative procedures.
- **Commit** to measurable improvements in public service delivery through OECD benchmarks on accessibility, user satisfaction, and cybersecurity.
- **Provide** targeted financing via a development aid programme that promotes inclusive domestic digital economy development and digital infrastructure capacity building in emerging markets and developing economies.



FIGHTING GEOPOLITICAL UPHEAVALS

The rules-based international order (RBO) is being circumvented, challenged, and confronted. The 2026 G7 Youth (Y7) Delegates urge G7 members to reinvigorate and restore multilateralism in the age of the polycrisis.

We, for sure, call upon G7 leaders to: ensure respect for international law and human rights; address emerging challenges related to the dual and military uses of artificial intelligence (AI) and disinformation; as well as advancing cooperation for global stability and economic resilience.

Building on past commitments to the Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) agenda, we urge G7 members to move beyond nominal implementation of YPS. Rather than through another YPS-focused policy proposal, we call on members to operationalize youth expertise to address pressing geopolitical challenges by:

Championing transparency and discipline in legal reasoning

- **Recognise** the ICJ definition and application of “Customary International Law” in the context of armed conflict, in accordance with the 2025 G7 Niagara Foreign Ministers’ Joint Statement.
- **Issue** legal notes, within a reasonable timeframe, when exercising force, materially enabling it, or providing a legal defense for a third party’s military operations and mercenary activities. Each note must address fundamental pillars of *jus in bello* and *ad bellum*, including proportionality. While drafting of the notes will be elective, once drafted, it shall be mandatory to submit the aforementioned notes to the UNSC.
- **Acknowledge** and respond to an annual accountability report to be prepared by independent youth bodies, in coordination with the Y7, highlighting trends, inconsistencies, and best practices in state justifications for the use of force to strengthen transparency and compliance.
- **Translate** these legal frameworks and initiatives into domestic statutes.

Restoring human-centric governance in military and dual-use technological innovation

- **Advance** the Hiroshima Process International Code of Conduct for Organizations Developing Advanced AI Systems, and similar initiatives, by prioritising transparent and structured channels of engagement with technology companies, such as expanding beyond the OECD G7 reporting framework to address issues



relating to technology in conflict, in order to guide best practices and safeguard mechanisms against military and dual-use technology weaponisation.

- **Implement** regulations for Lethal Autonomous Weapons Systems, building on the UN Governmental Group of Experts' work within the context of the UN Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, ensuring full compliance with international humanitarian law and promoting the responsible use of emerging technologies.

Ensuring meaningful human control of artificial intelligence in the military domain

- **Operationalise** significant human oversight mechanisms in AI weapon systems within critical domains including Nuclear Command, Control, and Communications and autonomous weapons, rejecting nominal human judgement over AI-enabled kill chains, and acknowledging military automation bias as a violation of International Humanitarian Law.
- **Establish** a unified Testing, Evaluation, Validation, and Verification (TEVV) certification across the military AI lifecycle to translate Responsible AI in the Military Domain (REAM) principles into enforceable standards for prototype and in-use AI systems.
- **Mandate** relevant international and national oversight bodies, along with the proposed ETGC, to align non-compliant in-use AI systems with TEVV standards within timelines identified by "Responsible AI Officers", under the 2026 REAM Pathways to Action.
- **Integrate** TEVV certification requirements into defense procurement and modernization contracts in G7 states, ensuring only compliant AI-enabled systems are employed.

Investing in coordinated resilience building against hybrid aggression

- **Strengthen** cybersecurity coordination by developing a joint G7 Cybersecurity Framework through the harmonisation of existing national standards and response mechanisms, building on the work of the G7 Cybersecurity Working Group, to protect critical online infrastructures and democratic processes.
- **Consolidate** existing efforts to counter hybrid threats and improve joint monitoring through models, such as the comprehensive resilience ecosystem and structured methodologies of the European Centre of Excellence for Countering Hybrid Threats.
- **Commit** to sustained investment in civilian preparedness and the protection of critical infrastructures, including but not limited to, energy systems, digital networks, undersea cables, voting systems, and satellite navigation tools.



Building civil resilience to information manipulation

- **Prevent** and counter information manipulation, including misinformation, disinformation, and malinformation, across AI-amplified extremist political narratives, hate speech, science-related misinformation, and Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference.
- **Expand** the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism by strengthening collaborative mechanisms, working alongside platform providers to foster greater algorithmic transparency and independent information certification, through a voluntary G7 Trust Label, upholding the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
- **Prioritise** investment in defensive information operations to protect the RBO and sovereignty in the face of hybrid threats, in collaboration across G7 members.
- **Promote** AI and digital literacy initiatives as well as public awareness campaigns through collaboration across civil society organisations and educational bodies as a critical part of strengthening democratic systems.

Upholding maritime sovereignty and the governance of emerging sea lanes

- **Reaffirm** the sovereignty and territorial integrity of national and overseas territories, from the Indo-Pacific to the Arctic, ensuring no unilateral action may alter their status outside lawful and democratic processes, including enhancing protection of Exclusive Economic Zones against encroachment, coercion, and unauthorised resource extraction consistent with the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
- **Prioritise** structured G7 coordination, building upon pre-existing initiatives on Arctic security and sustainable development, addressing the governance *vacuum* in the Arctic Council, promoting rights-respecting investment in partnership with Indigenous Communities, and managing emerging sea lanes and resources within a rules-based framework consistent with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.
- **Protect** critical maritime logistics routes and guarantee freedom of navigation and overflight, resisting unilateral attempts to restrict international waters, and strengthening maritime surveillance and infrastructure resilience, including undersea cables and satellite navigation systems.

Establishing a more coordinated sanctions framework

- **Develop** shared baseline criteria for targeted sanctions against individuals, entities, and networks involved in aggression, sanctions evasion, illicit financial activity, or material support to hostile actors, adopting common evidentiary thresholds and ownership-and-control standards to reduce regulatory fragmentation, proxy designation loopholes, and cross-jurisdictional circumvention.



- **Commit** to enhancing coordination through established defence, financial, intelligence, customs, and judiciary channels focused to detect and prevent capital flight, concealment of beneficial ownership, and cross-border circumvention. This ensures sanctioned actors cannot exploit differences between jurisdictions.
- **Introduce** clearer humanitarian exemptions, regular civilian-impact assessments, and coordinated guidance for financial institutions and humanitarian actors to reduce overcompliance and unintended humanitarian harm.

Reinforcing sovereignty and economic resilience among G7 Members

- **Protect** economic security and sovereignty among G7 partners by reinforcing coordination, and preventing the instrumentalisation of trade and economic policies.
- **Reiterate** explicitly, in the Leaders' Summit Declaration, the G7 members' commitment to cooperation, mutual trust, and respect for sovereignty, ensuring that economic and trade policies remain aligned, and allowing for cohesion in the face of external pressures.
- **Support** the creation of informal multi-stakeholder cooperation forums, leading to effective actions in tackling illicit financial flows, from the identification of beneficiary ownership to indictment and asset recovery.
- **Reinforce** port and airport security and intensify action against international trafficking by disrupting criminal networks that exploit sea and air routes, through enhanced intelligence-sharing, cybersecurity, and customs cooperation.

Adopting an inclusive G7 approach engaging Global South and civil society

- **Strengthen** mutual partnerships with the Global South, building on the United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation's 2025 *Global Report on South-South and Triangular Cooperation* call to promote the voice of the Global South in multilateral governance and forums, including through increased dialogue with regional and interregional cooperation frameworks.
- **Institutionalise** the inclusion of like-minded Global South partners on relevant themes, including digital governance, technology transfer, and debt sustainability, by applying the G7 invitational authority and external engagement in G7 ministerial meetings and conferences, building on France's current G7 Presidency's collaborative approach.
- **Consult** internationally-oriented civil society organisations (CSOs) within the G7 process to actively strengthen their role in times of rising global pressure and marginalisation, protecting their independence through the sharing and coordination of common standards, ensuring they thrive and fill governance gaps.

FIGHTING ECOLOGICAL CRISIS

At a time marked by competing priorities in the polycrisis, we call on G7 leaders to keep the ecological crisis at the top of the agenda, to respect planetary boundaries, to accelerate the transition towards a sustainable, inclusive, resilient future, and to extend the current Sustainable Development Goals beyond 2030.

The proposals below aim to safeguard our collective future by protecting essential systems as fundamental rights, accelerating just and sustainable transitions by mobilising public and private capital at scale and redefining social cohesion amid the breaching of planetary boundaries.

Recognise essential systems as universal common goods

We define essential systems as the natural and human-built systems upon which all economies, societies, and human beings depend: stable climate, thriving nature and ecosystems, fresh water, clean air, healthy soils, food systems, healthcare, critical transport infrastructure, education, and minimum energy access.

- **Recognise** them as shared global foundations of human prosperity, resilience, and planetary stability that must be protected, sustainably stewarded, and equitably accessible to all.
- **Guarantee** access to them through domestic legal and policy frameworks, deserving the same strategic priority as financial stability and national defence.
- **Commit** to not exploiting them, instead deploying shared safeguards to support the strengthening of countries' essential resources.

Protect essential systems from ecological collapse

- **Commit** to phasing out environmentally harmful subsidies, including fossil fuel subsidies, threatening essential systems' protection at the latest by 2030.
- **Advance** land degradation neutrality by promoting sustainable land-use planning to minimise the loss of arable land in accordance with the G7 2030 Nature Compact.
- **Develop** at a G7 level coordinated strategies to strengthen the resilience of sustainable food systems, including support for climate-resilient agriculture and diversified regional supply chains, recognising the interdependence of land, soil, water as the bedrock of food security.
- **Recognise** the world is entering a state of water bankruptcy and integrate water,



sanitation and hygiene (WASH) into the G7 Water Coalitions workplan and other national workplans.

- **Adopt** comprehensive and science-based national strategies to eliminate non-essential uses of emerging toxic pollutants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), with legally enforceable discharge limits for hazardous chemicals by 2030.
- **Elevate** the circular economy as a strategic priority by embedding it within national economic and industrial policies, supported by clear targets, dedicated funding, and robust regulatory frameworks to accelerate resource efficiency, strengthen security of supply, and reduce waste.

Anticipate and mitigate risks for essential systems

- **Measure** threats to essential systems by adopting common indicators, disclosure standards, and stress-test tools at the G7 level; conducting regular, public national-level assessments of resilience, integrating the outcomes into public decision-making.
- **Lead** a global tipping point security initiative to coordinate emergency response mechanisms for high-impact tipping point climate events, facilitate data sharing at a global level, and embed earth system tipping points into economic modeling to mitigate systemic financial risk.
- **Standardise** subnational hazard mapping frameworks domestically in terms of interpretation, frequency of updates, and public availability, with dedicated funding allocated to the communities with frontline adaptation responsibilities, including sub-national governments.
- **Ensure** emerging industries which impact essential systems, such as the data centres and chip manufacturing, as a result of AI technologies, comply with measures such as the exclusive use of low-emissions energy, efficient equipment, and sustainable use of water, with the commitment of being net-zero and nature-positive at the latest by 2050.
- **Mandate** the public reporting of energy consumption by fuel type and water usage by emerging industries.

Strive towards just transition to enhance social cohesion

- **Institutionalise** just transition frameworks in line with the 2025 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice, recognising climate action as a states' legal obligation protecting fundamental human rights of present and future generations, and guaranteeing accountability mechanisms, and equitable participation of affected and marginalised communities.
- **Ensure** a just transition for workers, communities, and industries away from high-emission sectors through accessible reskilling programmes, establishing long-term partnerships between government agencies, universities, vocational institutions, employers, and dedicated regional investment funds, without preventing societal economic activity.



Phase out fossil fuels

- **Commit** to a full phase-out of fossil fuels in line with the 1.5°C goal of the Paris Agreement science-based pathways, recognising that they trigger repeated energy and economic crises.
- **Develop** national fossil fuel phase-out roadmaps by the end of 2027, establishing clear timelines for a just and equitable transition.
- **Join** the Coalition on Phasing Out Fossil Fuel Incentives Including Subsidies (COFFIS).
- **Redirect** investments in fossil fuels to technologies that contribute to decarbonisation and energy independence through renewable and low-carbon energy, by operationalising the Polluters Pay Principle and ensuring a fair redistribution of carbon revenues to support low-income households in the transition and climate finance mechanisms.
- **End** all public financial support for new fossil fuel expansion and discourage private investment in new extraction sites, while ensuring energy security.

Implement ethical and fair governance of critical minerals

- **Recognise** the need to diversify and secure critical mineral supply chains for the energy transition and the importance of doing so without reproducing extractive dynamics.
- **Welcome** the adoption of the G20 Critical Minerals Framework and build on the outcomes of the 2025 G7 Kananaskis Summit by supporting the implementation of Just Critical Mineral Partnerships in resource-rich countries of the Global South.
- **Ensure** that critical mineral partnerships uphold high environmental and human rights standards, protect Indigenous Peoples and local communities, and guarantee their meaningful participation throughout project development.
- **Promote** fair benefit-sharing, local value creation, skills development, and technology transfer to ensure that critical minerals drive sustainable development in resource-rich countries.
- **Establish** shared due diligence, traceability, transparency, and equitable governance standards across G7 countries and partner countries to support responsible investment and strengthen accountability across critical mineral supply chains.

Mobilise private capital for the environment

- **Advance** sustainable investment taxonomy, notably by launching a Nature Impact Protocol, modelled on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, to develop standardised, open-source and science-based methodologies for measuring corporate impacts and dependencies on nature across sectors and ecosystems.



- **De-risk** private investment in climate mitigation and adaptation and formally respect the New Collective Quantified Goal on Climate Finance.
- **Endorse** frameworks for high-integrity biodiversity credit markets, establish mandatory biodiversity compensation requirements for high-impact sectors, and develop enabling regulatory frameworks that create demand for biodiversity credits.
- **Reform** corporate accounting rules, ensuring that natural capital appears on balance sheets, valued at preservation costs, recognising that the rules of the financial system must integrate planetary boundaries by conditioning business profitability on biodiversity protection.

Mobilise public capital for essential systems

- **Meet** the long-standing 0.7% GNI Official Development Assistance commitment.
- **Scale up** climate finance and endorse reform of the international financial architecture to ensure equitable access for countries, especially from the Global South, by expanding the total size of grants and ensuring full implementation of the Capital Adequacy Frameworks.
- **Provide** comprehensive debt relief to heavily indebted countries in the Global South.
- **Integrate** climate-related systemic risks into the mandates of public financial institutions.
- **Mobilise** domestic and international finance for startups and small and medium-sized enterprises working to strengthen essential systems, through coordinated public funding, development finance institutions, and blended finance instruments.
- **Develop** a coordinated G7 strategy to stabilize public-backed insurance pools for extreme ecological risks, which are amplified by climate change.

Combat disinformation about and improve education on essential systems

- **Strengthen** public funding for independent scientific research and communications by providing long-term, adequate support to governmental entities, civil society organisations, and educational actors that fill gaps in climate knowledge.
- **Integrate** climate, biodiversity, and environmental crises and information literacy in school curricula, continuous education, and the private sector across G7 countries, equipping citizens, especially children and youth, with the capacity to counter disinformation.
- **Protect** scientists, independent journalists, and activists from legal harassment.

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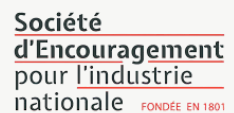
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