

THE 12 PCD COMMITMENTS

(24May 2005 GAERC Conclusions)

1. **Trade:** The EU is strongly committed to ensuring a development-friendly and sustainable outcome of the Doha Development Agenda and EU-ACP Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs). The EU will further improve its Generalised System of Preferences, with a view to effectively enhancing developing countries' exports to the EU. The EU will continue to work towards integrating trade into development strategies and will assist developing countries in carrying out domestic reforms where necessary.
2. **Environment:** The EU will lead global efforts to curb unsustainable consumption and production patterns. The EU will assist developing countries in implementing the Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs), and will work to ensure that the capacities of developing countries are taken into account during MEA negotiations. The EU will continue to promote pro-poor environment-related initiatives and policies, and will strengthen the integration of environmental and climate change concerns into its own policies.
3. **Climate Change:** The EU recognizes that one of the greatest environmental and development challenges in the twenty-first century is that of mitigation and adapting to climate change, and that lasting progress in achieving the MDG's will be enhanced by the success of the international community in implementing the Kyoto Protocol and reinvigorating the international negotiations to ensure a post 2012 arrangement in the context of the UN climate change process. In this context the EU reconfirms its commitment to the Kyoto Protocol and its determination to develop a medium and long-term EU-strategy to combat climate change, consistent with meeting the 2 degree objective as outlined in the European Council's conclusions of the 23rd of March 2005.
4. **Security:** The EU will treat security and development as complementary agendas, with the common aim of creating a secure environment and of breaking the vicious circle of poverty, war, environmental degradation and failing economic, social and political structures. The EU will enhance its policies in support of good and effective governance and the prevention of state fragility and conflict, including by strengthening its response to difficult partnerships/failing states. The EU will strengthen the control of its arms exports, inter alia, with the aim of avoiding that EU-manufactured weaponry be used against civilian populations or aggravate existing tensions or conflicts in developing countries. The EU will promote cooperation in fighting corruption, organised crime and terrorism.
5. **Agriculture:** The EU will continue its efforts to minimise the level of trade distortion related to its support measures to the agricultural sector, and to facilitate developing countries' agricultural development.

6. **Fisheries:** The EU will continue to pay particular attention to the development objectives of the countries with which the Community will engage into bilateral fisheries agreements. Within the context of the new EU policy on fisheries partnership agreements with third countries which is being implemented since 2003, the EU will continue to encourage the conclusion of fisheries agreements in order to contribute towards rational and sustainable exploitation of the surplus of coastal States' marine resources to the mutual benefit of both parties.
7. **Social dimension of globalisation, employment and decent work:** The EU will contribute to strengthening the Social Dimension of Globalisation with a view to ensure maximum benefits for all, both men and women. The EU will promote employment and decent work for all as a global goal.
8. **Migration:** The EU will promote the synergies between migration and development, to make migration a positive factor for development.
9. **Research and innovation:** The EU will promote the integration of development objectives, where appropriate, into its RTD and innovation policies, and will continue to assist developing countries in enhancing their domestic capacities in this area. The EU supports global, regional and national efforts in research for development to address the special needs of the poor in the areas of health, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, agriculture, natural resource and environmental management, energy, in particular renewable energy and energy efficiency, and climate.
10. **Information society:** The EU will address the digital divide by exploiting the potential of Information and Communication Technologies as a development tool and as a significant resource for attaining the MDGs.
11. **Transport:** The EU will address the special needs of both land-locked and coastal developing countries by promoting the intermodality issues for achieving network interconnectivity as well as security and safety issues.
12. **Energy:** The EU is strongly committed to contribute to the special needs of developing countries by promoting access to sustainable energy sources and by supporting establishing interconnection of energy infrastructures and networks.