

G20 Leaders Conclusions on Terrorism, 2008–2014

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Summary of Conclusions on Terrorism in G20 Leaders Documents

Year	# words	% total words	# paragraphs	% total paragraphs	# documents	% total documents	# dedicated documents
2008 Washington	144	4.0%	4	4.9%	2	100%	0
2009 London	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
2009 Pittsburgh	426	4.6%	3	2.3%	1	33.3%	0
2010 Toronto	212	1.9%	3	1.6%	3	75%	0
2010 Seoul	111	0.7%	1	0.3%	1	20%	0
2011 Cannes	664	4.7%	2	1.3%	1	33.3%	0
2012 Los Cabos	344	2.7%	2	1.0%	1	25%	0
2013 St. Petersburg	497	1.7%	5	0.9%	3	27.3%	0
2014 Brisbane	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0
Average	266.4	2.3%	2.2	1.4%	1.3	34.9%	0

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the G20 leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

“# of Words” is the number of terrorism-related subjects for the year specified, excluding document titles and references. Words are calculated by paragraph because the paragraph is the unit of analysis.

“% of Total Words” refers to the total number of words in all documents for the year specified.

“# of Paragraphs” is the number of paragraphs containing references to terrorism for the year specified. Each point is recorded as a separate paragraph.

“% of Total Paragraphs” refers to the total number of paragraphs in all documents for the year specified.

“# of Documents” is the number of documents that contain terrorism subjects and excludes dedicated documents.

“% of Total Documents” refers to the total number of documents for the year specified.

“# of Dedicated Documents” is the number of documents for the year that contain a terrorism-related subject in the title.

Introduction

G20 members are united in principle against any form of terrorism or terrorist activity. G20 leaders believe a concerted effort is required by governments to deter terrorism and terrorist activity. At G20 leaders' summits to date, the group has specifically dealt with the issues of illicit financial activities (that may support terrorist activities), and terrorist financing.

Definition of Issue Area

According to Brian Jenkins (1990) terrorism is “the violence or threat of violence calculated to create an atmosphere of fear and alarm – in a word, to terrorize – and cause panic, disorder, and terror within an organized society, thereby bringing about some social or political change.” The US State Department defines it as “pre-meditated, politically motivated violence perpetrated against non-combatant targets by subnational groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence and audience” (Council on Foreign Relations).

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

9/11, 1978 Bonn Declaration, 1980 Venice Declaration, 1981 Ottawa Declaration, Al Qaeda, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear terrorism (CBRN), Comprehensive Convention for Suppression of International Terrorism, Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), G8 Roma/Lyon Group, Global Partnership (when dealing with terrorism), Hague Convention, hijacking, illicit activity, illicit outflow, International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, kidnapping, malevolent act, nuclear terrorism, suicide bombings, terrorism, terrorist financing, September 11, 2001, UN al-Qa'ida and Taliban sanctions regime, UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, UN resolutions: 1267, 1373, 1390, 1540, 1617, 1624, 1673, 1730, 1822, 1904, violent extremism, weapons of mass destruction (when related to terrorist activity).

Exclusions

Weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) (this topic is included in G8 Non-Proliferation Conclusions Report).

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

A direct reference to terrorism or a cognate term is required.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to “terrorism” if they have previously been directly associated together in summit document history.

Conclusions on Terrorism in G20 Leaders Summit Documents

2008: Washington DC, November 14-15

Declaration of the Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy

We remain committed to addressing other critical challenges such as energy security and climate change, food security, the rule of law, and the fight against **terrorism**, poverty and disease.

Action Plan to Implement Principles for Reform

Promoting Integrity in Financial Markets

National and regional authorities should also review business conduct rules to protect markets and investors, especially against market manipulation and fraud and strengthen their cross-border cooperation to protect the international financial system from **illicit actors**. In case of misconduct, there should be an appropriate sanctions regime.

Medium-term actions

National and regional authorities should implement national and international measures that protect the global financial system from uncooperative and non-transparent jurisdictions that pose risks of **illicit financial activity**.

The Financial Action Task Force should continue its important work against money laundering and **terrorist financing**, and we support the efforts of the World Bank — UN Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative.

2009: London, April 1-2

No references.

2009: Pittsburgh, September 24-25

G20 Leaders Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit

Preamble

22. To take new steps to increase access to food, fuel and finance among the world's poorest while clamping down on **illicit outflows**. Steps to reduce the development gap can be a potent driver of global growth.

Strengthening the International Financial Regulatory System

15. Our commitment to fight non-cooperative jurisdictions (NCJs) has produced impressive results. We are committed to maintain the momentum in dealing with tax havens, money laundering, proceeds of corruption, **terrorist financing**, and prudential standards. We welcome the expansion of the Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of Information, including the participation of developing countries, and welcome the agreement to deliver an effective program of peer review. The main focus of the Forum's work will be to improve tax transparency and exchange of information so that countries can fully enforce their tax laws to protect their tax base. We stand ready to use countermeasures against tax havens from March 2010. We welcome the progress made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in the fight against money laundering and **terrorist financing** and call upon the FATF to issue a public list of high risk jurisdictions by February 2010. We call on the FSB to report progress to address NCJs with regards to international cooperation and information exchange in November 2009 and to initiate a peer review process by February 2010.

Strengthening Support for the Most Vulnerable

42. As we increase the flow of capital to developing countries, we also need to prevent its **illicit outflow**. We will work with the World Bank's Stolen Assets Recovery (StAR) program to secure the return of stolen assets to developing countries, and support other efforts to stem **illicit outflows**. We ask the FATF to help detect and deter the proceeds of corruption by prioritizing work to strengthen standards on customer due diligence, beneficial ownership and transparency. We note the principles of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action and will work to increase the transparency of international aid flows by 2010. We call for the adoption and enforcement of laws against transnational bribery, such as the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, and the ratification by the G20 of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) and the adoption during the third Conference of the Parties in Doha of an effective, transparent, and inclusive mechanism for the review of its implementation. We support voluntary participation in the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative, which calls for regular public disclosure of payments by extractive industries to governments and reconciliation against recorded receipt of those funds by governments.

2010: Toronto, June 26-27

The G20 Toronto Summit Declaration

Financial Sector Reform

22. The fourth pillar is transparent international assessment and peer review. We have strengthened our commitment to the IMF/World Bank Financial Sector Assessment Program (FSAP) and pledge to support robust and transparent peer review through the FSB. We are addressing non-cooperative jurisdictions based on comprehensive, consistent, and transparent assessment with respect to tax havens, the fight against money laundering and **terrorist financing** and the adherence to prudential standards.

Annex II

Other International Standards and Non-cooperative Jurisdictions

39. We fully support the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and FATF-Style Regional Bodies in their fight against money laundering and **terrorist financing** and regular updates of a public list on jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies. We also encourage the FATF to continue monitoring and enhancing global compliance with the anti-money laundering and **counter-terrorism financing** international standards.

Principles for Innovative Financial Inclusion

9. Framework: Consider the following in the regulatory framework, reflecting international standards, national circumstances and support for a competitive landscape: an appropriate, flexible, risk-based Anti-Money Laundering and Combating the **Financing of Terrorism** (AML/CFT) regime; conditions for the use of agents as a customer interface; a clear regulatory regime for electronically stored value; and market-based incentives to achieve the long-term goal of broad interoperability and interconnection.

2010: Seoul, November 11-12

Annex III: G20 Anti-Corruption Action Plan

3. To prevent corrupt officials from accessing the global financial system and from laundering their proceeds of corruption, we call upon the G20 to further strengthen its effort to prevent and combat money laundering, and invite the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to continue to emphasize the anti-corruption agenda as we urged in Pittsburgh and report back to us in France on its work to:

continue to identify and engage those jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/**Counter-Financing of Terrorism** (AML/CFT) deficiencies; and update and implement the FATF standards calling for transparency of cross-border wires, beneficial ownership, customer due diligence, and due diligence for “politically exposed persons”.

2011: Cannes, November 3-4

Cannes Summit Final Declaration — Building Our Common Future: Renewed Collective Action for the Benefit of All

Tackling tax havens and non-cooperative jurisdictions

35. We are committed to protect our public finances and the global financial system from the risks posed by tax havens and non cooperative jurisdictions. The damage caused is particularly important for the least developed countries. Today we reviewed progress made in the three following areas:

- In the tax area, the Global Forum has now 105 members. More than 700 information exchange agreements have been signed and the Global Forum is leading an extensive peer review process of the legal framework (phase 1) and implementation of standards (phase 2). We ask the Global Forum to complete the first round of phase 1 reviews and substantially advance the phase 2 reviews by the end of next year. We will review progress at our next Summit. Many of the 59 jurisdictions which have been reviewed by the Global Forum are fully or largely compliant or are making progress through the implementation of the 379 relevant recommendations. We urge all the jurisdictions to take the necessary action to tackle the deficiencies identified in the course of their reviews, in particular the 11 jurisdictions whose framework does not allow them at this stage to qualify to phase 2. We underline in particular the importance of comprehensive tax information exchange and encourage competent authorities to continue their work in the Global Forum to assess and better define the means to improve it. We welcome the commitment made by all of us to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance in Tax Matters and strongly encourage other jurisdictions to join this Convention. In this context, we will consider exchanging information automatically on a voluntary basis as appropriate and as provided for in the convention;
- In the prudential area, the FSB has led a process and published a statement to evaluate adherence to internationally agreed information exchange and cooperation standards. Out of 61 jurisdictions selected for their importance on several economic and financial indicators, we note with satisfaction that 41 jurisdictions have already demonstrated sufficiently strong adherence to these standards and that 18 others are committing to join them. We urge the identified non-cooperative jurisdictions to take the actions requested by the FSB;
- In the anti-money laundering and combating the **financing of terrorism** area, the FATF has recently published an updated list of jurisdictions with strategic deficiencies. We urge all jurisdictions and in particular those identified as not complying or making sufficient progress to strengthen their AML/CFT systems in cooperation with the FATF.

Intensifying Our Fight against Corruption

86. In this context:

- We welcome the ratification by India of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC). We also welcome the decision made by Russia to join the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officials in International Business Transactions. We commit to accelerate the ratification and implementation of UNCAC and to have a more active engagement within the OECD Working Group on Bribery on a voluntary basis. We further commend the member countries which are taking steps in the spirit of the Action Plan;

- We commend the first reviews on the implementation of UNCAC. We commit to lead by example in ensuring the transparency and inclusivity of UNCAC reviews by considering the voluntary options in accordance with the Terms of Reference of the Mechanism, notably with regards to the participation of civil society and transparency;
- We support the work of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to continue to identify and engage those jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/**Counter-Financing of Terrorism** (AML/CFT) deficiencies and update and implement the FATF standards calling for transparency of cross-border wires, beneficial ownership, customer due diligence and enhanced due diligence;
- We agree on a work program which includes a framework for asset recovery, building on the World Bank's Stolen Asset Recovery (StAR) Initiative, whistle-blowers' protection, denial of entry to corrupt officials and public sector transparency, including fair and transparent public procurement, with concrete results by the end of 2012.

2012: Los Cabos, June 18-19, 2012

G20 Leaders Declaration

Reforming the financial sector and fostering financial inclusion

48. In the tax area, we reiterate our commitment to strengthen transparency and comprehensive exchange of information. We commend the progress made as reported by the Global Forum and urge all countries to fully comply with the standard and implement the recommendations identified in the course of the reviews, in particular the 13 jurisdictions whose framework does not allow them to qualify to phase 2 at this stage. We expect the Global Forum to quickly start examining the effectiveness of information exchange practices and to report to us and our finance ministers. We welcome the OECD report on the practice of automatic information exchange, where we will continue to lead by example in implementing this practice. We call on countries to join this growing practice as appropriate and strongly encourage all jurisdictions to sign the Multilateral Convention on Mutual Administrative Assistance. We also welcome the efforts to enhance interagency cooperation to tackle **illicit flows** including the outcomes of the Rome meeting of the Oslo Dialogue. We reiterate the need to prevent base erosion and profit shifting and we will follow with attention the ongoing work of the OECD in this area.

49. We support the renewal of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) mandate, thereby sustaining global efforts to combat money laundering and the **financing of terrorism** and proliferation of **weapons of mass destruction**. G20 members also welcome the adoption of the revised FATF standards and look forward to their implementation. We welcome the progress made by FATF in identifying and monitoring high-risk jurisdictions with strategic Anti-Money Laundering/**Counter-Terrorist Financing** (AML/CFT) deficiencies, using AML/CFT tools in the fight against corruption, improving transparency of corporate vehicles and increasing cooperation against tax crimes, addressing the risks posed by tax havens, as well as in increasing the reach and the effectiveness of AML/CFT measures by also considering financial inclusion efforts. We look forward to the completion in 2013 of the update of the FATF assessment process for the next round of mutual evaluations.

2013: St. Petersburg, September 5-6, 2013

G20 Leaders' Declaration

Tackling money laundering and **terrorism financing**

77. We reiterate our commitment to FATF's work in fighting money laundering and **terrorism financing** and its key contribution into tackling other crimes such as tax crimes, corruption, **terrorism**, and drug trafficking. In particular, we support the identification and monitoring of high-risk jurisdictions with strategic anti-money laundering (AML)/**countering the financing of terrorism** (CFT) deficiencies while recognizing the countries' positive progress in fulfilling the FATF's standards. We encourage all countries to tackle the risks raised by opacity of legal persons and legal arrangements, and we commit to take measures to ensure that we meet the FATF standards regarding the identification of the beneficial owners of companies and other legal arrangements such as trusts that are also relevant for tax purposes. We will ensure that this information is available in a timely fashion to law enforcement, tax collection agencies and other relevant authorities in accordance with the confidentiality legal requirements, for example through central registries or other appropriate mechanisms. We ask our Finance Ministers to update us by our next meeting on the steps taken to meet FATF standards regarding the beneficial ownership of companies and other legal arrangements such as trusts by G20 countries leading by example.

Intensifying Fight Against Corruption

110. We express support for the FATF's ongoing work in the anti-corruption field. Leveraging anti-money laundering (AML)/**countering the financing of terrorism** (CFT) measures to fight corruption will remain a significant area of growing cooperation between anti-corruption experts of the G20 and FATF as well as increasing cooperation against tax crimes, addressing the risks posed by tax havens.

St. Petersburg Development Outlook Annex

DOMESTIC RESOURCE MOBILIZATION (DRM)

Challenge: DRM is fundamental to enable developing countries to increase sustainable sources of funding for development to complement aid flows. An additional benefit flowing from DRM is that reliance on internal resources strengthens a country's ownership of public policy and increases accountability to citizens. Greater accountability naturally leads to a greater and more coordinated effort by government to fight **illicit financial flows** and corruption, in all its forms. This will, in turn, increase domestic revenues, improve the investment climate and bring more certainty for business.

However, a number of systemic issues block the ability of governments to maximise their domestic revenue. Developing countries must grapple with such challenges as tax base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS), transfer pricing and **illicit financial flows** which are further amplified by severe capacity constraints.

Annex 3 — MAP Policy Templates

Germany — New Policy Commitments (since Los Cabos)

Structural Reforms

1. Modernize competition framework (merger control, unbundling, consumer rights). Strengthen the competition on the energy and gas whole-sale markets as well as the fuel markets. The market transparency body for wholesale trading in electricity and gas will collect and evaluate market-related data for wholesale trading in electricity and gas. This will make it easier to detect **illicit** conduct, such as breaches of cartel, financial market and stock exchange rules, of the ban on insider trading, and of the ban on market manipulation

2014: Brisbane, November 15-16, 2014

No References.