

- we are determined to prevent and fight against social exclusion. We must define ways to reinforce people's employability throughout their working lives by facilitating the transition from one job to another;
- we pledge to carry out practical reforms, consistent with the specific situation in each of our countries, aimed at achieving a high level of employment and widely-shared prosperity: these include tax and social system reforms to ensure that "work pays," particularly for the least well-off; lowering social security charges which place a burden on low-skilled jobs, in countries with high indirect labour costs; and improving public employment agencies;
- in order to foster entrepreneurship we will modernize our regulatory frameworks where needed in the markets for goods and services, to enhance our economies' ability to respond to rapid change and to encourage job creation; we welcome the work on regulatory reform by the OECD and look forward to its conclusions;
- we will facilitate the dissemination, notably in the direction of small and medium-sized businesses, of new technologies, which are creating plentiful, quality jobs.

30. We thank the ILO and the OECD for the quality of their contributions to the Lille conference. We very much hope that these two organizations will continue their work especially on the interaction between macroeconomic policies and structural reforms, as well as on "best practice" in the fields of technology, innovation and investment in human capital in the best-performing businesses, and policies to enlarge employment opportunities for the most vulnerable workers of society.

31. We welcome the proposed meeting in Japan to reflect in greater depth on employment issues.

IV. Implementing a New Global Partnership for Development: an Ambition for the 21st Century

32. Thanks to sound domestic economic policies and to an increasingly global economy, many developing countries are experiencing robust growth, assisted by their expanding involvement in international trade and capital inflows. But there is a growing divide between these countries and those, mainly low income countries, which are currently unable to benefit from these opportunities and are falling further behind.