

G7 TRADE MINISTERS' COMMUNIQUE
May 6th, 2026

- 1.** We, the Trade Ministers of the Group of Seven (G7), met in Paris on May 5-6, 2026, at a time of growing pressures on global value chains, increased market volatility, heightened risks to the security of energy markets and persistent macroeconomic and structural imbalances affecting the global economy.
- 2.** In this context, we reaffirm the importance of dialogue and cooperation to support economic prosperity through trade, while enhancing economic resilience and economic security.
- 3.** We reaffirm our shared concerns regarding non-market policies and practices (NMPPs), and their adverse impacts, including persistent market distortions, global structural excess capacity, harmful spillovers in global and domestic markets, and growing economic dependencies.
- 4.** We will continue discussions on how best to counter NMPPs, including pervasive, opaque and harmful industrial subsidies, market-distortive practices of state-owned enterprises, and all forms of forced technology transfer.
- 5.** We remain committed to sharing evidence, strengthening and developing tools, and promoting more effective and, where relevant, complementary responses to distortions and unfair competitive practices. We also recognize the importance of engaging with countries beyond the G7, including emerging and developing economies, in order to broaden awareness of the negative effects of NMPPs and support informed and effective responses.
- 6.** We reaffirm that resilient and reliable supply chains are essential to economic security. We will continue to deepen exchanges to identify vulnerabilities affecting strategic sectors, including critical technologies, with a view to reducing excessive dependencies, improving the security and resilience of supply chains, and addressing the risk of technology leakage.
- 7.** We express our grave concerns regarding economic coercion, including coercion through arbitrary export restrictions that may lead to supply chain disruptions, notably for critical minerals, and undermine economic security and resilience. We will work together with partners to reduce critical dependencies and ensure that attempts or threats to weaponize economic dependencies will fail. We seek to deter and stand ready to take actions, where necessary, against economic coercion.
- 8.** We underscore the strategic importance of critical minerals supply chains for our economic security and resilience. We recognize that they remain vulnerable to high levels of concentration, supply disruptions, and market distorting practices, which undermine the development of alternative supply capacities.
- 9.** We further recognize that ensuring the long-term viability of diversified supply capacities requires an appropriate market environment and closer cooperation with trusted partners, including through plurilateral agreements.
- 10.** In this regard, we intend to continue to discuss the feasibility and development of policies and mechanisms that would be necessary to ensure supply chain resilience and diversification, in a coordinated manner where relevant. These policies and mechanisms may include, as appropriate, resilience criteria, standards-based approaches, transparency and traceability mechanisms, demand and supply-side measures such as diversification requirements, revenue stabilization mechanisms including price-gap subsidies, joint procurement instruments, and trade-related instruments such as quotas and price floors, while taking into account factors such as their effectiveness, and potential impacts, in particular on midstream and downstream industries, as well as the costs of inaction.

11. To support this, we will continue to take action to improve the common analytical foundations supporting this work, including through improved data availability and quality, market intelligence, and shared analysis, to facilitate complementary decision-making among ourselves and potential likeminded partners. In this regard, we will continue discussions on how to best organize analytical cooperation on critical minerals, including by drawing on the contributions of external experts, where appropriate.

12. We take stock and regret the lack of substantive outcomes at the 14th World Trade Organization (WTO) Ministerial Conference in Yaoundé. We note that there is growing recognition among WTO Members of the need to improve the Organization's ability to respond to contemporary trade realities and Members' interests. We call for constructive discussion at the WTO to drive meaningful reform. We acknowledge the agreed upon rules in the WTO are key to facilitating global trade. We underline the valuable role plurilateral initiatives can play in advancing progress on issues relevant to Members. We also underline the importance of a permanent moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmissions.

13. We note the rapid growth of cross-border trade in small parcels through e-commerce, which raises increasing challenges. We recognize the importance of strengthening cooperation across the G7 Trade and Finance Tracks to share experiences as regards measures aimed at promoting fair competition, enhancing compliance, improving customs risk management, ensuring product safety and minimizing environmental impacts, while enhancing joint efforts among relevant authorities.

14. We also emphasize the importance of engaging private sector stakeholders. We welcome the work carried out under the dedicated G7 task force on small parcels and the resulting sharing of current practices and national policy approaches.

15. We reaffirm our commitment to continued close cooperation within the G7 and with other-likeminded countries to address shared challenges and to improve the global trading system. We will continue advancing work on these priorities in preparation for the G7 Leaders' Summit.