

G8 Conclusions on Democratization and Human Rights, 1975–2014

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Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Totals Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
1975	71	6.2	1	6.2	1	100	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	29	1.0	1	9.0	1	100	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	54	1.3	1	1.9	1	1.9	0
1981	170	5.3	2	3.8	2	50	0
1982	125	6.9	1	5.2	1	33.3	0
1983	153	7.0	3	7.5	1	50	0
1984	447	13.7	7	17.5	1	20	1
1985	242	7.7	2	6.0	1	50	0
1986	285	7.9	2	6.4	1	25	0
1987	44	0.8	1	3.2	1	25	0
1988	206	4.2	3	5	1	33.3	0
1989	417	5.8	14	12.9	1	20	1
1990	1518	19.9	23	18.5	3	60	0
1991	1623	20	19	13.6	4	80	0
1992	452	6.0	9	7.3	3	60	0
1993	385	11.3	5	7.6	2	66.6	0
1994	276	6.6	4	4.8	2	100	0
1995	1040	14.3	14	16.2	2	66.6	0
1996	1521	9.9	22	13.4	3	60	0
1997	1886	14.5	20	14.1	3	75	0
1998	782	12.8	12	21.0	4	80	0
1999	1101	10.9	14	12.6	3	75	0
2000	861	6.3	9	11.6	3	60	0
2001	906	14.5	12	15.5	4	57.1	0
2002	1495	12.5	20	17.5	5	71.4	0
2003	372	2.2	6	7.6	3	50	0
2004	2552	6.6	38	38.3	9	75	0
2005	732	3.2	11	6.2	2	15.3	0
2006	1339	4.3	16	7.1	4	30.7	0
2007	3168	12.2	25	10	5	62.5	0
2008	1140	6.7	9	6.5	5	83.3	0
2009	2126	12.8	19	5.7	8	66.6	0
2010	2088	23.7	14	14.4	2	100	0
2011	2573	13.9	31	12.5	2	80	2
2012	1369	12.4	10	5.4	2	33.3	0
2013	2685	19.9	21	7.9	3	75	0
2014	1125	22.0	8	11.3	1	100	0
Average	934	9.2	10.7	9.8	2.5	54.8	0.1

Notes:

Data are drawn from all official English-language documents released by the G8 leaders as a group. Charts are excluded.

"# of Words" is the number of democratization and human rights-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 democratization and human rights 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 democratization and human rights 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 speaks that contain a democratization and human rights-related subject in the title.

Introduction

In a G8 context, the issue area of democratization and human rights promotion includes the overall constitutional character of a polity as it relates to democracy and individual political rights. It begins with the G7's seminal concern with democracy and individual liberty, but not social advancement, and the evolution, extension and application of these values over the years. It thus focuses on democratization and human rights, as values within the G7 countries, *vis a vis* the socialist bloc and the developing world. Human rights embraces the more specific rights of women's rights and children's rights, and democratization the issue of democratic development and the rule of law. Democratization refers to creating the state of an overall sovereign national policy in which individual human rights (starting with "blue" political rights) are respected, through such measures as an independent judiciary and the rule of law.

Definition of Issue Area

Human rights refer to practices at the individual level which flourish only within democratic states.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

Common values, democracy, democratic accountability, democratic development, democratic principles, democratization, freedoms, free elections, free judiciary, free press, good governance, Helsinki Process on Globalization and Democracy, human rights, human security, independent media, individual rights, justice, rule of law, social advancement, social justice, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights and Refugees

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the paragraph/sentence.

A direct reference to democratization and human rights or a cognate term is required.

Cognate or extended terms can be used without a direct reference to "democratization and human rights" if they have previously been directly associated together in summit document history.

Conclusions on Democratization and Human Rights in G8 Summit Documents

1975 Rambouillet, France

Communiqué: Declaration of Rambouillet

We came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. We are each responsible for the government of an **open, democratic society, dedicated to individual liberty and social advancement**. Our success will strengthen, indeed is essential to, **democratic societies** everywhere. We are each responsible for assuring the prosperity of a major industrial economy. The growth and stability of our economies will help the entire industrial world and developing countries to prosper.

1976 San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States

No references.

1977 London, United Kingdom

Declaration: Downing Street Summit Conference

The message of the Downing Street Summit is thus one of confidence:

- in the continuing strength of our societies and the **proven democratic principles** that give them vitality;

1978 Bonn, Germany

No references.

1979 Tokyo, Japan

No references.

1980 Venice, Italy

Communiqué: Declaration

Introduction

3. In this spirit we have discussed the main problems that confront us in the coming decade. We are confident in the **ability of our democratic societies, based on individual freedom and social solidarity**, to meet these challenges. There are no quick or easy solutions; sustained efforts are needed to achieve a better future.

1981 Montebello, Canada

Declaration of the Ottawa Summit

Conclusion

38. We are convinced that our **democratic, free societies** are equal to the challenges we face. We will move forward together and with all countries ready to work with us in a spirit of cooperation and harmony. We have agreed to meet again next year and have accepted the invitation of the President of the French Republic to hold this meeting in France. We intend to maintain close and continuing consultation and cooperation with each other.

Chairman's Statement of Political Issues

6. We welcome the fact that, at the Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, Western countries have just taken another major initiative aimed at defining the area to be covered by the measures the proposed European Disarmament Conference would negotiate. Equally important, they have proposed a number of **human rights** provisions that would give new hope for **individuals deprived of their freedom**. We believe that Soviet acceptance of these initiatives would enable a balanced conclusion of the Madrid meeting and a substantial reduction of tension in Europe.

1982 Versailles, France

Declaration of the Seven Heads of State and Government and Representatives of the European Communities

Economic Situation

We affirm that the improvement of the present situation, by a further reduction of inflation and by a return to steady growth and higher levels of employment, will strengthen our joint capacity to safeguard our security, to maintain confidence in the **democratic values** that we share, and to preserve the cultural heritage of our peoples in all their diversity. Full employment, price stability and sustained and balanced growth are ambitious objectives. They are attainable in the coming years only if we pursue policies which encourage productive investment and technological progress; if, in addition to our own individual efforts, we are willing to join forces, if each country is sensitive to the effects of its policies on others and if we collaborate in promoting world development.

1983 Williamsburg, United States

Communiqué: Declaration on Economic Recovery

Our nations are united in their **dedication to democracy, individual freedom, creativity, moral purpose, human dignity, and personal and cultural development**. It is to preserve, sustain, and extend these shared values that our prosperity is important....

It has been inspiring to meet with the leaders of the seven major industrial nations in this beautifully restored village of the past. Here we have tried to shape the positive and common approach to our economic future. These **democracies** feel special responses for, or responsibility for, the world economy and for the **democratic values** we all share....

The United States has been privileged to host this meeting from which a message of hope can be sent to the people of the world and to future generations. Together the Summit partners are facing today's enormous challenges head on and not settling for quick fixes. We are the guardians of **fundamental democratic values** that have always united us.

1984 London II, United Kingdom

Declaration on Democratic Values

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial **democracies** with the President of the Commission of the European Communities, assembled in London for the Tenth Economic Summit meeting, affirm our commitment to the values which sustain and bring together our societies.

2. We believe in a **rule of law** which respects and protects without fear or favor the **rights and liberties of every citizen**, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in **freedom and diversity**.

3. We believe in a **system of democracy** which ensures genuine choice in **elections freely held**, **free expression of opinion** and the **capacity to respond and adapt to change** in all its aspects.

4. We believe that, in the political and economic systems of our **democracies**, it is for Governments to set conditions in which there can be the greatest possible range and freedom of choice and personal initiative; in which the **ideals of social justice**, obligations and rights can be pursued; in which enterprise can flourish and employment opportunities can be available for all; in which all have equal opportunities of sharing in the benefits of growth and there is support for those who suffer or are in need; in which the lives of all can be enriched by the fruits of innovation, imagination and scientific discovery; and in which there can be confidence in the soundness of the currency. Our countries have the resources and will jointly to master the tasks of the new industrial revolution.

5. We believe in close partnership among our countries in the conviction that this will reinforce political stability and economic growth in the world as a whole. We look for cooperation with all countries on the basis of respect for their independence and territorial integrity, regardless of differences between political, economic and social systems. We respect genuine non-alignment. We are aware that economic strength places special moral responsibilities upon us. We reaffirm our determination to fight hunger and poverty throughout the world.

6. We believe in the need for **peace with freedom and justice**. Each of us rejects the use of force as a means of settling disputes. Each of us will maintain only the military

strength necessary to deter aggression and to meet our responsibilities for effective defense. We believe that in today's world the independence of each of our countries is of concern to us all. We are convinced that international problems and conflicts can and must be resolved through reasoned dialogue and negotiation and we shall support all efforts to this end.

7. Strong in these beliefs, and endowed with great diversity and creative vigor, we look forward to the future with confidence.

1985 Bonn II, Germany

Political Declaration on the 40th Anniversary of the End of the Second World War

We have learned the lessons of history. The end of the war marked a new beginning. As the sounds of battle ceased, we tackled the tasks of moral and spiritual renewal and physical reconstruction. Transcending the hostilities which had once divided us we initiated on the **basis of common values** a process for reconciliation and cooperation amongst us. Today, linked in a peaceful, secure and lasting friendship, we share in all our countries a **commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights**. We are proud that the governments of our countries owe their legitimacy to the will of our people, expressed in **free elections**. We are proud that our people are free to say and write what they will, to practice the religions they profess, and to travel where they will. We are committed to assuring the **maintenance of societies in which individual initiative and enterprise may flourish** and the **ideals of social justice, obligations and rights** may be pursued....

As recognized in the Charter of the United Nations, all countries have a joint responsibility to maintain international peace and security and to this end refrain from the threat and the use of force. We for our part share a determination to preserve the peace while **protecting our democratic freedoms**. To that end, each of us will work to maintain and strengthen a stable military balance at the lowest possible levels of forces, neither seeking superiority for ourselves nor neglecting our defenses....

1986 Tokyo II, Japan

Tokyo Declaration: Looking Forward to a Better Future

2. Our **shared principles and objectives**, reaffirmed at past Summits, are bearing fruit. Nations surrounding the Pacific are thriving dynamically through free exchange, building on their rich and varied heritages. The countries of Western Europe, the Community members in particular, are flourishing by raising their cooperation to new levels. The countries of North America, enriched by European and Asian cultures alike, are firm in their commitment to the realization in **freedom of human potential**. Throughout the world we see the powerful **appeal of democracy** and growing recognition that **personal initiative, individual creativity and social justice** are main sources of progress. More than ever we have all to join our energies in the search for a safer and healthier, more civilized and prosperous, free and peaceful world. We believe that close partnership of Japan, North America and Europe will make a significant contribution toward this end.

5. We owe it to future generations to pass on a healthy environment and a culture rich in both **spiritual and material values**. We are resolved to pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs. We proclaim our commitment to work together for a world which respects human beings in the diversity of their talents, beliefs, cultures and traditions. In such a world based upon **peace, freedom and democracy**, the **ideals of social justice** can be realized and employment opportunities can be available for all. We must harness wisely the potential of science and technology, and enhance the benefits through cooperation and exchange. We have a solemn responsibility so to educate the next generation as to endow them with the creativity befitting the twenty-first century and to convey to them the **value of living in freedom and dignity**.

1987 Venice II, Italy

Statement on East-West Relations

2. We recognize with pride that our shared **values of freedom, democracy and respect for human rights** are the source of the dynamism and prosperity of our societies. We renew our commitment to the search for a **freer, more democratic and more humane world**.

1988 Toronto, Canada

Political Declaration

East-West

1. We the leaders of our seven countries, and the representatives of the European Community, uphold common **principles of freedom, respect for individual rights, and the desire of all men to live in peace under the rule of law**. Our peoples stand in solidarity within the framework of our existing alliances for the cause of **freedom, to safeguard democracy and the prosperity** which it has produced. In our discussions we considered how these goals and values could be pursued in the field of foreign affairs, particularly with regard to East-West relations.

8. Genuine peace cannot be established solely by arms control. It must be firmly based on **respect for fundamental human rights**. We urge the Soviet Union to move forward in **ensuring human dignity and freedoms** and to implement fully and strengthen substantially its commitments under the **Helsinki process**. Recent progress must be enshrined in law and practice, the painful barriers that divide people must come down, and the obstacles to emigration must be removed.

9. We pay special attention to the countries in Eastern Europe. We encourage them to **open up their economies and societies**, and to **improve respect for human rights**. In this context we support the continuation and strengthening of the **Helsinki process**.

1989 Paris, France

Declaration on Human Rights

In 1789, the rights of man and of the citizen were solemnly proclaimed. Just over forty years ago, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, which have been further developed and codified and are now embodied in the **Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**.

We reaffirm our **commitment to freedom, democratic principles and human rights**. We reaffirm our belief in the **rule of law** which respects and protects without fear or favor the **rights and liberties of every citizen**, and provides the setting in which the human spirit can develop in **freedom and diversity**.

Human rights are a matter of legitimate international concern. We commit ourselves again to encouraging and promoting **universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms**.

Looking towards the future, we see opportunities as well as threats; this impels us to pledge our firm commitment to uphold **international standards of human rights** and to confirm our willingness to reaffirm them and to develop them further

We stress the **protection of freedom of thought, conscience and religion**, and of **freedom of opinion and expression**; for without these freedoms, other rights cannot be fully realized.

We stress also respect for the **rule of law** and the **plurality of opinion**, for without them there can be neither representative government nor democracy.

We believe equally in **freedom of association** in a pluralist society.

We hold that the right of each individual to **physical integrity and dignity** must be guaranteed. We abhor and condemn torture in all its forms.

We believe that all human beings must act towards each other in a **spirit of fraternity**.

We believe that everyone has a **right to equality of opportunity** as well as to own property, alone or in association with others. Extreme poverty and exclusion from society violate the dignity of everyone enduring them. Those who suffer or are in need should be supported.

We stress that the **rights of the child, the disabled and the elderly** require special protection.

We consider that developments in the human sciences, for instance the progress achieved in genetics and organ transplantation, must be applied in accordance with all **human rights** if the dignity of human beings is to be preserved.

We, the present generation, have an obligation to ensure that future generations will inherit a healthy environment.

We reaffirm our belief that these **rights and freedoms** cannot be properly safeguarded without the **rule of law, impartial justice and genuine democratic institutions**.

1990 Houston, United States

Houston Economic Declaration

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the seven **major industrial democracies** and the President of the Commission of the European Communities, meeting in Houston for our annual Economic Summit, celebrate **the renaissance of democracy** throughout much of the world. We welcome unreservedly the spread of **multiparty democracy, the practice of free elections, the freedom of expression and assembly, the increased respect for human rights, the rule of law, and the increasing recognition of the principles of the open and competitive economy**. These events proclaim loudly **man's inalienable rights**: when people are free to choose, they choose freedom.

2. The profound changes taking place in Europe, and **progress toward democracy** elsewhere, give us great hope for a world in which individuals have increasing opportunities to achieve their economic and political aspirations, **free of tyranny and oppression**.

Reform in Central and Eastern Europe

39. We expect the new EBRD to play a key role in fostering investment in those countries and to contribute to orderly transitions toward market economies and a **sound basis for democracy**. We urge the rapid entry into force of the Bank.

The Soviet Union

42. We discussed the situation in the Soviet Union, and exchanged views regarding the message that Soviet President Gorbachev sent us several days ago on his economic plans. We welcome the efforts underway in the Soviet Union to liberalize and to create a more **open, democratic, and pluralistic Soviet society**, and to move toward a market-oriented economy. These measures deserve our support. The success of perestroika depends upon the determined pursuit and development of these reform efforts. In particular, we welcome President Gorbachev's suggestion for a sustained economic dialogue.

The Developing Nations

50. In the developing world, there is a growing acceptance of the view that growth can be encouraged by a stable macroeconomic framework, sectoral reform to provide more competition, and an opening of markets. **Open, democratic, and accountable political systems** are important ingredients in the effective and equitable operation of market-oriented economies.

Political Declaration: Securing Democracy

We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, salute the men and women around the world whose courage and wisdom have inspired and brought about the **historic advances of democracy** we have witnessed over the past year. As we enter the final decade of this century, which we intend should be a **Decade of Democracy**, we reiterate our commitment to support the **strengthening of democracy, human rights**, and economic reconstruction and development through market-oriented economies. We emphasize the important opportunity provided in this forum for representatives from Europe, Japan, and North America to discuss critical challenges of the coming years...

We welcome the replacement of repressive regimes in Central and Eastern Europe by governments freely chosen by their peoples. We applaud the introduction of the **rule of law and the freedoms that are the bedrock of a democratic state**. We urge Romania, following recent events, to adhere to the positive trend taking place in other countries of Central and Eastern Europe.

We welcome the intention of the Soviet Union to move toward a **democratic political system**, as well as Soviet attempts to reform their economy along market principles. We commit ourselves to working with the Soviet Union to assist its efforts to create an **open society, a pluralistic democracy, and a market-oriented economy**. Such changes will enable the Soviet Union to fulfill its responsibilities in the community of nations founded on these principles. We are heartened by indications that a constructive dialogue is underway between the Soviet government and the Baltic states, and we urge all sides to continue this dialogue in a **democratic spirit**.

The **advance of democracy** accompanied by market-oriented economic reforms is not just a European phenomenon. Since we last met, we have witnessed the **spread of democratic values** in many parts of the world.

In Asia, there are encouraging signs of **new political openness** in Mongolia and Nepal. In the Philippines, the government continues to engage in courageous efforts to consolidate **democracy**.

We acknowledge some of the recent developments in China, but believe that the prospects for closer cooperation will be enhanced by renewed political and economic reform, particularly in the field of **human rights**. We agree to maintain the measures put into place at last year's Summit, as modified over the course of this year. We will keep them under review for future adjustments to respond to further positive developments in China. For example, in addition to existing lending to meet basic human needs, we will explore whether there are other World Bank loans that would contribute to reform of the Chinese economy, especially loans that would address environmental concerns.

In Africa, we hope that Namibia's **attainment of independence and democracy** will be a positive example for **freedom, pluralism, and market-oriented economic reform** throughout the continent. We also welcome the positive developments that have taken place in South Africa, especially the launching of talks between the government and representatives of the black majority. We hope this will lead to a peaceful transition to a **non-racial democracy** and the complete dismantlement of the apartheid system. We will

continue to support this process and we call on all parties to refrain from violence or its advocacy.

In Latin America, we welcome the **re-establishment of freedom and democracy** in Chile. We applaud the recent **fair and free elections** in Nicaragua, as well as progress on the path to peace through dialogue in El Salvador and Guatemala. We encourage the efforts of the Panamanian government to **re-establish democracy and the rule of law**. We note with satisfaction the positive evolution in Haiti. We hope that Cuba will take steps to join the **democratic trend** in the rest of Latin America.

While we applaud the reduction of ideological conflicts that have divided much of the world since the end of the Second World War, we note with deep concern the reemergence of intolerance affecting ethnic and religious groups. We agree that such intolerance can lead to conflicts, which can **threaten fundamental human rights**, as well as political and economic development.

We reaffirm our commitment to the fundamental principles we seek to realize in our own societies, and we underscore that **political and economic freedoms** are closely linked and mutually reinforcing. Each of us stands ready to help in practical ways those countries that choose freedom, through the provision of constitutional, legal, and economic know-how and through economic assistance, as appropriate.

In drawing from our different constitutional and historical experiences, we stand ready, individually and jointly in relevant fora, to:

- assist in the drafting of laws, including bills of rights and civil, criminal, and economic framework laws;
- advise in the fostering of independent media;
- establish training programs in government, management, and technical fields;
- develop and expand people-to-people contacts and exchange programs to help diffuse understanding and knowledge.

In the same spirit, the recent G-24 Ministerial agreed to extend its assistance in Central and Eastern Europe in parallel with progress in political and economic reform.

We agree the challenge facing the **industrialized democracies** is to continue the effort already underway in Europe while expanding efforts to support political reform and economic development in other parts of the world. We call on our people and the people of other **democracies** to join in this great endeavor.

Chairman's Statement

The Political Declaration released today celebrates the historic **advance of democracy** since the Seven met last summer in Paris. In the Declaration, we reiterate our support for the peaceful **democratic movement** that is bringing freedom to Central and Eastern

Europe and uniting Germany. But the great events in Europe should not lead us to overlook other opportunities and other needs.

During our discussion, we cited Namibia as a positive model for **democratic evolution** elsewhere on the African continent. Most of the leaders here have met recently with Nelson Mandela and some with South African President de Klerk. We believe the focus of our efforts should be on encouraging negotiations to bring about a **non-racial democracy** in South Africa.

In Central and South America, we welcome the **return of democracy** to Chile and Panama and **free and fair elections** in Nicaragua. And the winds of freedom have not bypassed Asia, where we are witnessing important changes taking place in Nepal and Mongolia...

The Declaration closes by suggesting actions Western nations can take to **help secure and promote democracy's advance** in all regions of the world. The Declaration notes that political freedom and economic liberty are mutually reinforcing and cannot flourish in an environment of intolerance...

We discussed the current situation in the Middle East and, although different approaches were raised, we all agreed on the need for movement in the peace process. We expressed the hope that the cycle of violence and repression would give way to early dialogue between Israel and Palestinians that will lead to **free, democratic elections** and negotiations....

In sum, the Summit partners share the imperative of our time: **to help promote and secure democracy around the world**. We are committed to turn the hopes of today into the solid achievements of tomorrow.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of the seven **major industrial democracies** and the representatives of the European Community, met in London for our seventeenth annual Summit.
2. The **spread of freedom and democracy** which we celebrated at Houston has gathered pace over the last year. Together the international community has overcome a major threat to world peace in the Gulf. But new challenges and new opportunities confront us.
3. We seek to build world partnership, based on common values, and to strengthen the international order. Our aim is to **underpin democracy, human rights, the rule of law and sound economic management**, which together provide the key to prosperity. To achieve this aim, we will promote a truly multilateral system, which is secure and adaptable and in which responsibility is shared widely and equitably. Central to our aim

is the need for a stronger, more effective UN system, and for greater attention to the proliferation and transfer of weapons.

Central and Eastern Europe

22. We salute the courage and determination of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe in **building democracy** and moving to market economies, despite formidable obstacles. We welcome the spread of political and economic reform throughout the region. These changes are of great historical importance. Bulgaria and Romania are now following the pioneering advances of Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Albania is emerging from its long isolation.

Political Declaration: Strengthening the International Order

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, renew our firm commitment to the **ideal of a peaceful, just, democratic and prosperous world**. The international community faces enormous challenges. But there is also reason for hope. We must reinforce the multilateral approach to the solution of common problems and work to strengthen the international system of which the United Nations, based on its Charter, remains so central a part. We call on the leaders of other nations to join us in that cause.

3. We believe the conditions now exist for the United Nations to fulfil completely the promise and the vision of its founders. A revitalised United Nations will have a central role in strengthening the international order. We commit ourselves to making the UN stronger, more efficient and more effective in order to **protect human rights**, to maintain peace and security for all and to deter aggression. We will make preventive diplomacy a top priority to help avert future conflicts by making clear to potential aggressors the consequences of their actions. The UN's role in peacekeeping should be reinforced and we are prepared to support this strongly.

6. Since we last met the world has witnessed the invasion, occupation and subsequent liberation of Kuwait. The overwhelming response of the international community in reversing the forcible annexation of one small nation was evidence of the widespread preference for

- taking collective measures against threats to the peace and to suppress aggression
- settling disputes peacefully
- **upholding the rule of law** and
- **protecting human rights**.

These principles are essential to the civilised conduct of relations between states.

7. We express our support for what the countries of the Gulf and their neighbours are doing to ensure their security in future. We intend to maintain sanctions against Iraq until all the relevant resolutions of the Security Council have been implemented in full and the

people of Iraq, as well as their neighbours, can live without fear of intimidation, repression or attack. As for the Iraqi people, they deserve the opportunity to choose their leadership **openly and democratically**. We look forward to the **forthcoming elections** in Kuwait and to an **improvement of the human rights** situation there and in the region.

11. We welcome the further substantial progress in reform, both political and economic, achieved in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe during the last year and recognise that these gains will need to be maintained through a difficult period of economic transition, including through regional initiatives. We have a strong interest in the **success of market reforms and democracy** in Central and Eastern Europe and we commit ourselves to full support for these reforms. We also take note of the progress of Albania towards joining the **democratic community of nations**.

12. Our support for the process of fundamental reform in the Soviet Union remains as strong as ever. We believe that new thinking in Soviet foreign policy, which has done so much to reduce East/West tension and strengthen the multilateral peace and security system, should be applied on a global basis. We hope that this new spirit of international cooperation will be as fully reflected in Asia as in Europe. We welcome efforts to create a new union, based on consent not coercion, which genuinely responds to the wishes of the peoples of the Soviet Union. The scale of this undertaking is enormous: **an open and democratic** Soviet Union able to play its full part in building stability and trust in the world. We reiterate our commitment to working with the Soviet Union to support their efforts to **create an open society, a pluralistic democracy and a market economy**. We hope the negotiations between the USSR and the elected governments of the Baltic countries will resolve their future **democratically** and in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of the people.

13. It is for the peoples of Yugoslavia themselves to decide upon their future. However, the situation in Yugoslavia continues to cause great concern. Military force and bloodshed cannot lead to a lasting settlement and will only put at risk wider stability. We call for a halt to violence, the deactivation and return of military forces to barracks and a permanent ceasefire. We urge all parties to comply with the provisions of the Brioni agreement as it stands. We welcome the efforts of the European Community and its member states in assisting in the resolution of the Yugoslav crisis. We therefore support the dispatch of EC monitors to Yugoslavia, within the framework of the CSCE emergency mechanism. We will do whatever we can, with others in the international community, to encourage and support the process of dialogue and negotiation in accordance with the principles enshrined in the **Helsinki Final Act** and the Paris Charter for a new Europe, in particular **respect for human rights, including rights of minorities and the right of peoples to selfdetermination** in conformity with the **Charter of the United Nations** and with the relevant norms of international law, including those relating to territorial integrity of states. The normalisation of the present situation will allow us to contribute to the indispensable economic recovery of the country.

14. We welcome the positive developments in South Africa, where the legislative pillars of apartheid have at last been dismantled. We hope that these important steps will be

followed by the de facto elimination of apartheid and improvement in the situation of the most impoverished among the population of South Africa. We hope that negotiations on a new Constitution leading to **nonracial democracy** will begin shortly and will not be disrupted by the tragic upsurge of violence. All parties must do all that is in their power to resolve the problem of violence. We are concerned that the foundation for a new nonracial South Africa will be undermined by mounting social problems and declining economic prospects for the majority of the population, which have contributed to the violence. ...

16. This forum continues to provide an invaluable opportunity for representatives from Europe, Japan and North America to discuss the critical challenges of the coming years. But we cannot succeed alone. We call on the leaders of the other nations to join us in our efforts to make a practical and sustained contribution to the cause of **peace, security, freedom and the rule of law**, which are the preconditions for trying to bring about greater justice and prosperity throughout the world.

Chairman's Statement

8. We would welcome a comprehensive settlement in *Cambodia* allowing peace, independence, **democracy and full respect for human rights**. We hope for a similar outcome in *Afghanistan*. We should also like to see a return to full democracy in *Burma*. We welcome *Mongolia's* continuing progress towards political and economic reform, which deserves further support.

9. I have mentioned South Africa in the context of our political declaration. Elsewhere in *Africa* we are naturally immensely concerned with the threat of famine in several countries and you will find the economic communiqué tomorrow will reflect this. We will support the **movement towards democracy, the rule of law and full respect for human rights**. The peace agreement in Angola is welcome. We will encourage the efforts towards reconciliation in Ethiopia, as well as in Mozambique and Somalia.

10. The **consolidation of democracy** in *Central and South America* is welcome as is the further progress towards sound economic policies. We hope the negotiations towards peaceful settlements in El Salvador and Guatemala will succeed. We also hope that Cuba will no longer remain conspicuously outside the political and economic mainstream.

Prime Minister's Statement on the Economic Declaration

When we met in Houston a year ago, we welcomed the **democratic revolutions** around the world and committed ourselves to **strengthening and securing democracy**.

Political

Our first responsibility, reflected in the Economic Declaration which will be issued very shortly, has been to **underpin democracy, human rights, the rule of law and sound economic management**. I shall summarise the main themes.

In the Declaration on arms transfers we noted the recent decisions by several countries to take account of disproportionate expenditure when setting aid programmes. In the Economic Declaration we have commended those countries who have adopted the

principles of respect for human rights and for the law; democracy, pluralism and accountability and sound marketbased economic policies.

1992 Munich, Germany

Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World

Introduction

2. The international community is at the threshold of a new era, freed from the burden of the East-West conflict. Rarely have conditions been so favourable for shaping a permanent peace, guaranteeing **respect for human rights**, carrying through the **principles of democracy**, ensuring free markets, overcoming poverty and safeguarding the environment.

New Independent States of the Former Soviet Union

30. The farreaching changes in the former Soviet Union offer an historic opportunity to make the world a better place: more secure, **more democratic** and more prosperous. Under President Yeltsin's leadership the Russian Government has embarked on a difficult reform process. We look forward to our meeting with him to discuss our cooperation in support of these reforms. We are prepared to work with the leaders of all new States pursuing reforms. The success is in the interest of the international community.

Political Declaration: Shaping the New Partnership

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, support the democratic revolution which has ended the EastWest confrontation and has fundamentally changed the global political landscape. Since we last met, further dramatic changes have accelerated **progress towards democracy**, marketbased economies, and **social justice**. The way has been opened for a new partnership of shared responsibilities, not only in Europe which at long last is reunited, but also in the AsiaPacific region and elsewhere in the world. We are entering an era where confrontation has given way to cooperation.

2. This new partnership will take many forms. The former adversaries of East and West will cooperate extensively on economic, political and security issues. We look for the worldwide development of similar patterns of cooperation within regions and between regions. As developed countries, we offer continuing support and assistance to developing countries. We believe that transnational problems, in particular the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, can be solved only through international cooperation. Partnership will flourish as common values take root, based on the **principles of political and economic freedom, human rights, democracy, justice and the rule of law**. We believe that political and economic freedom are closely linked and mutually reinforcing and that, to that end, **good governance and respect for human rights** are important criteria in providing economic assistance.

3. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe and the new States of the former Soviet Union can now seize unprecedented opportunities but they also face enormous challenges. We will support them as they move toward the achievement of **democratic societies** and political and economic freedom. We encourage them to create a stable constitutional and legal framework for their reform programmes and commend their efforts to cut substantially the proportion of public spending devoted to the military sector.

Chairman's Statement

7. The Mediterranean

We consider it necessary to devote more attention to developments in the Mediterranean. Our aim must be to launch joint efforts to enable the countries concerned to develop in a way that will both maintain peace and security and at the same time **promote understanding of the principles of democracy and ensure greater respect for human rights**.

8. Africa

In Africa **respect for basic human rights, political pluralism and market economy systems** are gaining ground. We will continue to support this process of political and economic reform.

Substantial progress towards the complete dismantling of apartheid in South Africa has been interrupted by another instance of brutal violence. We call on all sides to resume negotiations as soon as possible and make greater efforts to prevent violence. We appeal to all parties concerned to continue through negotiations on the path to **democracy devoid of racial barriers**. Sustainable economic growth is essential for an enduring solution of South Africa's problems.

9. Latin America

We appreciate the progress achieved in **consolidating democracy and market economy structures** in Latin America.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

Economic Declaration: A Strengthened Commitment to Jobs and Growth

Introduction

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of seven **major industrial democracies** and the representatives of the European Community, met in Tokyo for our nineteenth annual Summit. Progress around the world towards **democracy and open market economies** surpasses our most optimistic expectations of only some years ago. To reap the full benefits of recent historic transformations our societies must respond to a number of challenges: achieving economic recovery and job creation, successfully concluding the Uruguay Round this year, integrating countries in transition into the world economy, supporting the developing countries, and reconciling global growth and

environmental objectives. We are determined to address these challenges on the basis of our shared values. We renew our commitment to extend international cooperation, in particular by strengthening multilateral institutions.

Tokyo Summit Political Declaration

1. We, the leaders of our seven countries and the representatives of the European Community, reaffirm our commitment to the **universal principles of freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law**. Since we last met in Munich, the **process of democratization** and economic reform has further advanced. Nevertheless, instabilities and conflicts, many with their roots in the past, still arise. We are determined to work together to create a more secure and humane world by enhancing international cooperation with broader partnership and scope.

3. We strongly support regional cooperation in promoting **peace, democracy and stability**. We welcome the more active role played by the countries of the AsiaPacific region in the promotion of regional security dialogues. Regional organizations in Europe, Africa, and the Americas are making significant contributions.

5. In promoting our partnership of cooperation, reforms in the former centralized economies should be further encouraged. We look forward to **democratic, stable and economically strong societies** in those countries. We firmly support the determined reform efforts by Russia under President Yeltsin and his government. We also look to Russia to **promote its diplomacy based on the principle of law and justice** and to continue to play constructive and responsible roles in the international community. We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between Presidents Yeltsin and Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries.

9...We welcome the recent progress toward **nonracial democracy** in South Africa, paving the way for its full reintegration into the international political and economic community.

1994 Naples, Italy

Summit Communiqué

Introduction

3. 50 years ago, at Bretton Woods, visionary leaders began to build the institutions that provided our nations with two generations of freedom and prosperity. They based their efforts on two great and abiding principles — **democracy and open markets**.

Developing Countries

3.... We warmly welcome South Africa's transition to **full democracy**. This will open new opportunities for trade and inward investment. We will provide further assistance to help strengthen economic and social development, in particular for the poorest groups. Not only the people of South Africa but also her regional neighbours have much to gain

from steady economic policies that unlock her full potential. We also welcome the adjustment measures taken by the countries in the CFA Franc area after the recent devaluation and prompt support from the international community.

Political Declaration: Chairman's Statement

5. Responding to the recent call by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, we have devoted special attention to the situation in the African continent. We salute the achievement of the people of South Africa in ending apartheid by constitutional means, committing ourselves to assist the new government in its efforts to **construct a stable and prosperous democracy**. At the same time we are painfully aware of the humanitarian tragedy affecting many African countries and we will do our utmost to help them....

6. We demand that the military leadership in Haiti comply fully with all relevant UN resolutions and allow a **restoration of democracy** and the **return of the democratically elected government** of President Aristide. We call upon all states to bring pressure on the *de facto* regime as well as to enforce strengthened UN measures in relation to Haiti.

1995 Halifax, Canada

Halifax Summit Communiqué

Promoting Sustainable Development

24. A higher quality of life for all people is the goal of sustainable development. **Democracy, human rights, transparent and accountable governance**, investment in people and environmental protection are the foundations of sustainable development. The primary responsibility rests with each country but bilateral and multilateral international cooperation is essential to reinforce national efforts. We are committed to securing substantial flows of funds and to improving the quality of our assistance.

26. Multilateral institutions play a crucial role by providing intellectual leadership and policy advice, and by marshalling resources for countries committed to sustainable development....We will work with the organizations and all their members to ensure relevant multilateral institutions:

...governmental reforms that assure transparency and public accountability, **a stable rule of law**, and an active civil society;...

Preventing and Responding to Crises

34. Disasters and other crises complicate the development challenge and have exposed gaps in our institutional machinery. To help prevent and mitigate emerging crises, including those with **human rights** and refugee dimensions, we will ask:

the UN Secretary-General to explore means to improve the analysis and utilization of disaster and conflict-related early warning information, particularly through the **High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees**;...

Economies in Transition

45. We recognize the progress of many countries in transition toward **democratic**, market-based societies. Early and determined macroeconomic stabilization has proven the most effective strategy to allow an early return to growth. To consolidate these gains, the process of far-reaching structural reform must be pursued vigorously. We will continue our support for economic reform in the economies in transition, and their integration into the global trade and financial systems. We recognize their need for improved market access.

Chairman's Statement

Promoting New Approaches

7. New approaches are needed in the UN and elsewhere to deal with emerging global challenges such as environmental degradation, unsustainable population growth, mass displacement of victims of conflict and involuntary migration across borders. Initiatives such as the UN Secretary-General's Agenda for Development that highlight the linkages between economic, social and political issues could make an important contribution to international stability. We commit ourselves to working with other Member States to build on it. We also recognize the importance of non-governmental organizations in the UN's work on economic and social development, including **human rights** and humanitarian assistance, and believe that greater coordination of their efforts with those of the UN and other organizations would benefit the world community. ...

8. **Respect for the rights of the individual** is at the heart of a durable, secure and prosperous international order. We will work to **promote good governance and democratic accountability**, which are the surest guarantees of respect for **universal human rights and fundamental freedoms**. We condemn all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including aggressive nationalism and the mistreatment of persons belonging to minorities. We call upon all States to protect the rights set out in the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, and to ratify and comply full with international Covenants and other multilateral human rights instruments. We reaffirm our support for the **UN High Commissioner for Human Rights** and his coordinating role on human rights throughout the UN system. We call for the strengthening of international mechanisms of **accountability for human rights violations**, and on governments to cooperate fully with courts, tribunals and investigative commissions, including on the effective pursuit of individual cases within the bounds of international and domestic law.

10. Transnational criminal organizations are a growing threat to the security of our nations. They undermine the integrity of financial systems, breed corruption, and **weaken emerging democracies** and developing countries around the world. To counter their criminal activities effectively, we will work to reinforce existing institutions, strengthen our cooperation, exchange of information, and assistance to other nations....

Europe

11. After five decades of division, we now have the historic opportunity to **establish in all of Europe democracy**, market economy, stability, peace and prosperity. We strongly support the contribution of the European Union to stability and cooperation through its

Europe Agreements with Central European countries and the Baltic States as well as through Partnership Agreements with Russia, Ukraine and other newly independent States. We encourage States to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Pact on Stability in Europe and NATO's Partnership for Peace programme for enhancing security and stability in the whole of Europe. We encourage other multilateral fora and arrangements to assist in the integration of Europe. We are pleased with the steps taken at the Budapest Summit last year to strengthen the capabilities of the OSCE, and we will contribute to the OSCE study into a security model for Europe for the 21st century.

Middle East and Africa

21. We support the positive steps of the Algerian government towards economic reform, and believe that peace and stability provide the only durable foundation for success. We call for an end to the violence in Algeria, and urge all parties that **accept non-violent and democratic principles** to pursue political reconciliation through peaceful dialogue and a **genuine electoral process**.

22. We applaud the peaceful and **democratic transition of power** in South Africa, the **successful holding of elections** elsewhere in Southern Africa, and the Angolan peace process. These developments provide good grounds for optimism about Africa's longer term prospects. We will continue to support efforts by African leaders to prevent conflict and enhance the welfare of their populations through **democratization**, structural reform, and economic liberalization.

27. We call on the Government of Myanmar to release Aung San Suu Kyi and other political prisoners, without conditions, and to engage in a dialogue of reconciliation aimed at the full and early **realization of democracy** and national unity.

Americas

29. We encourage implementation by the States of the Americas of the Miami Summit **Plan of Action to strengthen democratic institutions**, eliminate the threat of terrorism, eradicate poverty and discrimination, conserve their natural environment, and negotiate the Free Trade Area of the Americas. We support the Government of Mexico's bold steps towards political reform and dialogue. We commend the effort of the Guarantor Group of the Rio Protocol to help Peru and Ecuador achieve a permanent peace between them. We support international cooperation in Haiti's economic and **democratic development**, and look forward to **free and open legislative elections** scheduled for June 25.

1996 Lyon, France

Economic Communiqué: Making a Success of Globalization for the Benefit of All

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

36. The new development partnership should be mutually beneficial and based on a spirit of solidarity and burden-sharing among all those involved :

- the developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development. This means conducting sound and consistent economic and social policies, promoting a political and legal environment conducive to the development of the private sector, and encouraging domestic and foreign investment. **Democracy, human rights and good governance are indispensable components of development.** It is up to these countries to give priority to funding social and economic development programs and to avoid unproductive expenditures, in particular excessive military spending, without prejudice to their right to self-defence. It is in their interest to commit themselves actively to the multilateral system and to promote regional cooperation ;

41. The United Nations plays a crucial role in the organization of international cooperation in favour of sustainable development, and in fostering consensus around development objectives and policies.

The UN's priority areas are, notably: reduction of poverty, employment, housing, the provision of essential services, and especially those relating to health and education, the advancement of women and protection of children, and humanitarian assistance in general.

The UN also has a fundamental role to play in **promoting democracy, human rights and the rule of law**, protection of the environment, emergency relief and post-conflict stabilization, and technical assistance to enable the poorest countries to participate in international trade and investment.

VII. Toward Successful Integration of Countries in Transition into the Global Economy

54. We support Russia's ongoing political reform and its **commitment to democracy**. Economic and political reforms are mutually reinforcing and position Russia to play a more significant role in the global economy. We welcome the agreement between the Russian authorities and the IMF on an EFF. This agreement testifies to Russia's continued commitment to financial stabilization and economic reforms. Russia's economic success and its integration in the world economy depend on full implementation of its commitment. Crucial for economic recovery is now private investment which requires a reliable economic, legal and administrative environment. We welcome the historical agreement between Russia and the Paris Club on a comprehensive medium-term rescheduling of Russia's external debt, which will enable this country to exit from the rescheduling cycle. This agreement will enable discussions to take place between Russia and the members of the Paris Club to see whether conditions could be agreed for Russia's participation as a creditor.

Chairman's Statement (Political Declaration): Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World

Opening Statement

We, the Participants in the Lyon Summit, discussed the opportunities and challenges facing us as we near the 21st century. We agreed that we now have tremendous opportunities to make the most of this historic moment to achieve security and stability around the globe, although we still need to cope with the many challenges which require

a wide range of international cooperation at both regional and global levels. We discussed how we could build a better international system to secure security and stability. We recognized that we must first work to reduce tensions and resolve conflicts. We also concurred that enduring security and stability is possible only when it is founded on the **basic requirements of respect for human rights, establishment of democratic institutions** and individual citizen's security, and realization of sustainable development and economic prosperity. In an increasingly inter-dependent and inter-active world with rapid globalization in progress, we renewed our determination to work together amongst us and in partnership with leaders of other countries to make the most of the opportunities and to meet the challenges.

I. Global Issues

Major issues need to be treated at a global level. All countries are liable to benefit from more security provided by a strengthened United Nations Organization and by progress made in the field of non-proliferation, arms control and disarmament as well as by an efficient struggle against terrorism and transnational organized crime. All countries benefit from the **enhancement of democracy and fundamental freedoms** throughout the world. Protection of environment, nuclear safety and new types of epidemics are common challenges that must be properly handled. All countries are interested in seizing the opportunities provided by the information technologies. In this regard, we are committed to cooperate actively among ourselves and with other partners to deal with these global issues in a spirit of efficacy and solidarity.

2. Human rights, democratic processes and humanitarian emergencies

We restate our firm commitment to the **universality of all human rights and fundamental freedoms**, the promotion and protection of which are a legitimate concern of the international community. We condemn all forms of discrimination and intolerance, including aggressive nationalism and the mistreatment of persons belonging to minorities.

With that in mind, we commit ourselves to ensuring that this understanding continues to guide our policies. We also reaffirm our support for the **High Commissioner for Human Rights** as coordinator of **human rights** within the United Nations system and commend his contribution in the fields of early warning, conflict prevention and peacebuilding. We will take care to ensure that women as well as men benefit fully and equally from the **recognition of human rights and fundamental freedoms**, which were reiterated on the occasion of the Beijing Conference, and that the rights of children be respected.

We support fully the efforts of the International Tribunals aimed at the prosecution and trial of persons indicted for serious **violations of human rights** in the Former Yugoslavia and in Rwanda and commit ourselves to making available to the Tribunals adequate resources for the fulfillment of their mandates. At the same time, we deeply deplore any non-cooperation with the Tribunals, in particular the failure to arrest and surrender indicted persons, and we urge all parties to fulfill their commitment to cooperate.

All over the world, we actively support **the process of democratization**, which is an essential guarantee of respect for **human rights**. We will provide assistance in the

organization of **free and impartial elections** and in **strengthening democratic institutions and standards**. International assistance, including from Non-Governmental Organizations, for **democratic development** should also contribute to the strengthening of free media, **support for the rule of law**, accountable public institutions (including police training) and a broader civil society.

6. The Information Society

We welcome the Chair's conclusion of the Information Society and Development Conference in Midrand (South Africa) which represents an important step to ensuring that all countries benefit from technological change.

Information and communication technologies and services offer a significant contribution towards the promotion of sustainable development in all countries. They have important potential to meet basic human needs, develop human resources, promote economic growth, **encourage participatory democracy** and a free media. They should promote cultural and linguistic diversity, as well as dynamic competition.

II. Regional Situations

2. We actively support the process of economic and political transition under way for over five years in Central and Eastern Europe. We welcome the progress accomplished by these countries toward the **establishment of the rule of law** and the establishment of a market economy. We welcome the prospect of enlargement of the EU to Central European countries and the Baltic States and encourage these and other States to take full advantage of the possibilities of integration offered to them. We support the efforts to develop good neighborly relations and we encourage the different initiatives that support stability in Southeastern Europe.

3. ...The conclusion, on 28 September 1995, of the interim Israeli-Palestinian agreement on the Gaza Strip and West bank, as provided for in the 1993 Declaration of Principles, was a fundamental step forward in the Middle East Peace Process....

We welcome the election of a Palestinian Council, and of its Executive Authority. We urge the Palestinian authority, under its Head, Mr. Yassir Arafat, to promote the **development of democratic institutions, the rule of law**, transparency of public administration and **respect for human rights**.

Decisions Concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina

Opening Statement

We confirm our support for the Peace Agreement and the establishment of a **democratic and pluralistic State** of Bosnia and Herzegovina, composed of two Entities.

1. Elections and Institutions

We shall contribute substantially to the preparation of the elections scheduled by the OSCE on 14 September 1996. To this end, we are increasing our assistance to the OSCE, inter alia by contributing to the deployment of 2,000 observers and the **development of independent media**.

The Parties too must play their part and implement the full range of their commitments, including **freedom of movement and association, free access for all the candidates to the media and effective arrangements for refugees and displaced persons to exercise their right to vote.**

We recall that according to its resolution 1022, the UN Security Council will terminate the sanctions regime on the tenth day following the occurrence of the first **free and fair elections**....

5. Refugees and the Rule of Law

...In order to strengthen **the rule of law**, we are prepared to provide technical legal assistance. We shall ensure that the means available to the International Police Task Force and its effectiveness be increased....

1997 Denver, United States

Communiqué

Introduction

1. We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to work- closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes **strengthening democracy, and human rights**, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.

UN General Assembly Special Session

13. We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies; should be based upon **democratic governance and respect for human rights**; and should have poverty eradication as one of its ultimate objectives. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

Transnational Organized Crime

38. Our efforts to combat transnational crime will be a priority of the group for the foreseeable future. Transnational criminal groups can often adapt to global change more swiftly and efficiently than our governments. International crime not only threatens our citizens, but also **undermines young democracies** and nations in transition.

Africa: Partnership for Development

55. We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of **democratic and economic reforms** in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held **free and fair elections**. **Democratic governance and the rule of law**, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for **human rights**, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking **democratic reforms, improving rule of law** and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to **promote democracy and good governance**, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.

59. Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their sustainable development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy, with the particular goal of combating extreme poverty. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for **democratic governance, respect for human rights**, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security, environmental protection and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.

62. A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in **support of democracy** and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge '97 Conference.

Democracy and Human Rights

68. Recent years have seen an unprecedented **growth of democracy worldwide**. Yet young **democratic states** can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to further strengthen **democratic values and fundamental freedoms** where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.

69. **Human rights** are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for violations of **human rights** and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play. We will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and States concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for violations of **human rights** and international humanitarian law.

70. Recognizing that **strengthening democracy** is essential to strengthening peace and **human rights**, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights** in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments' most effective **democratic development**, peacebuilding and **human rights programs**. Our efforts will focus on promoting **good governance and the rule of law**, strengthening civil society, expanding women's political participation, and boosting **business and labor support for democracy**, particularly in **young democracies** and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the **democratic process** and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with nongovernmental organizations and **young democracies**. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.

71. We have asked our Ministers to pursue these efforts and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.

72. **Democracy**, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without **good governance**, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement. We will take prompt steps to criminalize, in an effective and coordinated manner, bribery of foreign public officials, and to implement previous undertakings on the tax-deductibility of such bribes. We call upon all other countries to do the same.

Middle East

86. We have noted with interest the results of the **recent elections** in Iran and renew our call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs. In this regard, while noting the role Iran played in inter-Tajik talks in conjunction with the United Nations and other regional parties, we call upon the Government of Iran to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the Iranian Government to **respect the human rights** of all Iranian citizens and to renounce the use of terrorism, including against Iranian citizens living abroad, and, in that connection, to desist from endorsing the continued threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid cooperation with Iran that might contribute to efforts to acquire nuclear weapons capabilities, or to enhance chemical, biological, or missile capabilities in violation of international conventions or arrangements.

Political Situations: Hong Kong

83. We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC

Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy — including an independent monetary and economic system — its **fundamental freedoms and the rule of law**. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We look forward to **democratic elections** in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We take serious note of China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.

Albania

89. Noting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions, acting within the coordinating framework of the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky — especially the EU as well as the WEU, UNHCR and Red Cross — that are working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country. We applaud the deployment of the Multinational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the need for the Albanian parties to work together to ensure that the **elections reinforce democracy** and thereafter work to reestablish order and public safety, pursue economic reform, and create a sound financial system.

Summit of the Eight: Statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina

We, the Leaders of the Eight, reaffirm our commitment to full implementation of the Peace Agreement, and to the goal of Bosnia and Herzegovina becoming a single **democratic**, prosperous and multi-ethnic nation. We welcome the accomplishments since the 1995 Peace Agreement. Significant challenges remain but we are determined to accelerate the implementation of the Peace Agreement and to reinforce the progress made in the last eighteen months....

We are working to create conditions for a self-sustaining peace. We support the mission of the Stabilization Force (SFOR) to help provide a secure environment by June 1998. We will continue to provide materials and financial support for the International Police Task Force's efforts to restructure, train, and equip police, in order to establish public order and safety for all the Bosnian people consistent with **international democratic standards**....

All authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must work to **accelerate the development of democratic institutions**, including accelerating efforts to establish **independent news media**. We shall contribute the necessary support for the conduct of municipal elections.

We remain concerned that Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the regional signatories to the Peace Agreement, are not demonstrating a stronger commitment to the peace process. They must also make significantly greater progress to meet **international standards of human rights, democratic processes, media freedom and treatment of**

minorities and refugees. Further progress towards integration in European and international institutions will depend on improvements in these areas.

The international community will maintain a long-term engagement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in the Balkan region as a whole. We are prepared to continue to help the states of this region, but our continued commitment is not unconditional. We call upon the leaders of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to meet their responsibilities and obligations, and to work for a **democratic**, stable and secure future for their citizens.

Statement on Cambodia

The recent political instability in Cambodia threatens to set back peace as well as the **democratization process** which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We, the Leaders of the Eight, strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to bring about political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through the **enhancement of democratic principles and good governance** and to demonstrate their commitment to holding a **free and fair election** by setting a specific date.

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

Communiqué

Introduction

2. Of the major challenges facing the world on the threshold of the 21st century, this Summit has focused on three:

achieving sustainable economic growth and development throughout the world in a way which, while safeguarding the environment and **promoting good governance**, will enable developing countries to grow faster and reduce poverty, restore growth to emerging Asian economies, and sustain the liberalisation of trade in goods and services and of investment in a stable international economy;..

tackling drugs and transnational crime which threaten to sap this growth, undermine the **rule of law** and damage the lives of individuals in all countries of the world....

Promoting Sustainable Growth in the Global Economy

4. Overall global prospects remain good. However, since we last met, the prospects have been temporarily set back by the financial crisis in Asia. We confirm our strong support for the efforts to re-establish stability and growth in the region and for the key role of the International Financial Institutions. Successful recovery in Asia will bring important benefits for us all. Therefore:...

we believe a key lesson from events in Asia is the importance of sound economic policy, transparency and **good governance**. These improve the functioning of financial markets, the quality of economic policy making and public understanding and support for sound

policies, and thereby enhance confidence. It is also important to ensure that the private sector plays a timely and appropriate role in crisis resolution;...

7. To help achieve these goals, we intend to implement fully the vision we set out at Lyon and Denver. We therefore pledge ourselves to a shared international effort:

to provide effective support for the efforts of these countries to build **democracy and good governance**, stronger civil society and greater transparency, and to take action against corruption, for example by making every effort to ratify the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention by the end of 1998;

8. We see a particular need to strengthen Africa's ability to prevent and ease conflict, as highlighted in the UN Secretary General's recent report. We will look for ways to enhance the capacity of Africa-based institutions to provide training in conflict prevention and peacekeeping. We also need to consider further ways to respond to the exceptional needs of poor post-conflict countries as they rebuild their political, economic and social systems, in a manner **consistent with democratic values and respect for basic human rights**. In addition to immediate humanitarian assistance:

we recognise the need for technical and financial assistance in **creating strong democratic and economic institutions, supporting good governance** alongside programmes of macroeconomic and structural reform supported by the IMF and World Bank. We call on the World Bank to play a strong role in co-ordinating bilateral and multilateral assistance in these areas;

Combating Drugs and International Crime

19. Such crimes pose a threat not only to our own citizens and their communities, through lives blighted by drugs and societies living in fear of organised crime; but also a global threat which can undermine the **democratic** and economic basis of societies through the investment of illegal money by international cartels, corruption, a weakening of institutions and a loss of confidence in the **rule of law**.

Drugs and International Crime

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Political Statement: Regional Issues

Fry/Kosovo

...We underline the importance of cooperation with the Gonzalez mission. We stand ready to promote a clear and achievable path towards the FRY's full integration into the international community. But if Belgrade fails to build on recent progress and a genuine political process does not get underway, its isolation will deepen.

The **elections in Montenegro on 31 May must be free, fair** and in keeping with **democratic standards** and their results must be respected by all.

G7's Chairman's Statement

Strengthening the Global Financial System

7. Previous summits have also dealt with ways of strengthening the global financial system, and this should be seen as a continuing process of reform. It is essential for individual countries to pursue sound economic policies, open markets and **good governance**, if stability is to be achieved. At the same time we confirm the central role we see for the International Financial Institutions (IFIs) in promoting these sound policies, in helping to prevent failures in future and in responding when crises occur. Their response has been crucial in addressing recent problems and we must find ways to strengthen their role in the future.

1999 Köln, Germany

G7's Chairman's Statement

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of eight **major democracies** and the President of the European Commission, met in Köln for the 25th Economic Summit. On the threshold of the new millennium we discussed growing opportunities as well as forward-looking solutions to the challenges facing our nations and the international community.

2. Globalization, a complex process involving rapid and increasing flows of ideas, capital, technology, goods and services around the world, has already brought profound change to our societies. It has cast us together as never before. Greater openness and dynamism have contributed to the widespread improvement of living standards and a significant reduction in poverty. Integration has helped to create jobs by stimulating efficiency, opportunity and growth. The information revolution and greater exposure to each others' cultures and values have **strengthened the democratic impulse and the fight for human rights and fundamental freedoms** while spurring creativity and innovation. At the same time, however, globalization has been accompanied by a greater risk of dislocation and financial uncertainty for some workers, families and communities across the world.

V. Strengthening Social Safeguards

22. **Democracy, the rule of law, good governance and respect for human rights** and for core labor standards are further indispensable prerequisites for social stability. The development of well-functioning and corruption-free institutions that are cost-effective, transparent and accountable to the public must complement the process of liberalization.

VI. Deepening the Development Partnership

27. Developing countries are essential partners in a globalized world. We are committed to working with them, especially with the poorest countries, to eradicate poverty, launch effective policies for sustainable development and develop their capacity to integrate

better into the global economy, thus benefiting from the opportunities offered by globalization.

- We will continue to provide substantial support and assistance to developing and transition economies in support of their own efforts to open and diversify their economies, **to democratize and improve governance, and to protect human rights**.

- While international assistance and debt relief are clearly important, their positive effects depend on sound national efforts towards economic and structural reform and **good governance**, where the private sector and civil society are able to play productive roles.

- We call on the UN and the IFIs to help developing countries mobilize sufficient means for social services and basic infrastructure and continue to support and to mainstream **democratization, good governance and the rule of law** into country development strategies.

VII. Launching the Koln Debt Initiative

29. We have decided to give a fresh boost to debt relief to developing countries. In recent years the international creditor community has introduced a number of debt relief measures for the poorest countries. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) framework has made an important contribution in this respect. Recent experience suggests that further efforts are needed to achieve a more enduring solution to the problem of unsustainable debt burdens. To this end we welcome the 1999 Köln Debt Initiative, which is designed to provide deeper, broader and faster debt relief through major changes to the HIPC framework. The central objective of this initiative is to provide a greater focus on poverty reduction by releasing resources for investment in health, education and social needs. In this context we also **support good governance and sustainable development**.

X. Tackling Global Challenges

39. In many countries, violent conflicts and civil wars continue to be an obstacle to making good use of the opportunities of globalization. Effective crisis prevention and management must address the root causes of these conflicts. These causes include the political manipulation of ethnic tensions, economic and social inequality, and extreme poverty as well as the absence of **democracy, the rule of law and good political and economic governance**. They are often exacerbated by human rights violations, environmental degradation, scarcity of resources, rapid population growth and the rapid spread of diseases.

40. In order to improve our ability to prevent crises, it is necessary, consistent with the principles and purposes of the UN Charter, to:...

- **promote a free press, establish fair electoral processes, help improve the democratic accountability** and functioning of legislatures, of judicial systems and of the military and the police forces, and **improve human rights monitoring and advocacy**.

G8 Statement on Regional Issues

Kosovo

We expect all residents of Kosovo to contribute to the creation of a **democratic**, multi-ethnic Kosovo. The return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and the assurance of security for all persons including Serb and all other minorities in Kosovo will be high priorities of the international community. To ensure the wellbeing of the refugees and displaced persons, their return must be undertaken in a safe, orderly, and organized fashion. We will work cooperatively with each other, the United Nations, the European Union, the OSCE, and other international organizations to facilitate safe return including demining.

South Eastern Europe Stability Pact and Donor Coordination

We welcome the adoption of the Stability Pact on June 10 in Cologne, an initiative of the European Union which will continue to play the leading role. This Stability Pact has launched a process for South Eastern Europe with the objective of a positive mid- and long-term perspective for the countries in the region to achieve lasting peace as well as political and economic stability. We take note that countries in the region participating in the Stability Pact commit themselves to continued **democratic and economic reforms**, as well as bilateral and regional cooperation amongst themselves to advance their integration, on an individual basis, into Euro-Atlantic structures. We consider this stabilization process to be one of the major political and economic challenges ahead of us. We declare our readiness to take strong action to achieve all the objectives of the Stability Pact. In regard to the above, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia must demonstrate a full commitment to all of the principles and objectives of the Pact.

Nigeria

The G8 warmly welcomes Nigeria's return to civilian rule and **democracy**. It recognizes that the strong backing of the international community will be needed to help the new government implement the necessary political and economic reforms. The G8 will assist positive change in Nigeria by continued **support for democracy and human rights, good governance**, transparency and accountability and the reduction of poverty.

Köln Charter: Aims and Ambitions for Lifelong Learning

Part Two: Essential Elements

At all stages of learning emphasis should be given to the importance of creativity, entrepreneurship and education for democratic citizenship, including respect for the political, civil and **human rights of all people**, the value of tolerance and pluralism, and an understanding and respect for the diversity of different communities, views and traditions.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

G8 Communiqué Okinawa

Preamble

1. We, the Leaders of **eight major industrialised democracies** and the President of the European Commission, met together here in Okinawa for the 26th Summit in the year which heralds a new millennium. We reflected upon the challenges faced and progress made since the First Summit in Rambouillet in working toward peace and prosperity throughout the world, and we discussed the role the G8 should play as it evolves in the 21st century.

2. During the last quarter of the 20th century, the world economy has achieved unprecedented levels of prosperity, the Cold War has come to an end, and globalisation has led to an emerging common sense of community. Driving these developments has been the global propagation of those basic principles and values consistently advocated by the **Summiteers-democracy**, the market economy, social progress, sustainable development and **respect for human rights**. Yet we are keenly aware that even now in many parts of the world poverty and injustice undermine human dignity, and conflict brings human suffering.

Information and Communications Technology (IT)

10. IT empowers, benefits and links people the world over, allows global citizens to express themselves and know and respect one another. It also has immense potential for enabling economies to expand further, countries to enhance public welfare and promote stronger social cohesion and thus **democracy to flourish**. Access to the digital opportunities must, therefore, be open to all.

Development

14. As the report indicates, many countries have made significant progress in overcoming poverty in the past quarter century, and their example is a beacon of hope for others. From their success, we have learned that poverty can best be overcome in resilient, peaceful, and **democratic societies** with **freedom and opportunity for all**, growing and open economies and dynamic private sectors, and strong and accountable leaders and institutions.

G8 Statement on Korean Peninsula

We strongly support all efforts by the ROK and the DPRK to reduce tension and establish lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula that contribute to stability in Northeast Asia. We reiterate also our strong support for the ROK's engagement policy which is contributing to positive developments. We welcome the constructive attitude shown by the DPRK, and take note of the reconfirmation of its moratorium on missile-launch as a positive step. We call on the DPRK to continue such efforts. In this context, we look forward to a constructive response to international concerns over security, non-proliferation, humanitarian and **human rights issues**.

G8 Statement on Regional Issues

Balkans

The G8 remains committed to supporting peace, stability, foreign and national investment, and development in South Eastern Europe. Towards this goal, we call upon all parties concerned in the region to refrain from violence and to promote further their mutual co-operation, and we reiterate the importance of promoting harmony among ethnic groups and creating the conditions for co-existence among all communities. We welcome contributions supporting South Eastern Europe made by states and international organisations, in particular by the EU, which plans a Summit with the western Balkan countries. We commend the co-ordination provided by the Stability Pact which is contributing to enhanced regional political and economic co-operation in South Eastern Europe. We also welcome the 2.4 billion Euro in pledges for quick-start projects in the fields of **democratisation**, economic development and security under the Stability Pact. We will meet our financial commitments, and urge countries in the region to intensify their efforts for reform. We give our strong support to the projects being implemented by the World Bank, European Commission, European Investment Bank, and European Bank for Reconstruction and Development within the framework of the Stability Pact.

We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of the UNSCR 1244 and underline our support for the efforts made by the UN, the EU, KFOR and the OSCE. **Successful and carefully prepared municipal elections** in Kosovo will be an important step in the establishment of a **democratic** and multi-ethnic society, and we urge all communities in Kosovo to refrain from violence and to help build such a society.

We look forward to a democratic Federal Republic of Yugoslavia so that it can be reintegrated in the international community and play its rightful part in contributing to the stability of the entire region. We are very concerned by the motivation for and the possible consequences of the revision of the FRY Constitution. We call on the government in Belgrade to refrain from any action which could contribute to the further escalation of violence. We also call on the opposition to contribute to the **peaceful democratic development** of the FRY. We strongly oppose the recent **restrictions on the free press** in the FRY. We welcome the continued consolidation of **democracy** in Montenegro, reiterate our support for its **democratically elected authorities**, and urge them to continue to practice restraint.

Africa

We are deeply concerned about the growth of armed conflict in the continent of Africa. Africa must mobilise the political will to prevent and resolve armed conflicts. We stress that the **rule of law, good governance and democracy are indispensable elements** to achieve that goal. We reaffirm our strong commitment to help. We also reaffirm our commitment to support Africa's quest for peace and stability.

2001 Genoa, Italy

Communiqué

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of **eight major industrialised democracies** and the Representatives of the European Union, met in Genova for the first Summit of the new millennium. In a spirit of co-operation, we discussed the most pressing issues on the international agenda.

2. **As democratic leaders**, accountable to our citizens, we believe in the fundamental importance of open public debate on the key challenges facing our societies. We will promote innovative solutions based on a broad partnership with civil society and the private sector. We will also seek enhanced co-operation and solidarity with developing countries, based on a mutual responsibility for combating poverty and promoting sustainable development.

A Strategic Approach to Poverty Reduction

6. **Open, democratic and accountable systems of governance, based on respect for human rights and the rule of law**, are preconditions for sustainable development and robust growth....

Digital Opportunities

22. ICT holds tremendous potential for helping developing countries accelerate growth, raise standards of living and meet other development priorities. We endorse the report of the Digital Opportunity Task Force (dot.force) and its Genoa Plan of Action that successfully fulfilled the Okinawa mandate.... We will review the implementation of the Genoa Plan of Action at our next Summit on the basis of a report by the G8 Presidency. We also encourage development of an Action Plan on how e-Government can **strengthen democracy and the rule of law** by empowering citizens and making the provision of essential government services more efficient.

To the Citizens of Genova

35. We are grateful to the citizens of Genova for their hospitality, and deplore the violence, loss of life and mindless vandalism that they have had to endure. We will maintain our active and fruitful dialogue with developing countries and other stakeholders. And we will defend the right of peaceful protestors to have their voices heard. But as **democratic leaders**, we cannot accept that a violent minority should be allowed to disrupt our discussions on the critical issues affecting the world. Our work will go on.

Genoa Plan for Africa

Meeting at the Genova G8 Summit, we agreed to support African efforts to resolve African problems. Peace, stability and the eradication of poverty in Africa are among the most important challenges we face in the new millennium. We welcome the New African Initiative, which is based on the principles of responsibility and ownership, with an emphasis on **democracy, transparency, good governance, rule of law and human**

rights as fundamental factors of development. This initiative provides the basis for a new intensive partnership between Africa and the developed world....

We continue to support the consolidation of **democracy, pluralism and electoral fairness** in an increasing number of African countries. We encourage similar progress towards political openness where **democratic principles and the rule of law** are weak. We also stress the importance of working in partnership with African governments to improve access of African products to world markets, attract foreign direct investment and promote investment in key social sectors, in particular health and education. Implementing the HIPC Initiative will release resources for such expenditure.

We have decided today to forge a new partnership to address issues crucial to African development. We are committed to promoting this objective with our African partners and in multilateral fora — in the UN, the World Bank and the IMF, and in a new Round of WTO negotiations. Our partnership will support the key themes of the New African Initiative, including:..

Democracy and political governance...

G8 Statement on Regional Issues

FYROM/ Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

1. We regard peace and stability in FYROM as a crucial objective. ...Only peaceful political solutions can assure a **democratic** and truly multi-ethnic future for all citizens of FYROM. We encourage the adoption and implementation of those constitutional and legislative measures in FYROM that ensure the participation of all citizens in the political life of the country and the highest **respect for the identity and rights of all communities** according to the principles of non-discrimination and equal treatment. ...

Korean Peninsula

2. We reaffirm our support for the implementation of the Agreed Framework, including KEDO. We expect the DPRK to implement its announced moratorium on missile launches and a constructive response to international concerns over security, non-proliferation, humanitarian and **human rights issues** that is essential to the reduction of tensions in the region and to further integration of the DPRK into the international community.

Statement by the G8 Leaders (Death in Genoa)

We have always respected people's right to legitimate protest. We recognise and praise the role that peaceful protest and argument have played, for example in putting issues like debt relief on the international agenda. But we condemn firmly and absolutely the violence overflowing into anarchy of a small minority that we have seen at work here in Genoa and at recent international meetings.

It is of vital importance that **democratically elected leaders**, legitimately representing millions of people can meet to discuss areas of common concern. We are firmly determined to carry on our dialogue with the representatives of civil society. For our part

we will continue to focus on the issues that matter most to our people and to the wider world such as the economy, jobs, trade and help for the poorest parts of the world, devoting special attention to Africa. Yesterday evening, we dedicated a working session to Africa together with the Secretary-General of the UN and representatives of developing countries.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

The Kananaskis Summit Chair's Summary

We discussed the outlook for global economic growth and employment, and the challenges of poverty reduction and sustainable development....

- we will fund our share of the shortfall in the enhanced HIPC initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US \$1 billion. We stressed the **importance of good governance** in countries benefiting from HIPC debt relief.

Finally, we discussed several regional issues that have significant implications for international peace and security.

We stressed our commitment to work for peace in the Middle East, based on our vision of two states, Israel and Palestine, living side by side within secure and recognized borders. We agreed on the urgency of reform of Palestinian institutions and its economy, and of **free and fair elections**.

Statement by G8 Leaders: Delivering on the Promise of the Enhanced HIPC Initiative

Debt relief alone, no matter how generous, cannot guarantee fiscal solvency, long-term economic growth, and social development. **Good governance**, prudent new borrowing, and sound debt management by heavily indebted poor countries (HIPC), as well as responsible financing by creditors, are also essential elements of the policy framework needed to achieve these goals.

G8 Africa Action Plan

1. We, the Heads of State and Government of **eight major industrialized democracies** and the Representatives of the European Union, meeting with African Leaders at Kananaskis, welcome the initiative taken by African States in adopting the *New Partnership for Africa's Development* (NEPAD), a bold and clear-sighted vision of Africa's development....

3. The *New Partnership for Africa's Development* offers something different. It is, first and foremost, a pledge by African Leaders to the people of Africa to **consolidate democracy** and sound economic management, and to promote peace, security and people-centred development. African Leaders have personally directed its creation and implementation. They have formally undertaken to hold each other accountable for its achievement. They have emphasized **good governance and human rights** as necessary preconditions for Africa's recovery. They focus on investment-driven economic growth

and economic governance as the engine for poverty reduction, and on the importance of regional and sub-regional partnerships within Africa.

4. We welcome this commitment. In support of the NEPAD objectives, we each undertake to establish enhanced partnerships with African countries whose performance reflects the NEPAD commitments. Our partners will be selected on the basis of measured results. This will lead us to focus our efforts on countries that demonstrate a **political and financial commitment to good governance and the rule of law**, investing in their people, and pursuing policies that spur economic growth and alleviate poverty. We will match their commitment with a commitment on our own part to promote peace and security in Africa, to boost expertise and capacity, to encourage trade and direct growth-oriented investment, and to provide more effective official development assistance.

7. The African peer-review process is an innovative and potentially decisive element in the attainment of the objectives of the NEPAD. We welcome the adoption on June 11 by the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Implementation Committee of the **Declaration on Democracy, Political, Economic and Corporate Governance** and the African Peer Review Mechanism. The peer-review process will inform our considerations of eligibility for enhanced partnerships. ...

9. At Monterrey, in March 2002, we agreed to revitalize efforts to help unlock and more effectively utilize all development resources including domestic savings, trade and investment, and official development assistance. A clear link was made between **good governance**, sound policies, aid effectiveness and development success. In support of this strong international consensus, substantial new development assistance commitments were announced at Monterrey. By 2006, these new commitments will increase ODA by a total of US\$12 billion per year. Each of us will decide, in accordance with our respective priorities and procedures, how we will allocate the additional money we have pledged. Assuming strong African policy commitments, and given recent assistance trends, we believe that in aggregate half or more of our new development assistance could be directed to African nations that govern justly, invest in their own people and promote economic freedom. In this way we will support the objectives of the NEPAD. This will help ensure that no country genuinely committed to poverty reduction, **good governance and economic reform** will be denied the chance to achieve the Millennium Goals through lack of finance.

II. Strengthening Institutions and Governance

The NEPAD maintains that “development is impossible in the absence of **true democracy, respect for human rights, peace and good governance**”. We agree, and it has been our experience that reliable institutions and governance are a precondition for long-term or large-scale private investment. The task of strengthening institutions and governance is thus both urgent and of paramount importance, and for this reason, we commit to:

2.1 Supporting the NEPAD’s priority political governance objectives — including by:

Expanding capacity-building programmes related to political governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform;

Supporting African efforts to ensure that **electoral processes are credible and transparent**, and that **elections are conducted in a manner that is free and fair** and in accordance with the NEPAD's commitment to uphold and respect "**global standards of democracy**";

Supporting African efforts to involve parliamentarians and civil society in all aspects of the NEPAD process; and,

Supporting the reform of the security sector through assisting the development of an **independent judiciary and democratically controlled police structures**.

2.4 Giving increased attention to and support for African efforts to promote and protect human rights — including by:

Supporting **human rights activities** and national, regional and sub-regional human rights institutions in Africa;

Supporting African efforts to **implement human rights obligations** undertaken by African governments; and,

Supporting African efforts to promote reconciliation and to ensure **accountability for violations of human rights** and humanitarian law, including genocide, crimes against humanity and other war crimes.

2.6 Intensifying support for the adoption and implementation of effective measures to combat corruption, bribery and embezzlement — including by:

...Supporting the role of parliamentarians in addressing corruption and **promoting good governance**; ...

IV. Implementing Debt Relief

4.1 Our aim is to assist countries through the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative to reduce poverty by enabling them to exit the HIPC process with a sustainable level of debt. The HIPC Initiative will reduce, by US\$19 billion (net present value terms), the debt of some 22 African countries that are following sound economic policies and **good governance**. Combined with traditional debt relief and additional bilateral debt forgiveness, this represents a reduction of some US\$30 billion — about two-thirds of their total debt burden — that will allow an important shift of resources towards education, health and other social and productive uses.

4.2 Debt relief alone, however, no matter how generous, cannot guarantee long-term debt sustainability. Sound policies, **good governance**, prudent new borrowing, and sound debt management by HIPCs, as well as responsible financing by creditors, will be necessary to

ensure debt sustainability. We are committed to seeing that the projected shortfall in the HIPC Trust Fund is fully financed. Moreover, we remain ready, as necessary, to provide additional debt relief — so-called “topping up” — on a case-by-case basis, to countries that have suffered a fundamental change in their economic circumstances due to extraordinary external shocks. In that context these countries must continue to demonstrate a commitment to poverty reduction, sound financial management, and **good governance**. We will fund our share of the shortfall in the HIPC Initiative, recognizing that this shortfall will be up to US\$1 billion. We call on other creditor countries to join us. Once countries exit the HIPC process, we expect they will not need additional relief under this Initiative. We support an increase in the use of grants for the poorest and debt-vulnerable countries, and look forward to its rapid adoption.

A New Focus on Education for All

Report of the G8 Education Task Force: Why Education for All?

Education is the foundation for higher living standards and democratic **societies**. It is an important long-term investment in peace and development. We reaffirm the importance of literacy, numeracy, and learning, and our support for the EFA initiative.

Political Commitment is a Prerequisite

In countries that have achieved universal primary education or are making sound progress, success has depended on strong political leadership, **good governance**, transparency, and an unequivocal commitment to poverty eradication, with primary education as a top priority. This commitment has been reflected in transparent national budgets down to the local level and effective public expenditure management systems that ensure resources reach the classroom level and provide the basis for local involvement and accountability.

Russia's Role in the G8

The world is changing. Russia has demonstrated its potential to play a full and meaningful role in addressing the global problems that we all face.

This decision reflects the remarkable economic and **democratic transformation** that has occurred in Russia in recent years and in particular under the leadership of President Putin.

2003 Evian, France

Chair's Summary

4. Regional Issues

Iraq. We welcomed the unanimous adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1483 and share the conviction that the time has now come to build peace and reconstruct Iraq. Our shared objective is a fully sovereign, **stable and democratic Iraq**, at peace with its neighbours and firmly on the road to progress. We welcomed the

announcement made by the UN regarding a preparatory meeting for an international conference on the reconstruction of Iraq.

Zimbabwe. We are concerned about reports of further violence by the authorities in Zimbabwe against their own people. We called on the Government of Zimbabwe to respect the right to peaceful demonstration. Consistent with the fundamental principles of the NEPAD partnership, we welcomed the contribution of other African States to promoting a peaceful resolution of the crisis and a prosperous and **democratic future** for the people of Zimbabwe.

Water: A G8 Action Plan

Promoting Good Governance

1.1 We are committed to assisting, as a priority, countries that make a political commitment to prioritise safe drinking water and basic sanitation as part of their strategy to promote sustainable development, including poverty eradication, in their efforts to: ...

- develop an institutional framework that is stable, transparent and **based on the rule of law, respecting fundamental human needs** and ecosystems conservation, and promoting local empowerment and appropriate cost recovery approaches;...

Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency: A G8 Declaration

We emphasise our determination to fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures. Transparency inhibits corruption and **promotes good governance**. Increased transparency of government revenue and expenditure flows, as well as strengthened enforcement efforts against bribery and corruption, will contribute to achieving these goals and to increasing integrity in government decision-making — thereby ensuring that resources, including development assistance, achieve their intended purposes.

We recall the significant decisions we took last year at the Monterrey Conference on Financing for Development to increase international development assistance. We reaffirm that the decisions we take over how this money is spent will be informed by judgements we have made regarding countries' commitment to transparency, **good governance** and related performance....

1.1. Focus bilateral assistance on countries demonstrating commitment to improve performance on transparency, **good governance and rule of law**;...

2004 Sea Island, United States

Chair's Summary

We met at Sea Island for our annual Summit to advance freedom by strengthening international cooperation to make the world both safer and better.

In our discussion of the Broader Middle East and North Africa, we welcomed statements from the region on the need for reform. As the leaders of the **major industrialized democracies** in the world, we recognize our special responsibility to support freedom and reform, and therefore we committed to:...

- Adopt a G-8 Plan of Support for Reform, which commits us to intensify and, in partnership with the region, expand our already strong individual and collective engagements, and launch new initiatives to support: **democracy**, literacy, entrepreneurship/vocational training, microfinance, and small business financing, among other things.

Compact to Promote and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Nicaragua

Future Plans: Reforms to the State's Contracting Law

Nicaragua and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a "Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption." Nicaragua and the G8 share the view that corruption is **a threat to democratic institutions**, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Nicaragua and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and fighting corruption require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Nicaragua as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

The Government of Nicaragua welcomes the G8's Evian Summit initiative to support with bilateral technical assistance those countries committed to a partnership to increase transparency, **good governance and the rule of law**.

The Government of Nicaragua requests inclusion in this G8 initiative, as it has repeatedly demonstrated its commitment to fight corruption, increase transparency and **promote good governance**.

Compact to Promote and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Georgia

Georgia and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a "Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption." Georgia and the G8 share the view that corruption is **a threat to democratic institutions**, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Georgia and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and fighting corruption require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Georgia as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Georgia

The new government of Georgia realizes that success depends on the ability to develop and implement reforms that will ensure a better future for all our citizens. First and foremost among our priorities is improving governance. Better governance is not just a

campaign slogan: it is a national mission. Only a more transparent and accountable government will fulfill the promise of our Rose Revolution: Our citizens have granted us a mandate with an unprecedented level of popular support. We are using our unique historical opportunity to transform Georgia into a **stable and prosperous democracy**, based on tolerance, transparency and **respect for rule of law**.

Improved governance and the rule of law require comprehensive action against corruption. The decay of corruption eroded the fabric of our nation for too long. Our highest priority is promoting transparency, accountability, and integrity. Detailed below are a few of our accomplishments to date and some of our future plans to realize this set of objectives....

Finally, we are working with our **democratically-elected Parliament** and our vocal civil society to ensure that checks and balances remain vigorous so that executive power is not abused again in our country. Indeed, the lack of transparency, accountability and integrity of Georgia 's highest leaders was one of the primary factors motivating citizens during our peaceful "Rose Revolution." The legacy, legitimacy and promise of our **democratic revolution** demand that we do nothing less than institutionalize transparency, accountability and integrity.

Compact to Promote and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Nigeria

Nigeria and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a "Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption." Nigeria and the G8 share the view that corruption is **a threat to democratic institutions**, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Nigeria and the members of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and fighting corruption require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Nigeria as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Our Policy Commitments

The range of the anti-corruption, transparency and **good governance** programs of our Government includes budgetary and fiscal transparency, procurement reforms, strengthening anti-corruption and economic crimes institutions for effective law enforcement and sanction of corruption and money laundering, privatisation transparency, public sector/bureaucratic reforms, judicial and justice sector reforms, tracing, freezing and recovery of corruption proceeds and general re-orientation of the public.

Compact to Promote and Combat Corruption: A New Partnership between the G8 and Peru

Peru and the members of the G8 announce today their intention to cooperate in a "Compact to Promote Transparency and Combat Corruption." Peru and the G8 share the view that corruption is **a threat to democratic institutions**, economic development and to the integrity of the international system of trade and investment. Peru and the members

of the G8 recognize that promoting transparency and integrity and fighting corruption require commitment and action on all sides. Outlined below are the intentions and policy commitments of the G8 and Peru as they pursue cooperation through the Compact in a spirit of partnership and mutual respect.

Statement of the Government of Peru

The Government of Peru reaffirms its commitment to fighting corruption and improving transparency in the conviction that these are key underpinnings of **democratic government**, development, and poverty reduction.

In a **democracy**, the fight against corruption requires an ongoing effort of renewal, so the Government of Peru will continue working to assume deeper commitments. Measures to strengthen the judiciary have been identified and legislation has been proposed so that anti-corruption processes are made permanent and include financial support for the courts and law enforcement. Economic resources will be increased to strengthen the anti-corruption judiciary system, providing the necessary funds from the FEDADOI (Fund for Monies Recovered From Corruption). In addition, we have recommended that the Judiciary give priority to prosecuting the most important cases of corruption.

G8 Action Plan: Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support Operations

The number of peace support operations throughout the world continues to grow, increasing the need for the international community to respond with military and related complex security operations to bring the stability and security that is fundamental to social, economic, and political progress in countries in crisis....

The initiatives will be carried out by:...

- Interacting with academic and research institutions in related areas, such as humanitarian law, **human rights**, criminal law, prison management, and civil-military cooperation.

G8 Statement on Sudan

We also wish to express our grave concern over the humanitarian, **human rights**, and political crisis in Darfur. We welcome the N'djamena ceasefire agreement of April 8, and the announcement on May 20 by the Government of Sudan that restrictions on humanitarian access will be eased. However, there are continuing reports of gross **violations of human rights**, many with an ethnic dimension. We call on all parties to the conflict to immediately and fully respect the ceasefire, allow unimpeded humanitarian access to all those in need, and create the conditions for the displaced to return safely to their homes. We call especially on the Sudanese government to disarm immediately the "Janjaweed" and other armed groups which are responsible for **massive human rights violations** in Darfur. We call on the conflict parties to address the roots of the Darfur conflict and to seek a political solution.

G8 Statement: Gaza Withdrawal and the Road ahead to Mideast Peace

The G8 welcomes the prospect of Israeli withdrawal from all Gaza settlements and from parts of the West Bank, following the Israeli Cabinet decision to endorse Prime Minister Sharon's initiative. The G8 looks forward to the implementation of this decision in 2005, recalling the Quartet statement of 4 May that it "welcomes and encourages such a step, which should provide a rare moment of opportunity in the search for peace in the Middle East." The G8 hopes that this disengagement initiative will stimulate progress towards peace in the region, the realization of Palestinian national aspirations and the achievement of our common objective of two states, Israel and a viable, **democratic**, sovereign and contiguous Palestine, living side by side in peace and security.

The G8 views the Quartet Roadmap as the way forward towards a comprehensive settlement and calls on all parties to abide by their obligations under the Roadmap. The G8 countries will join with others in the international community, led by the Quartet, to restore momentum on the Roadmap, to enhance humanitarian and economic conditions among the Palestinian people and to build **democratic**, transparent and accountable Palestinian institutions. We will also work to help ensure security and stability in Gaza and the areas of the West Bank from which Israel withdraws. We call on both sides to end all acts of violence.

We support and commend all efforts, including those by Egypt, to resolve critical security issues relating to Gaza, and urge that this important work continue. We urge and support the rebuilding and refocusing of Palestinian security services in accordance with the Roadmap, so that they **enforce the rule of law**, mount effective operations against all forms of terrorism, and report to an empowered Interior Minister and Prime Minister.

We believe the important work of the Local Aid Coordinating Committee to alleviate the humanitarian situation in Gaza and the West Bank must continue. We suggest that preparations should begin now for a meeting of the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee with the aim of revitalizing the Palestinian economy. We welcome and encourage international support for the World Bank-established Trust Fund as an accountable and transparent mechanism for receipt of international assistance. We also welcome plans of the Palestinian Authority to hold municipal elections beginning at the end of the summer, and believe that the Task Force on Palestinian Reform should meet soon to assist in preparations to assure that these and subsequent elections will be fair and transparent, and serve as the **building block of democratic reform**.

G8 Plan of Support for Reform

1.1 Establish together with our partners a Forum for the Future to:

...Serve as a collaborative vehicle for expanding our engagement in support of the region's reform efforts, in particular toward the **enhancement of democracy** and civic participation, **rule of law**, **human rights** and open market economy;

1.5 Establish with willing partners in the region a Democracy Assistance Dialogue that will, under the auspices of the Forum for the Future, bring together in a collaborative and

transparent environment willing governments, civil society groups and other organizations from G-8, EU and others, and countries in the region to:

- Coordinate and share information and lessons learned on **democracy programs** in the region, taking into account the importance of local ownership and each country's particular circumstances;
- Work to enhance existing **democracy programs** or initiate new programs;
- Provide opportunities for participants to develop joint activities, including twinning projects;
- Promote and strengthen **democratic institutions and processes**, as well as capacity-building;
- Foster exchanges with civil society groups and other organizations working on programs in the region.

Turkey, Yemen, and Italy will co-sponsor the **Democracy Assistance Dialogue** and host the first meeting later in 2004.

Deepening Democracy and Broadening Participation in Political and Public Life

The Arab League Tunis Declaration: “ *We...assert our firm determination... to pursue reform and modernization in our countries and keep pace with rapid global change by fostering **democratic practice**; by broadening participation in political and public life; by strengthening the role of all components of civil society, including NGOs; by envisioning the society of tomorrow; by expanding women's participation in political, economic, social, cultural, and educational fields; by enhancing their rights and status in society; and by pursuing the promotion of family and the protection of Arab youth .”*

The Alexandria Library Statement: “ **Democracy** is a system in which freedom is both fundamental and paramount. As such it yields true sovereignty for the people who govern themselves by means of political pluralism, ensuring regular transition of governing authority. It is a system that is founded upon a total respect for the **rights of the people to freedom of thought, organization and expression.**”

The Sana'a Declaration: “**Democratic systems protect the rights and interests of everybody** without discrimination, especially the rights and interests of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups... The basics of **democratic systems** are reflected in periodically elected legislatures, representing the citizens in a fair way and ensuring their full participation, in executive bodies that are responsible and committed to **principles of good governance and in an independent judiciary...**”

The Arab Business Council Declaration: “. . . Improving the standards of living in the Arab world necessitates focusing on . . . **Respecting the rule of law** and enhancing transparency . . . reducing red-tape and corruption . . . Promoting adequate institutional and legal mechanisms . . . Developing the Arab judicial system . . . [and] Activating the role of women and youth in society.”

2.1 Supporting efforts to ensure **free and transparent elections** by cooperating with willing countries, including by assisting independent election commissions, and voter registration programs and supporting civic awareness programs, with a particular emphasis on women voters.

Representative G-8 activities include:

Canada is supporting preparations, including voter registration, for **free and transparent elections** in Afghanistan.

The European Union is supporting the preparation of Palestinian elections by providing international elections experts and financial assistance to the independent Palestinian Central Election Commission.

France is providing support for **parliamentary elections** in Yemen in order to assist the authorities in strengthening the **democratisation process** in the country.

Italy provides technical assistance to, and support of, **electoral processes** in Afghanistan and Yemen.

2.6 Encouraging the region's efforts to foster the democratic process, promote **good governance, transparency and anti-corruption efforts**, including by: encouraging adoption and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Corruption; technical assistance for the reform and modernization of public financial management and procurement practices and for efforts to combat money laundering and terrorist finance.

The United Kingdom is supporting a major program of public administration and civil service reform for the Palestinian Authority, which aims to restructure and streamline the Palestinian Authority to meet the needs of a **modern democratic state**.

Building a Knowledge Society to Combat Illiteracy and Advance Educational and Technological Systems

The Sana'a Declaration: "The practice of **democracy and human rights** and enhancing their understanding require overcoming potential threats to the **form and substance of democracy**, including... inadequate education."

Accelerating Economic Development, Creating Jobs, Empowering the Private Sector, and Expanding Economic Opportunities

The Sana'a Declaration: "The private sector is a vital partner in strengthening the foundations of **democracy and human rights**; it has a responsibility to work with governments and civil society to enhance progress."

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Chair's Summary

Africa and Development

...We welcomed the substantial progress Africa has made in recent years. More countries have held **democratic elections**. Economic growth is accelerating. Long running conflicts are being brought to an end....

The African leaders set out their personal commitment, reaffirmed strongly at this week's African Union summit, to drive forward plans to reduce poverty and promote economic growth; deepen transparency and **good governance; strengthen democratic institutions and processes**; show zero tolerance for corruption; remove all obstacles to intra-African trade; and bring about lasting peace and security across the continent.

The G8 in return agreed a comprehensive plan to support Africa's progress. This is set out in our separate statement today. We agreed:...

to give enhanced support for **greater democracy, effective governance** and transparency, and to help fight corruption and return stolen assets...

The G8 leaders agreed to back this plan with substantial extra resources for countries which have strong national development plans and are committed to **good governance, democracy** and transparency. We agreed that poor countries must decide and lead their own development strategies and economic policies.

Regional Issues and Proliferation

On Iran we support the efforts of France, Germany and the UK, with the EU, to address through negotiation the concerns about Iran's nuclear programme, and expressed once again the importance of Iran combating terrorism, supporting peace in the Middle East and respecting **human rights and fundamental freedoms**.

On North Korea, we support the Six Party Talks and urged North Korea to return promptly to them. We call on North Korea to abandon its nuclear weapons-related programmes. Action is also long overdue for North Korea to respond to the international community's concern over its **human rights** record and the abductions issue.

Zimbabwe, where we deplored recent events. The forced demolition of buildings there has left hundreds of thousands of Zimbabweans without housing or livelihoods, and caused great human suffering. We call on the Zimbabwean authorities to end this campaign now, address immediately the situation they have created, and respect **human rights and the rule of law**.

Haiti, where we expressed concern at the deteriorating security situation. We underlined the need for sustained international engagement, including through the active efforts of the UN Stabilisation Mission in Haiti, in support of a secure and stable environment, essential for **elections** later in 2005, and for the country's long-term development

UN Reform, where we agreed that the progress made at Gleneagles should contribute to a clear and ambitious outcome at the UN Millennium Review Summit in September. We reiterate the importance we attach to significant progress on development, security and **human rights**, and also on UN administrative reform, at the Summit.

Africa

A Historic Opportunity

3. Important progress has been made. In the past five years, more than two thirds of sub-Saharan African countries have had **democratic elections**. Inflation is a fifth of levels a decade ago. Growth in sixteen African countries averaged over 4% in the past decade, higher than in any major developed country. 24 African countries have now signed up to have their progress reviewed by their peers. And the promotion of **good governance**, peace and security and economic development is at the heart of the African Union (AU) and its programme, the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Promoting Good and Responsive Governance

13. We welcome African institutions' engagement in promoting and enhancing **effective governance**, including NEPAD's strong statements in **support of democracy and human rights**. Well-governed states are critical to peace and security; economic growth and prosperity; ensuring **respect for human rights** and promotion of gender equality and the delivery of essential services to the citizens of Africa. We will support African countries' efforts to make their governments more transparent, capable and responsive to the will of their people; **improve governance** at the regional level and across the continent; and strengthen the African institutions that are essential to this.

Financing for Development

30. These substantial extra resources will be focused on countries where they will make a difference, to accelerate progress towards the achievement of the Millennium Goals, and help us to achieve the objectives set out in this statement. We will focus aid on low income countries, which are committed to growth and poverty reduction, to **democratic, accountable and transparent government**, and to sound public financial management, although aid is also important to respond to humanitarian crises and countries affected by or at risk of conflict.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century

2. Education enriches cultures, creates mutual understanding globally, **underpins democratic societies**, builds respect for the **rule of law**. Education, the enhancement of skills, and the generation of new ideas are essential to the development of human capital and are key engines of economic growth, drivers of market productivity, and sources of cohesion for all nations.

III. Education for All and Development

27. We will support the educational elements that develop critical thinking, and the open exchange of knowledge, which build both **democratic societies** and well-functioning economies with opportunities for all. Creation of an educated population and workforce is vitally important. To achieve this strategic objective, the world community embraced the education-related MDGs which prioritized the EFA goals of universal primary completion and gender equality at all levels of education. We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard.

IV. Advancing Social Cohesion and Immigrant Integration through Education

35. We will aim to maximize the human and social capital of all people through policies that recognize that diversity in the educational sector and in the workplace, advance innovation and stimulate creativity. Successful social cohesion policies, including **education for democratic citizenship**, will help to combat intolerance and discrimination. Our education systems should facilitate achievement of these fundamental goals, while taking into consideration that each country employs a range of different policies to promote acceptance and integration in its economy and society.

Update on Africa

We will review progress, and identify the next steps to support Africa's successful development, at the 2007 G8 Summit in Germany. Our goal remains a **democratic**, prosperous and peaceful Africa. We will continue to give our full support to African efforts to secure this.

Fighting High-level Corruption

We, the Leaders of the G8, renew our commitment to fight corruption, in particular at the highest levels, and to improve transparency and accountability. Corruption threatens our shared agenda on global security and stability, open markets and free trade, economic prosperity, and the **rule of law**. We recognize the link between corruption and weak governance. We underscore our commitment to prosecute acts of corruption and to preventing corrupt holders of public office from gaining access to the fruits of their kleptocratic activities in our financial systems.

Large-scale corruption by individuals who hold senior executive, judicial, and legislative positions can have a devastating effect on **democracy, the rule of law**, and economic and social development. We recognize that corrupt practices contribute to the spread of organized crime and terrorism, undermine public trust in government, and destabilize economies. Corruption by holders of public office can deter foreign investment, stifle economic growth and sustainable development, and undermine **legal and judicial systems**. The net effect of corruption is felt most directly, and disproportionately, by the poor.

Action Plan

Today, we advance our commitment against high level large-scale public corruption. We commit to:

work together and with international and regional development institutions to rigorously combat fraud and corruption and misuse of public resources, to support national efforts to combat corruption by building capacity and **strengthening the rule of law**, fiscal transparency and accountability, and reforming public procurement systems and to develop and promote mechanisms that support effective return of recovered assets. We call upon the Presidents of the Multilateral Development Banks to submit to their memberships by September 2006 a sound, coordinated and comprehensive anticorruption strategy in accordance with relevant international conventions and consistent across countries, and with a view to improved efforts against corruption; ..

G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-terrorism

4. We reaffirm our commitment to collaborative work, with our international partners, to combat the terrorist threat, including:

ensuring and promoting respect for **international law**, including **international human rights law**, refugee law and humanitarian law in all our counter-terrorism efforts;

Our collective determination to prevent terrorism and to ensure peace and freedom for our citizens and the people of the world is undiminished. We reiterate our continued resolve to work together to reduce the terrorist threat while **protecting fundamental rights and liberties** that we have struggled so long to establish. We reaffirm our unshakable belief that terrorism will not succeed. We will advance the ideals of peace, **freedom and democracy based on the rule of law**.

G8 Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-terrorism Program

12. We recognize that international cooperation to fight terrorism must be conducted in conformity with **international law**, including the Charter and relevant international conventions and protocols. States must ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their **obligations under international law**, in particular **human rights law**, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action on Stabilization and Reconstruction

Measures to Enhance Collaboration in Stabilization and Reconstruction

Cooperation among G8 partners: We asked the Russian presidency to organize and lead consultations on this issue. G8 experts will invite representatives from the UN and appropriate regional organizations from a range of disciplines (development, security and diplomacy) to meet as soon as possible in 2006 after the conclusion of the UN General Assembly to discuss feasibility of implementation of the following measures....

Coordination: Designation of national or organizational focal points (individuals or offices) for coordination of their international response activities. National focal points should work closely with officials in international institutions such as the UN and with G8 and other partners and regional organizations to better coordinate national and multilateral efforts in states emerging from crisis as they relate to reforms and capacity building in the fields of justice and security sector reform, **public sector governance**, **democratic accountability** and social welfare.

Middle East

The immediate crisis results from efforts by extremist forces to destabilize the region and to frustrate the aspirations of the Palestinian, Israeli and Lebanese people for **democracy** and peace. In Gaza, elements of Hamas launched rocket attacks against Israeli territory and abducted an Israeli soldier. In Lebanon, Hizbollah, in violation of the Blue Line, attacked Israel from Lebanese territory and killed and captured Israeli soldiers, reversing the positive trends that began with the Syrian withdrawal in 2005, and undermining the democratically elected government of Prime Minister Fuad Siniora.

Statement by the G8, the Leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa, Chairman of the Council of the Heads of State of the CIS, Chairman of the African Union, and the Heads of International Organizations

We are determined to continue the fight against terrorism by all legitimate means. We express our readiness to undertake all necessary measures to bring to justice perpetrators, organizers, sponsors of these and other terrorist acts, and those who incited the perpetrators to commit them. We shall do it in accordance with our obligations under **international law**, in particular **international human rights law**, refugee law and humanitarian law.

Chair's Summary

Other Issues

We once again emphasized the serious danger posed by corruption in public administration, including among senior officials, to our common agenda for global security, free trade, economic prosperity and **rule of law**. Reaffirming the commitments to fighting corruption and increasing transparency of public funds management made at Evian, Sea Island and Gleneagles, we adopted an Action Plan comprising further measures to counter this scourge.

We exchanged views on a number of issues related to the creation of necessary conditions for overcoming poverty, ensuring sustainable economic and **social development** in Africa and successfully addressing the other serious challenges it faces, including the consolidation of regional peace and stability as the most important prerequisite for a more prosperous future of the continent. We adopted an update statement on Africa where we reviewed progress on G8 commitments on Africa since the last Summit in Gleneagles, while respecting the critical role of African ownership of the reform process. We emphasized the importance of continuation of work in partnership with Africa aimed at settling conflicts and developing African anti-crisis capabilities,

ensuring good and responsive governance, investing in people, fostering growth, providing financing for development, and promoting mutual ownership and accountability.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Responsibility for Raw Materials: Transparency and Sustainable Growth

82. Mineral resources have a great potential to contribute to poverty alleviation and sustainable development. In some cases, nonetheless, extraction and processing of resources are associated with misuse of revenues, environmental destruction, armed conflict and state fragility. We firmly agree on the need to further enhancing the contribution of mineral resources to sustainable growth and will continue to support resource rich countries in their efforts to further expand their resource potential while promoting sustainable development and **good governance**. To this end we will build capacity for **good governance of mineral resources** consistent with social and environmental standards and sound commercial practices by reducing barriers to investment and trade, through the provision of financial, technical and capacity building support to developing countries for the mining, processing and trading of minerals. Based on sound life cycle analyses, we will also encourage conservation, recycling and substitution of raw materials, including rare metals, for sustainable growth.

83. Increased transparency in the extractive sector, is of crucial importance for achieving accountability, **good governance** and sustainable economic growth worldwide. We welcome the proposal of the G8-Presidency to convene in 2007 a global conference on transparency in the extractive sector with the participation of governments, business, civil society and science from industrialised, emerging and developing economies.

84. The development of a consolidated set of principles and guidelines that apply to the international mining sector in developing countries would help ensure that the sector contributes to development while at the same time providing a clear and more predictable set of expectations for investors. It is important that all stakeholders be involved in a process to build consensus around a set of recognised principles and guidelines in the mining sector. In order to encourage such a consensus among key stakeholders we:

...will promote wider understanding of and support for the following standards, tools and best practices for the mining sector: the OECD Risk Awareness Tool for Multinational Enterprises in Weak Governance Zones, the **Voluntary Principles on Security and Human Rights** and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) Performance Standards,...

will support the work of the UN Special Representative of the Secretary General for Business and **Human Rights**.

85. Certification systems can be a suitable instrument in appropriate cases for increasing transparency and **good governance** in the extraction and processing of mineral raw

materials and to reduce environmental impacts, support the compliance with minimum social standards and resolutely counter illegal resource extraction. Therefore, we reaffirm our support for existing initiatives such as the Kimberley Process, Green Lead, the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining, Minerals, Metals and Sustainable Development, the International Council on Mining and Metals or the International Cyanide Management Code, and encourage the adaptation of the respective principles of corporate social responsibility by those involved in the extraction and processing of mineral resources,

87. We emphasise our determination to fight corruption and mismanagement of public resources in both revenue raising and expenditures. As part of our ongoing efforts to foster transparency with regard to resource-induced payment flows, we will continue to **support good governance** and anti-corruption initiatives, such as the Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative (EITI), and we

Chair's Summary

I. Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

Responsibility for Raw Materials — Transparency and Sustainable Growth: We discussed the situation on world commodity markets and recent price increases and reaffirmed our commitment to free, transparent and open markets. We will support increased transparency and **build good governance** in developing countries with social and environmental standards. We therefore express our continuous support for EITI and we will launch a certification pilot project. We acknowledge that promoting a consolidated set of principles and guidelines that apply to the international mining sectors in the developing countries would help ensure that the sector contributes to development.

II. Growth and Responsibility in Africa

On 8 June 2007, we met with the Leaders of Algeria, Nigeria, Senegal, and South Africa as well as with the Chairs of the African Union (the President of Ghana), the President of the AU Commission, the Chair of the NEPAD Executive Committee, the Prime Minister of Ethiopia, and the Secretary General of the United Nations to discuss key elements of “Growth and Responsibility in Africa”. Together with our African partners, we agreed on the aims and core principles of our partnership to achieve our common goal of promoting African development. Our discussions focused how the G8 could effectively contribute toward the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. In the context of the G8 Partnership with Africa we dealt in greater detail with the issues of “Peace and Security”, “Sustainable Investment”, “**Good Governance**”, and “Improving Health Systems and Fighting HIV/Aids, TB, and Malaria”. We confirmed together with the African Leaders that we can only meet these challenges in a spirit of partnership, mutual accountability and trust, and through enhanced international dialogue and cooperation, including with emerging economies. We agreed to a core set of development principles. We stressed the importance of private sector growth, including deepening financial markets, **improving governance**, and enabling trade. We jointly confirmed the commitments made in Gleneagles, in particular with regard to development financing. Debt relief, innovative finance initiatives as well as private sector engagements will contribute to fulfill these commitments....

Good Governance and the Reform-Partnership with Africa: We paid tribute to the Regional and Pan-African institutions, especially the African Union (AU), and underlined our strong intention to further support African institutions at the pan-African and regional level. The G8 welcomed progress in the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM) which aims at fostering governance reforms in Africa on a voluntary basis. The G8 have given assistance to NEPAD and the APRM process from its beginning while recognizing and supporting complete ownership by participating countries. The G8 agreed to provide additional support to countries during their peer reviews and for implementing reforms emerging from the APRM recommendations. The G8, together with their African partners, also welcomed the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and agreed to implement an Action Plan for Good Financial Governance.

III. Foreign Policy and Security Issues

Lebanon: We addressed the situation in Lebanon and remain committed to Lebanon's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. We fully support the legitimate and **democratic government** of Lebanon. Noting the decision by UNSCR 1757 regarding the timely establishment of the Special Tribunal for Lebanon, we urge all states to fully cooperate with the Special Tribunal for Lebanon in accordance with UNSCR 1757 (2007). We strongly condemn the terrorist attacks that led to the recent outbreak of violence. We urgently call on all sides to respect the **authority of the Lebanese Government and of the Armed Forces** and thereby to prevent the situation in Nahr el Bared from escalating. We deplore the human suffering and loss of life caused by the violence. We reiterate our call on all political forces in Lebanon to search for a solution to the current political crisis through dialogue and with **full respect for the democratic institutions** of the country.

Afghanistan: We welcomed the progress achieved by Afghans with the support of the International Community in the past years.... We support a comprehensive approach to the challenges that still lie ahead and we reiterated our commitment to stay engaged in Afghanistan and contribute to building a safe and prosperous country, free from narcotics and terrorism, on the basis of the Afghanistan Compact. In this context we underline the **importance of the Rule of Law** and the importance of the conference that will be held in Rome, hosted by the Italian government and co-chaired with the UN and the government of Afghanistan on 3 July. We call on countries in the region to contribute constructively to this effort....

Growth and Responsibility in Africa

Growth and Responsibility in Africa: A Continent on the Move

2. Today we underline once again our strong interest in a stable, **democratic**, and prosperous Africa. Since the late 1990s, the G8 Summits have given Africa a high priority. We are continuing to work in partnership with Africa, and we welcome the critical role of African leadership in the reform process. At the same time, we stress our firm resolve to implement the commitments on development made, in particular, in Gleneagles. These include the historic multilateral debt relief of up to US\$ 60 billion, the implementation of which is now well underway. They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010. The

OECD/DAC estimates the global increase of ODA by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. Our Africa Progress Report provides a regular opportunity to update on G8 support to Africa's development, including on meeting our ODA commitments.

4. We have agreed on a further set of measures to promote sustainable development in Africa. We will focus on promoting growth and investments in order to combat poverty and hunger, to foster peace and security, **good governance** and the strengthening of health systems, and to assist the fight against infectious diseases. We also recognize that the impacts of climate change in combination with other stresses present increased risks to sustainable development in Africa. To tackle these challenges, we are firmly determined to support a vibrant Africa through further strengthening our concerted efforts, as well as respective ones that are partly demonstrated by the African Partnership Forum, 24th Conference of African and French Heads of States in February, the EU-Africa Summit to be held this December, and the 4th Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) of next spring. All these efforts, involving relevant stakeholders as appropriate, will contribute to a seamless process leading to the G8 Summit of 2008 in Japan.

Strengthening Good Governance and Institutional Capacities

5. **Good governance** in Africa is vital to peace, stability, sustainable development and growth. Without **good governance**, all other reforms will have limited impacts. In the past few years, the AU and its program New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) have provided important reform impetus with a view to improving governance in Africa. The G8, with its Africa Action Plan, have provided a strategic framework for partnership based cooperation and will continue to **support good governance** throughout the African continent. Good governance is an important basis for our cooperation. **Good governance** in all its dimensions (political, economic, social, cultural, environmental) and at all levels (from local to global) deserves recognition. It is the most important assurance that development cooperation goes to its intended purpose of fighting hunger, poverty or disease. Respect for ownership, dialogue between partners and incentives for reforms are the main principles of our common approach. The following are all areas of focus for G8 efforts in **supporting good governance on the continent**.

Good Financial Governance

9. Competent, transparent, and accountable public financial management is a central element of a **functioning democracy**, whereas weaknesses in this field restrict sustainable development, investment, and economic growth. Transparency, participation, and accountability that come from an empowered citizenry are the strongest antidotes to corruption.

Core Principles of Development Policy

17. Promoting good governance: In implementing development assistance we are committed to promoting universal values of: **Respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms, peace, democracy, good governance, gender equality, the rule of law, solidarity and justice as well as sustainable management of natural resources**. We will actively assist countries which make efforts to govern justly, invest in their people, favor **open and democratic debate** on priorities and policies, and create an environment

of economic opportunity. However, the diversity of country conditions in Africa requires flexibility in donor resource allocation criteria, types of assistance and results targeted.

Fostering Investment and Sustainable Economic Growth

23. Africa's current growth performance, reaching an average growth rate of almost 6 percent, is outperforming the global average and has started to reduce poverty in several countries. Growth is driven by **improvements in governance**, the business climate, and macroeconomic stability in many countries, as well as by strong global demand for Africa's natural resources.

24. The challenge to be met by African countries, policy makers, and business is to deepen, broaden, and sustain shared growth in order to achieve the MDGs. It requires strong political will and institutional capacity to maintain the **momentum for democratic and fiscal reforms**, streamlining of bureaucratic procedures, as well as for strengthening trade capacity. An improved business climate can also contribute to more sustainable growth based on private investments that enhance job creation and economic diversification.

Promoting Investment

27. ODA helps the poorest countries to finance their basic needs in terms of infrastructure and **human development**. Beyond ODA, for the private sector to flourish and to create more and better jobs, the **institutional and legal environment for a democratic and stable economy and society** needs to be in place. Necessary ingredients include: the **rule of law**, an effective public administration; an adequate infrastructure and functioning financial and capital markets; action to guarantee competition and property rights; and **an independent judiciary that is free from corruption**. The G8 will support African countries in their efforts to remove the obstacles hampering more investment and to reduce the cost of doing business. A sound investment climate will increase the effectiveness of risk mitigation instruments.

Promoting Peace and Stability

42. The G8 are committed to strengthen the civilian, including police capabilities of the ASF.... We encourage the individual member states of the AU to continue, and if possible intensify, their involvement. In close coordination with the AU, we will help with initiatives such as:

to build capacities at AU headquarters and regional levels to plan and supervise the use of the new civilian component, help identify the training needs for civilian experts, offer appropriate training and assist in building up a continental roster of experts. A strong focus has to be placed on the training of civilian police for post-conflict scenarios and the need for experts in areas such as justice, transitional justice, administration, gender, **human rights** etc.;

45. The illegal exploitation of natural resources is responsible for fuelling some armed conflicts in Africa. Therefore, **good governance of natural resources**, including initiatives to increased transparency and monitoring of trade flows, should be strengthened in resource-endowed countries that and those facing civil strife. The G8

commit themselves to working closely with African governments, the United Nations, the private sector, civil society, and other players to halt illegal resource exploitation and re-confirm their Kananaskis commitment to promote regional management of trans-boundary natural resources.

Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria, TB and Other Infectious Diseases

52. The G8 will emphasize the importance of **programs to promote and protect human rights of women and girls** as well as the prevention of sexual violence and coercion especially in the context of preventing HIV/AIDS infections. We welcome the commitment expressed by African partners aiming at **promoting the rights and role of women and girls**. We will also work to support additional concerted efforts to stop sexual exploitation and gender-based violence.

G8 Summit Statement on Sudan/Darfur

1. We, Heads of State and Government of the G8, gathered in Heiligendamm, express our deep concern that the situation in Sudan continues to be marked by conflict and strife. While the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of January 2005 has led to an end of hostilities in the South, a persistent delay in the implementation of crucial elements of the agreement is threatening to undermine efforts aimed at creating a united, peaceful, and prosperous Sudan based on the **rule of law**. We call upon the parties to redouble their efforts to implement the agreement in good faith.

2. We are deeply concerned about the tragic security and humanitarian situation in Darfur. In this context, we deplore the bombings carried out by the Government of Sudan in North Darfur in April and May as well as the attacks by the rebel factions on AMIS personnel, and urge all sides to abide by the existing ceasefire agreements as well as their obligations established by UN Security Council resolution 1591. Those violating the **human rights** of civilians in Darfur must be held responsible and we will support efforts to bring the perpetrators of atrocities to **justice**.

G8 Summit Statement on Counter-terrorism

Security in the Era of Globalization

We, the leaders of the G8, are united in condemning in the strongest terms all acts of terrorism and reaffirm that there can be no justification for such acts which constitute one of the most serious threats to international peace and security, and to life and **the enjoyment of human rights**. We remain resolute in our shared commitment to counter terrorism while promoting **freedom, democracy, human rights**, and economic growth and opportunity. Our sympathies belong to all victims of terrorist acts, wherever they occur and by whomever they are committed. Mindful of both the benefits and the challenges that globalization brings to our economies, and recognizing the growing interdependence and interconnectedness of our global economy, we resolve to enhance our cooperation and coordination in order to counter the threats to our way of life posed by terrorism and violent extremism. Together we will make use of all available national and international measures to protect our nations against these threats. We will give particular attention to enhancing the exchange of information and judicial co-operation

regarding persons who plot, commit or try to commit terrorist acts against our citizens and values, as well as those who facilitate or incite to commit such acts.

9. Countering Terrorism in the Afghanistan and Pakistan Border Regions

We endorse the Joint Statement issued by Foreign Ministers of the G8 and Afghanistan and Pakistan at their meeting in Potsdam and encourage Afghanistan and Pakistan to implement the measures contained therein with the support of G8 countries. In addition, we believe it would be fruitful to reduce poverty and fully engage the private sector in the border area between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Connecting the border regions of Pakistan and Afghanistan to the global economy and promoting strong private sector growth and economic development are essential to combating terrorism, creating legitimate employment opportunities and **fostering democracy**, peace, prosperity, stability and **good governance**. Therefore, a comprehensive economic strategy to bring needed coherence to the fields of development and counter-terrorism should be envisaged. Such a comprehensive strategy which, along with strong counter-terrorism measures, may include business promotion, infrastructure upgrades, vocational training, improvement of public services and promoting trade, should be developed by the respective governments with the participation of local authorities and populations and the support of G8 members, multilateral institutions and private sector organizations in order to make the population in the regions immune to terrorist propaganda and recruitment.

10. Human Rights and Terrorism

We reaffirm that the promotion **and protection of human rights for all and the rule of law** is essential to all counterterrorism efforts, and we recognize that effective counter-terrorism measures and the protection of human rights are not conflicting goals, but complementary and mutually reinforcing. We call on all States to ensure that any measures taken to combat terrorism comply with their obligations under international law, in particular **human rights law**, refugee law and international humanitarian law.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

World Economy

Global Growth

3. Globalization is a key driver for global economic growth and strong, prosperous economies, supported by shared values of **political democracy**, economic freedom and **accountable institutions**. Globalization and open markets offer great opportunities for our societies, emerging economies and developing countries. We are strongly committed to use these opportunities for the benefit of our citizens and global growth. At the same time, we will address various political, economic and social challenges for extending globalization's benefits to all.

Development and Africa

Development

41. In tackling the development agenda, we will take a multi-faceted approach, promoting synergies among MDG-related development sectors particularly among health, water and education, in a framework of sustainable development. In this regard, our work will be grounded in the set of core principles of development policy that we endorsed at Heiligendamm, including **promoting good governance based on transparency and rule of law** and broad-based private sector-led growth. We will promote a ‘participatory approach’, involving all key players and stakeholders. We will work together, and with other countries, in a complementary manner, to address global health priorities and deliver on existing health commitments. We will also work to improve human security through protection and empowerment of individuals and communities. In addition, we emphasize the importance of education, science and technology as a means to facilitate development. We will promote gender equality and women’s empowerment as a principle in our development cooperation through mainstreaming and specific actions. We will reaffirm during the Third High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness our commitment to make our aid more effective based on the Paris Declaration principles. We continue to encourage innovative approaches to leverage private investments in connection with domestic public financing and official development assistance.

Political Issues

Transnational Organized Crime

67. In a globalized world, characterized by massive flows of people, goods, money and information, swift and malicious exploitation of those changes by criminal organizations threatens the safety of our citizens and the well-being of our societies and institutions. We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and combating transnational organized crime using all means at our disposal, while **ensuring the rule of law and respect for human rights**. We will strengthen our cooperation, including experience-sharing, to fight against transnational organized crime, including trafficking in persons, smuggling of migrants, illicit manufacturing of and trafficking in firearms, illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, cybercrime and money laundering.

G8 Leaders Statement on Zimbabwe

4. We support the African Union (AU) as it expresses deep concern with the negative reports from the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the AU and the Pan-African Parliament observers on **the elections** and the loss of life that has occurred in Zimbabwe. We also support the AU’s call to encourage Zimbabwean leaders to initiate dialogue with a view to promoting peace and stability. We encourage regional bodies, including SADC and the AU, to provide strong leadership toward a quick and **democratic resolution** of this crisis, including by further strengthening the regional mediation process.

6. We will continue to monitor the situation and work together with SADC, the AU, the UN and other relevant organizations for a prompt resolution of the crisis. We recommend the appointment of a special envoy of the UN Secretary-General to report on the political, humanitarian, **human rights** and security situation and to support regional efforts to take forward mediation between political parties. We will take further steps, inter alia introducing financial and other measures against those individuals responsible for violence.

Chair's Summary

III. Development and Africa

On Africa, taking into account the views of the African leaders expressed at the outreach session on July 7 and at the Fourth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV), we highlighted the importance of key policies, as set out in our declaration, which are critical to generating private sector-led economic growth and achieving the MDGs, while reaffirming the principles of ownership and partnership as well as the particular importance of peace and security in Africa. We also had an extensive discussion on the state of governance in Africa with a particular focus on Zimbabwe, and we shared the view that **good governance** is of **fundamental importance** in promoting sustainable development based on mutual accountability. We will consider ways how we can better follow-up our discussion with African partners.

IV. Political Issues

DPRK: We remain committed to achieving the verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula. We urge DPRK, in accordance with the Joint Statement of September 19, 2005 and UNSCRs 1695 and 1718, to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs as well as ballistic missile programs and return to full compliance with its NPT obligations. We expressed our continuous support of the Six-Party Talks and welcome, though long overdue, DPRK's provision of a declaration as an important step toward achieving these goals. We stress the importance of verifying the declaration, look forward to an early agreement on the principles/regime of verifying the declaration and urge DPRK to fully cooperate in the verification, as well as to swiftly disable all existing nuclear facilities. We emphasize the importance of accelerating the Six-Party Talks toward the full implementation of the Joint Statement of September 19, 2005 including the abandonment of all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs by DPRK. We also strongly urge DPRK to take prompt actions to address other security and **human rights**/humanitarian concerns including the early resolution of the abduction issue.

Sudan: We reiterated our deep concern about the deteriorating security and humanitarian / **human rights situation in Sudan**. We urge all parties to commit to reengaging with the peace process. We continue to support UNAMID, encourage countries to provide assistance to the mission, and urge the Government of Sudan to assist in expediting its full deployment. With regard to Darfur, we call on all parties concerned to abide by their obligations under the relevant UNSCRs; we would otherwise support further appropriate action in the UN Security Council. We call on Sudan and Chad to comply with the existing peace agreements. We also call on the parties concerned to fully implement the

2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement in good faith and reiterate our support for UNMIS.

Myanmar: We call on the authorities of Myanmar to lift all remaining restrictions on international aid and to improve the transparency of the incoming aid to the cyclone-affected areas. We expressed concern about the current political situation in Myanmar. We call on Myanmar to foster a **peaceful transition to a legitimate, democratic, civilian government**. We encourage the authorities of Myanmar to engage all stakeholders in an inclusive and transparent political process. In this context, we call on Myanmar to immediately release political detainees including Aung San Suu Kyi. We strongly support the UN Secretary General's good offices mission and urge Myanmar to cooperate fully with Special Adviser Ibrahim Gambari. We are prepared to respond positively to substantive political progress undertaken by Myanmar.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

Corruption

In this context we are determined to strengthen action on corruption, which poses serious problems to the stability and security of societies, undermines **the institutions and values of democracy** and jeopardises sustainable development and economic prosperity. Reaffirming our previous commitments, we will intensify our efforts to effectively fight against corruption in all countries.

Strengthening Capacities and Coordination Mechanisms for Peace and Security in Africa

Peace and security are prerequisites for sustainable development. Post-conflict developing countries face particular challenges in reaching the MDGs and need special assistance. We have assessed progress in the implementation of our existing commitments to strengthen peacekeeping and peace-building capacity in Africa. We will reinforce G8 programs, taking action to:

g. encourage partner countries to take an integrated approach in developing their security systems, **based on the principles of rule of law, good governance and human rights**, and the strengthening of governmental capacity to improve the provision of safety, security and **justice**.

Strengthening Governance and the Private Sector for Economic Growth: Promoting Effective Governance

Democratic, effective and participatory governance is crucial for economic growth and poverty eradication. Transparent and accountable policy frameworks, the responsible use of political power and the **rule of law are essential determinants of sustainable development**. We welcome and support the strong commitment of the African Union to improve governance, including through the NEPAD African Peer Review Mechanism. We encourage timely implementation of its country Plans of action.

We remain committed to **support capacity enhancement programs for good governance**, accountability and transparency measures in order to **foster democratic ownership** of development agendas. In particular:

Recalling the Okinawa Charter on the Global Information Society and the Genoa G8 Action Plan for Digital Divide, we support further initiatives to narrow the digital gap to underpin institution-building, the modernization of public services and the **strengthening of legislative and democratic processes**.

Political Issues

Comprehensive Approach to Peacekeeping / Peacebuilding

We commit, in particular, to continue building capacity globally, with a focus on preparing troops and robust police components for peacekeeping, and on developing civilian personnel for peacebuilding, as emphasized at the Toyako Summit. Our attention to police and **rule of law** components will be strengthened as crucial elements on the road from conflict to stability. We will augment international coordination, strengthening consultations among G8 experts, as well as with major emerging economies and other countries and international organizations. Such enhanced coordination will ensure the best application of resources, help assess emerging needs and build consensus for decisive action. We will continue to strive for greater interoperability of forces and to assist in logistics support, including by promoting partnerships in training, equipping and sustainment. We call on all countries to join in assisting trained troops and police to deploy effectively.

Piracy and Maritime Security

Fighting piracy requires both near-term countermeasures and longer-term assistance and structural interventions to target its root causes. While we stand committed to reinforcing the success of international counter-piracy patrolling missions, we recognize that a sustainable solution to piracy will also require **strengthening rule of law** and law enforcement capacities in Somalia and the region, as well as helping those countries meet other challenges such as poverty and ongoing conflicts. This includes urgently addressing: the lack of basic security and fragility of state authority in Somalia; port security improvements; trafficking in drugs, arms and persons; illegal dumping and illegal fishing. We confirm that vessels entitled to fly the flag of any G8 member are required to respect the legal regime in Somali waters, and commit to fulfil our international legal obligations in this respect.

Iran

Heads of State and Government of the G8 countries continue to be seriously concerned about recent events in Iran. We reiterate our full respect for the sovereignty of Iran. At the same time, we deplore post-electoral violence, which led to the loss of lives of Iranian civilians. Interference with media, unjustified detentions of journalists and recent arrests of foreign nationals are unacceptable. We call upon Iran to solve the situation through democratic dialogue on the basis of the **rule of law** and we remind it of its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

Afghanistan and Pakistan: Regional dimension

Strengthened regional cooperation is a prerequisite for success in both countries and is an essential pillar of the international strategy for stability in Afghanistan. We welcome the outcomes of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization conference on Afghanistan in Moscow and the March 2009 conference in The Hague, as well as trilateral talks involving Afghanistan and Pakistan. In this regard, the G8 Outreach Ministerial Meeting on Afghanistan, Pakistan and the regional dimension, held in Trieste under the Italian Presidency on 26 and 27 June 2009, marked another step forward in the process of building trust and fostering actual cooperation toward creating a more secure, **democratic**, integrated and prosperous region. Participants particularly welcomed improved relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan and ongoing bilateral confidence-building and cooperation projects between the two, as well as concrete negotiations on concluding a transit trade agreement before the end of 2009. We welcome the conclusions achieved in Trieste with regard to closer cooperation in border management, illicit trafficking in narcotics and weapons, trade liberalization and facilitation as a driver for economic growth, the return in dignity and the reintegration of refugees and IDPs, agricultural development as a key to Afghan and regional progress and stability, infrastructure links and energy cooperation for greater integration, role of civil societies, enhancement of human capital and effective access to economic and social opportunities.

Afghanistan

Next month Afghanistan will be holding **presidential and provincial elections**. We call on Afghan authorities to **ensure credible, inclusive and secure elections**, reflecting the actual will of Afghan people. We confirm our commitment to the electoral process through provision of technical, logistical, financial and security assistance. We stand ready to assist the new Afghan Government in its efforts and urge the government to continue to: **strengthen democratic institutions, strengthen accountability and good governance, bolster the rule of law, honor its international human rights obligations at national and local level**, actively combat corruption, terrorism and narcotic trafficking, and provide basic services and alternative economic opportunities to its people. Affirming the critical importance of Afghan ownership, we support capacity-building at all levels, including in governance, customs, the Afghan national security forces and counter narcotic services. We reiterate the need for effective implementation of a whole-of-government approach through greater integration of civilian and military efforts and increased aid coordination. UNAMA's role as the lead international assistance coordinator remains essential.

Pakistan

The G8 stands with Pakistan in its fight against terrorists and violent extremists. We commit to working closely with Pakistan, the UN and humanitarian agencies to support a comprehensive strategy for providing relief, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to civilian populations displaced by the fighting, as well as to work with the government of Pakistan in fostering economic and social development and enhancing governance. In this regard, we welcome Pakistan's efforts to meet its commitments under its IMF Stand-By Arrangement and encourage the government to continue critical economic reforms, which will allow for sound and transparent fiscal management of its resources. We are committed to further support the Pakistani government in its endeavours to **strengthen**

its democratic institutions, human rights and civil society and we urge the government to further combat corruption and **to protect and promote the human rights of all persons**. To this end, we will continue to support the government of Pakistan through various fora such as the **Group of Friends of Democratic Pakistan**.

G8 Declaration on Counter-terrorism

Therefore, while we stress the fundamental importance of disrupting and prosecuting terrorists, we are convinced that in the long term the most effective response to their criminal strategy remains **the promotion of democracy, human rights, the rule of law** and equitable social conditions. We are committed to continue promoting a culture of dialogue, inclusiveness, and full respect for diversity — particularly with younger generations — which represents the most effective response to counter those who incite hatred for their violent purposes. In this context, we call on the Roma/Lyon Group to continue addressing these complex issues, as well as fostering cooperation to improve the integration of immigrant communities into G8 societies.

We reject the idea of a trade-off between security and the **founding principles of our democracies**. The **respect for international law and the promotion of the rule of law** are fundamental pillars in the fight against terrorism. All States must meet their obligations to implement the UN sanctions regimes, and should strive to do so in a way that promotes fairness and transparency.

G8 and G5 Joint Statement: Promoting the Global Agenda

Responsible Policies for an Inclusive and Sustainable Development

11. We are committed to strengthening our dialogue and partnership with low income countries on the basis of a set of core development principles:

Promoting good governance, accountability and transparency: we reaffirm the importance of **promoting good governance and the rule of law**, which requires responsible and transparent use of public resources as well as appropriate policy frameworks and decision-making processes conducive to sustainable development. We will strengthen mutual accountability and assess progress of development initiatives, making information on these initiatives available.

Annex: Concluding Report of the Heiligendamm Process

6. All partners appreciate the unique opportunity provided by the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process to share information on their respective policies and practices of international development cooperation on a transparent and equal footing basis. The discussions showed that Dialogue Partners share key objectives such as peace and security, sustainable economic growth, development and the achievement of MDGs, and that there are commonalities in their instruments for development cooperation.

7. To achieve these objectives, the Dialogue Partners agree on the need to effectively promote and strengthen collaboration on capacity development and **good governance**. Acknowledging that there are various **country-specific approaches to good**

governance, Dialogue Partners agree that it requires appropriate policy frameworks and decision-making processes that are conducive to sustainable social, environmental and economic development. They also agree that it requires the responsible and transparent use of political power and public resources by the state. The Dialogue Partners understand capacity development as the process of creating, strengthening, and maintaining capacity over time. They acknowledge, in line with the AAA, that capacity development interventions have lasting impacts when they respond to the needs of developing country partners, reinforce home-grown processes and do not place an additional burden on the existing capacities of the developing partners' administrative structures.

Chair's Summary of the G8-Africa Session at the G8 L'Aquila Summit

3. The G8 and African partners agreed on the importance of continuing to reinforce their partnership, based on mutual accountability and respect, for the common good. In this spirit, they examined the issues on the agenda of their meeting, which are of particular relevance to Africa because of the current international context. Leaders:

Agreed that the economic and financial crisis is hitting hardest the poorest and risk jeopardising progress made in the health, the eradication of hunger and poverty. Leaders underscored the need to act swiftly to restore growth and implement adequate measures to protect the most vulnerable. G8 countries reiterated their commitments, including those made in Gleneagles and more recently at the G20 London Summit, to support African efforts towards **promoting development good governance** and achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)

We therefore agree to act with the scale and urgency needed to achieve sustainable global food security. To this end, we will partner with vulnerable countries and regions to help them develop and implement their own food security strategies, and together substantially increase sustained commitments of financial and technical assistance to invest in those strategies. Our action will be characterized by a comprehensive approach to food security, effective coordination, support for country-owned processes and plans as well as by the use of multilateral institutions whenever appropriate. Delivering on our commitments in a timely and reliable manner, mutual accountability and a sound policy environment are key to this effort. We see a comprehensive approach as including: increased agriculture productivity, stimulus to pre and post-harvest interventions, emphasis on private sector growth, smallholders, women and families, preservation of the natural resource base, expansion of employment and decent work opportunities, knowledge and training, increased trade flows, and **support for good governance** and policy reform.

Chair's Summary

International Political Issues

Leaders confirmed their willingness to assist the Afghan and the Pakistani Governments in meeting their respective challenges with regard to economic and social development, **good governance**, combating corruption, terrorism and illicit trafficking. The importance of closer regional cooperation in the area was also stressed.

The Government of Myanmar was also called to release all political prisoners in order to prevent undermining the credibility of the **elections planned in 2010**.

2010 Muskoka, Canada

Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

6. Support for development, based on mutual responsibility, and a strong partnership with developing countries, particularly in Africa, remains a cornerstone of the G8's approach. We will pursue our comprehensive approach to development aiming at sustainable outcomes. We reaffirm our commitments, including on ODA and enhancing aid effectiveness. We call on developing country governments to meet their primary responsibilities for social and economic development and **good governance**, in the interests of their citizens. Since the most vulnerable states have made the least progress towards the MDGs, we will place special emphasis on helping them build the foundations for peace, security and sustainable development.

7. The global community is now at the two-thirds point between adoption of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the target date of 2015. To achieve the MDGs the effort needs to be truly global, encompassing a comprehensive, whole-of-country approach, including actions not only from all governments, but also from the private sector, foundations, non-governmental organizations and civil society, as well as international organizations, focussing more on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities to improve **human security**. In this regard, we welcome the UN Secretary General's report "Keeping the Promise" and the UNDP International Assessment on meeting the MDGs. The G8 supports the priorities outlined in the Assessment, and reaffirms the view that progress must be driven by domestic strategies, policies and interventions and national ownership. We call on all development partners, at the September 2010 UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs, to strengthen the collective resolve to accelerate progress towards these targets and call for an action-oriented outcome. Consequently, all public and private financial resources should be mobilized efficiently, and enabling conditions created for private and financial sector development and investment and resource flows.

18. The G8 remains concerned about the illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources — including minerals and timber. These activities play a major role in fuelling conflict. We support efforts of regional mechanisms and organizations to prevent, curb and eradicate these illegal activities. We support efforts of the Kimberley Process to manage the trade of rough diamonds and ensure compliance by all participants with its

standards. The illicit exploitation of and trade in natural resources from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo has directly contributed to the instability and violence that is causing undue suffering among the people of the DRC. We urge the DRC to do more to end the conflict and to extend urgently the **rule of law**. We welcome the recent initiatives of the private sector and the international community to work with the Congolese authorities and to enhance their due diligence to ensure that supply chains do not support trade in conflict materials. We also urge candidate countries to the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), including the DRC, to complete the EITI implementation process as a mechanism to enhance governance and accountability in the extractive sector. The recent inclusion of coltan and cassiterite in the DRC's EITI reporting is a step in the right direction. Further, we welcome the ongoing research and advocacy of international NGOs and local civil society as an important contribution to reducing the conflict opportunities of natural resources.

Africa

19. G8 Leaders met in Muskoka with the Heads of State or Government of Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia (as Chair of the NEPAD Heads of State and Government Orientation Committee), Malawi (as Chair of the African Union), Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. G8 Leaders welcome the increased ownership that Africa has over its development process and, with African Leaders, noted the high economic growth rates that had been attained in Africa immediately prior to the onset of the global economic and financial crisis. Leaders reaffirmed their shared commitment to continued collaboration between G8 and African partners in support of African-led efforts to build a more stable, democratic and prosperous Africa, to advance economic and social development, and to promote the **rule of law**.

International Peace and Security

27. We, the Leaders of the G8, remain deeply concerned about serious threats to global peace and security. We are all affected by threats from the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, terrorism, international organized crime (including drug trafficking), piracy and from political and ethnic conflict. Prosperity, development and security are inextricably linked, and the economic well being and security of our own countries and those around the world are therefore interdependent. We share a vision of a peaceful world, based on the principles of freedom, **democracy, respect for human rights and the rule of law**, and remain ready to continue to work on this basis in partnership with each other and other concerned countries to address security challenges that affect us all.

33. Recalling the concerns we expressed at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, we urge the Government of Iran to respect the **rule of law** and freedom of expression, as outlined in the international treaties to which Iran is a party.

36. The Kabul Conference in July will be an important opportunity for the Government of Afghanistan to present its detailed plans and show tangible progress in implementing the commitments made in the January 2010 London Conference Communiqué, including measures to combat corruption, address illicit drug production and trafficking, improve

human rights, improve provision of basic services and governance, make concrete progress to reinforce the formal **justice** system and expand the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces to assume increasing responsibility for security within five years. To this end, we fully support the transition strategy adopted by International Security Assistance Force contributors in April, as well as the on-going efforts to establish an Afghan-led national reconciliation and reintegration process. In this respect, the June Peace Jirga was an important milestone. Clear steps by Afghanistan towards more credible, inclusive and transparent parliamentary elections in September will be an important step forward in the country's maturing **democracy**. We reaffirm our commitment to support Afghanistan in this process of transition and development.

40. We urge the Government of Myanmar to take the steps necessary to allow for **free and fair elections**. **Full and inclusive democratic participation** is essential to this. We urge the Government to release without delay all political prisoners, including Aung San Suu Kyi, and engage the **democratic** opposition and representatives of ethnic groups in a substantive dialogue on the way forward to national reconciliation. We are also deeply concerned by the recent ethnic tensions in the Kyrgyz Republic resulting in death and injury to many, and appeal to all parties to show restraint. We urge the relevant parties to urgently resolve the conflict in Darfur and to pursue the full implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in Sudan, which is now entering a critical period. All Sudanese actors, and interested countries in the region and beyond, must do their utmost to preserve peace and stability regardless of the outcome of the referendum on the future status of southern Sudan. Recognizing the challenges faced by countries in the aftermath of natural disasters to provide security and basic services to civilians, we reaffirm our commitment to support Haiti and will work to strengthen existing international coordination mechanisms to improve the timeliness, effectiveness and coordination of the international response to such disasters and will continue to support the United Nations Global Platform for Disaster Risk Reduction. To that end, we will convene a meeting of experts to consider what further steps we might take.

41. Conflict, crime, piracy and terrorism continue to threaten global stability, security and prosperity. We, the G8, are committed to helping partner states and regions to continue to build the civilian security capacities they need to deal with these vulnerabilities. G8 Leaders and African partners were joined by the Presidents of Colombia and Haiti and the Prime Minister of Jamaica to address security vulnerabilities such as terrorism, proliferation, drug trafficking, the flow of illicit funds and transnational organized crime. We therefore agreed to task our ministers to consult jointly with interested partners from Africa and the Americas, as well as other parties, and to consider additional steps that might be taken to address these security vulnerabilities. To this end, we commit to strengthening: the international availability of civilian experts to support **rule of law** and security institutions; the capacities of key littoral states and regional organizations for maritime security; and international peace operations. The scope of our on-going efforts is elaborated in Annex II.

42. We remain concerned about the continuing threat from terrorist groups, as well as their increasing presence in Yemen, Somalia and across the Sahel. Further, we are concerned about the threat of growing links between terrorists, other criminals and

insurgents, and the increasing ties between drug trafficking organizations in Latin America, the Caribbean and West Africa, as well as between those across Asia. Extensive concerted action among the G8 and across the international community has weakened the ability of terrorists to prepare and execute attacks, and of transnational organized crime groups to operate. However, we recognize the need to do more to counter crime and terrorism (including violent extremism and radicalization leading to violence, as well as recruitment), including through the strengthening of security institutions and governance institutions, by continued attention to combating the corruption that facilitates such transnational threats, and by addressing underlying political, social and economic factors in vulnerable countries. We emphasize that such actions must be based on the principles of **democracy, rule of law and respect for human rights**, which underpin our security. We are also concerned about cybercrime as a growing threat. We will deepen our work together to weaken terrorist and criminal networks, and have adopted a robust plan of action for this purpose. We have set out our views in a separate statement on countering terrorism.

Annex II: Strengthening Civilian Security Systems

I. Civilian Reinforcements for Stabilization, Peacebuilding and Rule of Law

G8 members will work with other international partners to help build capacity to recruit, roster, deploy, sustain and reintegrate civilian experts from developing countries and emerging donors. G8 members will also identify, prepare and support the deployment of additional experts from G8 countries across a range of disciplines for international engagement. This commitment will increase deployable civilian capacities to reinforce state institutions and advance the **rule of law**.

G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism

Terrorism threatens people everywhere and undermines peace, stability and security. All acts of terrorism are criminal, inhumane, and unjustifiable irrespective of motivation. We condemn suicide bombings, and we abhor in particular the practice of recruiting the young or disadvantaged to carry out such acts. We deplore the upsurge in hostage-takings perpetrated by terrorists, as such abductions are repugnant to our fundamental notions of freedom, and we commit to work together to prevent their proliferation and bring those responsible to **justice**. We express our concern about the links of some terrorists to illicit drug trafficking and organized crime — we are determined to disrupt these partnerships of convenience. As highlighted at the Washington Summit on Nuclear security, nuclear terrorism is one of the most challenging threats to international security.

Terrorism will not be defeated by force alone. It is critical to address the conditions conducive to the spread of terrorism, and, in particular, that governments promote the **rule of law, the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, democratic values, good governance**, tolerance and inclusiveness to offer a viable alternative to those who could be susceptible to terrorist recruitment and to radicalization leading to violence. We are committed to helping countries address their basic development needs and meet the legitimate aspirations of their people. All peoples everywhere deserve

security in their communities, education for their children, opportunity for employment and a sense of dignity and self-worth.

We reaffirm that **full respect for human rights, fundamental freedoms and the rule of law** is critical to an effective counter-terrorism strategy, and we reject the false choice between our security and our democratic values. All of our actions against terrorism must be consistent with the UN Charter and applicable international law. We reiterate the central role of the UN in the fight against terrorism and stress the importance of full implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and relevant UN Security Council resolutions. We strongly urge all states to join and implement the international conventions and protocols against terrorism. We welcome improvements to the UN al-Qa'ida and Taliban sanctions regime, most recently the adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1904, and we underscore the importance of further progress in its implementation, and continuing work in support of fair and clear procedures.

2011 Deauville, France

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

1. We, the Leaders of the Group of Eight, met in Deauville on 26 and 27 May 2011. In this period of change, we reaffirmed our profound commitment to the values of freedom and **democracy**, and their universality.

2. In light of the recent developments in the Middle East and North Africa, and in Sub-Saharan Africa, we renewed our commitment to support democratic reform around the world and to respond to the aspirations for freedom, including freedom of religion, and empowerment, particularly for women and youth. **Democracy** lays the best path to peace, stability, prosperity, shared growth and development. We met with the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, and decided to launch an enduring partnership with those countries engaging in a transition to **democracy** and tolerant societies. Our common goal is to develop the **rule of law** and citizen engagement as well as foster economic and social reforms to meet the aspirations of the people. We have adopted a declaration on the Arab spring.

3. In Deauville, we have renewed a strong partnership with Africa, building on commitments made for over a decade. We have emphasized our mutual responsibilities and decided to be even more accountable regarding our respective commitments to development, peace and security. We reaffirmed our commitment to transparency and governance — critical drivers of progress. We welcomed the new dynamism of our African partners and the spread of **democracy**, and committed to stand even more strongly side-by-side with the people of the African continent. We welcomed the democratically elected Presidents of Côte-d'Ivoire, Guinea and Niger. For the first time, we have adopted a joint declaration together with African Leaders.

5. We discussed new issues such as the Internet which are essential to our societies, economies and growth. For citizens, the Internet is a unique information and education tool, and thus helps to promote freedom, **democracy and human rights**. The Internet

facilitates new forms of business and promotes efficiency, competitiveness, and economic growth. Governments, the private sector, users, and other stakeholders all have a role to play in creating an environment in which the Internet can flourish in a balanced manner. In Deauville in 2011, for the first time at Leaders' level, we agreed, in the presence of some leaders of the Internet economy, on a number of key principles, including freedom, respect for privacy and intellectual property, multi-stakeholder governance, cyber-security, and protection from crime, that underpin a strong and flourishing Internet. The "e-G8" event held in Paris on 24 and 25 May was a useful contribution to these debates.

II. Internet

5. For citizens, the Internet is a unique information and education resource and thus can be a helpful tool to promote freedom, **democracy** and **human rights**.

7. For governments, the Internet is a tool for a more efficient administration, for the provision of services to the public and businesses, and for enhancing their relations with citizens and ensuring respect for and promotion of **human rights**.

10. Their implementation must be included in a broader framework: that of respect for the **rule of law, human rights and fundamental freedoms**, the protection of intellectual property rights, which inspire life in every democratic society for the benefit of all citizens. We strongly believe that freedom and security, transparency and respect for confidentiality, as well as the exercise of **individual rights** and responsibility have to be achieved simultaneously. Both the framework and principles must receive the same protection, with the same guarantees, on the Internet as everywhere else.

11. The Internet has become the public arena for our time, a lever of economic development and an instrument for political liberty and emancipation. **Freedom of opinion, expression, information, assembly and association** must be safeguarded on the Internet as elsewhere. Arbitrary or indiscriminate censorship or restrictions on access to the Internet are inconsistent with States' international obligations and are clearly unacceptable. Furthermore, they impede economic and social growth.

13. We commit to encourage the use of the Internet as a tool to advance **human rights and democratic participation** throughout the world.

58. We welcome the outcome document on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) "Keeping the Promise" and we reaffirm the commitments that we have made during the High-level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs, stressing the importance of democratic governance as a central element for achieving these goals. While we recognise the magnitude of the challenges, the actions of both developing countries and donor partners have already contributed to positive results. We will continue to support developing countries to work towards achieving and sustaining the MDGs by 2015 and encourage all stakeholders to do the same, focusing on the protection and empowerment of individuals and communities to improve **human security**. In this context, we welcome the MDGs follow-up meeting to be held at ministerial level in Tokyo in June of this year as an

opportunity to maintain political momentum towards the MDGs. We will redouble our efforts to promote transparency and accountability.

VII. Peace and Security

6. We are appalled by the deaths of many peaceful protesters as a result of the sweeping use of violence in Syria as well as by repeated and serious violations of **human rights**. We call on the Syrian leadership to immediately stop using force and intimidation against the Syrian people and to respond to their legitimate demands for freedom of expression and universal rights and aspirations. We also call for the release of all political prisoners in Syria. Only the path of dialogue and fundamental reforms will lead to **democracy**, and thus to long-term security and prosperity in Syria. Should the Syrian authorities not heed this call, we will consider further measures. We are convinced that only by implementing meaningful reforms will a democratic Syria be able to play a positive role in the region.

82. We emphasize a continued need to pay attention to global efforts to counter the phenomenon of radicalisation leading to violence and violent extremism in all of its manifestations. We recognise that such efforts to counter violent extremism are strengthened when states engage all relevant stakeholders. We also note the resilience and unity of communities and countries in the face of terrorism, which underscores the capacity of societies to absorb tragedy and emerge with renewed strength. We reaffirm that an effective counter-terrorism strategy must be based both on a comprehensive approach that includes security and development-oriented initiatives and on full respect for **human rights**, including the right to practice religious faith in safety and security, without fear of violence and repression, **fundamental freedoms and the rule of law**. We take note of the status report prepared by the G8 Roma/Lyon group, detailing the measures undertaken to implement the priorities we set out in our Statement on Counter-Terrorism adopted last year during the Muskoka Summit. We welcome the prospect of further such reports.

88. We strongly condemn the attack against the United Nations office in Mazar-e-Sharif on 1 April, which resulted in the death of United Nations staff. We reaffirm our support for the work of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA), conducted in partnership with the Afghan Government, for strengthening peace and **democracy** in the country.

89. We stress the importance of political and economic regional cooperation and developing the **rule of law** for stability, peace and prosperity in Afghanistan and the wider region. In this respect, we welcome the prospect of increased transborder cooperation on transport, including rail, as well as on water, energy and human resources.

Declaration of the G8 on the Arab Springs

1) The changes under way in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) are historic and have the potential to open the door to the kind of transformation that occurred in Central and Eastern Europe after the fall of the Berlin Wall. The aspiration of people for freedom, **human rights, democracy, job opportunities, empowerment and dignity**, has led them to

take control of their own destinies in a growing number of countries in the region. It resonates with and reinforces our **common values**.

3) Today we launched the “Deauville Partnership” with the people of the region, based on our common goals for the future, in the presence of the Prime Ministers of Egypt and Tunisia, the two countries that originated the movement, and of the Secretary General of the Arab League. We stand ready to extend this long term global Partnership to all countries of the region engaging in a transition towards **free, democratic** and tolerant societies (“Partnership Countries”), beginning with Egypt and Tunisia, in association with countries wishing to support transition in the region. This Partnership enshrines **common values of freedom and democracy** and is founded on the respect for the sovereignty of States and peoples, whose protection is the common responsibility of governments. It builds on initiatives already undertaken by G8 members.

4) This Partnership is based on two pillars: a political process to support the **democratic transition** and foster governance reforms, notably the fight against corruption and the strengthening of the institutions needed to ensure transparency and accountable government; and an economic framework for sustainable and inclusive growth. It is designed to support Partnership Countries in the economic and social reforms that they will undertake, particularly to create jobs and enshrine the fair **rule of law**, while ensuring that economic stability underpins the challenge of transition to stable democracies.

10) We call for an appropriate regional extension of the geographic scope of the EBRD’s mandate, in order to support the transition in countries of the region which embrace multiparty **democracy**, pluralism and market economies. The EBRD has been a unique instrument to help transform the economies of Central and Eastern European countries engaged in the same dynamics, with its focus on private and entrepreneurial initiative. The financial strength of EBRD makes it possible to extend its area of operation consistent with its current strategic commitments, notably in the existing countries of operation.

13) We will help the countries of the region to create the political space for **democracy** and freedom to flourish. In particular:

- We call on international organisations to work with political parties and the newly-forming political oppositions to help them develop the tools to address aspirations and build capacity among local and national decision-makers and opinion-formers, as the best route to stability in the region;

- We will support the reinvigoration of the existing inter-parliamentarian fora, which have a decisive role to play, and the development of international cooperation between local authorities as a means to establish concrete links between peoples;

- We commit to fully involving civil society in the Deauville Partnership, building on the work of the “Forum for the future”, that will convene before the end of the year, in order

to respond to, and reflect, recent changes in the MENA region and to enhance the dialogue between the G8, MENA governments and civil society;

- We commit to make education and training a key focus of our activities in the region. Tackling high levels of illiteracy and unemployment, especially among young people, and making vocational training labour-market oriented, is key to ensuring a qualified workforce to help modernize the MENA economies. We will encourage student mobility and foster greater educational and research linkages between our universities and those in the MENA region. The Euro-Mediterranean Office for Youth will be one tool of this policy. Exchanges of best practices on programmes enhancing the skills of unemployed people, including vocational training, should also be encouraged;

- We commit to give further support to the promotion of freedom of expression, including the critical role of media and the Internet in contributing to the democratisation of societies. We also commit to supporting the right to practise religious faith in safety and security, without fear of violence and repression.

G8/Africa Joint Declaration: Shared Values, Shared Responsibilities

2. To reach our objectives, we are determined to further promote together shared values, notably peace and **human rights**, **democratic governance** and sustainable development, and we will continue to endorse our respective and shared responsibilities in this regard, in a spirit of mutual accountability.

Peace, Security and Governance

3. We welcome the overall progress that has been made towards stability and **democracy** on the continent. Several long-lasting armed conflicts have come to an end and democratic processes are becoming the norm and no longer the exception. However, we need to address remaining challenges, notably respect for free and fair election results and for the **rule of law**, people's aspirations for increased democratic openness, and resolution of the persisting conflicts. Current global threats such as terrorism, trafficking in human beings, arms and drugs, organized crime and piracy likewise, require strengthening national and regional initiatives in Africa with the support of the international community and increased global cooperation.

6. We urge the Somalia's Transitional Federal Government (TFG) to broaden and consolidate the reconciliation process and to work with the international community with a view to agreeing on the way forward notably on how to end the transition and on the key tasks ahead such as the constitutional process after the Transitional Federal Institutions' mandate expires in August 2011. We call on all actors to support an inclusive, Somali-led process as the means to resolve the conflict. We commend the action undertaken by the African Union and its mission, AMISOM, and express our full support for the mission and the effort of the UN Secretary General's Special Representative for Somalia. We commit to remain constructively engaged on Somalia and to support international efforts for the establishment of a peaceful and secure environment in which **human rights** and democratic institutions can develop at all levels.

11. Respect for **human rights**, the **rule of law** and democratic governance, as well as gender equality, are of key importance to sustaining development, stability and **democracy**. We welcome the African Union decision on speeding up the ratification of African governance and **human rights** instruments, in particular the **African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance**. We recall our support to the African Governance Architecture, in particular the African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), and we encourage further implementation of the APRM National Programmes of Action's recommendations. We also encourage ratification and full implementation of the African Charter on Human and People's Rights and its Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa.

12. We fully support the action taken by the African Union and African regional organizations to fight unconstitutional regime changes. We encourage further efforts to ensure the **rule of law and the respect of human rights** and to tackle impunity. We strongly welcome the initiatives taken by several African countries to set up transitional **justice** mechanisms to address **human rights violations**. These actions need to be further developed.

The Deauville Partnership: Helping the Arab Countries in Their Transition to Free and Democratic Societies

On the impetus of the President of the French Republic, the members of the G8 have committed, within the framework of the 'Deauville Partnership', to helping the Arab countries in their transition to **free and democratic societies**.

The G8 members will also stand alongside Tunisia and Egypt. France's action will have two channels: that of the European institutions which will raise, in addition to the action of the EIB, more than EUR 1 billion for their benefit by 2013; and that of the French Development Agency, which will contribute almost EUR 1.1 billion in loans on advantageous terms for the same period to support the transition to **democracy** of these two countries.

2012 Camp David, United States

Camp David Declaration

25. A year after the historic events across the Middle East and North Africa began to unfold, the aspirations of people of the region for freedom, **human rights, democracy**, job opportunities, empowerment and dignity are undiminished. We recognize important progress in a number of countries to respond to these aspirations and urge continued progress to implement promised reforms. Strong and inclusive economic growth, with a thriving private sector to provide jobs, is an essential foundation for democratic and participatory government based on the **rule of law** and respect for basic **freedoms**, including respect for the rights of women and girls and the right to practice religious faith in safety and security.

28. Responding to the call from partner countries, we endorse an asset recovery action plan to promote the return of stolen assets and welcome, and commit to support the action

plans developed through the Partnership to promote open government, reduce corruption, strengthen accountability and improve the regulatory environment, particularly for the growth of small- and medium-sized enterprises. These governance reforms will foster the inclusive economic growth, **rule of law** and job creation needed for the success of **democratic transition**. We are working with Partnership countries to build deeper trade and investment ties, across the region and with members of the G8, which are critical to support growth and job creation. In this context, we welcome Partnership countries' statement on openness to international investment.

Political and Security Issues

30. We remain appalled by the loss of life, humanitarian crisis, and serious and widespread **human rights** abuses in Syria. The Syrian government and all parties must immediately and fully adhere to commitments to implement the six-point plan of UN and Arab League Joint Special Envoy (JSE) Kofi Annan, including immediately ceasing all violence so as to enable a Syrian-led, inclusive political transition leading to a democratic, plural political system. We support the efforts of JSE Annan and look forward to seeing his evaluation, during his forthcoming report to the UN Security Council, of the prospects for beginning this political transition process in the near-term. Use of force endangering the lives of civilians must cease. We call on the Syrian government to grant safe and unhindered access of humanitarian personnel to populations in need of assistance in accordance with international law. We welcome the deployment of the UN Supervision Mission in Syria, and urge all parties, in particular the Syrian government, to fully cooperate with the mission. We strongly condemn recent terrorist attacks in Syria. We remain deeply concerned about the threat to regional peace and security and humanitarian despair caused by the crisis and remain resolved to consider further UN measures as appropriate.

31. We remain united in our grave concern over Iran's nuclear program. We call on Iran to comply with all of its obligations under relevant UNSC resolutions and requirements of the International Atomic Energy Agency's (IAEA) Board of Governors. We also call on Iran to continuously comply with its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, including its safeguards obligations. We also call on Iran to address without delay all outstanding issues related to its nuclear program, including questions concerning possible military dimensions. We desire a peaceful and negotiated solution to concerns over Iran's nuclear program, and therefore remain committed to a dual-track approach. We welcome the resumption of talks between Iran and the E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States, and the European Union High Representative). We call on Iran to seize the opportunity that began in Istanbul, and sustain this opening in Baghdad by engaging in detailed discussions about near-term, concrete steps that can, through a step-by-step approach based on reciprocity, lead towards a comprehensive negotiated solution which restores international confidence that Iran's nuclear program is exclusively peaceful. We urge Iran to also comply with international obligations to uphold **human rights and fundamental freedoms**, including freedom of religion, and end interference with the media, arbitrary executions, torture, and other restrictions placed on rights and **freedoms**.

32. We continue to have deep concerns about provocative actions of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) that threaten regional stability. We remain concerned about the DPRK's nuclear program, including its uranium enrichment program. We condemn the April 13, 2012, launch that used ballistic missile technology in direct violation of UNSC resolution. We urge the DPRK to comply with its international obligations and abandon all nuclear and ballistic missile programs in a complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner. We call on all UN member states to join the G8 in fully implementing the UNSC resolutions in this regard. We affirm our will to call on the UN Security Council to take action, in response to additional DPRK acts, including ballistic missile launches and nuclear tests. We remain concerned about **human rights** violations in the DPRK, including the situation of political prisoners and the abductions issue.

33. We recognize that according women full and equal rights and opportunities is crucial for all countries' political stability, democratic governance, and economic growth. We reaffirm our commitment to advance **human rights** of and opportunities for women, leading to more development, poverty reduction, conflict prevention and resolution, and improved maternal health and reduced child mortality. We also commit to supporting the right of all people, including women, to freedom of religion in safety and security. We are concerned about the reduction of women's political participation and the placing at risk of their **human rights** and fundamental **freedoms**, including in Middle East and North Africa countries emerging from conflict or undergoing political transitions. We condemn and avow to stop violence directed against, including the trafficking of, women and girls. We call upon all states to protect **human rights** of women and to promote women's roles in economic development and in strengthening international peace and security.

34. We pay tribute to the remarkable efforts of President Thein Sein, Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, and many other citizens of Burma/Myanmar to deliver democratic reform in their country over the past year. We recognize the need to secure lasting and irreversible reform, and pledge our support to existing initiatives, particularly those which focus on peace in ethnic area, national reconciliation, and entrenching **democracy**. We also stress the need to cooperate to further enhance aid coordination among international development partners of Burma/Myanmar and conduct investment in a manner beneficial to the people of Burma/Myanmar.

36. We condemn transnational organized crime and terrorism in all forms and manifestations. We pledge to enhance our cooperation to combat threats of terrorism and terrorist groups, including al-Qa'ida, its affiliates and adherents, and transnational organized crime, including individuals and groups engaged in illicit drug trafficking and production. We stress that it is critical to strengthen efforts to curb illicit trafficking in arms in the Sahel area, in particular to eliminate the Man-Portable Air Defense Systems proliferated across the region; to counter financing of terrorism, including kidnapping for ransom; and to eliminate support for terrorist organizations and criminal networks. We urge states to develop necessary capacities including in governance, education, and criminal **justice** systems, to address, reduce and undercut terrorist and criminal threats, including "lone wolf" terrorists and violent extremism, while safeguarding **human rights**

and upholding the **rule of law**. We underscore the central role of the United Nations and welcome the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) and efforts of the Roma-Lyon Group in countering terrorism. We reaffirm the need to strengthen the implementation of the UN Al-Qaida sanctions regime, and the integrity and implementation of the UN conventions on drug control and transnational organized crime.

Fact Sheet: G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition

A year after the historic events across the Middle East and North Africa began to unfold, the aspirations of people of the region for freedom, **human rights**, **democracy**, job opportunities, empowerment and dignity are undiminished. At the Camp David Summit, G8 Leaders recognized the important progress that has been achieved in a number of countries undergoing transition and committed to maintaining their support for these transitions in four key priority areas: stabilization, job creation, participation/governance, and integration.

Participation/Governance

In response to transition countries' request for support with reforms that promote transparency, accountability, and **good governance**, G8 members will take the following actions:...

2013 Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

G8 Lough Erne Leaders Communiqué

7. We strongly support the proposal for a conference to reach a political solution to the appalling conflict in Syria through full implementation of the 2012 Geneva Communiqué. We will contribute generously to the latest United Nations (UN) appeal for humanitarian help. We condemn in the strongest terms any use of chemical weapons and all **human rights** violations in Syria. We are committed to leading international support for Libya's security and **democratic transition** and to urgent work for a lasting peace in the Middle East.

40. As part of our commitment to extractives transparency, we continue to support responsible, conflict-free sourcing of minerals from conflict-affected regions, including gold, diamonds and other precious stones. We will promote positive economic development and responsible sourcing in the artisanal mining sector, particularly from conflict and high-risk areas. We reaffirm our continued support for the OECD Due Diligence Guidance for Responsible Supply Chains of Minerals from Conflict-Affected and High-Risk Areas, and the International Conference of the Great Lakes Regional Certification Mechanism as part of global multilateral, multi-stakeholder efforts to combat the trade in conflict minerals through certification, responsible business conduct and respect for **human rights**. We also reaffirm our support for the Kimberley Process as the global, multi-stakeholder initiative to curb the trade in "conflict diamonds" and encourage the Kimberley Process to resolve discussions concerning the definition of "conflict diamond".

41. We welcome the leadership of the AU and the Intergovernmental Forum on Mining in promoting **good governance** and transparency in the extractive sector including through the African Mining Vision, the African Mineral Development Centre and the Mining Policy Framework. We also welcome the increasing interest of the NEPAD on these issues. The technical assistance provided to strengthen the capacities of the developing countries to negotiate natural resources contracts is paramount. We welcome the financial support provided to the African Development Bank's African Legal Support Facility and the Facility for Fair Exploitation of Extractive Resources in Africa, and encourage other countries to commit to these facilities. In support of such initiatives, we will partner with resource rich developing countries, the private sector and civil society to strengthen capacity and increase transparency in the extractive sectors.

43. Weak land governance and property rights systems can lead to opaque land deals, which facilitate corruption and undercut responsible actors seeking access to land for productive investment. Weak governance in many developing countries allows unproductive land speculation and undermines agricultural productivity. Increasing security of land rights and transparency of land governance fosters participation of citizens, contributes to government accountability, reduces costs for businesses, and strengthens the climate for responsible investment. We welcome global activities to improve land tenure governance, including through access to information and participation of citizens in decision making. We acknowledge the importance of multilateral efforts to promote greater land transparency, in particular, the role of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) in providing global policy guidance for good land governance and transparency. We welcome the launch of the consultations on the principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment (rai), highlighting that **good governance** in the land sector is central to rural development, food security and sustainable public and private agricultural investment.

Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition

60. The aspirations of the people of the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) for freedom, dignity and opportunity remain undiminished. Progress has been achieved. But the region continues to face serious challenges. We pledge our continued support for the political and economic reforms in the region and encourage Leaders of Arab Countries in Transition to continue to make progress through the difficult transition toward **democracy**, prosperity, open economies and more inclusive societies, including respect for the rights of women and girls and the right to practice religious faith in safety and security.

61. Through co-ordinated bilateral and multilateral support, we will help countries in transition work towards achieving the economic stability, structural reform, and **good governance** and anti-corruption reforms necessary to enable sustainable and inclusive growth and create jobs.

66. We reiterate our condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, and wherever it occurs. We remain concerned about the increasingly fragmented and geographically diverse threat posed by terrorist groups including al-Qaeda and its

affiliates. None of us are immune: since Camp David every G8 partner has been directly affected by acts of terrorism, either at home or overseas. We recognise the valuable leadership role of the UN, including through its Global Counter Terrorism Strategy, the work of the Roma Lyon Group and the importance of the Global Counter Terrorism Forum (GCTF). We are committed to working together to reduce the risk of terrorism for our own citizens, including from home-grown terrorism, and for our partners overseas. Our response must be robust, intelligent and based on a comprehensive approach, respecting **human rights** and the **rule of law**, which counters radicalisation, violent extremism and terrorist financing (including flows channelled through off-shore jurisdictions), and which tackles the conditions and grievances that terrorists seek to exploit.

67. While recognising the global threat from terrorism, recent developments in Africa, notably in an arc running from Mauritania in the west to Somalia in the east, show how terrorism combines with other factors to threaten stability and economic interests. That is why we support efforts to dismantle the terrorist safe haven in northern Mali. We welcome France's important contribution in this regard. Following the successful international high-level donors' conference to Brussels on 15 May, we support the swift deployment of a UN stabilisation force in Mali, and encourage the Government of Mali energetically to pursue a political process which can build long-term stability. We also support the Federal Government of Somalia as it re-establishes peace and security after years of conflict fuelled by terrorist groups and commend the commitment of AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) forces. We support the Government's efforts to set up a robust, impartial and effective **justice** system. We support the Somali Government's efforts to introduce economic reforms which will help facilitate the welcome process of Somalia's re-engagement with the IFIs.

69. Building security and rule-of-law capacity. We will work individually and collectively, including through the UN, AU, and GCTF to help build capacity to identify, disrupt and prosecute terrorist activity, while respecting **human rights**. We will also support multinational efforts, including the EU Training Missions in Mali and Somalia, and welcome the establishment of the **International Institute of Justice and Rule of Law in Tunisia**.

70. Tackling criminal trafficking and strengthening border security. We will offer political and practical support to those regional and international organisations leading efforts to enhance the ability of countries to monitor and control their borders and to tackle facilitating factors such as corruption, transnational organised crime and illicit trafficking of drugs and people, which undermine governance and the **rule of law** and in some cases provide an important source of funding for terrorists. We recognise the important work of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in this regard. We encourage the UNODC (with GCTF and ECOWAS supporting) to convene a high-level meeting to bring together the countries of the region, donors and those with relevant expertise to look at the particular challenges facing North and West Africa, including cooperation in tackling, by a variety of means, terrorist groups that move across borders. We will also take action to tackle the illegal trafficking of protected or endangered wildlife species.

73. Addressing the wider drivers of instability. Poverty and socio-economic disparities contribute to instability and are exploited by terrorists. We will support the efforts of international and regional organisations, including the IFIs to promote sustainable development and economic growth in northern Africa helping to create the conditions that give people a stake in stability, security and the **rule of law**. Through the EITI and mandatory disclosure requirements as appropriate, we will also encourage transparent and accountable management of mineral resources. We endorse the work done to improve agriculture and livelihoods through the leadership of the Alliance Globale pour l'Initiative Résilience-Sahel (AGIR-Sahel) process. And we will support the transition of Arab Spring countries across North Africa through the Deauville Partnership working for open economies and inclusive growth.

79. But when the worst happens, we agree to provide mutual assistance to States responding to terrorist kidnaps including, as appropriate and feasible, through information sharing and specialist expertise or assistance, or the provision of resources related to hostage rescue. We will also support capacity-building initiatives to help states prevent, and prepare to respond to future terrorist kidnaps including through bringing terrorists to **justice** more effectively and ensuring that they do not avoid responsibility.

84. We remain committed to achieving a political solution to the crisis based on a vision for a united, inclusive and democratic Syria. We strongly endorse the decision to hold as soon as possible the Geneva Conference on Syria to implement fully the Geneva Communiqué of 30 June 2012, which sets out a number of key steps beginning with agreement on a transitional governing body with full executive powers, formed by mutual consent. As the Geneva Communiqué says, the public services must be preserved or restored. This includes the military forces and security services. However all governmental institutions and state offices must perform according to professional and **human rights** standards, operating under a top leadership that inspires public confidence, under the control of the transitional governing body.

87. We condemn any use of chemical weapons in Syria and call on all parties to the conflict to allow access to the UN investigating team mandated by the UN Secretary-General, and drawing on the expertise of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and World Health Organisation (WHO), in order to conduct an objective investigation into reports of use of chemical weapons. The UN team should make their report and deliver it to the UN Security Council for their assessment. We are determined that those who may be found responsible for the use of chemical weapons will be held accountable. We emphasise the need for the secure and safe storage of all chemical weapons in Syria, pending their destruction under international verification. We also condemn in the strongest possible terms all **human rights** violations and abuses in Syria, committed by anyone, including indiscriminate attacks on civilians. We call on all sides to respect international humanitarian and **human rights** laws, noting the particular responsibility of the Syrian authorities in this regard.

88. Following the elections in Libya last year, the first for over four decades, we welcome the progress made by the Libyan government under the stewardship of Prime Minister Zeidan. We encourage the government to continue this progress, delivering concrete

results. To ensure an effective transition to a more stable, democratic and prosperous future, we urge continued and sustained engagement by the international community, coordinated by the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL). This engagement should support the Libyan Government's efforts to increase the effectiveness and capacity of its security and **justice** sector institutions, to complete a successful transition to **democracy**, and, following four decades of mismanagement, to develop the Libyan economy and to improve the provision of public services. We encourage all Libyans to engage with the political process of reconciliation and constitutional reform through peaceful and inclusive means, underpinned by respect for the **rule of law**.

90. We recognise the progress made by the Afghan National Security Forces in taking the lead for security across Afghanistan from mid-2013. We will continue to assist the Government of Afghanistan with meeting their commitments to strengthen their institutions of governance, to combat corruption and the threat of terrorism. We underline the continuing need for the Afghan Government, with support from the international community to tackle more effectively illicit drug production, trade and trafficking. This should include further measures to reduce the cultivation of opium poppy and the production of, trafficking in and consumption of opiates. Presidential and Provincial elections in 2014 should be credible, inclusive and transparent, as agreed under the Tokyo Mutual Accountability Framework. All Afghans should be able to participate peacefully in the country's political future. We support an inclusive Afghan-led and Afghan-owned process of reconciliation, based on the principles of renouncing violence, cutting ties with terrorist groups and respecting the Afghan Constitution, including its **human rights** provisions, notably on the rights of women and minorities. Our commitment to Afghanistan, within a stable region, will endure beyond this important year of transition.

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92. Iran's nuclear programme, which it continues to develop in violation of UN Security Council Resolutions and in defiance of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors resolutions, remains a source of serious concern. We once again urge

Iran to comply fully and without delay with these international obligations. We call on the international community to ensure full implementation of UN sanctions. We stress that it is essential and urgent for Iran to cooperate fully with the IAEA on all aspects of its nuclear programme, including to resolve questions on its possible military dimensions, and to engage actively and constructively with the E3+3 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the UK, the US and the EU High Representative) to find the diplomatic resolution to the nuclear issue which we seek. We reaffirm that in line with the UN Security Council's approved dual track approach, Iran has the ability to avoid further isolation and improve its situation only if it promptly addresses the concerns of the international community. We strongly urge Iran to fully respect its **human rights** obligations. We note the election of President-elect Rouhani and we invite Iran to use this opportunity to resolve its differences with the international community.

93. We remain deeply concerned about North Korea's nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. North Korea must meet its international obligations by completely, verifiably and irreversibly abandoning its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. It must engage constructively in credible and authentic multilateral talks and refrain from provocative actions. It must abide by its obligations under relevant UN Security Council Resolutions and the 19 September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six Party Talks. Whilst it refuses to meet these obligations, we call on the international community to ensure full implementation of UN sanctions against North Korea. We urge North Korea to address the concerns of the international community over its **human rights** violations, including the abductions issue and treatment of refugees returned to North Korea.

G8 Lough Erne Declaration

Private enterprise drives growth, reduces poverty, and creates jobs and prosperity for people around the world. Governments have a special responsibility to make proper rules and promote **good governance**. Fair taxes, increased transparency and open trade are vital drivers of this.

G8 Open Data Charter

6. Open data can increase transparency about what government and business are doing. Open data also increase awareness about how countries' natural resources are used, how extractives revenues are spent, and how land is transacted and managed. All of which promotes accountability and **good governance**, enhances public debate, and helps to combat corruption. Transparent data on G8 development assistance are also essential for accountability.

2014 Brussels, Belgium, European Union

G7 Brussels Summit Declaration

1. We, the Leaders of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission, met in Brussels on 4 and 5 June 2014. This Group came together because of shared beliefs and shared responsibilities. We are profoundly committed to the values of

freedom and **democracy**, and their universality and to fostering peace and security. We believe in open economies, open societies and open governments, including **respect for human rights and the rule of law**, as the basis for lasting growth and stability. For nearly forty years, we have shown through our actions that collective will can be a powerful catalyst for progress. Our efforts to address major global challenges have also been guided by a commitment to transparency, accountability and partnership with other concerned members of the international community. We remain bound together as a group by these values and this vision. Guided by these shared values and principles, we will continue to work together to meet the challenges of our times. We thank the European Union for hosting this Summit and welcome Germany's Presidency.

13. We commit to work with all partners to agree an ambitious and universal post-2015 agenda, anchored in a single set of clear and measurable goals. That agenda should complete unfinished business of the Millennium Development Goals. It should be centred on people and focused both on the eradication of extreme poverty, promoting development and on balancing the environmental, economic and social dimensions of sustainable development, including climate change. It should also promote peace and security, democratic governance, the **rule of law**, gender equality and **human rights** for all. We are committed to build a global partnership with shared responsibility and mutual accountability to ensure its implementation. We await the synthesis report of the United Nations Secretary General in the second half of 2014. We welcome the African Union's common position.

Ukraine

25. In the face of unacceptable interference in Ukraine's sovereign affairs by the Russian Federation, we stand by the Ukrainian government and people. We call upon the illegal armed groups to disarm. We encourage the Ukrainian authorities to maintain a measured approach in pursuing operations to restore law and order. We fully support the substantial contribution made by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to the de-escalation of the crisis through the Special Monitoring Mission and other OSCE instruments. We commend the willingness of the Ukrainian authorities to continue the national dialogue in an inclusive manner. We welcome the "Memorandum of Peace and Unity" adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on 20 May and express the wish that it can be implemented rapidly. We also encourage the Ukrainian parliament and the Government of Ukraine to continue to pursue constitutional reform in order to provide a framework for deepening and strengthening **democracy** and accommodating the rights and aspirations of all people in all regions of Ukraine.

Syria

30. We strongly condemn the Assad regime's brutality which drives a conflict that has killed more than 160,000 people and left 9.3 million in need of humanitarian assistance. We denounce the 3 June sham presidential election: there is no future for Assad in Syria. We again endorse the Geneva Communiqué, which calls for a transitional governing body exercising full executive powers and agreed by mutual consent, based on a vision for a united, inclusive and democratic Syria. We strongly condemn the violations of

international humanitarian law and **human rights** and indiscriminate artillery shelling and aerial bombardment by the Syrian regime. There is evidence that extremist groups have also perpetrated grave **human rights** abuses. All those responsible for such abuses must be held to account. We welcome the commitment of the National Coalition and Free Syrian Army to uphold international law. We deplore Russia and China's decision to veto the UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution draft authorising referral to the International Criminal Court and demanding accountability for the serious and ongoing crimes committed in Syria.

Libya

32. We reaffirm our support for a free, prosperous and democratic Libya which will play its role in promoting regional stability. We express serious concern at the recent violence and urge all Libyans to engage with the political process through peaceful and inclusive means, underpinned by respect for the **rule of law**. We urge continued and coordinated engagement by the international community to support the Libyan transition and efforts to promote political dialogue, in coordination with the UN and with the UN Support Mission in Libya fulfilling its mandate in that respect. We ask all in the international community to respect fully Libyan's sovereignty and the principle of non-intervention in its affairs. In this framework, we commend the proposal of the High National Electoral Commission, endorsed by the General National Congress, to convene the elections on June 25. We emphasise the importance of these elections in restarting the political process and appreciate the vital work of the Constitution Drafting Assembly.

North Korea

36. We strongly condemn North Korea's continued development of its nuclear and ballistic missile programmes. We urge North Korea to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear and ballistic missile programmes and to comply fully with its obligations under relevant UNSC resolutions and commitments under the September 2005 Joint Statement of the Six-Party Talks. We call on the international community to implement fully UN sanctions. We reiterate our grave concerns over the ongoing systematic, widespread and gross **human rights** violations in North Korea documented in the report of the UN Commission of Inquiry, and urge North Korea to take immediate steps to address these violations, including on the abductions issue, and cooperate fully with all relevant UN bodies. We continue to work to advance accountability for North Korea's serious **human rights** violations.

40. We reaffirm our commitment to the protection and promotion of all **human rights** and fundamental **freedoms**, including religious freedom, for all persons. We recognise the need to show unprecedented resolve to promote gender equality, to end all forms of discrimination and violence against women and girls, to end child, early and forced marriage and to promote full participation and empowerment of all women and girls. We look forward to the Global Summit to End Sexual Violence in Conflict taking place in London later this month.

41. We reiterate our condemnation of terrorism and our commitment to cooperate in all relevant fora to prevent and respond to terrorism effectively, and in a comprehensive manner, while **respecting human rights and the rule of law**. We condemn the kidnapping of hundreds of schoolgirls by Boko Haram as an unconscionable crime and intend do everything possible to support the Nigerian government to return these young women to their homes and to bring the perpetrators to **justice**.