

# G8 Conclusions on Iran, 1975-2009

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## Summary of Conclusions on Iran in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Totals Paragraphs	# of Documents	% of Total Documents	# of Dedicated Documents
1975	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1976	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1978	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1979	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1980	61	1.52	1	2.08	1	20	0
1981	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1982	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1983	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1984	195	5.97	5	10.20	1	25	1
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	165	3.25	2	2.73	1	14.28	1
1988	104	2.13	1	1.53	1	33.33	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	51	1.5	1	2.38	1	33.33	0
1994	32	0.77	1	1.47	1	50	0
1995	92	1.26	1	0.74	1	33.33	0
1996	105	0.68	1	0.43	1	25	0
1997	176	1.35	1	0.71	1	20	0
1998	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1999	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2003	70	0.41	2	1.19	2	15.38	0
2004	296	0.76	2	0.59	2	9.52	0
2005	296	1.32	3	1.41	2	10	0
2006	414	1.34	4	1.63	2	11.76	0
2007	341	1.49	2	0.72	2	16.66	0
2008	283	1.68	2	1.14	2	18.18	0
2009	593	3.56	6	1.82	3	23.07	0
Average	93.54	0.82	1	0.87	0.68	10.25	0.05

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 Iran-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 Iran 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 Iran 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 an Iran-related subject in the title.

## **Introduction**

Iran, officially the Islamic Republic of Iran (since 1979), is the 18th largest country in the world in terms of area and has a population of more than 70 million. Iran is the second largest exporter of oil in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and ranks second in natural gas and oil reserves. Over the past three decades, Iran has faced the Islamic revolution in 1979, the Iraq-Iran war from 1980 to 1988, and unilateral and multilateral sanctions because of its foreign policy and nuclear program.

Since 2002, Iran's nuclear program has raised serious concerns among the international community, including the G8. Iran's nuclear ambitions and its international obligations have always been on the G8 agenda. Iran's 2009 presidential election, the post-electoral violence and human rights abuses is also a cause for global concern.

## **Definition of Issue Area**

Located in the Middle East, Iran is bordered by the Caspian Sea, Kazakhstan, Russia, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iraq, Turkey, the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman.

## **Search Terms**

The following keywords were used for this report.

### **Inclusions**

Ayatollah Khomeini, Iran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, Salman Rushdie, Shirin Ebadi, Tehran, strait of Hormuz.

### **Exclusions**

ballistic missile, Caspian sea, chemical weapons, embargo, enrichment program, enrichment related and reprocessing activity, Gulf, hostage, human right, International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), Iran-Libya Sanctions Act (ILSA), Islam, Islamic, Middle East, Middle East peace process, Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), nuclear power, nuclear program, nuclear weapons, oil, oil-exporting country, Organization of Oil-Producing Countries (OPEC), revolution, sanction, terrorism, United Nations Security Council (UNSC), weapons of mass destruction.

## **Conclusions on Iran in G8 Summit Documents**

### **1975 Rambouillet, France**

No references.

### **1976 San Juan, Puerto Rico, United States**

No references.

### **1977 London, United Kingdom**

No references.

### **1978 Bonn, Germany**

No references.

### **1979 Tokyo, Japan**

No references.

### **1980 Venice, Italy**

#### *Political Declaration*

##### Statement on Refugees

The Heads of State and Government are deeply concerned at the plight of the ever-increasing number of refugees throughout the world. Hundreds of thousands have already left the Indochinese peninsula and Cuba, many of them taking the risk of fleeing across the open seas. Pakistan and **Iran** have received almost one million refugees from Afghanistan. In Africa refugees number several millions.

### **1981 Montebello, Canada**

No references.

### **1982 Versailles, France**

No references.

### **1983 Williamsburg, United States**

No references.

## 1984 London II, United Kingdom

### *Political Declarations and Statements*

The Iraq-Iran Conflict (Statement by the Chair)

1. We discussed the **Iraq-Iran conflict** in all its various aspects.
2. We expressed our deep concern at the mounting toll in human suffering, physical damage and bitterness that this conflict has brought; and at the breaches of international humanitarian law that have occurred.
3. The hope and desire of us all is that both sides will cease their attacks on each other and on the shipping of other States. The principle of freedom of navigation must be respected. We are concerned that the conflict should not spread further and we shall do what we can to encourage stability in the region.
4. We encourage the parties to seek a peaceful and honorable settlement. We shall support any efforts designed to bring this about, particularly those of the United Nations Secretary General.
5. We also considered the implications for world oil supplies on the lines set out in the Economic Declaration. We noted that the world oil market has remained relatively stable. We believe that the international system has both the will and the capacity to cope with any foreseeable problems through the continuation of the prudent and realistic approach that is already being applied.

## 1985 Bonn II, Germany

No references.

## 1986 Tokyo II, Japan

No references.

## 1987 Venice II, Italy

### *Political and other non-economic Declarations*

Statement on Iraq-Iran War and Freedom of Navigation in the Gulf

We agree that new and concerted international efforts are urgently required to help bring the **Iraq-Iran war** to an end. We favor the earliest possible negotiated end to the war with the territorial integrity and independence of both **Iraq and Iran intact**. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war. Neighboring countries are threatened with the possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war. We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the UN Security Council. With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of paramount importance for us and for others, and must be upheld. The free flow of oil and other traffic through **the Strait of Hormuz** must continue unimpeded.

We pledge to continue to consult on ways to pursue these important goals effectively.

## **1988 Toronto, Canada**

### *Chairman's Summary of Political Issue*

#### Middle East

We have pursued our consultations about the continuing **war between Iran and Iraq**, which remains a source of profound concern to us. We reaffirm our support for Security Council Resolution 598, which was adopted unanimously. We express our warm appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General to work for a settlement on this basis and reiterate our firm determination to ensure implementation of this mandatory resolution by a follow up resolution. We condemn the use of chemical weapons by either party, deplore proliferation of ballistic missiles in the region, and renew our commitment to uphold the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

## **1989 Paris, France**

No references.

## **1990 Houston, United States**

No references.

## **1991 London III, United Kingdom**

No references.

## **1992 Munich, Germany**

No references.

## **1993 Tokyo III, Japan**

### *Political Declaration: Striving for a More Secure and Humane World*

9. ... We are determined to keep up the pressure on Iraq and Libya to implement all relevant UN Security Council Resolutions in full. Concerned about aspects of Iran's behaviour, we call upon its government to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to cease actions contrary to these objectives.

## **1994 Naples, Italy**

### *Political Declaration –G7 with Russia: Chairman's Statement (Political)*

4. ... We call upon the government of **Iran** to participate constructively in international efforts for peace and stability and to modify its behaviour contrary to these objectives, *inter alia* with regard to terrorism.

## 1995 Halifax, Canada

### *Political and other non-economic declarations*

#### Political Declarations—G7 with Russia: Chairman’s Statement

19. We call upon the **Government of Iran** to participate constructively in regional and world affairs, and to desist from supporting radical groups that seek to destroy the Middle East Peace Process and destabilize the region. We also call on the **Iranian Government** to reject terrorism and, in particular, to withdraw its support from the continuing threats to the life of **Mr. Salman Rushdie** and others associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any collaboration with **Iran** which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability.

## 1996 Lyon, France

### *Political and other non-economic Declarations*

Chairman’s Statement [Political Declaration — G7 with Russia]: Toward Greater Security and Stability in a More Cooperative World.

#### II. Regional Situation

3. ... As we did last year, we call upon the **Government of Iran** to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, and to desist from material and political support for extremist groups that are seeking to destroy the peace process in the Middle East and to destabilize the region. We further call upon the **Iranian Government** to reject terrorism and notably to desist from endorsing the continued threats to the life of Mr. **Salman Rushdie** and other people associated with his work. We call on all States to avoid any collaboration with **Iran** which might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability.

## 1997 Denver, United States

### *Communiqué*

#### Political Situation

##### 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.

## **1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom**

No references.

## **1999 Köln, Germany**

No references.

## **2000 Okinawa, Japan**

No references.

## **2001 Genoa, Italy**

No references.

## **2002 Kananaskis, Canada**

No references.

## **2003 Evian, France**

### *Chair's Summary*

#### 4. Regional Issues

##### Iran

We addressed the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program** in our Statement on non-proliferation.

### *Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: A G8 Declaration*

We will not ignore the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program**. We stress the importance of **Iran's** full compliance with its obligation under the NPT. We urge **Iran** to sign and implement an IAEA Additional Protocol without delay or conditions. We offer our strongest support to comprehensive IAEA examination of this country's nuclear program.

## **2004 Sea Island, United States**

### *Chair's Summary*

At Evian, we recognized the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, together with international terrorism, as the pre-eminent threat to international peace and security. Determined to prevent, contain, and roll back proliferation, we adopted a G-8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation to reinforce the global nonproliferation regime. This Action Plan enhances and expands ongoing efforts, such as the Proliferation Security Initiative, which now includes all G-8 members, and the G-8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction. The Action Plan addresses transfers of enrichment and reprocessing equipment and technologies, and takes steps to strengthen the International Atomic Energy Agency and to counter bioterrorism. The Action Plan calls on all states to implement the recently passed U.N. Security Council Resolution 1540, and addresses the proliferation challenges in North Korea, **Iran**, and Libya.

### *G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation*

#### 4. Non-Proliferation Challenges

We remain united in our determination to see the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program** resolved. **Iran** must be in full compliance with its NPT obligations and safeguards agreement. To this end, we reaffirm our support for the IAEA Board of Governors' three **Iran** resolutions. We note that since Evian, **Iran** has signed the Additional Protocol and has committed itself to cooperate with the Agency, and to suspend its enrichment and reprocessing related activities. While we acknowledge the areas of progress reported by the Director General, we are, however, deeply concerned that **Iran's** suspension of enrichment-related activity is not yet comprehensive. We deplore **Iran's** delays, deficiencies in cooperation, and inadequate disclosures, as detailed in IAEA Director General reports. We therefore urge **Iran** promptly and fully to comply with its commitments and all IAEA Board requirements, including ratification and full implementation of the Additional Protocol, leading to resolution of all outstanding issues related to its nuclear program.

### **2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom**

#### *Chair's Summary*

##### Regional Issues and Proliferation

We reaffirmed that the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery systems, together with international terrorism, remain the pre-eminent threats to international peace and security. We reaffirmed our commitments and called on all States to uphold in full international norms on non-proliferation and to meet their arms control and disarmament obligations. We emphasized our determination to meet proliferation challenges decisively, through both national and multilateral efforts. We expressed particular concern about the threat of proliferation in North Korea and **Iran**.

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 program**, and expressed once again the importance of **Iran** combating terrorism, supporting peace in the Middle East and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

### *G8 Statement on Non-Proliferation*

#### Proliferation Challenges

17. We remain united in our determination to see the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program** resolved. It is essential that **Iran** provide the international community with objective guarantees that its nuclear program is exclusively for peaceful purposes in order to build international confidence. We welcome the initiative of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, and the High Representative of the European Union to reach agreement with **Iran** on long-term arrangements which would provide such objective guarantees as well as political and economic co-operation. We call upon **Iran** to maintain the suspension of all enrichment-related and reprocessing activities while negotiations on the long term arrangements proceed. We reiterate the need for **Iran** to co-operate fully with IAEA requests for information and access, to comply fully with all IAEA Board requirements, and to resolve all outstanding issues related to its nuclear program.

We also urge **Iran** to ratify the Additional Protocol without delay and, pending its ratification, to act fully in accordance with its provisions.



## 2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

### *Statement on Non-Proliferation*

Iran

We remain seriously concerned over the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program** and we remain united in our commitment to see those implications resolved.

We stand fully behind the far reaching proposals presented to **Iran** on June 6, 2006 on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America with the support of the High Representative of the European Union for a long-term comprehensive agreement with **Iran** based on cooperation and mutual respect.

We fully support the Statement of the Foreign Ministers of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America issued on July 12, Paris, in which the Ministers and the High Representative of the European Union expressed their profound disappointment over the absence of any indication at all from the **Iranians** that **Iran** is ready to engage seriously on the substance of the above-mentioned proposals. **Iran** has failed to take the steps needed to allow negotiations to begin, specifically the suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, as required by the IAEA and supported in the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement. The Ministers therefore decided to return the issue to the United Nations Security Council. We, the Leaders of the G-8, fully support this decision and the clear messages it sends to Iran about the choice it must make. We support the **Paris appeal to Iran** to respond positively to the substantive **proposals made on June 6, 2006**.

### *Chair's Summary*

International Security

We addressed the proliferation implications of **Iran's advanced nuclear program** and confirmed our commitment to see those implications resolved. We fully supported the **proposals presented to Iran in June 2006** on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America with the support of the High Representative of the European Union for a long-term comprehensive agreement with Iran based on cooperation and mutual respect. **Iran** not having shown willingness to engage in serious discussion of those proposals and having failed to take the steps needed to allow negotiations to begin, specifically the suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, as required by the IAEA and supported in the United Nations Security Council Presidential Statement, we supported the decision of those countries' Ministers to return **the issue of Iran** to the United Nations Security Council. **Iran** has a serious choice to make and we invited it to make the right decision - to react positively to the concrete **proposals presented to it on 6 June 2006**.

## 2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

### *Chair's Summary*

III. Foreign Policy and Security Issues

Iran

We reiterate our profound concerns over the proliferation implications of the **Iranian** nuclear program. We urge **Iran** to comply with its international obligations and UNSCR 1696, 1737 and 1747, in particular its obligation to suspend all enrichment related activities. We deeply deplore the fact that, as evidenced by the IAEA Director General's latest report to the Security Council,

**Iran** has expanded its enrichment program. We urge **Iran** to engage on the **proposals put forward in June 2006** on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America and reiterate that we remain committed to a negotiated solution. We call on **Iran** to meet the requirements for the resumption of negotiations. Should **Iran** continue not to heed the call of the Security Council, we shall support further appropriate measures as agreed in UNSCR 1747. We also call on **Iran** to play a more responsible and constructive role in the Middle East region and condemn the threats towards Israel by the Iranian government and the repeated denial of the Holocaust by representatives of the **Iranian government**.

#### *Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation*

14. We are committed to resolving regional proliferation challenges by diplomatic means. We remain united in our commitment to resolve the proliferation concerns posed by **Iran's nuclear program**. We deplore the fact that **Iran** has so far failed to meet its obligations under **UNSC Resolutions 1696, 1737 and 1747** and will support adopting further measures, should **Iran** refuse to comply with its obligations. We again urge **Iran** to take the steps required by the international community, and made mandatory by these resolutions, to suspend all its enrichment-related and reprocessing activities, including research and development, and allow negotiations to begin. International confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of the **Iranian nuclear program** would permit a completely new chapter to be opened in our relations with **Iran** not only in the nuclear but also more broadly in the political, economic and technological fields. In this regard, we support the action of the IAEA and call on Iran to fully cooperate with the Agency.

### **2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan**

#### *Political Issue*

##### Non-Proliferation

59. We express our serious concern at the proliferation risks posed by **Iran's nuclear program** and **Iran's** continued failure to meet its international obligations. We urge **Iran** to fully comply with UNSCRs 1696, 1737, 1747 and 1803 without further delay, and in particular to suspend all enrichment-related activities. We also urge **Iran** to fully cooperate with the IAEA, including by providing clarification of the issues contained in the latest report of the IAEA Director General. We firmly support and cooperate with the efforts by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States supported by the High Representative of the EU to resolve the issue innovatively through negotiation, and urge **Iran** to respond positively to their offer delivered on 14 June 2008. We also commend the efforts by other G8 members, particularly the high-level dialogue by Japan, towards a peaceful and diplomatic resolution of the issue. We welcome the work of the Financial Action Task Force to assist states in implementing their financial obligations under the relevant UNSCRs.

#### *Chair's Summary*

##### IV. Political Issue

##### Iran

We expressed serious concern over **Iran's** failure to comply with its international obligations under successive UNSCRs, in particular to suspend all enrichment-related activities. We remain committed to a diplomatic solution to the issue through the dual track approach. We support the efforts of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States as well as the high-level dialogue by the Presidency with **Iran**. We call on **Iran** to respond to the updated incentives package in a constructive manner. We also urge **Iran** to act in a more responsible and

constructive manner in the region, particularly in the context of the Middle East Peace Process and the stability of Iraq and Afghanistan.

## **2009 L'Aquila, Italy**

### *Political Issue*

#### 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.

We agreed that Embassies in **Iran** must be permitted to exercise their functions effectively under the Vienna Convention, without arbitrary restrictions on, or intimidation of, their staff.

We remain committed to finding a diplomatic solution to the issue of **Iran's nuclear program** and of **Iran's** continued failure to meet its international obligations. We welcome the readiness of the U.S. to enter into direct talks and the invitation from China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States to **Iran** to restart negotiations, as well as the constructive involvement of other G8 partners in the process. We stress the need for unity of action on the basis of agreed policy. We sincerely hope that **Iran** will seize this opportunity to give diplomacy a chance to find a negotiated solution to the nuclear issue. At the same time we remain deeply concerned over proliferation risks posed by **Iran's nuclear program**. We recognize that **Iran** has the right to a civilian nuclear program, but that comes with the responsibility to restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear activities. We strongly urge **Iran** to cooperate fully with the IAEA and to comply with the relevant UNSC Resolutions, without further delay. The G8 meeting on the margin of the United Nations General Assembly opening week next September will be an occasion to take stock of the situation.

We condemn the declarations of **President Ahmadinejad denying the Holocaust**.

#### L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation

11. We reiterate our unanimous commitment to working for a comprehensive, peaceful and diplomatic solution to the **Iranian nuclear issue** and strongly support ongoing efforts to resolve it through negotiations. We urge **Iran** to use the present window of opportunity for engagement with the international community in a spirit of mutual respect and to respond positively to the offers advanced, in order to find a negotiated solution which will address **Iran's** interest as well as the international community concerns. While recognizing once again that **Iran** has the right to a civilian nuclear program under the NPT, we stress that Iran has the responsibility, as reiterated by UNSC Resolutions, to restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear activities, allowing for the establishment of a fruitful and wide-ranging cooperation with the G8 and other countries.

The proliferation risks posed by **Iran's nuclear program** continue to be a matter of serious concern. We urge **Iran** to comply with the relevant UNSC Resolutions and to fully cooperate with the IAEA by providing the Agency such access and information that it requests to resolve the issues raised in the IAEA Director General's Reports.

*Chair's Summary*

International Political Issue

The G8 Leaders expressed serious concern about recent developments in **Iran**. They deplored **post-electoral violence** in the country, interference with media, unjustified detentions of journalists and arrests of foreign nationals. They warned that Embassies in **Iran** must be permitted to exercise their functions effectively, and stressed their commitment to find a diplomatic solution to **Iran's** continued failure to meet its international obligations with regard to its nuclear program. They condemned the declarations of **President Ahmadinejad denying the Holocaust**.