

The G8 Summit Communiqués on Demography, 1975-2005

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Introduction:

In response to the Russian announcement that demography and migration will be a central issue-area at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, this document outlines the G8's treatment of demography. This document is derived from the Leaders' Communiqués and other documents released at the annual G8 Summit since its inception in 1975 at Rambouillet, and it catalogues references to demography up to and including the 2005 Gleneagles Summit. A list of terms that were included and excluded can be found in Appendix A.

The Demography Issue Area Defined:

As an issue area within the G8, demography includes references to flows of people, whether from voluntary migration or forced refugee movement, changes in the composition of the population (such as aging populations, high birth rates, etc.) and the increase (or decrease) in population size either within a particular country, or the world as a whole.

The Demography Catalogue:

1975 Rambouillet

No references.

1976 Puerto Rico

No references.

1977 London

No references.

1978 Bonn

No references.

1979 Japan

No references.

1980 Italy

Communiqué:

RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

20. We approach in a positive spirit the prospect of global negotiations in the framework of the United Nations and the formulation of a new International Development Strategy. In particular, our object is to cooperate with the developing countries in energy conservation and development, expansion of exports, enhancement of human skills, and the tackling of underlying food and **population problems**.

23. High priority should be given to efforts to **cope with population growth** and to existing United Nations and other programs for supporting these efforts.

Statement on Refugees:

The Heads of State and Government are deeply concerned at the plight of the everincreasing 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.

The Heads of State and Government note with great regret that the refugee population continues to grow and that, despite major international relief efforts, their suffering continues. They pay tribute to the generosity and forbearance with which countries in the regions affected have received refugees. For their part, the countries represented at this Summit have already responded substantially to appeals for assistance to and resettlement of refugees. They will continue to do so, but their resources are not unlimited. They appeal to others to join with them in helping to relieve this suffering.

But, however great the effort of the international community, it will be difficult to sustain it indefinitely. The problem of refugees has to be attacked at its root.

The Heads of State and Government therefore make a vigorous appeal to the governments responsible for it to remove the causes of this widespread human tragedy and not to pursue policies which drive large numbers of their people from their own countries.

1981 Montebello

Communiqué:

RELATIONS WITH DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

20. We are deeply concerned about the implications of **world population growth**. Many developing countries are taking action to deal with that **problem**, in ways sensitive to

human values and dignity; and to develop human resources, including technical and managerial capabilities. We recognize the importance of these issues and will place greater emphasis on international efforts in these areas.

1982 Versailles

Communiqué:

[Development Assistance]

We will give special encouragement to programs or arrangements designed to increase food and energy production in developing countries which have to import these essentials, and to programs to **address the implications of population growth**.

1983 Williamsburg

No references.

1984 London

No references.

1985 Bonn

Political Declaration:

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.

1986 Tokyo

Statement on International Terrorism:

- Stricter **immigration** and visa requirements and procedures in respect of nationals of States which sponsor or support terrorism;

1987 Venice

No references.

1988 Toronto

No references.

1989 Paris

Environment

50. It is a matter of international concern that Bangladesh, one of the poorest and most **densely populated** countries in the world, is periodically devastated by catastrophic floods.

1990 Houston

Communiqué:

The Developing Nations

53. In a number of countries, **sustainable development requires that population growth remains in some reasonable balance with expanding resources**. Supporting the efforts of developing countries to maintain this balance is a priority. **Improved educational opportunities for women and their greater integration into the economy can make important contributions to population stabilization programs.**

1991 London

Communiqué:

Developing Countries

38. We endorse the increasing attention being given to **population issues** in devising strategies for sustainable progress.

Drugs

62. We are concerned to improve the capacity of law enforcement agencies to target illicit drug movements without hindering the **legitimate circulation of persons** and goods. We invite the Customs Cooperation Council to strengthen its cooperation with associations of international traders and carriers for this purpose and to produce a report before our next Summit.

Migration

63. **Migration** has made and can make a valuable contribution to economic and social development, under appropriate conditions, although there is a growing concern about **worldwide migratory pressures**, which are due to a variety of political, social and economic factors. We welcome the increased attention being given these issues by the OECD and may wish to return to them at a future Summit.

Political Statement:

4. We note that the urgent and overwhelming nature of the humanitarian problem in Iraq caused by violent oppression by the Government required exceptional action by the international community, following UNSCR [UN Security Council Resolution] 688. We urge the UN and its affiliated agencies to be ready to consider similar action in the future if the circumstances require it. The international community cannot stand idly by in cases where widespread human suffering from famine, war, oppression, **refugee flows**, disease or flood reaches urgent and overwhelming proportions.

1992 Munich

Communiqué:

Developing Countries

16. We are committed to dialogue and partnership founded on shared responsibility and a growing consensus on fundamental political and economic principles. Global challenges such as **population growth** and the environment can only be met through cooperative efforts by all countries. Reforming the economic and social sector of the UN system will be an important step to this end.

Political Declaration:

3. We reaffirm our commitment to cooperate on existing **refugee problems**. We deplore action by any State or group against minorities that creates new **flows of refugees and displaced persons**.

Chairman's Statement:

We deplore the continued fighting in Nagorny Karabakh. We urge the parties to the conflict to cease hostilities immediately and appeal to them to allow additional measures to be carried out such as a troop disengagement and the **return of refugees** to their native areas. We emphasize that we shall on no account recognize *faits accomplis* brought about by force. We appeal to all parties to the conflict to participate in the negotiations in Rome and later in Minsk with a view to finding a just and lasting political settlement in line with CSCE principles.

Declaration on Former Yugoslavia:

The needs of hundreds of thousands of **refugees and displaced persons** require further significant financial support. We are willing to contribute and ask others also to make fair contributions.

1993 Tokyo

Communiqué:

World Economy

5. To enhance opportunities for employment and growth, it is essential to address structural issues which constitute obstacles to strong economic recovery and to longerterm growth potential. In this context, we endorse the report of our Finance Ministers focusing on a broad range of structural reforms, inter alia:

addressing the economic impact of **aging populations**;

Developing Countries

14. We welcome the initiatives taken by developing countries to establish a more constructive partnership and dialogue on issues of our mutual interest. We will work for the success of the **International Conference on Population and Development** in Cairo next year which is important in addressing the linkages between **rapid population growth** and the goals of sustainable development.

Political Declaration:

4. The protection of human rights is the obligation of all nations, as affirmed at the World Conference on Human Rights in Vienna. The increased number of **refugees and displaced persons** as well as the problems of **uncontrolled migration** and difficulties confronted by national minorities require urgent attention by the international community, and should be tackled taking account of their root causes. Terrorism, particularly when sponsored by states, poses a grave danger which we will oppose energetically.

Finance Ministers' Report:

14. The **aging of the population** is progressing rapidly in most of our countries. In order to deal with the rise in public expenditures, measures to control the increasing costs of medical care, public pensions and other welfare programs should be considered. In response to prospective declines over time in the proportion of the **workingage population**, labor market reforms may have to be considered to promote participation of **older workers**. In addition, in view of the possible decline in the savings rate in the future, efforts must be made to reduce fiscal deficits, to strengthen private savings, and to make more efficient use of those savings in productive investment.

1994 Naples

Communiqué:

Developing Countries

1. We welcome the economic progress of many developing countries. We are concerned, however, by the stagnation and continued poverty in some countries, particularly in Africa. Since **rapid population growth** has aggravated poverty in many countries, we stress the importance of a positive outcome of the **Cairo Conference on Population and Development**.

1995 Halifax

Communiqué:

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**;
- the Bretton Woods institutions and the UN to establish a new coordination procedure, supported as necessary by existing resources, to facilitate a smooth transition from the emergency to the rehabilitation phase of a crisis, and to cooperate more effectively with donor countries;

2. Human rights, democratic processes and humanitarian emergencies

Humanitarian emergencies, which are frequently the outcome of political crises, are a matter of special concern to us. We commend in particular work of the ICRC, **UN HCR**, WFP, UNICEF and others in this field. We are firmly determined to continue to provide assistance to populations in need, and we call for the coordination and rationalization of efforts in order to provide assistance more effectively.

5. Environment

Protecting the environment is crucial in promoting sustainable development. In view of the threats such as global warming, desertification, deforestation, depleting resources and threatened species, and **unsustainable urban development**, we place top priority on integrating environmental protection more completely into all of our policies.

Chairman's Statement:

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. We reiterate our firm belief in the necessity for the international community to promote efficient means to respond promptly to humanitarian emergencies, and support the work of the WEU in this area.

1996 Lyon

Communiqué:

Strengthening Economic and Monetary Cooperation

17. In order to face the challenges of economic and fiscal impact of **aging populations**, we remain committed to ensuring sustainability of our social security system.

Chairman's Statement:

Human Rights, Democratic Processes and Humanitarian Emergencies

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Humanitarian relief

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) has been signed between the WFP and the **UNHCR** in order to coordinate their action programmes. Similar agreements were signed between UNICEF and the **UNHCR** and are under negotiation between UNICEF and the WFP.

Decisions Regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina:

1. Elections and Institutions

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.

4. Reconstruction

- We insist that high priority be given to mine-clearing operations, housing for **refugees** and job creation projects.

5. Refugees and the rule of law

- We demand that the Parties ensure that **refugees and displaced persons** can return freely and in safety. The early return of **refugees** will help accelerate the economic recovery of Bosnia and Herzegovina.
- We support the efforts of the **UNHCR**, including its plan for the return of **refugees**. The implementation of this plan implies the increase of voluntary contributions.
- IFOR will have to exercise continued vigilance with regard to **freedom of movement**.
- Reconstruction program should encourage the return of refugees. We recommend giving priority to 19 target areas in 8 regions of Bosnia and Herzegovina and thereby facilitating the return of 185,000 people by the end of this year.
- The question of property rights must be settled rapidly.
- 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

Communiqué:

Economic and Social Issues

5. Rapid technological change and **demographic shifts** are also having an important impact on the global economy.

THE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES OF AGING POPULATIONS

6. Increased **life expectancy** and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as **longer life expectancies** and **lower birth rates** significantly raise the proportion of seniors in our countries' populations. Prime Minister Hashimoto's "Initiative for a Caring World" has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.

7. We discussed the idea of "**active aging**" -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and

agreed that old **stereotypes of seniors as dependent** should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that **disability rates** among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote **active aging** of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and to support family care-giving.

8. We examined the differing implications of **population aging** for our nations' pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. **Active aging** strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and **social welfare**. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems and would benefit from early action to restore balance. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of seniors and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning, were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. We concluded that efficient and effective management of this challenge should help us to meet the needs of an **aging society** without overburdening younger generations.

9. We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote **active aging** and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote **active aging** through **information exchanges and cross-national research**. We encourage collaborative **biomedical and behavioral research** to improve **active life expectancy** and **reduce disability**, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of **population aging** into the 21st Century.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

31. Infectious diseases, including drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the **increased movement of people** and products.

Foreign Minister's Progress Report:

Transnational Organized Crime

23. To counter the **illegal smuggling of people across our borders**, we pledged to assure that our laws and practices effectively target the organized criminal groups involved. Our experts developed centralized points of contact for a more effective and immediate exchange of information on persons who operate alien smuggling networks and on how those networks are organized, while respecting existing information exchange agreements.

Political Situations

Democratic Republic of the Congo

36. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of national institutions will depend on the new authorities' demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, sound economic policies, public accountability, and respect for human rights, including **protection of refugees**.

Confronting Global Economic and Financial Challenges: Denver Summit Statement by Seven:

3. To achieve this goal, we must:

- Implement policies to promote sustainable, non- inflationary growth; create jobs; restore sound public finances; and meet the **challenge of the aging of our populations**.

6. One of the most important challenges we face is responding to the economic, financial and social implications of the **changing demographics in our aging societies**. It could significantly affect our pension and health care costs and influence our public budgets; reduce public and private savings, and affect global flows of capital. We therefore pledge to undertake structural reforms that will address these issues. We have asked our Finance and Economic Ministers to examine, in coordination with other competent national authorities, the **economic and fiscal implications of aging**, including within the OECD and other relevant international organizations.

Statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina:

The authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina must uphold fully the right of **refugees and displaced persons** to return to their homes in a peaceful and orderly manner. We will support those communities that work cooperatively to support returns. Those who fail to do so will lose access to economic assistance.

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.

1998 Birmingham

Communiqué:

Combating drugs and international crime

18. Globalisation has been accompanied by a dramatic increase in transnational crime. This takes many forms, including trafficking in drugs and weapons; **smuggling of human beings**; the abuse of new technologies to steal, defraud and evade the law; and the laundering of the proceeds of crime.

- We are deeply concerned by all forms of **trafficking of human beings** including the **smuggling of migrants**. We agreed to joint action to combat **trafficking in women and children**, including efforts to prevent such crimes, protect victims and prosecute the traffickers. We commit ourselves to develop a multidisciplinary and comprehensive strategy, including principles and an action plan for future cooperation amongst ourselves and with third countries, including countries of origin, transit and destination, to tackle this problem. We consider the future comprehensive UN organised crime convention an important instrument for this purpose.

22. We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress on the action plan on high tech crime, the steps taken against money laundering and the joint action on **trafficking in human beings**.

Drugs and International Crime:

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5. We urge the Lyon Group to intensify its on-going work and ask our Ministers to report back to our next Summit on progress on the action plan on high tech crime, the steps taken against money laundering and the joint action on **trafficking in human beings**. *(editor's note: this passage is identical to the one found in the Communiqué).*

Political Statement:

FRY/KOSOVO

All states should cooperate in addressing the problem of **refugees and displaced persons**.

1999 Cologne

Communiqué:

IV. Investing in People

17. Adaptability, employability and the management of change will be the primary challenges for our societies in the coming century. **Mobility between jobs, cultures and communities** will be essential. And the passport to mobility will be education and lifelong learning for everyone.

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.

Statement on Regional Issues:

Kosovo

We welcome the decisive steps already taken and now underway to end violence and repression in Kosovo, to establish peace and to provide for the safe and free return of all **refugees and displaced persons** to their homes. In this regard, we particularly welcome the adoption on June 10 of United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244, and commend the intensive efforts of our Foreign Ministers and others, including the Special Envoys of the European Union and the Russian Federation, to restore peace and security.

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.

2000 Okinawa

Communiqué:

Crime and Drugs

43. Everyone deserves a life free from the threat of crime. Rapid globalisation has opened up new opportunities for pursuing more fulfilling lives. But it has also created new room for criminal exploitation, challenging the basic rules of our social, economic and political systems. We reaffirm our support for the adoption by the end of 2000 of the United Nations Transnational Organised Crime Convention and three related Protocols on firearms, **smuggling of migrants and trafficking in persons** for the establishment of an effective legal framework against transnational organised crime (TOC). We are particularly concerned to fight against those who organise and take advantage of illegal immigration and **human trafficking**. We appreciate the work undertaken by the Lyon Group in the fight against TOC, and request them to report back to our next meeting. We also endorse the results of the Moscow G8 Ministerial Conference on Combating Transnational Organised Crime.

Ageing

51. The progressive **ageing of our populations** compels us to rethink the conventional concept of a three-stage life cycle of education, employment and retirement. As the vitality of our societies increasingly depends on active participation by older people, we must foster economic and social conditions, including IT-related developments, that allow people of all ages to remain fully integrated into society, to enjoy freedom in deciding how to relate and contribute to society, and to find fulfilment in doing so. The concept of "**active ageing**", as articulated at the Denver Summit, remains our guiding principle in this endeavour.
52. The central challenge is to promote a culture that values the experience and knowledge that come with **age**. To this end, we will:
- Make further efforts to remove inappropriate disincentives for people below retirement age to stay in the labour market;
 - Counter **age prejudice** in employment;
 - Encourage life-long learning so that people can remain active through the accelerating transition toward an information society;

- Pursue healthy **ageing** policies that permit a continued high quality of life;
- Seek to increase relevant cross-national research, including comparable longitudinal surveys;
- Engage with the private sector and civil society in promoting older people's participation in community and volunteer activities.

53. In pursuing **these objectives** we attach continued importance to international co-operation and policy dialogue, and encourage the OECD to continue its work in this area.

54. We look forward to the upcoming meeting of G8 Labour and Social Affairs Ministers in Italy in November.

2001 Genoa

Communiqué:

Employment

32. In the firm belief that economic performance and social inclusion are mutually dependent, we commit to implement policies in line with the recommendations of the G8 Labour Ministers Conference held in Torino last year. We welcome the increased activity of older persons who represent, as stated in the G8 Turin Charter "Towards **Active Ageing**", a great reservoir of resources for our economies and our societies.

Combating transnational organised crime and drugs

33. We reaffirm our commitment to combat transnational organised crime. To this end, we strongly endorse the outcome of the G8 Justice and Interior Ministers Conference held in Milano this year. We encourage further progress in the field of judicial co-operation and law enforcement, and in fighting corruption, cyber-crime, online child pornography, as well as **trafficking in human beings**.

2002 Kananaskis

G8 Africa Action Plan:

1.7 Working to enhance African capacities to protect and assist war-affected populations and facilitate the effective implementation in Africa of United Nations Security Council resolutions relating to civilians, women and children in armed conflict - including by supporting African countries hosting, assisting and protecting large **refugee populations**.

VI. Improving Health and Confronting HIV/AIDS

The persistence of diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis has remained a severe obstacle to Africa's development. To this burden has been added the devastating personal and societal costs resulting from AIDS, the consequences of which stand to undermine all efforts to promote development in Africa. The result has been a dramatic **decrease in life expectancy** in Africa and a significant new burden on African health systems and economies. Substantial efforts are needed to confront the health challenges that Africa faces, including the need to enhance immunization efforts directed at polio and other preventable diseases. Therefore, recognizing that HIV/AIDS affects all aspects of Africa's future development and should therefore be a factor in all aspects of our support for Africa, we commit to:

- Supporting African countries in helping to promote more effective, and cost-effective, health interventions to the most vulnerable sectors of society - including **reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity**;

DOT Force Report Card:

At the United Nations Millennium Summit in September 2000, world leaders set a series of targets for the reduction of poverty, known as the Millennium Development Goals. They pledged to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve universal primary education; to promote gender equality and empower women; to **reduce child mortality** and improve maternal health; to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; to ensure environmental sustainability; and to develop a global partnership for development.

2003 Evian

Chair's Summary:

1. Strengthening Growth World-Wide

As this contribution should rely more strongly on structural reforms and flexibility, we therefore reaffirm our commitment to:

- implement pension and health care reforms, as we face a common challenge of **ageing populations**;

2004 Sea Island

No references in Chair's Summary.

2005 Gleneagles

No references in Chair's Summary.

Appendix A:

Inclusions and Exclusions

List of Subjects Included:

1980

- “population problems” (1980 Communiqué)
- “cope with population growth” (1980 Communiqué)

1985

- “travel” (1985 Political Declaration)

1991

- “migration” (1991 Communiqué)
- “worldwide migratory pressures” (1991 Communiqué)

1993

- “aging of the population” (1993 Finance Ministers’ Report)
- “working age population” (1993 Finance Ministers’ Report)
- “older workers” (1993 Finance Ministers’ Report)

1995

- “refugee dimensions” (1995 Communiqué) in “preventing and responding to crises”
- “High Commissioners on Human Rights and Refugees” (1995 Communiqué)

1996

- “unsustainable urban development” (1996 Chairman’s Statement)
- “freedom of movement” (1996 Decisions Regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina)

1997

- “life expectancy” (1997 Communiqué)
- “birth rate” (1997 Communiqué)
- “active aging” (1997 Communiqué)
- “stereotypes of seniors” (1997 Communiqué)
- “disability rates” (1997 Communiqué)
- “information exchanges and cross-national research” (1997 Communiqué)
- “biomedical and behavioral research” (1997 Communiqué)
- “increased movement of people” (1997 Communiqué)
- “illegal smuggling of people across our borders” (1997 Foreign Minister’s Progress Report)
- “changing demographics in our aging societies” (1997 Confronting Global Economic and Financial Challenges: Denver Summit Statement by Seven)
- “economic and fiscal implications of aging” (1997 Confronting Global Economic and Financial Challenges: Denver Summit Statement by Seven)
- “displaced persons” (1997 Statement on Bosnia and Herzegovina)

1998

- “smuggling of human beings” (1998 Communiqué)

“smuggling of migrants” (1998 Communiqué)
“trafficking in women and children” (1998 Communiqué)

1999

“Mobility between jobs, cultures and communities” (1999 Communiqué)
“rapid population growth”

2002

“reducing maternal and infant mortality and morbidity” (2002 Africa Action Plan)