

G8 Conclusions on Egypt, 1975-2010

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February 2, 2011

Summary of Conclusions on Egypt 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	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	79	0.9	1	1.7	1	20	0
1992	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1993	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1996	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1997	0	0	0	0	0	0	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	106	0.6	1	0.6	1	6.6	0
2004	1314	3.4	24	7.1	1	4.7	1
2005	148	0.6	2	0.9	1	5	0
2006	127	0.4	2	0.8	1	5.8	1
2007	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2008	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2009	399	2.3	4	1.2	2	15.3	0
2010	122	1.1	1	1.0	1	33.3	0
Average	63.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	2.5	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 Egypt-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 Egypt 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 Egypt-relevant 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 that contain an Egypt-related subject in the title.

Introduction

Egypt is in the northeast corner of the African continent and has a population of 80 million. Its economy produced \$217 billion in gross domestic product (output) in 2010. Its strategic importance is the Suez Canal, a major shipping route for access between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean through which approximately 8 percent of the world's seaborne trade passes. Egypt's main exports are natural gas, petrol and cotton. It is the world's largest buyer of wheat. In recent years, with the help of the International Monetary Fund, Egypt has privatized government-owned companies and adopted more market-oriented policies. This has led to increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and a more globalized financial market.

In addition, in November 2010 the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) collaborated with Egyptian government officials and private sector experts to produce the OECD's Business Climate Development Strategy for Egypt. This strategy aimed to attract more FDI to Egypt by reforming its business regulations, financing the building of industrial infrastructure, enforcing anti-corruption laws and providing better education and skills training for workers. The report stressed the overall need for the government to facilitate private sector business activities.

In late January 2011, there has been serious and large-scale social unrest in Egypt. Protestors called for the resignation of President Hosni Mubarak, who has been in power for 30 years, and for a new government and substantive reforms to be made quickly. On February 1, 2011, Mubarek announced he would not stand for re-election in elections to be held in September 2011. The situation is revolutionary in scope and has the potential to spread to other Middle Eastern countries. It has also affected the price of oil, with brent reaching over \$101 per barrel on January 31, 2011. The Organization for Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is considering convening a special meeting to manage the situation in advance of its scheduled June 2011 gathering.

Search Terms

The following keywords were used for this report.

Inclusions

Arab-Israeli conflict, Arab League, Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative, Egypt, Forum for the Future, Gulf Crisis Financial Co-ordination Group, North Africa, Partnership for Progress and a Common Future, Plan of Support for Reform, Suez Canal

Exclusions

General references to the Broader Middle East

Coding Rules

The unit of analysis is the sentence (if stand alone) or paragraph.

A direct reference to Egypt or a cognate term is required.

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

Conclusions on Egypt 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

No references.

1981 Montebello, Canada

No references.

1982 Versailles, France

No references.

1983 Williamsburg, United States

No references.

1984 London II, United Kingdom

No references.

1985 Bonn II, Germany

No references.

1986 Tokyo II, Japan

No references.

1987 Venice II, Italy

No references.

1988 Toronto, Canada

No references

1989 Paris, France

No references.

1990 Houston, United States

No references.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

The Middle East

34. Many countries have suffered economically as a result of the Gulf crisis. We welcome the success of the **Gulf Crisis Financial Co-ordination Group** in mobilising nearly \$16 billion of assistance for those countries suffering the most direct economic impact of the Gulf Crisis and urge all donors to complete disbursements rapidly. Extensive assistance is being provided by Summit participants for the Mediterranean and the Middle East, as well as by the IMF and World Bank.

1992 Munich, Germany

No references.

1993 Tokyo III, Japan

No references.

1994 Naples, Italy

No references.

1995 Halifax, Canada

No references.

1996 Lyon, France

No references.

1997 Denver, United States

No references.

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

We met in Evian for our annual Summit, confident that, through our joint efforts, we can address the challenges of promoting growth, enhancing sustainable development and improving security. Our discussions with the Leaders of emerging and developing countries (Algeria, Brazil, China, **Egypt**, India, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa) and with the President of the Swiss Confederation and the representatives of the UN, the World Bank, the IMF and the WTO provided an opportunity for an exchange of views on growth and international co-operation. New proposals have been put forward which could underpin our future work. The following is a summary of our decisions.

2004 Sea Island, United States

Chair's Summary

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:

* Forge a historic Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the governments and peoples of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**.

Partnership for Progress and a Common Future with the Region of the Broader Middle East and North Africa

1. We the leaders of the G8 are mindful that peace, political, economic and social development, prosperity and stability in the countries of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa** represent a challenge which concerns us and the international community as a whole. Therefore, we declare our support for democratic, social and economic reform emanating from that region.

2. The peoples of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa** have a rich tradition and culture of accomplishment in government, trade, science, the arts, and more. They have made many lasting contributions to human civilization. We welcome recent statements on the need for reform from leaders in the region, especially the latest statement issued at the **Arab League Summit** in Tunis, in which Arab leaders expressed their determination "to firmly establish the basis for democracy." Likewise, we welcome the reform declarations of representatives of business and civil society, including those of Alexandria and the Dead Sea, Sana'a and Aqaba. As the leaders of the major

industrialized democracies in the world, we recognize our special responsibility to support freedom and reform, and pledge our continuing efforts in this great task.

3. Therefore, we commit ourselves today to a **Partnership for Progress and a Common Future** with the governments and peoples of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**. This partnership will be based on genuine cooperation with the region's governments, as well as business and civil society representatives to strengthen freedom, democracy, and prosperity for all.

4. The values embodied in the **Partnership** we propose are universal. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, rule of law, economic opportunity, and social justice are universal aspirations and are reflected in relevant international documents, such as the Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

5. In launching this **Partnership**, we adhere to the following principles:

5.1. Strengthening the commitment of the International Community to peace and stability in the region of Broader Middle East and **North Africa** is essential.

5.2. The resolution of long-lasting, often bitter, disputes, especially the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, is an important element of progress in the region.

5.3. At the same time, regional conflicts must not be an obstacle for reforms. Indeed, reforms may make a significant contribution toward resolving them.

5.4. The restoration of peace and stability in Iraq is critical to the well-being of millions of Iraqis and the security of the region.

5.5. Successful reform depends on the countries in the region, and change should not and cannot be imposed from outside.

5.6. Each country is unique and their diversity should be respected. Our engagement must respond to local conditions and be based on local ownership. Each society will reach its own conclusions about the pace and scope of change. Yet distinctiveness, important as it is, must not be exploited to prevent reform.

5.7. Our support for reform will involve governments, business leaders and civil societies from the region as full partners in our common effort.

5.8. Supporting reform in the region, for the benefit of all its citizens, is a long-term effort, and requires the G-8 and the region to make a generational commitment.

6. Our support for reform in the region will go hand in hand with our support for a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement to the **Arab-Israeli conflict**, based upon U.N. Resolutions 242 and 338. We fully endorse the Quartet's Statement of May 4, 2004 and join the Quartet in its "common vision of two states, Israel and a viable, democratic, sovereign and contiguous Palestine, living side by side in peace and security." We support the work of the International Task Force on Palestinian Reform and the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee and urge all states to consider the assistance they may provide to their work. We welcome the establishment of the World Bank's Trust Fund and urge donors to contribute to this important initiative. We join in the Quartet's call for "both parties to take steps to fulfill their obligations under the roadmap as called for in U.N. Security Council Resolution 1515 and previous Quartet statements, and to meet the

commitments they made at the Red Sea Summits in Aqaba and Sharm el Sheikh." We reaffirm that a just, comprehensive, and lasting settlement to the Arab-Israeli conflict, including with respect to Syria and Lebanon, must comply with the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions, including Resolution 425, which "Calls for strict respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries."

8. The **Partnership** we launch today builds on years of support for reform efforts in the region through bilateral and multilateral cooperation programs. The Euro-Mediterranean Partnership ("Barcelona Process"), the U.S. Middle East Partnership Initiative, and the Japan-Arab Dialogue Initiative are examples of our strong commitment to supporting democratic and economic development. We are similarly committed to such progress in Afghanistan and Iraq through our multilateral reconstruction efforts. The Partnership we propose will build on our on-going engagement in the region.

9. The magnitude of the challenges facing the region requires a renewed commitment to reform and cooperation. Only by combining our efforts can we bring about lasting democratic progress. We welcome and support the work of other governments, institutions, and multilateral agencies that aim to assist the region's development.

10. Central to this new **Partnership** will be a "**Forum for the Future**," which will root our efforts in an open and enduring dialogue. The Forum will provide a framework at ministerial level, bringing together G-8 and regional Foreign, Economic, and other Ministers in an ongoing discussion on reform, with business and civil society leaders participating in parallel dialogues. The Forum will serve as a vehicle for listening to the needs of the region, and ensuring that the efforts we make collectively respond to those concerns.

11. Our efforts in the **Partnership** we commit to today focus on three areas:

11.1. In the political sphere, progress toward democracy and the rule of law entails instituting effective guarantees in the areas of human rights and fundamental freedoms, which notably imply respect for diversity and pluralism. This will result in cooperation, the free exchange of ideas, and the peaceful resolution of differences. State reform, good governance, and modernization are also necessary ingredients for building democracy.

11.2. In the social and cultural sphere, education for all, freedom of expression, equality between men and women as well as access to global information technology are crucial to modernization and prosperity. A better-educated workforce is a key to active participation in a globalized world. We will focus our efforts to reduce illiteracy and increase access to education, especially for girls and women.

11.3. In the economic sphere, creating jobs is the number one priority of many countries in the region. To expand opportunity, and promote conditions in which the private sector can create jobs, we will work with governments and business leaders to promote entrepreneurship, expand trade and investment, increase access to capital, support financial reforms, secure property rights, promote transparency and fight corruption. Promotion of intra-regional trade will be a priority for economic development of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**.

12. The **Partnership for Progress and a Common Future** offers an impulse to our relationship with the Broader Middle East and **North Africa** region. As an expression of our commitment, we issue today an initial **Plan of Support for Reform** outlining current and planned activities to give life to this Partnership.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

Chair's Summary

Regional Issues and Proliferation

We reconfirmed our commitment to the **Partnership for Progress and a Common Future** with the Region of the Broader Middle East and **North Africa**, based on genuine co-operation between the G8 and the governments, business and civil society of the region. We welcomed steps taken in the region to accelerate political, economic, social and educational reform and stressed our support for the emerging momentum in the region for change. We look forward to the **Forum for the Future** in Bahrain in November 2005 as an opportunity to further advance the work of the partnership.

We discussed the situations in Sudan and in Iraq and issued separate statements setting out our common approach. We also issued statements on the Middle East Peace Process, the Broader Middle East and **North Africa Initiative**, the Indian Ocean disaster, and counter-proliferation, and a progress report on the Secure and Facilitated Travel Initiative (SAFTI).

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Middle East

Our goal is an immediate end to the current violence, a resumption of security cooperation and of a political engagement both among Palestinians and with Israel. ...

These proposals are our contribution to the international effort underway to restore calm to the Middle East and provide a basis for progress towards a sustainable peace, in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. The Quartet will continue to play a central role. The G-8 welcomes the positive efforts of **Egypt**, Saudi Arabia and Jordan as well as other responsible regional actors to return the region to peace. We look forward to the report of the Secretary General's mission to the Security Council later this week which we believe could provide a framework for achieving our common objectives.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

No references.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

No references.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

Chair's Summary

On 8 July G8 Leaders met to discuss the world economy, development, climate change and international political issues. From July 9th they were joined by Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa, establishing a structured and continued dialogue on a broad range of global issues. **Egypt** was also invited to participate in the meeting. Discussions progressed with the participation of Heads of International Organizations; all other members of the Major Economies Forum joined them to address trade and climate change. African Leaders and G8 partners

discussed the implications of the crisis for Africa. Finally, in a broader format, Leaders tackled the issue of food security.

Heiligendamm — L'Aquila Process (HAP)

Leaders, together with **Egypt**, discussed a global recovery agenda, future sources of growth and responsible development policies. They will work together to foster a balanced recovery taking into account appropriate adjustments in savings. Policies to improve social safety nets, including healthcare and education, as well as investments in infrastructure and innovation will contribute to a more balanced and sustainable growth model.

G8 and Africa

On 10 July, the G8 met with Algeria, Angola, **Egypt**, Ethiopia, Libya, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, the African Union Commission and relevant International Organisations. Leaders resolved to act swiftly to limit the impact of the crisis on the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa. They confirmed respective commitments for sustainable development, including with respect to ODA, climate change and peace and security. For the first time, Leaders issued a joint G8-Africa statement, expressing their determination to build a stronger partnership to increase access to water and sanitation.

L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative

The Joint Statement on Global Food Security (“L'Aquila Food Security Initiative”) is endorsed by the G8 and by Algeria, Angola, Australia, Brazil, Denmark, **Egypt**, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Libya (Presidency of the African Union), Mexico, The Netherlands, Nigeria, People's Republic of China, Republic of Korea, Senegal, Spain, South Africa, Turkey, Commission of the African Union, FAO, IEA, IFAD, ILO, IMF, OECD, The Secretary General's UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, WFP, The World Bank, WTO who attended the food security session at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila on 10 July 2009 and by the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), Bioversity/Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR), Global Donor Platform for Rural Development, Global Forum on Agricultural Research (GFAR).

2010 Muskoka, Canada

Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

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.