

G8 Communiqué Conclusions on Migration, 1975-2009

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Summary of Conclusions on Migration in G8 Summit Documents

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words	# of Paragraphs	% of Total 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	214	10.2	5	14.7	1	50	1
1980	225	5.6	4	8.3	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	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1985	248	8	1	2.3	1	50	0
1986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1987	49	.96	1	1.3	1	14.2	0
1988	158	3.2	3	4.6	2	66.6	0
1989	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1990	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1991	62	0.01	1	1.7	1	20	0
1992	134	1.7	3	1.7	1	25	1
1993	61	1.7	1	2.3	1	33.3	0
1994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1995	149	2	1	0.74	1	33.3	0
1996	163	1	1	0.43	1	25	0
1997	50	0.38	1	0.71	1	20	1
1998	45	0.73	1	1.5	1	25	0
1999	85	0.8	1	1.1	1	33.3	0
2000	148	1	1	0.68	1	20	0
2001	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2002	137	1.1	2	1.3	1	12.5	0
2003	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2004	145	0.3	1	0.29	1	4.7	0
2005	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2006	63	0.2	1	0.40	1	5.8	0
2007	245	0.9	1	0.40	1	8.3	0
2008	105	0.6	1	0.57	1	9	0
2009	197	1.1	2	.6	2	15.3	0
Total	2683	41.48	33	45.62	22	491.3	3
Average	76.6	1.1	0.94	0.13	0.62	14	0.08

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 migration-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 migration 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 migration 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 migration-related subject in the title.

Issue Area Defined

The issue of migration has come up on the leader's agenda at summits. The G8 has focused efforts to support necessary migration with advocacy, assistance, asylum, capacity building, emergency response, fundraising, global needs assessments and overall protection. In this context, there are five main groups that deal with migration: asylum seekers, internally displaced persons, refugees, returnees and stateless people.

Search Terms

The following search terms were used for this report:

apartheid, asylum seekers, displacement, displaced people, emigration, human camp, human smuggling, humanitarian emergency, humanitarian access, humanitarian opening, migration, immigration, internally displaced person, prostitution, refugee, remittances, returnee, social cohesion, social integration, stateless people, trafficking, transnational crime (referring to people).

Conclusions on Migration 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

Special Statement of the Summit on Indochinese Refugees

The plight of **refugees** from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia poses a **humanitarian problem** of historic proportions and constitutes a threat to the peace and stability of Southeast Asia. Given the tragedy and suffering which are taking place, the problem calls for an immediate and major response.

The Heads of State and Government call on Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures so that the present **human hardship and suffering** are eliminated. They confirm the great importance they attach to the immediate cessation of the disorderly outflow of **refugees** without prejudice to the principles of free emigration and family reunification.

The Governments represented will, as part of an international effort, significantly increase their contributions to Indochinese **refugee relief and resettlement** - by making more funds available and by admitting more people, while taking into account the existing social and economic circumstances in each of their countries.

The Heads of State and Government request the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a conference as soon as possible with a view to attaining concrete and positive results. They extend full support to this objective and are ready to participate constructively in such a conference.

The Heads of State and Government call on all nations to join in addressing this pressing problem.

1980 Venice, Italy

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.

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, 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

Chairman's Statements: Summary of Political Issues

Concern was also expressed at the situation in the occupied territories.

The situation in Lebanon, with its serious internal tensions and the persisting problem of the **Palestinian camps**, continues to give cause for concern. In this connection, we reaffirmed our hope that genuine efforts be made towards national reconciliation.

1988 Toronto, Canada

Political Declaration: Securing Democracy

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.

Chairman's Summary of Political Issues

South Africa

We declare our abhorrence of **apartheid**, which must be replaced through a process of genuine national negotiations by a non-racial democracy.

We expressed our urgent opinion on three particular matters:

(1) All legal options available in South Africa should be used to secure clemency for the Sharpeville Six;

(2) The enactment of legislation designed to deprive **anti-apartheid** organizations of overseas aid would place severe strain on the relations each of us has with South Africa; ...

1989 Paris, France

No references.

1990 Houston, United States

No references.

1991 London III, United Kingdom

Communiqué: Economic Declaration: Building World Partnership

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...

1992 Munich, Germany

Declaration on the Former Yugoslavia

The tragic **humanitarian situation** especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina is unacceptable. We fully endorse the efforts of the international community to provide relief. We welcome the efforts

made in achieving the opening of the airport of Sarajevo and we support actions taken by UNPROFOR to secure the airport. the blockade of Sarajevo must be lifted and the shelling of the town stopped in order to sustain a comprehensive relief operation....

The airlift to Sarajevo can only be the beginning of a larger **humanitarian effort**. Safe access by road to Sarajevo as well as to other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina in need must be guaranteed.

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 III, Japan

Political Declaration: Striving for a More Secure and Humane World

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....

1994 Naples, Italy

No references.

1995 Halifax, Canada

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. 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, France

Decisions Concerning Bosnia and Herzegovina

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, United States

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.

1998 Birmingham, United Kingdom

Communiqué

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.

1999 Köln, Germany

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.

2000 Okinawa, Japan

Communiqué

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.

2001 Genoa, Italy

No references.

2002 Kananaskis, Canada

G8 Africa Action Plan

Time and again, progress in Africa has been undermined or destroyed by conflict and insecurity. **Families have been displaced and torn apart**, and the use of child soldiers has robbed many individuals of the opportunity to learn, while also sowing the seeds of long-term national disruption, instability and poverty. Economic development has been deeply undermined as scarce resources needed to fight poverty have too often been wasted in deadly and costly armed conflicts. We are determined to make conflict prevention and resolution a top priority, and therefore we commit to:

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**.

2003 Evian, France

No references.

2004 Sea Island, United States

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.

2005 Gleneagles, United Kingdom

No references.

2006 St. Petersburg, Russia

Chair's Summary

We agreed to cooperate with our development partners and other stakeholders to achieve high quality basic education, literacy and gender equality in accord with the education-related Millennium Development Goals and the objectives of Education for All programme.

We resolved to facilitate social and economic **integration of immigrants** into host countries and societies, with education being one of the effective means of doing so.

2007 Heiligendamm, Germany

Growth and Responsibility in Africa Declaration

32. We welcome the initiative "Partnership for Making Finance Work for Africa" and the work underway with the World Bank and the African Development Bank to establish it. It will provide a platform for African expertise, institutions, the private sector, and donor resources for solid financial sector capacities in governments and the private sector, and provide a forum for peer learning. This partnership should help us work together more effectively with a variety of new and existing initiatives such as:

- encouraging African states to promote higher allocations toward domestic investment by sharing best practices about market-oriented financing schemes to open-up more options for a productive use of **remittances**, for example granting incentives for **migrants** channeling parts of their savings towards economic development in their country of origin;

63. The shortfall in human resources undermines the provision of adequate health care in Africa. We will work with African states to address the different causes of this lack of human resource capacity within the health sector, including working conditions and salaries with the aim of recruiting, training and retaining additional health workers. We will also work with national governments as they endeavor to create an environment where its most capable citizens, including medical doctors and other healthcare workers, see a long-term future in their own countries. Furthermore, we will work with the Global Health Workforce Alliance, interested private parties, the OECD and the WHO to build the evidence base on health workforce management and **international migration**.

2008 Hokkaido-Toyako, Japan

Political Issues

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.

2009 L'Aquila, Italy

G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future

134. Given the development impact of **remittance flows**, we will facilitate a more efficient transfer and improved use of **remittances** and enhance cooperation between national and international organizations, in order to implement the recommendations of the 2007 Berlin G8 Conference and of the Global Remittances Working Group established in 2009 and coordinated by the World Bank. We will aim to make financial services more accessible to **migrants** and to those who receive remittances in the developing world. We will work to achieve in particular the objective of a reduction of the global average costs of **transferring remittances** from the present 10% to 5% in 5 years through enhanced information, transparency, competition and cooperation with partners, generating a significant net increase in income for **migrants** and their families in the developing world.

Chair's Summary

Development and Africa

They decided to implement a set of measures to help the most vulnerable to withstand the crisis: fulfill their ODA commitments, including on aid for trade; keep markets open to re-launch economic growth to the benefit of the poor; enhance transparency and competition among intermediaries to halve transaction cost of **migrants' remittances**; strengthen partnership with Africa to improve access to water and sanitation; support innovative financing instruments for health; put agriculture and food security at the top of the agenda, by increasing multilateral financing to support comprehensive country strategies and improving coordination of existing mechanisms.

Political Issues

Transnational Organized Crime

Today's world is confronted by ever-increasing and destabilizing challenges, such as terrorism (on which we have issued a separate statement), **trafficking in persons, migrant smuggling, drug and fire arms trafficking, cash smuggling, money laundering and corruption**. These issues constitute a serious threat to domestic and international security. Furthermore, the increasing interconnections between these criminal activities and their detrimental effect on human security — as also highlighted during the G8 Rome Conference on Destabilizing Factors and Transnational Threats (23-24 April 2009) — are source of additional concern to G8 countries and require urgent attention by the international community.