



Foreign Ministers' Meeting Communiqué
(Capri, April 19, 2024)

ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES, FOSTERING PARTNERSHIPS

1 I. INTRODUCTION

2 As the international community faces multiple crises we, the G7 Foreign Ministers of Canada,
3 France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, and the High
4 Representative of the European Union, renew our commitment to upholding the rule of law,
5 humanitarian principles and international law, including the Charter of the United Nations, and to
6 protecting human rights and dignity for all individuals.

7 We reiterate the need to take collective action to preserve peace and stability and to address global
8 challenges such as climate change, pollution, biodiversity loss, global health, education, gender inequality,
9 poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, violent extremism and terrorism, information integrity and a
10 digital transition that respects, protects, and promotes human rights and fundamental freedoms.

11 We affirm our commitment to free societies and democratic principles, where all persons can freely
12 exercise their rights and freedoms. Human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and
13 interrelated.

14 We reaffirm our commitment to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) and to
15 re-energize efforts towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as
16 multidimensional crises, and particularly the pandemic and ongoing major conflicts, have set back
17 progress towards their achievement.

18 We will continue to work in close cooperation with our partners and with relevant multilateral fora such
19 as the G20. Global challenges require solidarity and a cohesive international response, looking for shared
20 solutions for peace, stability, and development, leaving no one behind.

21

22 II. FOSTERING PARTNERSHIP WITH THE MEDITERRANEAN AND AFRICA

23 We will continue to deepen the partnership with African countries and regional organizations,
24 including the African union (AU). We welcome the AU participation in the G20 as a permanent member
25 and reiterate our support for the G20 Compact with Africa. The G7-Africa partnership is guided by the
26 objectives of the AU Agenda 2063, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris
27 Agreement.

28 The consequences of the Russian aggression and its weaponization of food supplies and energy resources
29 have affected notably many vulnerable countries, particularly in Africa. In this perspective, Russia's war
30 is proving not just a war against Ukraine but against the world's poorest and most vulnerable.

31 We reiterate our strong partnership for just, green transitions to net zero emissions as core to sustainable
32 development, and we are ready to inject new momentum into the pursuit of Sustainable Development
33 Goals (SDGs). Together with the entire international community and stakeholders beyond government,
34 we need to urgently work in partnership to accelerate progress towards the 2030 Agenda and SDGs,
35 consistent with the unanimous commitment reaffirmed at the UN General Assembly last September.

36 Debt vulnerabilities are a significant challenge. We fully support the G20's effort to improve the
37 implementation of the "Common Framework" in a predictable, timely, orderly, and coordinated manner,
38 providing clarity to participants. We recognize the importance of effective and long-term solutions,
39 promoting coordination between official bilateral and private creditors. We call upon Multilateral
40 Development Banks and development finance institutions to continue to play a key role to foster
41 sustainable development through increased financing, policy advice and technical assistance for the
42 benefit of developing countries, particularly the poorer and more fragile countries across the continent.
43 In particular central to economic development is ensuring access to sustainable and resilient food systems,
44 health care and health security, and clean, affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.

45 We reiterate our commitment to supporting African governments as they address conditions leading to
46 terrorism, violent extremism, and instability, while respecting human rights and the rule of law.
47 Development and democracy are mutually reinforcing, and we underscore the importance of free and
48 fair elections to meet the citizens' needs and expectations.

49 We are concerned about the activities of the Kremlin-backed Wagner Group and other emerging Russia-
50 backed forces, which are producing a destabilizing impact, notably in North Africa, Central Africa, and
51 the Sahel. We call for accountability of all those responsible for human rights abuses.

52 **1. Libya**

53 We will continue to help Libya put an end to its protracted internecine conflict, also fueled by
54 foreign forces, fighters and mercenaries, in order to build a more peaceful and prosperous future and
55 support its stability, independence, territorial integrity and national unity. The political stalemate leaves
56 Libya extremely vulnerable to third state actors pursuing control over Libya's security, politics and
57 economy, sowing instability throughout the country and wider region.

58 We therefore call on all Libyan political actors to engage in meaningful dialogue in order to break the
59 current impasse and move towards a credible roadmap to free, fair and inclusive national presidential and
60 parliamentary elections without delay. The international community must also be united in the pursuit of
61 these goals.

62 We take note with regret of the recent announcement by UN Special Representative of the Secretary
63 General, Abdoulaye Bathily, regarding his decision to resign. We thank him for his dedicated service and
64 renew our full support to the United Nations and the key role it continues to play in Libya. We call on
65 the Secretary General of the United Nations to appoint his successor without delay.

66 **2. Sahel**

67 We express our grave concern for the deterioration of the security situation in the Sahel,
68 compounded by the backsliding of the principles of constitutional rule of law, democracy and good
69 governance and regression in the regional cooperation frameworks.

70 Such an increasingly precarious and unpredictable political scenario requires renewed efforts by all
71 relevant actors and stakeholders in reconfiguring international and regional responses to the challenge of
72 growing political tension, confrontation, and instability in the Sahel.

73 We are also deeply concerned by the spread of terrorist threats and activities, leading to conflict and
74 causing widespread misery and displacement of the civilian population. We are appalled by the grave
75 human rights violations committed by multiple parties, including Russian proxies in the region.

76 We look forward to strengthening further our cooperation with the African Union, regional organizations
77 and the UN in fostering stability, security, good governance and development in the Sahel, preventing a
78 "spill-over" of insecurity towards the Gulf of Guinea and North Africa, as well as irregular migration
79 flows towards North Africa, Europe and the Western Hemisphere.

80 We congratulate Mauritania on its taking over the rotating Presidency of the African Union and we
81 commend its commitment to the rule of law, good governance, refugee inclusion and constitutional

82 values. We stand ready to assist States of the Sahel in accelerating the pace of the transition towards the
83 return of the constitutional order.

84 **3. Horn of Africa**

85 We reaffirm our strong commitment to promoting peace, security, and stability in the Horn of
86 Africa. We continue to provide humanitarian support to those most affected by food insecurity,
87 widespread poverty, armed violence, the impact of extreme weather events and displacement.

88 We express our concern regarding the Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and the
89 Somaliland region of Somalia announced in January 2024. We encourage both the Ethiopian and the
90 Federal Government of Somalia to keep all channels of dialogue open to prevent further escalation,
91 working with regional partners, in the framework of the African Union and through bilateral contacts, in
92 accordance with international law and the principles of sovereignty and territorial integrity as enshrined
93 in the UN Charter.

94 **4. Somalia**

95 We commend the important progress in the institutional, macroeconomic and security sector in
96 Somalia. We encourage the Somali Authorities to continue to make meaningful progress in the fight
97 against Al Shabaab and in the consolidation of the institutional framework, including completion of a
98 transparent and inclusive constitutional reform process.

99 The process of transitioning security responsibilities to the Somali security forces needs to be closely
100 followed, especially in view of the termination of the mandate of the African Union Transitional Mission
101 (ATMIS) in Somalia at the end of 2024. We welcome planning underway by Somalia and the African
102 Union for a multinational mission to follow ATMIS to help maintain stability while Somalia continues to
103 develop its security capabilities.

104 **5. Ethiopia**

105 While we welcome developments in the implementation of the cessation of hostilities agreement
106 between the Government of Ethiopia and the Tigray People's Liberation Front, we express concern for
107 the persistent and violent tensions in many areas of the country, as well as reports of human rights
108 violations and abuses, the severe economic crisis and widening food insecurity.

109 We encourage further and lasting developments in the protection of human rights, protection of civilians,
110 political dialogue to resolve tensions, reconciliation and national dialogue, transitional justice and
111 accountability for crimes committed during the conflict.

112 We call for a similar commitment by those involved in conflicts in other regions of Ethiopia to pursue
113 peace through dialogue.

114 We underscore the importance of delivering peace dividend quickly for conflict-affected populations
115 through recovery and reconstruction support, disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration of ex-
116 combatants, and implementation of durable solutions for Internally Displaced People (IDPs).

117 **6. Sudan**

118 We strongly condemn the ongoing fighting between the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid
119 Support Forces in Sudan, where the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate more than one year
120 into the war. We especially note the impact of the crisis on women and girls, and condemn the ongoing
121 atrocities being committed by both sides of the conflict, including using rape and other forms of gender-
122 based violence including conflict-related sexual violence. We are concerned by the increasing numbers
123 of displaced people.

124 Obstruction of humanitarian access by the Sudanese Armed Forces and rapid Support Forces is resulting
125 in the starvation of the Sudanese people. We urge both the Sudanese Armed Forces and the Rapid
126 Support Forces to agree and implement a lasting ceasefire without pre-conditions and to establish safe
127 and stable humanitarian cross border and cross line access channels, including from multiple points of

128 entry to the most devastated areas of Sudan. We urge all actors to return to negotiations and to engage
129 in a national dialogue inclusive of women and the composite Sudanese civil society and aimed at re-
130 establishing civilian and representative institutions. An active African role and the continued support of
131 the international community remain essential to help Sudan to restore the democratic transition process.

132 We commend the outcomes of the Paris Conference for Sudan and the Neighbouring countries during
133 which over 2 billion Euros have been pledged to support civilian population in Sudan and those who
134 sought refuge in neighbouring countries in 2024.

135 **7. Democratic Republic of the Congo**

136 We strongly condemn the resumption of attacks by the March 23 Movement (M23) in the east
137 of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC). We are very concerned by the worsening of the
138 humanitarian situation, and the increasing serious human rights violations and abuses the population is
139 being subjected to. We also condemn all armed groups operating in the country. We demand the
140 immediate cessation of hostilities and of any further advances by the M23 and its withdrawal from all
141 occupied areas as agreed through the African Union-endorsed Luanda process. We demand all armed
142 groups to cease hostilities, withdraw from the areas they are controlling and disarm.

143 We expressed deep concern at the reports of the Group of Experts on the DRC on foreign military
144 support for M23 and direct military interventions on DRC territory. We condemn any such support
145 provided to M23 and any other armed group operating in the DRC and demand its cessation and the
146 immediate withdrawal of any unauthorized foreign military presence from the DRC. We also condemn
147 support, notably provided by military forces, to certain armed groups such as the Democratic Liberation
148 Forces of Rwanda (FDLR), and demand the cessation of such support.

149 We stress that any violations of the UN arms embargo is unacceptable and urge all States to stop any
150 support to these armed groups.

151 We remain committed to the Luanda and Nairobi processes to reach a negotiated diplomatic solution to
152 the conflict. We encourage an effective Disarmament, Demobilization, Community Recovery, and
153 Stabilization programme and the meaningful participation of women and youth in all their diversity. We
154 also stand ready to work with the nations of the Great Lakes region to address the root causes of the
155 cycles of violence in eastern DRC in a manner that takes into account the concerns and interests of the
156 whole region, including by promoting accountability for all actors responsible for violations and abuses
157 of human rights and international humanitarian law.

158

159 **III. ADDRESSING IRREGULAR MIGRATION, FOSTERING HOPE AND** 160 **OPPORTUNITY**

161 We recognize that forced displacement and irregular migration have to be addressed in an
162 integrated, comprehensive, and balanced manner, in a spirit of joint responsibility and commitment, and
163 in accordance with international law and in full respect of human rights.

164 We will support our partners in addressing the root causes of instability in Africa and other regions and
165 countries of origin, while promoting a cycle of growth grounded in the huge potential of the Continent,
166 particularly in view of the just and clean transition and growth in access to electricity, offering alternative
167 solutions to irregular migration. Collectively, we will address migration drivers including through: better
168 leveraging and coordinating our development and climate finance; supporting fragile and conflict afflicted
169 states; and strengthening international capacity to address climate change, conflict, learning poverty and
170 other drivers of migration. We are ready to build synergies among initiatives from all partners and
171 institutions. We will also continue to support African countries hosting large number of displaced
172 populations.

173

174

175 We acknowledge that climate change is a risk multiplier already having a strong impact on human mobility.
176 We see the need to further strengthen disaster risk reduction, adaptation, and resilience measures to
177 counteract the drivers of involuntary displacement in the context of climate change.

178
179 Human traffickers and people smugglers must be stopped from continuing their nefarious activities and
180 we need to disrupt their business models. We recognize that women and girls are especially impacted by
181 human trafficking, particularly trafficking for sexual exploitation. The UN and its Agencies have a role
182 to play in this respect. Countries of origin, transit and destination must work together to stop migrant
183 smuggling and human trafficking and uphold the dignity and worth of the human person – in line with
184 the UN Charter.

185 We will work towards reducing irregular migration and envisioning regular, safe and orderly migration
186 on the basis of relevant national sovereign regulations. We are committed to find ways to better address
187 challenges posed by irregular migration, within the framework of our international obligations. We will
188 enhance cooperation against migrant smuggling and human trafficking. In this respect, we acknowledge
189 the “Rome Process” started in July 2023 with an International Conference on Migration and
190 Development” with the dual objective of fighting human traffickers and smugglers and supporting
191 economic development. We also acknowledge the “Mattei Plan for Africa” launched by Italy. We also
192 recall the Los Angeles Declaration on Migration and protection and the multilateral legal framework on
193 migration and refugee protection. Legal migration pathways can contribute to economic growth and
194 decent work in line with international standards in countries of origin and destination.

195 We need to inject consistency and coherence in our investment in areas of shared priority for Africa,
196 including food security, nutrition, sustainable rural development, energy transition, sustainable, inclusive,
197 resilient, and quality infrastructure development, bridging digital divides, education, training and skilling,
198 gender equality and good governance. Based on a mutually beneficial exchange, approaching issues on
199 an equal footing, and ensuring alignment with Africa’s needs and priorities as identified by the African
200 Union, African Governments and their peoples, we must step up efforts to achieve concrete sustainable
201 development outcomes, contribute to the stabilization of areas of crisis, fight fundamentalism and
202 address the root causes of irregular migration flows.

203

204 **IV. PROMOTING A FREE AND OPEN INDO-PACIFIC, MANAGING ENGAGEMENT IN** 205 **ASIA**

206 The Indo-Pacific region is a key engine for global growth, with more than half of the world’s
207 population. We reiterate commitment to a free and open Indo-Pacific, based on the rule of law, which
208 is inclusive, prosperous, secure, grounded on respect for international law, notably the UN Convention
209 on the Law of the Sea and the principles of territorial integrity, sovereignty, peaceful resolution of disputes,
210 fundamental freedoms, and human rights. We underscore that peace and stability of the region also
211 contributes to prosperity and development of the entire international community. Developments in that
212 region can directly affect Euro-Atlantic security.

213 We reaffirm individual initiatives of the G7 members and welcome those of our partners, such as ASEAN,
214 IORA, Australia, Republic of Korea, India and other South Asian as well as Pacific Island countries, to
215 enhance their engagement in the region. We underscore our commitment to further strengthening our
216 coordination among the G7. In this context, we reaffirm the importance of working together with all
217 regional partners.

218 We reaffirm our thorough support to ASEAN centrality and unity, as well as to initiatives aimed at
219 fostering regional cooperation in line with the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.

220 We underscore our commitment to further strengthen our partnership with the Pacific Island countries,
221 by supporting their needs and efforts in the implementation of the Pacific Islands Forum’s 2050 Strategy
222 for the Blue Pacific Continent. We look forward to the 4th International Conference on Small Island

223 Developing States under the theme “Charting the course towards resilient prosperity” (St. John’s, Antigua
224 and Barbuda 27th-30th May 2024). We will broaden our support to civil society, private sector, and
225 academia’s plans for the promotion of a free and open Indo-Pacific.

226 **8. China**

227 We recognize the importance of constructive and stable relations with China. We reaffirm the
228 need to engage candidly with and express our concerns directly to China. China is a key interlocutor in
229 addressing global challenges, and we stand ready to cooperate with China on areas of common interest.

230 We reaffirm our interest in a balanced and reciprocal collaboration with China aimed at promoting global
231 economic growth, with a view to enabling sustainable and fair economic relations and strengthening the
232 international trading system. Our policy approaches are not designed to harm China, nor do we seek to
233 thwart China’s economic progress and development. However, we are concerned that China’s non-
234 market policies and practices are leading to harmful overcapacity that undermines our workers, industries,
235 and economic resilience. A growing China that plays by international rules would be of global interest.
236 We are not decoupling or turning inwards.

237 We reiterate the importance of ensuring a level playing field and a transparent, predictable, and fair
238 business environment. Respect for the rules-based multilateral trading system based on market principles
239 needs to be the hallmark of our relations, to protect our workers and companies from unfair and non-
240 market policies and practices, including forced technology transfer or illegitimate data disclosure, which
241 distort the global economy and undermine fair competition. We will protect our workers and business
242 communities from unfair practices, including those that lead to overcapacity, create supply chain
243 vulnerabilities and increase exposure to economic coercion, as we recognize that economic resilience
244 requires de-risking and diversification where necessary.

245 We reaffirm the need to uphold the principles of the UN Charter in their entirety. In this respect, we
246 call on China to press Russia to stop its military aggression. We express our strong concern about
247 transfers to Russia from business in China of dual-use materials and components for weapons and
248 equipment for military production.

249 We are seriously concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas and reiterate our strong
250 opposition to any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion. We continue to
251 oppose China’s dangerous use of coast guard and maritime militia in the South China Sea and its repeated
252 obstruction of countries’ high seas freedom of navigation and we express serious concern about the
253 increasing use of dangerous maneuvers and water cannons against Philippines vessels in this regard.
254 There is no legal basis for China’s expansive maritime claims in the South China Sea, and we oppose
255 China’s militarization, coercive and intimidation activities in the South China Sea. We re-emphasize the
256 universal and unified character of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and
257 reaffirm UNCLOS’s important role in setting out the legal framework that governs all activities in the
258 oceans and the seas. We reiterate that the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal on July 12, 2016, is a
259 significant milestone, which is legally binding upon the parties to those proceedings and a useful basis
260 for peacefully resolving disputes between the parties.

261 We restate the importance of peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait as indispensable to security and
262 prosperity for the whole international community and we call for peaceful resolution of cross-Strait issues.
263 We support Taiwan’s meaningful participation in international organizations, including in the World
264 Health Assembly and WHO technical meetings, as a member where statehood is not a prerequisite and
265 as an observer or guest where it is. There is no change in the basic position of the G7 members on
266 Taiwan, including stated one China policies.

267 We remain concerned about the human rights situation in China, including in Xinjiang and Tibet. We
268 express our concerns about the deterioration of pluralism and civil and political rights in Hong Kong
269 since the 2020 National Security Law. We reemphasize these concerns following the recent passage of
270 the Safeguarding National Security Ordinance under Article 23 of the Basic Law, which will further erode

271 autonomy, human rights, and fundamental freedoms in Hong Kong. The new law will make it harder to
272 live, work and do business in Hong Kong and undermine the ability of Hong Kong people to maintain
273 free and open exchanges with the wider world. We reiterate our call on China to uphold its commitments
274 under the Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law, which enshrine rights and freedoms and a
275 high degree of autonomy for Hong Kong. Furthermore, we urge China and the Hong Kong authorities
276 to act in accordance with their international commitments and applicable legal obligations.

277 We call on China not to conduct or condone activities aimed at undermining the security and safety of
278 our communities and the integrity of our democratic institutions, and to act in strict accordance with its
279 obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on
280 Consular Relations. We encourage China to uphold its commitments to act responsibly in cyber space.

281 **9. North Korea**

282 We reiterate our strong condemnation of North Korea's escalatory development of its unlawful
283 weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and ballistic missile programmes. We further reiterate our call for
284 the complete denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula and demand that North Korea abandon all its
285 nuclear weapons, existing nuclear programs, and any other WMD and ballistic missile programmes in a
286 complete, verifiable, and irreversible manner in accordance with all relevant UN Security Council
287 resolutions. We urge North Korea to return to, and fully comply with, the Treaty on the Non-
288 Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and IAEA safeguards and to sign and ratify the Comprehensive
289 Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT). We reiterate that North Korea cannot have the status of a nuclear-
290 weapon state in accordance with the NPT. We urge North Korea not to conduct any further nuclear
291 tests. We urge all UN member states to implement all relevant UNSCRs fully and effectively and demand
292 Security Council members to follow through on their commitments. We urge North Korea to cease
293 activities that generate revenue for its unlawful ballistic missile and WMD programmes, including
294 malicious cyber activities.

295 In this context, we condemn in the strongest possible terms the increasing military cooperation between
296 North Korea and Russia, including North Korea's export and Russia's procurement of North Korean
297 ballistic missiles in violation of UNSC resolutions, as well as Russia's use of these missiles against Ukraine.
298 We are also deeply concerned about the potential for any transfer of nuclear or ballistic missiles-related
299 technology to North Korea, in violation of the relevant UNSC resolutions. Russia's veto of the UN
300 Security Council resolution to renew the mandate of the UNSCR 1718 Committee Panel of Experts
301 makes it easier for North Korea to evade the UN sanctions that Russia had previously voted for. We
302 urge Russia and North Korea to immediately cease all such activities and abide by relevant UNSCRs. We
303 reiterate our commitment to counter sanctions evasion and strengthen enforcement. We will increase
304 efforts to maintain the Panel of Experts.

305 We strongly condemn North Korea's systematic human rights violations and abuses and its choice to
306 prioritize its unlawful weapons development programs over the welfare of the people in North Korea.
307 We call upon North Korea to resolve the abductions issue immediately and to meaningfully engage with
308 the UN human rights system. We take note of the progressive re-opening of North Korea's borders and
309 call upon North Korea to take this opportunity to re-engage with the international community including
310 through the return of all diplomatic and humanitarian personnel to North Korea.

311 We are disappointed by North Korea's continued rejection of dialogue and call on North Korea to accept
312 repeated offers of dialogue, in order to enhance regional peace and security.

313 **10. Myanmar**

314 We reiterate our strong condemnation of the military coup in Myanmar and reaffirm our support
315 and solidarity with the people of Myanmar in their quest for peace, freedom, and democracy. The
316 continuing attacks by the military destroying civilian infrastructure (including homes, schools, places of
317 worship and hospitals), the repeated and serious violations of human rights and the alarming
318 humanitarian situation - which particularly affect those in most vulnerable situations, including children,

319 women and members of minority religious and ethnic groups - are unacceptable. We also condemn the
320 recent implementation of the 2010 conscription law by the military regime. The forced recruitment of
321 young people can only lead to further violence and trigger a massive exodus to neighboring countries.

322
323 We urge the Myanmar military to immediately cease any violence, release all prisoners arbitrarily detained
324 - starting from the democratically elected leaders- and establish an inclusive dialogue with all stakeholders,
325 in view of restoring the path towards a meaningful and durable democratic process. We also reiterate our
326 call on the Myanmar military to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, to desist from
327 any form of forced labour and to allow prompt, safe and unhindered humanitarian access to all displaced
328 persons and people in need.

329
330 We continue to support ASEAN's efforts to promote a credible and inclusive process to achieve the
331 swift implementation of the Five-Point Consensus. We highlight the importance of a comprehensive
332 implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 2669 (2022) and support the UN's further
333 engagement in the crisis, including through the leadership of the newly appointed UN Special Envoy on
334 Myanmar and through the designation of a Resident Coordinator in country. Accountability for serious
335 crimes committed in Myanmar remains essential.

336
337 We reiterate our call on all States to prevent or to cease the flow of arms and other dual-use materiel,
338 including jet fuel, into Myanmar. We stress the need to create conditions for the voluntary, safe, dignified,
339 and sustainable return of all Rohingya refugees and displaced persons and justice and accountability for
340 atrocities committed against Rohingya and other ethnic communities.

341

342 **V. ADDRESSING GLOBAL CHALLENGES**

343 **11. Development Finance and Infrastructure**

344 We reaffirm our commitment to promoting sustainable, resilient, inclusive, and quality
345 infrastructure as a key element for achieving sustainable development by addressing the infrastructure
346 investment gap in low- and middle-income countries. The G7 Partnership for Global Infrastructure and
347 Investment and initiatives such as the EU Global Gateway offer a framework we will use to promote our
348 vision of sustainable and economically viable infrastructure, underpinned by transparent project selection,
349 procurement and finance.

350 We reaffirm our commitment to advancing high standards for quality infrastructure as a means to spur
351 sustainable and inclusive economic development.

352 We intend to work together to accelerate progress towards the commitment to mobilize up to 600 billion
353 USD by 2027 by enhancing the strategic dimension of the Partnership for the Global Infrastructure and
354 Investment. We propose to act in close cooperation with partner countries, multilateral development
355 banks and development finance institutions, including through de-risking, co-financing initiatives and
356 enhanced coordination mechanisms, including at country/regional level, to further promote the
357 development of a pipeline of bankable projects in close cooperation with the private sector, as well as to
358 reinforce project preparation.

359 Infrastructure development should also encompass a wide range of initiatives (i.e. on regulatory
360 frameworks, jobs market, energy access, training and research and health systems) to support partners in
361 order to offer opportunities to the most marginalized and vulnerable and with a view to strengthening
362 social cohesion and inclusion.

363 We will promote a transformative shift towards quality investment, in key areas that drive inclusive and
364 sustainable development and resilience, including food security, climate and clean energy, biodiversity
365 and reducing pollution, connectivity including ICT and transport networks, global supply chain resilience,
366 health and education, and mainstreaming gender equality. We will prioritize efforts to deepen

367 partnerships with Africa and based on the continent's investment needs, consistent with the goal of
368 accelerating progress towards the SDGs, through concrete deliverables, such as ongoing work along the
369 Lobito Corridor. Given its global mandate, G7 countries will also continue to deploy investment while
370 bringing forward the Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment global strategy in other
371 strategic regions, such as work on the Luzon Economic Corridor.

372 Recognizing the insufficient progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the urgency to address the financing
373 gaps in the context of a growing number of low-income countries and middle-income countries facing
374 higher risk of debt distress and constrained fiscal space to invest in their own development and futures,
375 we will work together with our partners and with international finance institutions to create the conditions
376 to scale up long-term financing for the countries in need. In that regard, we welcome the launch of
377 infrastructure certification schemes, such as the Blue Dot Network and the Finance to Accelerate the
378 Sustainable Transition Infrastructure initiatives, which aim to mobilize increased private investment in
379 emerging markets. We will strive to enhance the development finance toolkit, to mobilize additional
380 financing from international financial institutions, bilateral partners and the private sector to more
381 effectively reduce poverty and protect the planet.

382 **12. Food Security and Nutrition Security**

383 We express concern about rising food insecurity and malnutrition stemming from the combined
384 impact of climate change, loss and degradation of ecosystems, the growing number of conflicts,
385 inflationary pressures, and the reduced fiscal space in many developing economies. We are committed to
386 addressing, with partners, the worsening hunger crisis affecting parts of Africa. Strengthening the
387 resilience of agri-food systems is necessary to effectively address food insecurity and malnutrition. That
388 makes internationally coordinated action more urgent than ever. Ensuring food and nutrition security
389 remains a challenge for the international community and affected countries, especially in known hunger
390 hotspots in Africa and beyond, that are vulnerable to climate and conflict-related shocks.

391 We reaffirm our intention to increase investments to build more resilient and sustainable food systems,
392 to help mitigate against future food shocks and diversify food supply chains. To that end, we reaffirm
393 our commitment to contributing to sustainable and resilient food systems transformation, in the spirit of
394 the Roadmap for Global Food Security-Call to Action and the UN Secretary General's Call to Action for
395 Accelerated Food Systems Transformation, issued at the UN Food Systems Summit +2 held in July 2023
396 in Rome. We recall the Hiroshima Action Statement for Resilient Global Food Security, issued by G7
397 Leaders and invited countries. We also reaffirm our support for the G20 Matera Declaration on Food
398 Security, Nutrition and Food Systems and the G7 Global Alliance for Food Security. We acknowledge
399 the importance of supporting fertilizer use efficiency and value chains, including local fertilizer
400 production. The G7 is committed to the success of the next Nutrition for Growth Summit in 2025.

401 We also reaffirm our commitment to work with the Rome-based agencies FAO, IFAD and WFP. We
402 recognize the role of the Committee on World Food Security as an inclusive and multi-stakeholder
403 platform to work together on food security and nutrition.

404 In continuity with the UAE Leaders Declaration on Sustainable Agriculture, Resilient Food Systems, and
405 Climate Action, endorsed at the COP28 by 159 Countries, including all the G7, we will enhance our
406 efforts to address the food security-climate change nexus in a coherent and pragmatic manner, including
407 through initiatives like the Vision for Adapted Crops and Soils (VACS).

408 We stress the need for better coordination of international initiatives and projects aimed at countering
409 food insecurity and malnutrition in order to maximize the delivery and impact of already existing
410 resources. We continue to need innovative financial solutions for food systems, especially involving
411 responsible private investment.

412 **13. Economic Resilience and Economic Security**

413 Economic resilience and economic security are critical for the proper functioning of the G7 and
414 wider global economies. We will foster cooperation in accordance with the G7 Leaders' Statement on
415 economic Security issued at Hiroshima last year. To this end, we remain committed to making global
416 supply chains more resilient and reliable especially for critical products and technologies.

417 We will continue to co-ordinate work on de-risking, diversification and reduction of critical dependencies
418 and systemic vulnerabilities, actively engaging the private sector.

419 We emphasize the importance of honoring international norms and obligations to safeguard global
420 economic security and resilience and reaffirm our commitment to building global economic resilience
421 and responding to harmful practices that undermine the rules-based multilateral trading system with the
422 WTO at its core. We will continue working within the G7 and with trusted partners towards resilient
423 supply chains, built in a transparent, diversified, secure, sustainable, trustworthy, and reliable manner.

424 We reiterate our concern about increasing threats to economic security for all global economies, notably
425 economic coercion, and comprehensive strategies that use non-market policies and practices, as well as
426 other practices in the pursuit of market dominance that lead to harmful overcapacity and supply chain
427 concentration, thereby creating vulnerabilities and dependencies. We remain committed to enhancing
428 our coordination and cooperation within the G7, while at the same time engaging other interested
429 international partners about joining our efforts. We will continue work, principally through the
430 Coordination Platform on Economic Coercion to improve our assessment, preparedness, deterrence,
431 and response to economic coercion, in accordance with our respective legal systems and in conformity
432 with international law.

433 We acknowledge the key role of semiconductors as a critical part of supply chain resilience and economic
434 security. To that end, we welcome the establishment by the G7 Industry, Technology and Digital
435 Ministers of a semiconductors Point of Contact (PoC) Group dedicated to facilitating information
436 exchange and sharing best practices among G7 members.

437 **14. Climate, Energy Security and Environment**

438 We are facing the unprecedented triple global crises of climate change, biodiversity loss and
439 pollution that are mutually reinforcing and intrinsically linked, as well as an ongoing global energy crisis,
440 health threats, and environmental damage, including those caused or exacerbated by Russia's war of
441 aggression against Ukraine.

442 The international community needs to come together and act decisively, irrespective of geographic or
443 political divides, taking concrete steps collectively to achieve the global target to limit warming to 1.5
444 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and achieve global net zero (CHG) emissions by 2050.

445 To this end, we reaffirm our commitment, and we reiterate the call on all countries to contribute to global
446 efforts to accelerate the transition away from fossil fuels in energy systems, in a just, orderly, sustainable
447 and equitable manner, accelerating action in this critical decade so as to achieve net zero by 2050 in
448 keeping with the science and to accelerate low and zero-emission technologies.

449 We recognize the primary need to accelerate the transition to net-zero emissions by 2050, while ensuring
450 policies to diversify energy sources and supplies to address potential security risks to energy systems, in
451 a manner consistent with our climate and sustainability goals.

452 We are determined to promote energy efficiency as the "first fuel", and fast-track clean, safe, and
453 sustainable energy development and deployment, while reducing our dependency on fossil fuels.
454 Moreover, actions must be taken to increase access to electricity and clean cooking as well as to accelerate
455 sustainable, just and inclusive clean energy transitions in emerging and developing countries and to
456 continue efforts to swiftly implement the Just Energy Transition Partnerships.

457 We are determined to promote affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy in Africa. With this
458 objective, under the Italian Presidency we look forward to continuing discussions on how the G7 can

459 concretely advance and contribute to Africa's industrial advancement and to its sustainable, resilient, and
460 inclusive growth.

461 The connection between climate, environment and energy is critical to making progress towards our
462 climate change and environmental goals while implementing economically sustainable, just, and rapid
463 transitions. Seizing the opportunities presented by innovative technological solutions and the alignment
464 of global financial flows to support the goals of the Paris Agreement and the Kunming-Montreal Global
465 Biodiversity Framework will be critical to ensuring prosperity and environmental sustainability, while
466 simultaneously fostering development and poverty alleviation, especially in developing countries.

467 We underline the G7 role in advancing implementation of the CMA5 global effort to triple renewable
468 energy capacity globally and double the global average annual rate of energy efficiency improvements,
469 globally by 2030, considering national circumstances, and welcome the consensus reached at CMA5
470 calling on all Parties to contribute to its achievement.

471 We need to play a key role in defining secure, sustainable, and affordable energy systems, ensuring just
472 and inclusive clean energy transitions. We therefore commit to achieving concrete steps forward in
473 strategic areas. Among these, we recognize the key role of renewables, including from sustainable
474 biological origin, nuclear energy for those who opt to use it, including advanced and small modular
475 reactors, energy efficiency, methane emissions reduction in line with the Global Methane Pledge,
476 industrial de-carbonization, most innovative technologies such as renewable and zero-emission hydrogen,
477 and carbon management technologies. We will pursue secure, resilient, affordable and sustainable supply
478 chains for critical minerals and raw materials, including through the Minerals Security Partnership (MSP)
479 and MSP Forum, and pursue implementation of the Five Point Plan for Critical Minerals Security adopted
480 by G7 Climate Energy and Environment Ministers. We also underline the opportunities offered by
481 circular economy, including recycling and resource efficiency, as well as innovative technologies.
482 Investing in innovation should also help us in addressing the key topic of reducing GHG emissions in
483 heavy-emitting sectors and promoting the development of a circular economy.

484 Leveraging private sector financing as well as innovative financing mechanisms are important steps to
485 support energy transitions in developing countries, increase resources for adaptation and resilience and
486 enable actions for responding to loss and damage to assist developing countries that are particularly
487 vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, especially SIDS and LDCs.

488 The transition to a net zero-emissions, sustainable, climate resilient and nature positive, pollution free
489 and circular economy will necessarily need to involve all the members of society, to ensure just and
490 inclusive transitions, leaving no one behind. Women, youth, and Indigenous Peoples tend to bear the
491 brunt of climate change-related disasters. In this context, we place particular emphasis on need to
492 empower these societal sectors and include them in efforts to address climate change and environmental
493 degradation. We highlight the importance of nature-based solutions in this context. Plastic pollution is a
494 global problem that requires urgent attention. We look forward to an ambitious and effective global
495 agreement to end plastic pollution.

496
497 Biodiversity loss is an equally serious threat. Climate, biodiversity, and human health are interrelated and
498 interdependent. We recall our commitment to implement the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity
499 Framework fully and swiftly and to achieve each of its goals and targets, which is the landmark plan to
500 halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030. We also underline the G7 role in advancing implementation
501 of the CMA5 global effort halting and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.

502
503 We will work to mobilise nature finance from all relevant sources and to align financial and fiscal flows,
504 as appropriate, including international development assistance, with the GBF. We also call on Multilateral
505 Development Banks (MDBs) to increase and report nature finance by CBD COP16. We welcome the
506 Global Stocktake Decision's recognition of the importance of nature for achieving the Paris Agreement
507 temperature goal, including through halting, and reversing deforestation and forest degradation by 2030.

508 Given the risk of a global water crisis and continued lack of universal access to water and sanitation, we
509 call for stronger collaboration at multilateral level in line with the UNEA-6 Resolution on Water. We
510 welcome the UN System-wide Strategy on Water and Sanitation and are committed to the
511 implementation of the Water Action Agenda as a key outcome of the UN Water Conference 2023. We
512 also call for prompt appointment of a UN Special Envoy on Water.

513 **15. Global Health**

514 Global health is a pre-requisite for sustainable development. Building on the lessons learned
515 during the COVID -19 pandemic, we will continue to promote global health, knowing that health
516 emergencies are a global challenge that need a global response.

517 We support a reform of the Global Health Architecture fostering a more coordinated approach,
518 strengthening Pandemic Prevention Preparedness and Response (PPR) including sustainable financing
519 for capacity strengthening and for health emergency response, especially through the Pandemic Fund.
520 We recognize the importance and reiterate our commitment to reaching a successful, equitable outcome
521 of the ongoing negotiations for a new WHO convention, agreement, or other international instrument
522 on pandemic PPR and targeted amendments to the International Health Regulations 2005 (IHR 2005)
523 by May 2024. Completing the negotiations in time is critical to leverage political attention, strengthen
524 future pandemic responses and improve equity.

525 We commit to redouble our efforts to advance universal health coverage, including by supporting
526 countries to restore access to essential health services and reduce mortality rates to be better than pre-
527 pandemic levels by 2025. We also reaffirm our commitment to invest in resilient health systems, primary
528 health care service delivery, and a skilled health workforce - including through the WHO Academy - as
529 essential to reclaiming lost ground due to COVID-19 and promoting Universal Health Coverage as
530 essential elements of pandemic preparedness.

531 We acknowledge that climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution are having a dramatic impact on
532 global health and both noncommunicable and infectious disease threats. We are therefore addressing
533 these challenges in a coherent and strategic manner, through the “One Health” approach that recognizes
534 that the health of people is linked to the health of animals, plants and our shared environment.

535 In this framework, we reaffirm that antimicrobial resistance is a key priority, and we will work closely for
536 a successful upcoming UN High Level Meeting on AMR in September 2024.

537 **16. Gender Equality**

538 We reiterate our commitment to give a new impetus to gender equality. We recall the Beijing
539 Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome documents of its review conferences and confirm
540 our determination to deliver on the 2030 Agenda relevant Sustainable Development Goals.

541 We reaffirm the G7’s continued global leadership on gender equality and the promotion and protection
542 of the rights of women and girls in all their diversity as well as LGBTQIA+ persons. We express our
543 strong concern over the global rollback of all women’s and girls’ rights, including sexual and reproductive
544 health and rights, and the disproportionate impact of conflict and crisis on them.

545 Gender equality and women’s empowerment is a fundamental pre-requisite to eradicate poverty, to
546 stimulate prosperity and sustainable and inclusive growth, and to build peaceful, just, and inclusive
547 societies. We recognize that unpaid care and domestic work are major obstacles to the full, equal, and
548 meaningful participation of women and negatively impact women’s economic empowerment by
549 impairing their ability to work full-time or in leadership positions. We reaffirm the significant value of
550 the World Bank Invest in Childcare initiative and aim by 2035 to support 200 million more women to
551 join the workforce by investing in efforts to close the global childcare gap.

552 We must pursue gender equality as a cross cutting priority to promote and protect the rights of women
553 and girls and members of minority groups, including their ability to exercise their human rights, by
554 ensuring freedom from all forms of discrimination and gender-based violence. We need to strengthen

555 their economic security and empowerment by increasing and addressing barriers to their participation
556 and building their resilience against the impacts of climate change, including by advancing their access to
557 jobs in green and blue industries critical to our future and the future of our planet. We will promote
558 comprehensive sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR, including at the UN General Assembly
559 and Summit of the Future.

560 Women and girls are disproportionately affected by conflicts and crises which can exacerbate existing
561 gender inequalities and expose women and girls, to heightened risks of violence, exploitation, and
562 discrimination. The involvement of women and girls in all areas related to the prevention, management
563 and resolution of conflicts as well as disaster risk reduction is crucial to creating and ensuring sustainable
564 and inclusive peace and address the root causes of conflicts. In line with UNSCR 1325 and subsequent
565 Resolutions on Women Peace and Security (WPS), we underscore the importance of women's full, equal,
566 and meaningful participation and leadership in all areas of policy decision-making spaces and tangible
567 implementation, and through women's civil society organizations, non-government partners, and
568 throughout the political, security and development spheres. We remain committed to protecting women
569 and girls from sexual and gender-based violence before, during, and after conflicts, ensuring
570 accountability for perpetrators, and providing support and services to survivors.

571 **17. Disaster and Risk Reduction**

572 We reaffirm our commitment to strengthen and accelerate the implementation of the Sendai
573 Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the "Early Warning for All" Initiative by scaling up
574 international cooperation.

575 We acknowledge the interrelated causes and effects of disasters, particularly climate change-induced
576 disasters, on different aspects, including peace and stability, local, regional, and international security,
577 health, education, gender equality, and vulnerability. We renew our commitment to act ahead of disasters
578 by working across the Humanitarian, Development Peace Nexus. Our aim is to reduce risks, anticipate
579 and prepare for disasters, minimize the impacts of disasters on communities and infrastructure in order
580 not to hamper development progress.

581 We stress the importance of the outcome of COP28 in terms of operationalizing new funding
582 arrangements to respond to loss and damage, including the fund. We welcome the pledges to the fund
583 that have already been made and we encourage further support, to be provided on a voluntary basis and
584 from a wide variety of funding sources. This is part of our wider commitment to assist those developing
585 countries that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change.

586 **18. Global Governance**

587 We reiterate the significance of maintaining and strengthening the free and open international
588 order based on the rule of law, respecting the UN Charter, and the paramount importance of international
589 and multilateral cooperation in promoting peace, stability, and prosperity. We share the UN Secretary
590 General's ambition for inclusive, networked, and effective multilateralism, as outlined in the "Our
591 Common Agenda" Report. We look forward to the UN Summit of the Future as an opportunity to
592 accelerate these efforts, to tackle global challenges and accelerate progress on the SDGs.

593 To restore a sense of common purpose among UN Members States and to make international and
594 multilateral cooperation stronger, more effective, more inclusive, more democratic, more efficient and
595 more transparent, we commit to actively contribute to the Summit of the Future as an opportunity to
596 foster dialogue and to find shared solutions to common problems. Human rights as one of the founding
597 pillars of the UN system will be our common compass throughout the Pact for the Future. We welcome
598 the latest report of the UN Secretary General on human security. We are committed to working with all
599 UN Member States to strengthen the roles of the UNSG as well as the UNGA. We also recommit to the
600 reform of the UNSC.

601 We reaffirm the need for strengthened international financial institutions and underscore the role of
602 multilateral developments banks (MDBs) in the SDGs achievement, including in crisis affected contexts.

603 We support the ongoing efforts for MDBs reform, including the World Bank Group (WBG) evolution
604 roadmap, to better address global challenges. In this respect, we look forward to the WBG and
605 International Monetary Fund annual meetings.

606 We stress the key role of MDBs in addressing global challenges such as climate change, pandemics, and
607 fragility and conflict, which are critical to achieving poverty reduction and sustainable development that
608 is inclusive and resilient.

609 **19. Conflict Prevention and Management, Support to UN Peace Operations**

610 We renew our commitment to strengthening peacebuilding and conflict prevention efforts to
611 address increasingly complex and interconnected security challenges. We need to build resilient societies,
612 uphold human rights, support good governance, and invest in people to achieve sustainable peace. We
613 condemn sexual and gender-based violence, especially when related to armed conflict situations.

614 We highly value the role of the UN and support an integrated approach to peacebuilding and
615 peacekeeping. We support the Peacebuilding Commission in its role as a convener of relevant
616 stakeholders and an advisory body to other UN organs and we support the Peacebuilding Fund as a
617 critical tool to help to ensure adequate financing for conflict prevention and peacebuilding.

618 We reaffirm that the UN peacekeeping operations and special political missions are valuable tools to
619 prevent escalation and the recurrence of conflicts and to protect civilians where mandated to do so.

620 We further reaffirm our general support for the UN Secretary General's "New Agenda for Peace",
621 "Action for Peacekeeping" and "Action for Peacekeeping Plus" to reform and strengthen such
622 operations, based on a conflict prevention approach to crises. We will enhance capabilities and work to
623 ensure the safety and security of those deployed, for example through the UN Triangular Partnership
624 Programme.

625 We underscore the importance of strengthening the global implementation of the Women, Peace and
626 Security (WPS), Youth, Peace and Security (YPS) and Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC) agendas.

627 **20. A Global Resilient Cyberspace, Artificial Intelligence**

628 We reiterate our commitment to an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure cyberspace. We
629 highly value the role of the Ise-Shima Cyber Group to define common ground.

630 While relying on the leadership of governments and international organizations, we recognize the
631 importance of the multistakeholder model, with the invaluable contribution of the private sector in
632 promoting technological development and of civil society in advancing a common understanding of
633 threats and providing solutions to improve cybersecurity.

634 As the international community is increasingly confronted with disruptive activities carried out through
635 Information and Communications Technology (ICT) systems, we reiterate that international law,
636 including international humanitarian law and international human rights law, apply in cyberspace. We call
637 for the full implementation of existing norms of responsible State behavior in cyberspace, and we
638 encourage States to deepen their understanding of how international law applies to cyberspace.

639 We condemn malicious cyber activity, and we will continue to work together at the national level and in
640 multilateral fora to increase accountability in cyberspace. We will increase our cooperation against
641 malicious cyber activities, including state-sponsored ones. We are determined to protect our democratic
642 systems and critical infrastructures from malicious cyber threats. We express our concern for the
643 increasing number of ransomware attacks, particularly targeting hospitals and healthcare facilities, and
644 in this regard we recall relevant norms of responsible state behavior in cyberspace, which emphasize
645 states' commitment to not knowingly allow their territory to be used for internationally wrongful acts
646 using ICT and to respond to appropriate requests to mitigate malicious ICT activity emanating from their
647 territory aimed at the critical infrastructure of another state. We welcome significant international
648 initiatives, such as the Counter Ransomware Initiative and the Pall Mall Process, which contribute to
649 increase awareness and improve oversight coordination.

650 We urge countries to enact legislation in line with the provisions of the Convention on Cybercrime of
651 the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention) and engage in accession to the treaty. We also urge
652 countries to fully utilize the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime as a tool to combat
653 cybercrime.

654 We call on the international community to be guided by the framework of responsible state behavior in
655 cyberspace to reduce risks to international peace and stability and make cyberspace a less contested
656 domain. We underline the importance of confidence building measures, international cooperation, and
657 capacity building. We affirm our support for the “Programme of action to advance responsible State
658 behavior in the use of ICTs in the context of international security”, as the permanent and action-oriented
659 mechanism to hold discussions on cybersecurity at the UN from 2025 onward.

660 We reaffirm the G7 support to Ukraine’s cyber resilience, and we welcome multilateral initiatives aimed
661 at providing assistance, such as the Tallinn Mechanism.

662 We will continue to coordinate and, where possible, unite our efforts to assist countries to improve their
663 capacity to address the multiple challenges of cybersecurity and resilience. Exchanging information on
664 respective national projects may help identify best practices. We will be inspired by a demand driven
665 approach and aim to fully integrate cybersecurity into digital development, as highlighted by the Accra
666 Call for Cyber Resilient Development. To this end, we will continue to cooperate where it is relevant
667 with International Financial Institutions, for instance the World Bank, and the private sector.

668 Malicious cyber activities are disrupting critical services in G7 countries – including hospitals, energy
669 companies and water companies – and costing our economies billions of dollars in disruptions. We
670 commit to taking concrete steps to improve our collective cyber resilience.

671 Considering the key and complementary role played by high-level policy makers and the National
672 Agencies for Cybersecurity in ensuring a safe cyberspace and in fostering international collaboration at a
673 policy and technical level, we also welcome the first meeting at G7 level, scheduled in Rome on 16-17
674 May, and we look forward to the outcome of their discussions We resolve to keep analyzing the
675 multifaceted applications of artificial intelligence and other new and emerging technologies, in such a way
676 as to strike an effective balance between the advantageous uses for people and the need to mitigate the
677 potential negative impacts in certain domains, including cyberspace. With this regard, we acknowledge
678 the importance of advancing our efforts to ensure safe, secure and trustworthy AI, which is human-
679 centric and human rights-based, including through advancing the outcomes of the Hiroshima AI Process,
680 and foster interoperability between AI governance frameworks to support our common vision.

681 As new technologies are defining the future of our societies, we endorse the UN General Assembly
682 resolution “Seizing the Opportunities for Safe, Secure and Trustworthy Artificial Intelligence Systems
683 for Sustainable Development” that was adopted by consensus and co-sponsored by 123 countries. We
684 will also endeavor to provide contributions to the Global Digital Compact and WSIS+20 Review and
685 the UN Pact for the Future, in order to protect an open, free, secure and inclusive Internet for future
686 generations, governed through multi-stakeholder processes, and by protecting the ability for all to share
687 information and communicate freely and securely, making sure the voices of younger generations,
688 emerging economies and developing countries are properly heard.

689 We recognize the nexus between AI and cybersecurity, and we commit to countering the risks posed to
690 cybersecurity by AI. We also underscore the importance of ensuring the cybersecurity of AI systems and
691 note the publication of the Guidelines for secure AI system development.

692 **21. Countering hybrid threats, including foreign information manipulation and interference**

693 Malign foreign influence operations, including malicious cyber activities, and foreign information
694 manipulation and interference (FIMI), are a growing challenge to democratic societies around the world,
695 threatening to undermine democratic values, human rights, governmental processes, political stability,
696 and international partnerships. These operations aim at misleading and deceiving our citizens, interfering
697 in our democratic processes, destabilizing our governments and democratic institutions, and undermining

698 our shared values, creating, and exploiting cultural and societal frictions, as well as negatively affecting
699 our ability to conduct foreign and security policy. FIMI threatens to destabilize the very fabric of our
700 rules-based international system and is exacerbated by the exploitation of emerging technologies, such as
701 Artificial Intelligence (AI).

702 We are committed to addressing the potential risk of the misuse of new technologies for purposes of
703 disinformation, and the role of AI in FIMI, especially in the context of forthcoming elections.

704 AI has the potential to strengthen democracy by advancing resilience, openness, civic engagement and
705 participation, and access to government services and information. But AI can also be used as a tool to
706 undermine democracy, including through voter suppression, information manipulation and curtailment
707 of civic engagement. We are concerned with the potential for authoritarian states and non-state actors to
708 misuse current and emerging technologies to undermine democracy and confidence in elections and to
709 erode the information environment.

710 FIMI negatively affects the ability of citizens to take rational, informed decisions, which lies at the very
711 heart of our democratic institutions and aims at undermining confidence in democratic governments and
712 societies. Disinformation can be used to polarize society; it often supports violent extremist activities and
713 is fuelled by malicious foreign players. Online disinformation campaigns are being widely used by a range
714 of malign actors to create or exacerbate tensions.

715 State and non-state actors are increasingly adopting hybrid tactics, also through their proxies. In particular,
716 Russia, since beginning its war of aggression against Ukraine, has been augmenting military efforts on the
717 ground with hybrid tactics, including cyberattacks and foreign information manipulation and interference.
718 We condemn the widespread use of FIMI and AI by the Russian Government and its proxies to support
719 its war of aggression against Ukraine and fuel further tensions globally. Building our resolve to promote
720 information resilience, we will enhance coordination to establish a common operating picture and
721 develop coordinated responses to information manipulation. A whole-of-society and whole-of-
722 government effort is required to combat FIMI and foster information integrity.

723 We are committed to protecting our information environment and democratic values against any attempt
724 of foreign manipulation. We commit to championing free and independent media at home and around
725 the world and promote pluralism and freedom of expression. Together we seek to strengthen public
726 resilience to and awareness about FIMI, through education, including digital, media and information
727 literacy initiatives and awareness-raising campaigns, also addressing gendered disinformation.

728 We plan to strengthen our coordinated effort to better prevent, detect, respond to, and mitigate FIMI
729 threats, addressing the impact of hybrid threats at the earliest stage possible. As billions of citizens will
730 cast their ballots globally in 2024, the protection of free and fair elections from foreign interference is a
731 central focus of the G7 Agenda.

732 We also call on tech companies, in particular social media platforms, to intensify their efforts to prevent
733 and counter FIMI campaigns and to reduce the potential abuse of AI technology for this purpose, also
734 by increasing their transparency.

735 Through the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) we are strengthening our coordination to identify
736 and respond to diverse and evolving threats to our democracies. We are determined to intensify our
737 efforts, to protect our democratic systems and open societies from foreign information manipulation and
738 interference, including through sharing information and analysis, and identifying opportunities for
739 coordinated response.

740 **22. Digital and Transnational Repression**

741 Advances in surveillance technology, including AI and commercial spyware, can enable foreign
742 governments and their proxies to monitor, track, and target individuals more effectively and invasively.
743 We are committed to countering the misuse of technology to target human rights defenders, journalists,
744 perceived political opponents, and other civil society members.

745 Transnational repression (TNR), which involves reaching across state borders to intimidate, silence,
746 attack, and/or murder dissidents, human rights activists, and others for peacefully exercising their human
747 rights and fundamental freedoms, has a detrimental impact to free speech, freedom of expression and
748 other fundamental freedoms. It is one of the most harmful manifestations of authoritarian governments
749 that aims to export repressive forms of governance extraterritorially. We strongly condemn the targeting
750 of activists, critics and journalists in this respect.

751 **23. Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation, Outer Space**

752 We remain firmly committed to uphold the international non-proliferation and disarmament
753 architecture. We intend to maintain and strengthen disarmament and non-proliferation efforts for a more
754 secure, stable, and safer world and endorse the statement of the G7 Non-Proliferation Directors' Group.

755 We are greatly concerned by Russia's continuing war of aggression against Ukraine and its irresponsible
756 nuclear rhetoric and actions, North Korea's and Iran's continued advancement of nuclear and ballistic
757 missile programmes. These developments pose serious challenges for international peace and security
758 and require our united resolve in defense of the global disarmament and non-proliferation regimes.

759 Recalling the G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament, we reaffirm our commitment to
760 the ultimate goal of a world without nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all, achieved through
761 a realistic, pragmatic, and responsible approach.

762 In this spirit, we remain resolved to strengthen the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
763 (NPT) and advance the NPT's implementation across all three of its mutually reinforcing pillars. We
764 reaffirm the centrality of the NPT as the cornerstone of the nuclear non-proliferation regime and the
765 foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear technology.

766 We underline the urgent need to bring the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) into force
767 and to provide sufficient resources to ensure the continued operation and the long-term sustainability of
768 all elements of the CTBT verification system. Pending the entry into force of the Treaty, we call on all
769 states that have not yet done so to declare new or maintain existing moratoriums on nuclear weapon test
770 explosions or any other nuclear explosions. We deeply regret Russia's withdrawal of its ratification of the
771 Treaty and we are gravely concerned by Russian statements with respect to nuclear explosive testing. We
772 urge Moscow to continue to adhere to its moratorium on nuclear tests.

773 We call for the immediate commencement of long-overdue negotiations of a treaty banning the
774 production of fissile material for use in nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (FMCT)
775 while urging all states that have not yet done so to declare and maintain voluntary moratoria on the
776 production of such material.

777 We adhere to the highest standards of nuclear safety, security and non-proliferation. We underscore the
778 IAEA's crucial role in upholding the international non-proliferation architecture, enhancing nuclear
779 safety and security, and safeguards, and promoting peaceful uses of nuclear technology for the benefit of
780 all Member States. We recall the G7 Leaders' commitment to evaluate measures to reduce reliance on
781 civil nuclear-related goods from Russia and to assist countries seeking to diversify their supplies. We
782 support Japan's safe, transparent and science-based process to responsibly manage the discharge of
783 Advanced Liquid Processing System treated water and in proactively coordinating with scientists and
784 partners as well as the IAEA.

785 The G7 is committed to working with all States to further identify and implement measures to minimize
786 the risk of nuclear weapons use and to strengthen arms control. We recall the Joint Statement of the
787 Leaders of the Five Nuclear-Weapon States issued on January 3, 2022, on Preventing Nuclear War and
788 Avoiding Arms Races, and reaffirm that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought. We call
789 on Russia to recommit – in words and deeds – to the principles enshrined in that Statement. We welcome
790 the transparency of G7 nuclear-weapon States in providing data on their nuclear forces and the objective
791 size of their nuclear arsenals. We call on others that have not yet done so to follow suit.

792 We reiterate our deep regret over Russia’s purported suspension of the New START Treaty and we call
793 on Russia to return to its full implementation and to engage with the U.S. on reducing nuclear risks. We
794 are also concerned about China’s ongoing and accelerating expansion of its nuclear arsenal, and
795 development of increasingly sophisticated delivery systems, without transparency – including providing
796 data and objective size of its nuclear arsenal - or good faith arms control and risk reductions measures.
797 The G7 urges China to engage in concrete strategic risk reduction discussions with the U.S. to promote
798 stability through greater transparency of China’s nuclear weapon policies, plans, and capabilities.

799 We underscore the importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education, while encouraging other
800 leaders, youth and others to also visit Hiroshima and Nagasaki. We recognize the important role that f
801 conventional arms control, confidence-building measures and regional risk reduction have in reducing
802 the risk of armed escalation or miscalculation, improving trust and transparency, and promoting strategic
803 stability between states.

804 Conventional weapons continue to be used for regional coercion, raising international tensions, and in
805 acts of military aggression that have resulted in disproportionate civilian casualties. This highlights the
806 urgency of implementation agreements and commitments relating to conventional arms control and
807 disarmament that take into account humanitarian factors.

808 Reaffirming our strong commitment to effective multilateral action against the proliferation of all
809 weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, we underline the need for the universalization
810 and full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) and the Biological and Toxin
811 Weapons Convention (BTWC).

812 We will actively seek to advance efforts in the working group on the strengthening of the BTWC to
813 examine and develop concrete measures to enhance the implementation of the Convention.

814 We recognize the high priority of addressing biological threats worldwide as an utmost priority. With
815 rapidly advancing technology and more acute biological risks, it is crucial to ensure that biological research,
816 development, and innovation are conducted in a safe, secure, responsible, transparent, and sustainable
817 manner. Strengthening domestic measures, engaging international organizations, academia, and the
818 private sector remains paramount to promote and establish effective regulatory biosafety and biosecurity
819 measures for the life sciences and global health.

820 We reaffirm the key importance of addressing biosecurity challenges in the African continent,
821 strengthening preparedness, and empowering the African scientific community, involving women and
822 youth. We recognize the important progress made through the Signature Initiative to Mitigate Biological
823 Threats in Africa (SIMBA), a flagship effort of the G7-led Global Partnership Against the Spread of
824 Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, to strengthen biosafety and biosecurity, national
825 frameworks, surveillance and epidemic intelligence and non-proliferation capacities in Africa.

826 In this overall effort, we will work together across the G7, the G7-led 31-member Global Partnership
827 against the spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, the BTWC, the WHO and other
828 appropriate international fora to raise the bar globally on biosafety and biosecurity.

829 We commit to maintaining and updating export controls on materials, technology and research that could
830 be used to develop weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, including through
831 multilateral export control regimes and in cooperation with all responsible international actors.

832 We reaffirm the key role of the G7 Global Partnership in addressing threats posed by the proliferation
833 of weapons of mass destruction and CBRN materials and supporting vulnerable countries around the
834 world in to build security capacity to better mitigate all manner of CBRN threats. We welcome the launch
835 of the Global Partnership’s new initiative to counter WMD disinformation.

836 Working with partners, we e will continue to assess the risks posed by exports of rapidly advancing dual-
837 use technologies. Where necessary and according to our respective legal frameworks, we will cooperate
838 and promote efforts to implement export controls to address risks to international security.

839 We celebrate in 2024 the tenth anniversary of the International Partnership for Nuclear Disarmament
840 Verification (IPNDV), in which all G7 members participate. The development of realistic processes and
841 technologies by IPNDV will help ensure future agreements contain robust verification provisions.

842 Space-related services, data and activities are increasingly key for the functioning of our economies and
843 the implementation of public policies for the welfare of our citizens. However, we see globally an
844 intensification of threats and the development of capabilities directed at disrupting the peaceful use of
845 space.

846 We reiterate the importance of upholding the existing legal framework for activities in outer space,
847 notably the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer
848 Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (the “Outer Space Treaty”). We remain committed
849 to fostering international cooperation, transparency, and confidence-building measures to promote
850 responsible behavior with the goal of improving space security for all states. In parallel, we will also
851 remain vigilant and invest in the resilience of space-related services against potentially hostile activities.

852 We affirm the obligation of all States Parties to fully comply with the Outer Space Treaty, including not
853 to place in orbit around the Earth any objects carrying nuclear weapons or any other kinds of weapons
854 of mass destruction.

855 **24. Countering terrorism and transnational crime**

856 We condemn terrorism in all its forms, and we reiterate our determination to protect freedom
857 and security in our societies, upholding democracy, rule of law, respect for human rights - including the
858 right to be free from arbitrary or unlawful interference with privacy - freedom of expression and freedom
859 of religion or belief.

860 Terrorist networks know no borders and countering terrorism requires a strong collective and
861 internationally aligned approach that includes combating the financing of terrorism and terrorist
862 propaganda. We need to recognize and tackle new threats emanating from malign actors’ use of emerging
863 technologies, such as drones and artificial intelligence, while the risk of chemical, biological, and
864 radiological attacks remain a serious threat. The potential use of technologies to counter terrorism and
865 violent extremism must be recognized as well.

866 Countering terrorism needs a holistic approach, aimed also at preventing violent extremism. It is
867 imperative that we prevent radicalization to violence online and offline, in prison as well as in societies,
868 through work with civil society, women-led organizations, local leaders and communities. We should
869 work to promote rehabilitation and reintegration efforts for former terrorists in order to reintegrate them
870 back into society with a reduced risk of recidivism. We intend to step up information sharing and
871 international cooperation, promoting capacity building domestically and with partners, including in
872 border management. All our efforts are based on respect for human rights and the principles of the rule
873 of law.

874 Organized crime is also a major threat to our societies and citizens and also knows no borders. Organized
875 crime can take advantage of the insecurity, instability and conflicts caused by terrorism and it can also be
876 a way that terrorist groups support their activities. Terrorism can leverage organized crime, too. Human
877 trafficking, arms smuggling, drug trafficking, crimes that affect the environment, trafficking of cultural
878 property, money laundering and corruption can find a fertile ground when exploiting war and conflicts.
879 Capacity building in justice and security measures to counter the illicit economy can help to foster
880 inclusive and peaceful societies.

881 We reaffirm our commitment to fight organized crime and its illegal profits, focusing on new risks such
882 as cybercrime. Trafficking in persons and smuggling of migrants have become major sources of income
883 for organized crime, together with drug trafficking. We are firmly committed to stop the criminal
884 exploitation of vulnerable peoples, breaking the business model of organized criminal groups.

885 We also reaffirm our commitment to fight against the illicit production and distribution of synthetic drugs
886 including fentanyl. Trafficking of illicit fentanyl and other synthetic drugs props up large, adaptable, and

887 resilient transnational criminal organizations that operate across the globe – with the financial means and
888 capacity to corrupt society, undermine governance, and weaken government institutions around the
889 world. Together, we reaffirm our commitment to countering the production, distribution, and sale of
890 illicit narcotics; to sharing threat information and engaging in joint investigations and enforcement
891 efforts; to scheduling precursor chemicals and other drugs, in accordance with the recommendations of
892 the United Nations and other international entities; to collectively coordinating efforts with key
893 international partners, especially with countries where synthetic drugs are produced; to participating in
894 multilateral fora, such as the Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats, that unite countries
895 and key institutions in fighting the scourge of deadly drugs; and to advancing public health interventions
896 and services to those who need it. Individually and collectively, we will crack down on the global criminal
897 networks that fuel overdose deaths, disrupt the illicit financial mechanisms that support these networks;
898 seize deadly drugs before they enter our communities; and deliver life-saving medication and care. We
899 are ready to work with other governments to tackle these transnational challenges and to support the
900 Global Coalition to Address Synthetic Drug Threats.

901 We welcome the valuable input of the G7 Roma-Lyon Group’s work on preventing and combating
902 terrorism and transnational organized crime.

903 **25. Fight against Corruption**

904 We recognize that corruption and related illicit finance and proceeds of crime drain public
905 resources, can often fuel organized crime and undermine democratic governance. Corruption and illicit
906 finance also undermine progress across all the Sustainable Development Goals.

907 We reaffirm the fundamental role that the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)
908 and its supporting bodies play in the global fight against corruption. We will strive to further support and
909 enhance the effectiveness of its Implementation Review Mechanism, especially with a view to its next
910 review phase.

911 We also reaffirm our commitment to timely and effective implementation of the FATF standards on
912 transparency of beneficial ownership of legal persons and legal arrangements, underscoring the
913 importance of accountability tools that will deny corrupt actors access to our territories and our financial
914 systems.

915 We also recognize the challenges faced by some developing countries in meeting international standards
916 designed to combat corruption and illicit finance, and we encourage the international financial institutions
917 to coordinate and increase their efforts to support countries in their efforts across their operations,
918 particularly in fragile and conflict affected countries.

919 **26. Threats to maritime security**

920 We reiterate our commitment to promoting a cooperative system of international governance for
921 the ocean and seas and to maintaining the rules-based maritime order based on international law, in
922 particular the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS) and the principles of territorial integrity,
923 sovereignty, peaceful resolution of disputes, fundamental freedoms and human rights. In this context,
924 we recognize the importance of the role of international courts and tribunals including the International
925 Tribunal for the Law of the Sea.

926 We firmly reiterate our condemnation for acts of piracy and armed robbery at sea, terrorism and
927 transnational organized crime in the maritime domain, trafficking of human beings, smuggling of
928 migrants, trafficking of weapons and narcotics, illegal, unreported, and unregulated (IUU) fishing, and
929 other illegal maritime activities. We reaffirm the importance of national and regional ownership in
930 pursuing the fight against illegal activities at sea.

931

932 **VI. TACKLING REGIONAL ISSUES**

933 **27. Western Balkans**

934 We reaffirm our shared commitment to the security, economic prosperity, and European
935 perspective of the six Western Balkans countries as a crucial investment for peace and stability. We
936 emphasize the importance of advancing the necessary internal reforms, particularly on rule of law,
937 including tackling organized crime, illicit finance, and corruption.

938 We fully support further progress on regional cooperation and integration, including by implementing
939 the Common Regional Market, and we encourage local political elites to make decisive progress on
940 regional reconciliation. To this aim, we call on Kosovo and Serbia to implement without further delay
941 the Agreement on the Path to Normalization and its Implementation Annex adopted in 2023. We urge
942 both sides to engage constructively in the framework of the EU-facilitated dialogue, refraining from
943 provocations, inflammatory rhetoric, and uncoordinated actions.

944 We firmly reject any attempt from internal or external actors to undermine the sovereignty, territorial
945 integrity and multiethnic character of Bosnia and Herzegovina. We fully support the executive mandate
946 of the EUFOR ALTHEA operation to support the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina in maintaining
947 a safe and secure environment in the country.

948 We urge all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to put aside divisive and inflammatory rhetoric, to avoid
949 any act that could destabilize the country and to focus on internal reforms that would move the country
950 closer to realizing its Euro-Atlantic aspirations. We welcome the European Council's decision in March
951 2024 to open negotiations for Bosnia and Herzegovina's accession to the European Union. We support
952 the mandate of High Representative Christian Schmidt.

953 **28. South Caucasus**

954 We urge Armenia and Azerbaijan to remain fully committed to the peace process to achieve a
955 dignified and durable peace based on the principles of non-use of force, respect for sovereignty, the
956 inviolability of borders, and territorial integrity. We recall the Joint Statement issued by the sides on
957 December 7th, 2023, and encourage them to uphold that spirit of cooperation in their future interactions.
958 Further escalation would be unacceptable.

959 We call on Azerbaijan to fully comply with its obligations under international humanitarian law and
960 encourage appropriate steps to ensure the safe, dignified, and sustainable return of refugees and displaced
961 persons wishing to come back to their homes.

962 The G7 and its members are ready to facilitate further constructive contacts at all levels, notably within
963 the established negotiating frameworks provided by the EU and the USA, whose enduring efforts we
964 commend.

965 We reiterate the importance of the commitment to the Alma Ata 1991 Declaration through which
966 Armenia and Azerbaijan recognize each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty. We encourage greater
967 regional cooperation and the re-opening of all borders, including the border between Armenia and
968 Türkiye.

969 **29. Central Asian countries**

970 We remain resolved to support the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and the right
971 of self-determination of the Central Asian countries.

972 We are committed to enhancing our cooperation with the Central Asian countries to tackle regional
973 challenges, including the consequences of Russia's aggression against Ukraine and the enduring impact
974 of the situation in Afghanistan, the regional terrorist threat, as well as managing water resources and
975 climate change and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms.

976 We encourage the further strengthening of regional cooperation, especially in the field of connectivity
977 and infrastructure, including the Middle Corridor, to improve ease of trade between the Central Asian
978 countries, bolster global supply chains, foster trade, forge investment and energy links, provide economic
979 diversification and enhance resilience, while upholding labor rights and environmental protection.

980 We will continue to support the implementation of the socio-economic and political reforms announced
981 in the Central Asian countries. Throughout the region, we support the expansion of civic and political
982 participation, the strengthening of the rule of law, and the safeguarding of human rights.

983 **30. Afghanistan**

984 We remain committed to supporting the people of Afghanistan. We condemn the continued and
985 systemic abuses of human rights and fundamental freedoms by the Taliban, notably of the political,
986 economic and social rights of women and girls, as well as the rights of members of ethnic and religious
987 minorities. We deeply regret that the Taliban has taken no serious step to initiate an inclusive political
988 process with fellow Afghans regarding the future of the country. Peace and stability in Afghanistan will
989 require the establishment of an inclusive and representative political process which allows Afghanistan
990 to fulfill its international obligations and includes full, equal, safe, and meaningful participation of Afghan
991 women, upholding human rights and fundamental freedoms.

992 We intend to remain vigilant against the risk of Afghanistan serving as a base for hosting or exporting
993 terrorism to other countries.

994 The safe and secure departure of all Afghans wishing to leave the country must be guaranteed, as well as
995 humanitarian access and the possibility to effectively provide humanitarian aid.

996 We support the mandate of the Special Representative of the Secretary General, the UN Assistance
997 Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in
998 Afghanistan.

999 We are committed to the swift appointment of a UN Special Envoy in line with the recommendations
1000 of the UN's Independent Assessment and as mandated by Security Council Resolution 2721.

1001 **VII. COOPERATION WITH LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

1002 Stronger cooperation with countries in Latin America and the Caribbean is of paramount
1003 importance as we have common values and shared interests. We commit to further partner with the
1004 Region to address global challenges, including by protecting the international system based on
1005 international cooperation and international law, tackling natural disasters and climate change, countering
1006 transnational organized crime, and promoting trade and investments aimed at improving socio-economic
1007 resilience.

1008 **31. Haiti**

1009 We express our solidarity to the Haitian population, which is suffering from unprecedented levels
1010 of gang violence. We reiterate our support to the ongoing international efforts aimed at strengthening
1011 public institutions and law enforcement, as well as combating criminal gangs, whose illegal activities have
1012 led to a marked deterioration of the security and humanitarian situation of the country.

1013 We encourage the international community to scale up its humanitarian support to the Haitian population.
1014 We note the urgent need to protect women and children in Haiti, who are suffering disproportionately
1015 from the recent and rapid escalation in violence.

1016 We welcome UNSCR 2699, authorizing the deployment of a Multinational Security Support (MSS)
1017 mission, in close cooperation and coordination with the Government of Haiti, to support the efforts of
1018 the Haitian National Police to re-establish security in Haiti and build security conditions conducive to
1019 holding free and fair elections. We commend the Government of Kenya for its readiness to lead the
1020 mission. Every effort should be made to expeditiously provide robust financial support to the mission so
1021 that it may deploy as soon as possible. The people of Haiti cannot wait.

1022 We also welcome UNSCR 2700, which renews the sanctions regime for Haiti for an additional year. The
1023 sanctions regime promotes accountability by extending the territorial arms embargo and ability to
1024 sanction individuals and entities who are responsible for, or complicit in, actions that threaten the peace
1025 and security in Haiti.

1026 We commend the outcome of the CARICOM Summit held in Kingston, Jamaica, on March 11 and the
1027 commitment taken by Haitian stakeholders to implement an inclusive transitional governance
1028 arrangement.

1029 We support the ongoing efforts of the UN Integrated Office in Haiti and call on the political actors to
1030 bridge their differences and commit in a forward-looking, transparent, and fair national dialogue, which
1031 is essential to stabilize the Country.

1032 We reiterate the importance that the process to find lasting solutions to the ongoing security and
1033 humanitarian crisis be Haitian-led and owned.

1034 **32. Nicaragua**

1035 We call on the Nicaraguan government to end its human rights violations as well as widespread
1036 repression and related violations and abuses against civil society, Indigenous Peoples, academics, students,
1037 the independent press, and political and religious actors.

1038 We urge authorities to release immediately and unconditionally all political prisoners and abide by their
1039 international obligations. We condemn the closure of CSOs and the systematic attacks on religious
1040 institutions and organizations, including the Catholic Church and its ministers, many of whom have been
1041 arrested and then sent into exile, along with hundreds of political actors and civil society members – and
1042 moved to strip them of their citizenship. We call on the Government to restore their citizenship under
1043 international conventions.

1044 We further call on the Nicaraguan Government to hold free and fair elections, allowing the members of
1045 the opposition to exercise their rights to the freedom of assembly, and to free speech.

1046 **33. Venezuela**

1047 We are deeply concerned about the ongoing political, economic, and humanitarian crisis in
1048 Venezuela. We call on Venezuela to swiftly implement the Barbados Agreements of October 2023, with
1049 particular regard to electoral guarantees, and the deployment of international electoral observations
1050 missions in order to ensure free and fair elections.

1051 We are deeply worried by the recent decisions to prevent members of the opposition from exercising
1052 their core political rights and the continued detention and harassment of opposition members. We call
1053 for the immediate release of political prisoners still detained.

1054 We follow closely developments between Venezuela and Guyana over the Essequibo region and we
1055 demand Venezuela to refrain from destabilizing initiatives. The matter must be resolved in line with
1056 international law.