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Country/ entity	Afghanistan
Region	Europe and Eurasia
Agreement name	Conclusions of the Conference on Afghanistan and the International Community: From Transition to the Transformation Decade (Bonn Conference)
Date	5 Dec 2011
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Interstate/intrastate conflict(s) (Afghan Wars (1979 -))
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Afghanistan: 2000s Post-intervention process

Parties	<p>Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, the Republic of Albania, the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, the Argentine Republic, the Republic of Armenia, Australia, the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Azerbaijan, the Kingdom of Bahrain, the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Kingdom of Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Federative Republic of Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, the Republic of Bulgaria, Canada, the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Colombia, the Republic of Croatia, the Republic of Cyprus, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Republic of El Salvador, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland, the French Republic, Georgia, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Hungary, the Republic of Iceland, the Republic of India, the Republic of Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Republic of Iraq, Ireland, the Republic of Italy, Japan, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Republic of Korea, the State of Kuwait, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Latvia, the Lebanese Republic, the Principality of Liechtenstein, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Malaysia, the Republic of Malta, the United Mexican States, Mongolia, Montenegro, the Kingdom of Morocco, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, New Zealand, the Kingdom of Norway, the Sultanate of Oman, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the State of Qatar, Romania, the Russian Federation, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of South Africa, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of Tajikistan, the Kingdom of Thailand, the Republic of Tunisia, the Republic of Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United Arab Emirates, the United States of America, the Republic of Uzbekistan, and the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam, as well as the Aga Khan Development Network, the Asian Development Bank, the Conference on Interaction and Confidence-Building Measures in Asia, the Collective Security Treaty Organisation, the Economic Cooperation Organization, the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, the Organisation of the Islamic Cooperation, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the United Nations, and the World Bank Group.</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>This agreement renews the parties' commitment to the Kabul Process, and updates original commitments made at the Bonn conference in 2001. It focuses predominantly on international socio-economic assistance, reorganisation of the security forces, and the peace process.</p>

Groups

Children/ youth	Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical Page 2, Governance, 7 We all reaffirm that the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, including the rights of women and children, as well as a thriving and free civil society are key for Afghanistan's future. Therefore, we underscore the further promotion of civil society participation, including both traditional civil society structures and modern manifestations of civic action, including the role of youth, in the country's democratic processes.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.

Refugees/
displaced
persons Groups→Refugees/displaced persons→Rhetorical
Page 6, Economic and Social Development, 29
We acknowledge the burden of Afghanistan's neighbours, in particular
Pakistan and Iran, in providing temporary refuge to millions of Afghans in
difficult times and are committed to further work towards their voluntary,
safe and orderly return.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women,
girls and
gender

Page 1, 3

Ten years ago today at the Petersberg, Afghanistan charted a new path towards a sovereign, peaceful, prosperous and democratic future, and the International Community accepted the responsibility to help Afghanistan along that path. Together we have achieved substantial progress over these ten years, more than in any other period in Afghanistan's history. Never before have the Afghan people, and especially Afghan women, enjoyed comparable access to services, including education and health, or seen greater development of infrastructure across the country. Al Qaida has been disrupted, and Afghanistan's national security institutions are increasingly able to assume responsibility for a secure and independent Afghanistan.

Page 2, Governance, 6

Afghanistan reaffirms that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded on the Afghan Constitution. The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution. Afghanistan recommits to upholding all of its international human rights obligations. Acknowledging that on this path Afghanistan will have its own lessons to learn, the International Community fully endorses this vision and commits to supporting Afghanistan's progress in that direction.

Page 2, Governance, 7

We have taken note of statements by Afghan civil society organisations, including today's statements by two of their delegates at this meeting. We all reaffirm that the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, including the rights of women and children, as well as a thriving and free civil society are key for Afghanistan's future. Therefore, we underscore the further promotion of civil society participation, including both traditional civil society structures and modern manifestations of civic action, including the role of youth, in the country's democratic processes.

Page 4, Peace Process, 18

Mindful of the relevant UN resolutions, the International Community concurs with Afghanistan that the peace and reconciliation process and its outcome must be based on the following principles:

- (a) The process leading to reconciliation must be: truly Afghan - led and Afghan - owned; as well as inclusive, representing the legitimate interests of all the people of Afghanistan, regardless of gender or social status.
- (b) Reconciliation must contain: the reaffirmation of a sovereign, stable and united Afghanistan; the renunciation of violence; the breaking of ties to international terrorism; respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women.
- (c) The region must respect and support the peace process and its outcome.

Men and boys Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording
Page 2, Governance, 6
The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	<p>Page 1, 4 Our shared goal remains an Afghanistan that is a peaceful and promising home for all Afghans, at the centre of a secure and thriving region; an Afghanistan in which international terrorism does not again find sanctuary and that can assume its rightful place among sovereign nations</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 6 Afghanistan reaffirms that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded on the Afghan Constitution</p> <p>Page 4, Peace Process, 18 Mindful of the relevant UN resolutions, the International Community concurs with Afghanistan that the peace and reconciliation process and its outcome must be based on the following principles: ... (b) Reconciliation must contain: the reaffirmation of a sovereign, stable and united Afghanistan</p> <p>Page 6, The Way Forward, 30 ... in which Afghanistan consolidates its sovereignty through strengthening a fully functioning, sustainable state in the service of its people.</p> <p>Page 6, The Way Forward, 31 ... Afghanistan laid out its vision of the future: a country that is a stable and functioning democracy, a strong and sustainable state in the service of its people, and a prospering economy. Embedded in a region that is conducive to prosperity and peace, and enjoying friendly relations with all of its near and extended neighbours, Afghanistan aspires to becoming a contributor to international peace and security .</p>
State configuration	No specific mention.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.

Independence/ secession No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society Page 2, Governance, 7
We have taken note of statements by Afghan civil society organisations, including today's statements by two of their delegates at this meeting.
...
Therefore, we underscore the further promotion of civil society participation, including both traditional civil society structures and modern manifestations of civic action, including the role of youth, in the country's democratic processes.

Traditional/ religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration ... Page 2, Governance, 8

Despite significant achievements, Afghanistan needs to continue its work to strengthen state institutions and improve governance throughout the country, including through reforming the civil service and strengthening the linkage between justice reform and development of its security institutions, including an effective civilian police force.

Constitution Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 2, Governance, 6

Afghanistan reaffirms that the future of its political system will continue to reflect its pluralistic society and remain firmly founded on the Afghan Constitution. The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Page 2, Governance, 6</p> <p>The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution. Afghanistan recommits to upholding all of its international human rights obligations.</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 7</p> <p>We all reaffirm that the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the Afghan Constitution, including the rights of women and children, as well as a thriving and free civil society are key for Afghanistan's future.</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 8</p> <p>...</p> <p>In this context, the protection of civilians, strengthening the rule of law and the fight against corruption in all its forms remain key priorities.</p> <p>Page 4, Peace Process, 18</p> <p>Mindful of the relevant UN resolutions, the International Community concurs with Afghanistan that the peace and reconciliation process and its outcome must be based on the following principles:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Reconciliation must contain: the reaffirmation of a sovereign, stable and united Afghanistan; the renunciation of violence; the breaking of ties to international terrorism; respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women.</p>
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	<p>Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights Page 2, Governance, 6</p> <p>...</p> <p>The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution.</p>
Democracy	<p>Page 1, 1</p> <p>We, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and the International Community</p> <p>...</p> <p>renew our mutual commitment to a stable, democratic and prosperous future for the Afghan people</p> <p>Page 1, 3</p> <p>Ten years ago today at the Petersberg, Afghanistan charted a new path towards a sovereign, peaceful, prosperous and democratic future</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 6</p> <p>The Afghan people will continue to build a stable, democratic society, based on the rule of law, where the human rights and fundamental freedoms of its citizens, including the equality of men and women, are guaranteed under the Constitution.</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 7</p> <p>...</p> <p>Therefore, we underscore the further promotion of civil society participation, including both traditional civil society structures and modern manifestations of civic action, including the role of youth, in the country's democratic processes.</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 8</p> <p>We recognise that building a democratic society above all entails enabling legitimate and effective civilian authority embodied in a democratically elected government and served by transparent and strong, functioning institutions.</p>
Detention procedures	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Media and communication	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Mobility/access	<p>No specific mention.</p>

Protection measures	Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of civilians Page 2, Governance 8. ... Afghan government institutions at all levels should increase their responsiveness to the civil and economic needs of the Afghan people and deliver key services to them. In this context, the protection of civilians, strengthening the rule of law and the fight against corruption in all its forms remain key priorities. We will move this agenda forward, in accordance with our commitments under the Kabul Process in line with the principle of mutual accountability.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction ... Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development
Page 1, 5
Reaffirming our commitments as set out in the 2010 London Communiqué and the Kabul Process, this renewed partnership between Afghanistan and the International Community entails firm mutual commitments in the areas of governance, security, the peace process, economic and social development, and regional cooperation.

Page 4, Economic and Social Development, 21
As Transition gathers momentum, we recognise the economic risks identified by the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, including the economic impact tied to the reduction of the international military presence. We intend to mitigate this effect, including by increasing aid effectiveness, consistent with the Kabul Process. The International Community shares Afghanistan's concern that a strategy to address the near - term effects of Transition must also facilitate the goal of attaining a sustainable market economy in line with the social needs of the population.

National economic plan Page 4, Economic and Social Development, 19
The International Community shares Afghanistan's aim of achieving self-reliance and prosperity through developing its human and resource potential on its path towards sustainable and equitable growth and improved standards of living, and welcomes the Afghan Government's economic Transition strategy as elaborated in the document Towards a Self-Sustaining Afghanistan. Shifting the strategy from stabilisation to long - term development cooperation, the International Community will continue to support Afghanistan, including in the areas of rule of law, public administration, education, health, agriculture, energy, infrastructure development and job creation, in line with the Afghan Government's priorities as specified in the National Priority Programmes framework under the Kabul Process.

Natural resources Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 23
Afghanistan's long - term economic growth will, above all, depend on the development of its productive sectors, notably agriculture and mining.

International Page 2, Governance, 9

funds Consistent with Transition, we reaffirm that the role of international actors will evolve further from direct service delivery to support and capacity - building for Afghan institutions, enabling the Government of Afghanistan to exercise its sovereign authority in all its functions. This process includes the phasing out of all Provincial Reconstruction Teams, as well as the dissolution of any structures duplicating the functions and authority of the Government of Afghanistan at the national and sub - national levels.

Page 3, Security, 13

...

In assistance to the ANSF, the International Community strongly commits to support their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities beyond the end of the Transition period. It declares its intent to continue to assist in their financing, with the understanding that over the coming years this share will gradually be reduced, in a manner commensurate with Afghanistan's needs and its increasing domestic revenue generation capacity.

Page 4, Economic and Social Development, 19

...

Shifting the strategy from stabilisation to long - term development cooperation, the International Community will continue to support Afghanistan, including in the areas of rule of law, public administration, education, health, agriculture, energy, infrastructure development and job creation, in line with the Afghan Government's priorities as specified in the National Priority Programmes framework under the Kabul Process.

Page 4, Economic and Social Development, 20

As the Afghan government sets priorities, embraces reform and meets its Kabul commitments, including strengthening transparent and accountable public financial management systems and improving budget execution capacity, its partners recommit to meeting the minimum targets set in London and Kabul for aligning international assistance with Afghanistan's priorities and channelling a growing share of development aid through the government budget. We welcome the Government of Japan's intention to host a ministerial conference in July 2012 in Tokyo, which will address, in addition to the coordination of international economic assistance through the Transition period, Afghanistan's strategy for sustainable development, including aid effectiveness and regional economic cooperation.

Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 22

...

We recognize that the Government of Afghanistan will have special, significant and continuing fiscal requirements that cannot be met by domestic revenues in the years following Transition. Therefore, during the Transformation Decade, the International Community commits to directing financial support, consistent with the Kabul Process, towards Afghanistan's economic development and security - related costs, helping Afghanistan address its continuing budget shortfall to secure the gains of the last decade, make Transition irreversible, and become self - sustaining.

Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 24

The International Community commits to support Afghanistan's efforts to

Business	Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 22 ... We recognise that a vibrant, private sector - led economy in Afghanistan will require the development of a competitive service industry and a stable financial system, and achieving regional integration through expanding Afghanistan's trade and transit networks, as well as its regional connectivity.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/ rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	Page 5, Economic and Social Development, 23 The International Community commits to supporting the development of an export - oriented agriculture - based economy, which is crucial for Afghanistan to achieve food security, poverty reduction, widespread farm - based job creation, and expanding the Government's revenue generation capacity.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	<p>Page 1, 5</p> <p>...</p> <p>Reaffirming our commitments as set out in the 2010 London Communiqué and the Kabul Process, this renewed partnership between Afghanistan and the International Community entails firm mutual commitments in the areas of governance, security, the peace process, economic and social development, and regional cooperation.</p> <p>Page 3, Security, 11</p> <p>We welcome the determination of the Afghan people to combat terrorism and extremism and take responsibility for their own security and for protecting their homeland.</p> <p>Page 6, The Way Forward, 33</p> <p>...</p> <p>Building on the shared achievements of the past ten years, and recognising that the security and well - being of Afghanistan continue to affect the security of the entire region and beyond, Afghanistan and the International Community strongly commit to this renewed partnership for the Transformation Decade.</p>
Ceasefire	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Police	<p>Page 2, Governance, 8</p> <p>...</p> <p>Despite significant achievements, Afghanistan needs to continue its work to strengthen state institutions and improve governance throughout the country, including through reforming the civil service and strengthening the linkage between justice reform and development of its security institutions, including an effective civilian police force.</p>

Armed forces	<p>Page 1, 3</p> <p>...</p> <p>Al Qaida has been disrupted, and Afghanistan's national security institutions are increasingly able to assume responsibility for a secure and independent Afghanistan</p> <p>Page 3, Security, 11</p> <p>We share Afghanistan's vision for its national security forces to be built to modern standards and adequate capacity, so that they can effectively and independently defend Afghanistan.</p> <p>Page 3, Security, 13</p> <p>We underscore that the international support for sustainable Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) needs to continue after 2014. In assistance to the ANSF, the International Community strongly commits to support their training and equipping, financing and development of capabilities beyond the end of the Transition period. It declares its intent to continue to assist in their financing, with the understanding that over the coming years this share will gradually be reduced, in a manner commensurate with Afghanistan's needs and its increasing domestic revenue generation capacity. In this context, we look forward to define a clear vision and appropriately funded plan for the ANSF, which should be developed before the forthcoming NATO summit in Chicago in May 2012.</p>
DDR	<p>Security sector→DDR→DDR programmes</p> <p>Page 3, Peace Process, 16</p> <p>...</p> <p>In addition, the process of reintegration will pave the way for post- conflict rehabilitation of Afghan society through improvement of security, community development and local governance.</p>
Intelligence services	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Parastatal/ rebel and opposition group forces	<p>No specific mention.</p>
Withdrawal of foreign forces	<p>Page 3, Security, 12</p> <p>...</p> <p>Afghan authorities are assuming full security responsibility for their country and will complete this process by the end of 2014. Correspondingly, the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF), authorized by the UN Security Council, has begun a gradual, responsible draw - down to be completed by that time.</p>

Corruption Page 2, Governance, 8

...

In this context, the protection of civilians, strengthening the rule of law and the fight against corruption in all its forms remain key priorities.

Page 3, Security, Article 15

The production, trafficking and consumption of narcotics equally pose a grave threat to Afghanistan's security and the growth of a legitimate economy as well as to international peace and stability. Recognizing their shared responsibility, Afghanistan and the International Community reiterate their determination to counter, in a comprehensive manner, including by crop eradication, interdiction and promoting alternative agriculture, the menace of illicit drugs, including drug precursors, which causes widespread harm and suffering.

Crime/
organised
crime

No specific mention.

Drugs Page 2, Governance, 8

...

In this context, the protection of civilians, strengthening the rule of law and the fight against corruption in all its forms remain key priorities.

Page 3, Security, Article 15

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Terrorism	<p>Page 1, 4</p> <p>Our shared goal remains an Afghanistan that is a peaceful and promising home for all Afghans, at the centre of a secure and thriving region; an Afghanistan in which international terrorism does not again find sanctuary and that can assume its rightful place among sovereign nations</p> <p>Page 2, Governance, 8</p> <p>...</p> <p>Despite significant achievements, Afghanistan needs to continue its work to strengthen state institutions and improve governance throughout the country, including through reforming the civil service and strengthening the linkage between justice reform and development of its security institutions, including an effective civilian police force.</p> <p>Page 3, Security, 11</p> <p>We welcome the determination of the Afghan people to combat terrorism and extremism and take responsibility for their own security and for protecting their homeland.</p> <p>Page 3, Security, 14</p> <p>We recognise that the main threat to Afghanistan’s security and stability is terrorism, and that this threat also endangers regional and global peace and security. In this regard, we recognise the regional dimensions of terrorism and extremism, including terrorist safe havens, and emphasise the need for sincere and result - oriented regional cooperation towards a region free from terrorism in order to secure Afghanistan and safeguard our common security against the terrorist threat. We reiterate our common determination to never allow Afghanistan to once again become a haven for international terrorism.</p> <p>Page 4, Peace Process, 18</p> <p>Mindful of the relevant UN resolutions, the International Community concurs with Afghanistan that the peace and reconciliation process and its outcome must be based on the following principles:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Reconciliation must contain:</p> <p>...</p> <p>the breaking of ties to international terrorism</p>
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Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/ pardon	No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner
release No specific mention.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing
persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation Page 3, Peace Process, 16

...

To ensure enduring stability, in addition to building up Afghanistan's capacity to defend itself, a political process is necessary, of which negotiation and reconciliation are essential elements.

Page 4, Peace Process, 18

Mindful of the relevant UN resolutions, the International Community concurs with Afghanistan that the peace and reconciliation process and its outcome must be based on the following principles:

(a) The process leading to reconciliation must be: truly Afghan - led and Afghan - owned; as well as inclusive, representing the legitimate interests of all the people of Afghanistan, regardless of gender or social status.

(b) Reconciliation must contain: the reaffirmation of a sovereign, stable and united Afghanistan; the renunciation of violence; the breaking of ties to international terrorism; respect for the Afghan Constitution, including its human rights provisions, notably the rights of women.

(c) The region must respect and support the peace process and its outcome.

Implementation

UN
signatory Page 7
Adopted on 5 December 2011 by...United Nations

Other international signatory No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source UN Peacemaker
<http://peacemaker.un.org/>
<http://peacemaker.un.org/afghanistan-bonnconference2011>
