ÉGIDES x PRIDE 7

Recommendations

to the European Union, its Institutions, its Representatives and the People of Europe

Montréal, October 29, 2026

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01

Recommendations to the European Union

Background



On October 26, 2026, **Égides for Pride 7** and the **Delegation of the European Union to Canada** convened a hybrid panel in Montréal on engaging with the G7 and the G20 for the rights of LGBTQI people.

Nearly 150 people (representatives of civil society, institutions and international organizations) from 24 countries and territories attended the event, almost half of them from the African continent and the other half from the European Union and the Global North.

Key recommendations emerged from the discussion among the high-level panelists and from the audience Q&A. Participants asked that they be compiled into a short report of recommendations to be handed in person to representatives of the European Union.

EUROPEAN UNION
UNION EUROPÉENNE

YEARS
50th Anniversary
EU Delegation
to Canada
50e anniversaire
Délégation de l'UE
au Canada

PRIDE 7

EGIDES

Alliance
internationale
francophone
pour l'égalité
et les diversités

Our Recommendations to the European Union, its Institutions, its Representatives and the People of Europe

01

The rights of LGBTQI people are not a bargaining chip.

They must not be sacrificed to diplomatic compromise, at the G7 or elsewhere, and must be an integral part of a foreign policy that places democracy and human rights at the heart of the European Union's work.

02

Recognize, name and counter the rise of anti-gender and anti-LGBTQI hate.

This hate is driven by an organized and very well-funded movement. The European Union and its Member States must counter it, in particular by consistently defending agreed language in the multilateral negotiations they take part in.

03

Provide sustainable funding to LGBTQI and feminist organizations.

This includes funding for their security, protecting civic space, and supporting the capacity of LGBTQI and feminist movements, including those from the Global South, to participate fully in decision-making spaces.

04

Consult the movements concerned before any diplomatic initiative.

This is especially important in contexts where LGBTQI people are criminalized.

05

Make closer Canada-EU ties a lever for diplomatic coordination.

These closer ties are also an opportunity to deepen a joint feminist diplomacy approach, in line with the ambitious GAP IV indicators, and to support the Pride 7 group in the face of the 2027 US G7 presidency.

02

Statement by Égides, Chair of Pride 7



“

Ahead of the October 2026 **Canada-European Union Summit**, it was important for **Égides** and the **Delegation of the European Union to Canada** to give LGBTQI civil society a voice to discuss where our issues stand in these key negotiations.

In an increasingly hostile global context, our movements must be able to count on the leadership of our allies, particularly Canada, the European Union and its Member States.

Our movements need political, diplomatic and financial predictability, and the ability to work together within foreign policies that fully reflect the importance of the rule of law and human rights as priorities, as well as the essential role of civil society and the protection of civic space as prerequisites for defending democracy.”

Michaël Arnaud
Executive Director, Égides, October 27, 2026

03

About Pride 7 and Égides

Pride 7

Founded in March 2023, Pride 7 (P7) is a G7 engagement group focused on promoting and protecting the rights of LGBTQI people and on developing policy recommendations in this area. Launched in Japan in 2023, it encourages G7 member countries, including Japan, to live up to their role as democratic nations and to make LGBTQI issues a central focus of discussions and action at all future G7 summits.

Égides, International Francophone Alliance for Equality and Diversity

Égides is an international non-governmental organization based in Europe and Canada, bringing together more than 200 member organizations in 33 French-speaking countries and territories.

It works for full equal rights and the inclusion of LGBTQI people who are made vulnerable or discriminated against because of their sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, or sex characteristics.

Égides brings organizations and activists together and mobilizes them internationally, strengthens their capacity through technical resources in French, and advocates for funding adapted to the realities of French-speaking communities.

Through its programs, international conferences and advocacy, the Alliance helps build a fairer, more united and more inclusive French-speaking world for everyone.

04

Pride 7 Communiqué for the 2026 French G7 Presidency



French President Emmanuel Macron with the Pride 7 delegation at the Élysée Palace on June 10, 2026, the day Pride 7 was recognized as an official G7 engagement group.

We, Pride7, support the values of the Group of Seven (G7): human rights, democracy and the rule of law. We gathered for the first Pride7 summit in Tokyo on March 30, 2023, led by the Japanese lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and intersex (LGBTQI) community, which has campaigned for years for the rights of LGBTQI people, including a comprehensive non-discrimination law, marriage equality, bodily autonomy grounded in human rights, and gender self-determination.

The Matera Ministerial Declaration reaffirms the G7's continued commitment to advancing gender equality and the empowerment of women, recognizing the essential role of coordinated efforts across society as a whole. In particular, it welcomes the engagement of diverse voices, including the emerging Pride7 (P7) group, paving the way for a hopeful and inclusive future in which all sexual and gender identities are respected and recognized as fully able to contribute to lasting, transformative change. With this in mind, P7 continues its efforts to be recognized as an official G7 engagement group so that its voice is guaranteed in this space.

For its presidency, France has stated its intention to address the overall decline in international official development assistance and to rethink international partnerships in order

to build a fairer and more effective system. While Pride7 welcomes this priority, we also consider that LGBTQI populations remain largely invisible in development policies and in response and assistance mechanisms, even though defending the rights of LGBTQI people remains essential to democracy, the rule of law and human rights, especially in a global context of rising authoritarianism.

We recognize that around the world, both inside and outside G7 countries, people continue to face violence and inequality (sometimes to the point of torture or death) because of who they love, how they look, how they express themselves or who they are. G7 governments must stand as global leaders and ensure that their laws, policies and practices comply with international human rights standards, while guaranteeing their implementation, including by honouring G7 commitments on official development assistance (ODA) to protect LGBTQI people, and by taking decisive action to combat abuse and harassment worldwide.

Building on the visibility given to issues of sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, and sex characteristics (SOGIESC) under the G7 presidencies of the United Kingdom, Germany, Japan, Italy and Canada, we call on G7 governments, under the French presidency, to strengthen their political and financial support and their protections in the areas of SOGIESC. Going forward, these issues must be included in the communiqués of G7 Heads of State and Government in order to recognize the distinct and discriminatory experiences of LGBTQI people across society.

To urge G7 leaders to address SOGIESC issues more substantively at this year's G7 Leaders' Summit, Pride7 has brought together a wide range of calls that go beyond the themes of democracy, humanitarian action, economic sustainability, climate resilience, gender justice and health equity, with the aim of supporting G7 states toward greater inclusion of LGBTQI people.

Defending democracy, strengthening legal frameworks and advancing human rights

Democracy depends on the full inclusion and protection of LGBTQI people, which requires measures to prevent discrimination, violence and stigma, while strengthening support systems for people at risk of harm. In the face of rising authoritarianism worldwide, including within G7 states, governments must renew their commitment to countering growing attacks on democratic institutions and reaffirm human rights for all, regardless of SOGIESC status. Laws guaranteeing equal opportunity, legal gender recognition based on self-determination, and protection against discrimination and violence toward transgender, non-binary and all gender non-conforming people must be adopted and enforced, while LGBTQI equality must be integrated across all public policies.

01 Adopt measures to prevent discrimination and stigma against LGBTQI people and strengthen support systems for those exposed to violence, isolation and poverty.

02 Confront the rise of the anti-gender movement by condemning growing hatred and reaffirming the G7's commitment to promoting the human rights of all people, regardless of their SOGIESC status.

03 Protect people born with variations of sex characteristics (also known as intersex people) from medically unnecessary and non-consensual interventions aimed at "normalizing" their bodies. Guarantee intersex people access to care based on their individual free and informed consent, without barriers rooted in sexism, pathologization and stigma. Intersex people must be able to self-determine their gender identity and their health needs, regardless of the sex assigned to them at birth, binary gender norms or heteronormative norms, and other gender stereotypes.

04 Adopt new laws and enforce existing laws on equal opportunity and protection against discrimination and violence in order to reduce barriers and guarantee equality and equity for transgender, non-binary and all other gender non-conforming people. This includes legal gender recognition based on self-determination.

05 Promote the systematic integration of LGBTQI equality across all public policies by implementing the necessary legal, financial, educational and all other viable measures.

06 Ensure that G7 host governments show leadership in fulfilling their responsibilities by adopting laws that guarantee equality regardless of SOGIESC status, in line with international human rights standards, including non-discrimination laws, marriage equality, bodily autonomy and gender self-determination.

07 Recognize Pride7 as an official civil society engagement group, alongside the other existing and recognized official G7 engagement groups such as Women7, Civil7 and Youth7, and commit to consulting Pride7 throughout G7 processes.

08 Strengthen the Equal Rights Coalition (ERC), an intergovernmental body of 45 member states dedicated to protecting the rights of LGBTQI people, as active members, by making concrete commitments and providing financial support to its structure in order to advance its goals.

09 Call on all countries to recognize the central role of freedom of expression and assembly in democratic institutions and in the rights of minority communities, to denounce global trends that restrict these rights, and to encourage the peaceful celebration of LGBTQI Pride marches and related demonstrations for rights, bodily autonomy and equality, in G7 countries and beyond.

10 Call on all countries to meet their obligations under the Paris Agreement and the 2025 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) on climate change, to adopt and implement binding climate commitments, to increase their financial contributions, to protect LGBTQI environmental defenders from threats and violence, and to guarantee their right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment.

Peace, stability and humanitarian action

LGBTQI people face heightened risks during humanitarian crises and conflicts. War often weakens the rule of law and deepens social inequalities, which increases impunity for violence, with LGBTQI people frequently targeted by violence, discrimination and other abuses. Even within crisis response, legal and cultural stigma persists, making aid and services inaccessible and unsafe for LGBTQI people. This is all the more true given the increasing frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, at a time when aid and services are essential. The combination of legal, social and institutional exclusion leaves LGBTQI people with few options for protection or redress, increasing their exposure to danger in precarious and risky situations. Even in times of peace, LGBTQI people face forms of exclusion that leave them vulnerable. According to the Independent Expert on sexual orientation and gender identity (IE SOGI), many LGBTQI people are forced to move in search of safer environments. Their numbers will only grow in the coming years, partly due to the harmful effects of socio-economic fragility and climate degradation. In 2026, significant gaps remain in the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and calls such as those from Women7 have highlighted the reluctance of G7 members to recognize the link between conflict and gender inequality.

11 Affirm the right to refugee protection for people fleeing persecution on the basis of SOGIESC, including in G7 countries, and recognize the specific and intersecting vulnerabilities of LGBTQI refugees at every stage of the migration cycle, from displacement to resettlement.

12 Call for urgent and renewed global attention to the many ongoing humanitarian crises, including in Afghanistan, Haiti, Myanmar, Sudan, Ukraine, Palestine, Lebanon and Iran. Furthermore, according to the International Criminal Court (ICC) and the ICJ, the hostilities and violence in Palestine create a plausible risk of genocide in Gaza, along with suspicions of war crimes committed against civilian populations. We call on all G7 countries to reaffirm their commitment to upholding the human rights and dignity of all people in conflict-affected areas, and to recognize that LGBTQI people must be protected from all violence and must never be used as a justification for violence.

13 Call on G7 countries to join The Hague Group in order to reaffirm the importance of international law, including by respecting the decisions of the ICJ and the ICC.

14 Affirm the responsibility of G7 member states not only to be ready to engage with the Women, Peace and Security agenda in a more transformative way, but also to identify the gaps many of them have regarding the impact of conflict on LGBTQI people, gaps that have left many LGBTQI people facing persecution in conflicts and crises.

Economic sustainability, equity and climate resilience

In a context of growing cuts to international aid (especially in countries and regions where support for marginalized communities can mean the difference between life and death), the G7 has a crucial role to play in upholding global human rights standards. As leading democratic economies, G7 members have both the influence and the responsibility to ensure that the rights and dignity of LGBTQI people are meaningfully integrated into foreign policy, development assistance, and multilateral and bilateral engagement, particularly in the context of the expansion of the United States' so-called Global Gag Rule policies. This new policy direction by a G7 member is a serious attack on the human rights of women and LGBTQI populations, especially the rights of trans people, and threatens the entire global architecture of international aid funding. In the face of global uncertainty, this moment is both a challenge and an opportunity for the G7 to reaffirm its commitment and to stand as a more visible and united voice in protecting and promoting the rights of people with diverse SOGIESC worldwide, including in the multilateral spaces where G7 members hold influence. Online harassment and algorithmic bias continue to silence and marginalize LGBTQI voices, especially when LGBTQI content is wrongly flagged.

15 Recognize the disproportionate impact on LGBTQI communities and other minority communities of the current global crisis in development assistance, emergency response and global funding, and commit to increasing funding for LGBTQI civil society, in consultation with it, in order to support the fundamental rights and opportunities of LGBTQI people in all countries and regions.

16 Protect the autonomy and integrity of international and multilateral mechanisms, as well as the sovereignty of aid-recipient states, against political, ideological and financial pressure exerted by the United States, and reaffirm that international aid must remain an instrument of solidarity grounded in human rights, including the protection of sexual and reproductive health and rights, and not a tool of political and economic coercion.

17 Uphold and promote the rule of law in order to protect the rights of LGBTQI people and combat discrimination, as well as barriers to employment and economic stability, climate resilience, and equal access to education, health care and social service systems, both within and beyond their own countries.

18 Ground climate and environmental action in the principles of human rights and justice, while recognizing that Indigenous peoples have always been the guardians of essential ecosystems. G7 states must ensure that LGBTQI communities have a genuine place in climate action decision-making and combat disinformation claiming that climate disasters lead to stronger human rights for LGBTQI people.

19 Guarantee the full, equal, safe and meaningful participation of LGBTQI people in all spheres of society, including politics, the economy, education, formal and informal employment, health care, social protection, culture and sport, the institution of marriage, and the legal recognition of families in all their diversity.

20 Invest in building inclusive datasets, ethical accountability and the protection of inclusiveness, as well as in understanding the risks and benefits of designing products based on artificial intelligence. As Pride7, we strongly recommend giving serious consideration to how emerging technologies, including biometric systems, AI surveillance and digital identity programs, can cause disproportionate harm to LGBTQI people, especially in repressive or unregulated environments.

21 It is essential that all G7 governments strengthen diversity, equity and inclusion (DEI) policies within public institutions and actively encourage their adoption in the private sector. DEI policies are powerful tools for fostering inclusive and supportive workplaces and cultivating a culture of inclusion, bringing significant benefits not only to under-represented groups but also to the economy as a whole. G7 countries must combat disinformation and reject US policies claiming that DEI policies produce a less qualified workforce.

Gender justice and health equity

Within G7 countries and around the world, we are seeing a resurgence of attacks against women in all their diversity, as well as against people of diverse genders and sexualities. Evidence shows that the rollback of public policies and laws seeking to restrict sexual and reproductive rights contribute to this climate of violence and intolerance. Health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic and the HIV epidemic have further pushed LGBTQI people to the margins of society and revealed deep inequalities in their access to health systems and in the care they receive, both within G7 countries and globally. Likewise, changes in public policy and development assistance have left key populations without access to life-saving HIV treatment and essential services.

22 Protect LGBTQI people from escalating violence and rhetoric that seek to perpetuate harm and disinformation, by shedding light on structural discrimination and violence stemming from heteronormative gender norms.

23 Invest in targeted programs in housing, health, mental health and cultural revitalization, tailored to LGBTQI people, in order to close gaps worsened by intersectional discrimination.

24 Protect families in all their diversity, including through legal recognition that respects LGBTQI families and their care structures. Everyone's right to found a family must be respected, including access to assisted reproductive technologies.

25 Invest in global health through a fully funded Eighth Replenishment of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, as well as other multilateral partners such as UNAIDS and WHO, in order to protect and advance the rights, health and dignity of our communities in low- and middle-income countries and to end HIV/AIDS.

26 Collect disaggregated data on the experiences of LGBTQI people across all development priorities, including health, education and housing.

*Please note that endorsing this Pride7 communiqué means supporting the values of human rights, democracy and the rule of law.

*The terms used in this communiqué draw on discussions within the international community, as well as on the discussions and achievements of previous G7 and W7 summits.

*We recognize that the way gender and sexual minorities identify themselves must be respected.

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