

# Italy's 2009 G8: Plans for the Summit

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## **Preface**

This report on "Italy's 2009 G8: Plans for Summit" is compiled by the G8 Research Group largely from public sources as an aid to researchers and other stakeholders interested in the 2009 G8 Summit. It will be updated periodically as plans for the 2009 Summit evolve. This report adds material on the physical summit, Italy's internal preparations and G8 ministerial meetings.

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## **Introduction: Italy's 2009 G8**

Italy will host the G8's 2009 Summit. It was previously announced that La Maddalena would serve as the summit site; however, this has yet to be confirmed and recent reports suggest that the location may in fact change. So far it appears that the topics of climate change, energy, including nuclear energy, Africa, intellectual property and the Heiligendamm process will all be a part of the Italians 2009 G8 agenda. The G5 countries of China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa will be invited to attend part of the summit, as will the additional MEM participants of Australia, Indonesia and South Korea.

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## **Agenda: The Policy Summit**

### ***Climate Change***

Italian prime minister Silvio Berlusconi, whose country will host the 2009 G8 summit meeting, suggested toward the end of the 2008 Major Economies Meeting (MEM) that they should discuss the topic again when Italy hosts.<sup>1</sup> (July 11, 2008, *Daily Yomiuri*)

The G8 reaffirmed their commitment to take strong leadership in combating climate change and welcomed decisions taken in Bali as the foundation for reaching a global agreement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process by 2009. They stated that they were committed to its successful conclusion. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

The G8 countries indicated that they need to ensure an effective and ambitious global post-2012 climate regime and that all major economies need to commit to meaningful mitigation actions to be bound in the international agreement to be negotiated by the end of 2009. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

The MEM nations committed to continue to work constructively together to promote the success of the Copenhagen climate change conference in 2009. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### ***Energy***

The G8 pledged to compile national reports with the help of the International Energy Agency (IEA) and to update them for the 2009 summit. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### ***Nuclear Energy***

The G8 countries agreed that transfers of enrichment equipment, facilities and technology to any additional state in the next year [2009] will be subject to conditions that, at a minimum, do not permit or enable replication of the facilities; and where technically feasible reprocessing transfers to any additional state will be subject to those same conditions. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

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<sup>1</sup> *Daily Yomiuri* (July 11, 2008), “Vested interests main post-summit challenge.”

## ***Africa***

### **Education**

The G8 have committed to train, including through appropriate multilateral institutions, 100,000 teachers by 2009, with a particular focus on high-quality literacy skills. (Commitment pledged in 2004 at the American Sea Island summit)

The G8 pledged to monitor the Fast Track Initiative (FTI), including meeting shortfalls, through a report to be delivered at the 2009 Summit. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### **Water**

The G8 acknowledged the need to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation. They pledged to reinvigorate their efforts to implement the Evian Water Action Plan and to review it on the basis of a progress report prepared by our water experts by the 2009 Summit. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### **Food and Agriculture**

The G8 has committed to work with governments and other donors to realize the goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009. (Commitment pledged in 2004 at the American Sea Island summit)

The G8 promised to review the progress on the food crisis issue at the 2009 Summit. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### **Peace Support**

The G8 tasked experts to discuss their efforts for peace support for Africa, in cooperation with the UN and regional organizations, and to submit a progress report prior to the Summit in 2009. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

### ***Intellectual Property***

The G8 committed to take stock of the progress made to strengthen intellectual property rights protection by the time of the 2009 summit. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

## **Counter Terrorism**

The G8 stressed the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and asked their experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts by 2009. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

## **Heiligendamm Process**

The G8 countries committed to issue a final report on the Heiligendamm process at the 2009 summit. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit and reiterated in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

## **Outreach and Expansion**

There is debate within the G8 about whether to go the next step and absorb the G5 fully into the G8, creating a G13. There has been talk that a decision may be made at next year's summit in Italy.<sup>2</sup> (July 11, 2008, *The Star*)

The 2009 summit will include an expanded session which will see the participation of the Group of Five (G5) of China, India, South Africa, Mexico and Brazil. However, it is unlikely that the issue of expansion will come up as Italian prime minister Berlusconi opposed discussing the topic at the 2008 summit.<sup>3</sup> (July 9, 2008, *ANSA-English Media Service*)

## **Program**

Day 1: G8 leaders meet alone.

Day 2: Discussion between G8 and Heiligendamm Partners (also known as the G-5 countries).

Day 3: G8 plus G5 plus Africa. At the end of the day the G8 leaders will meet alone again.

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<sup>2</sup> *The Star* (July 11, 2008), "G13 would tackle all the major world issues."

<sup>3</sup> *ANSA-English Media Service* (July 9, 2008), "G8: Berlusconi Rates Summit Colleagues."

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## Process: The Physical Summit

### **Site**

Italian Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi has hinted that next year's G8 summit may not take place on the small island of La Maddalena as planned. Berlusconi said it is "possible" that Italy may change the venue of next year's G8 summit to a different place if the country finds it difficult to set up necessary facilities there, according to Italian reporters, who attended his news conference in Japan. Berlusconi, however, did not specify an alternative candidate site for the 35th summit at the news conference. This is the first time the Italian leader has floated the idea of changing the site of next year's G8 summit from La Maddalena. They said there are rumors that the annual meeting may instead take place in the premier's luxurious villa 'La Certosa' in Sardinia, where Berlusconi hosted a meeting in April with Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin, who was president of the country at that time. In 2007, Italy officially announced that the next summit would be held on the tiny island off northern Sardinia, where the United States had a naval base until recently. The chair's summary of the Heiligendamm summit last year stated that the 34th summit would be held in Toyako, but this year's summary only said the next one would be held in Italy, without further specifying the location.<sup>4</sup> (July 9, 2008, *Kyodo News*)

Berlusconi confirmed that Italy intended to host the 2009 summit on the island of La Maddalena, off the northeast Sardinian coast, but said an alternative site existed if the reconversion of the ex-US Navy base there could not be completed in time.<sup>5</sup> (July 9, 2008, *ANSA-English Media Service*)

### **Government Preparations: External**

#### **Bilateral Meetings**

Italian prime minister Berlusconi is planning to meet with Angela Merkel on November 18 in Trieste.<sup>6</sup> (July 9, 2008, *ANSA-English Media Service*)

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<sup>4</sup> *Kyodo News* (July 9, 2008), "Berlusconi hints at hosting next year's G-8 summit at a different site."

<sup>5</sup> *ANSA-English Media Service* (July 9, 2008), "G8: Berlusconi Rates Summit Colleagues."

<sup>6</sup> *ANSA-English Media Service* (July 9, 2008), "G8: Berlusconi Rates Summit Colleagues."

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## **Italy's G8 Team**

Silvio Berlusconi, Prime Minister

Franco Frattini, Minister of Foreign Affairs

Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance

Stefania Prestigiacomo, Minister of Environment

Ignazio La Russ, Minister of Defense

Angelino Alfano, Minister of Justice

Luca Zaia, Minister of Agriculture

Mariastella Gelmini, Minister of Education, University and Research

Maurizio Sacconi, Minister of Labour, Health and Social Affairs

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## **Participating Leaders**

### ***G8 Leaders***

#### **Italy**

Silvio Berlusconi was born in Milan, Italy on September 29, 1936. In 1961, he received his Degree in Law from the University of Milan. Before entering into politics he worked in business and was quite the entrepreneur—building construction businesses, establishing cable networks, and forming media groups. Berlusconi was first elected Prime Minister in 1994. He served a second term as Prime Minister from 2001 to 2006. On April 29, 2008 Berlusconi became Prime Minister of Italy for a third time. This will be Berlusconi's seventh G8 summit. Giampiero Massolo will serve as G8 sherpa. Italy is schedule to host the 2009 G8 summit.

#### **Canada**

Stephen Harper was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada on April 30, 1959. In 1985, he received his Bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Calgary. In 1991, he returned to the University of Calgary and received his Master's degree in economics. Harper was first elected to the House of Commons in 1993. On February 6, 2006 Harper became Prime Minister of Canada after his Conservative party won the January 2006 election. This will be Prime Minister Harper's third G8 summit. Leonard Edwards will serve as G8 sherpa. Canada is scheduled to host the 2010 G8 summit.

#### **France**

Nicolas Sarkozy was born in Paris, France on January 28, 1955. In 1978, he received his Degree in Law from the University of Paris. Sarkozy worked as a lawyer for a while as he pursued politics. From 1983 to 2002, he was served as Mayor of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Since 2004, Sarkozy has been President of the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire (UMP), France's major right wing party. On May 16, 2007 Sarkozy became President of France. This will be President Sarkozy's second G8 summit. Jean-David Levitte will serve as G8 sherpa. France is scheduled to host the G8 summit in 2011.

#### **United States**

George W. Bush was born in New Haven, Connecticut, United States on July 6, 1946. He received a Bachelor of Arts in History from Yale University in 1968 and a Master's in Business Administration from Harvard Business School in 1975. Before entering into politics he served in the National Air Guard and worked in the oil industry. Bush served

as Governor of Texas from 1995 to 2000. On January 20, 2001 he became the 43<sup>rd</sup> President of the United States of America. This will be his eighth and final G8 summit. Daniel Price will serve as G8 sherpa. United States is scheduled to host the 2012 G8 summit.

## **United Kingdom**

Gordon Brown was born in Govan, Glasgow, Scotland, on February 20, 1951. He studied history at the University of Edinburgh and completed his PhD in 1982. Before entering into politics he worked as a lecturer and journalist. Brown was first elected to parliament in 1983. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) under Tony Blair from 1997 to 2007. He assumed the office of Prime Minister on June 27, 2007. This will be his first G8 summit as leader of the United Kingdom. He accompanied former Prime Minister Blair to summits in his ministry of finance position. Jonathan Cunliffe will serve as G8 sherpa. The United Kingdom is scheduled to host its next G8 summit in 2013.

## **Russia**

Dmitry Medvedev was born in Leningrad of the former Soviet Union (now known as St. Petersburg, Russia) on September 14, 1965. In 1987 he earned a degree in Law from Leningrad State University. In 1990, he received his PhD in private law from the same university. Before entering into politics, he worked as a lawyer. He is scheduled to become President on May 7, 2008, replacing Vladimir Putin. This will be his first G8 summit. Arkaday Dvorkovich will serve as G8 sherpa. Russia is scheduled to host the G8 summit in 2014.

## **Germany**

Angela Merkel was born in Hamburg, Germany on July 17, 1956. In 1978, she received her doctorate in Physics from the University of Leipzig. Before entering into politics Merkel worked as a physicist. She was first elected to the Bundestag in 1990. She became Chancellor of Germany on November 22, 2005. This will be Merkel's third G8 summit. Bernd Pfaffenbach will serve as G8 sherpa. Germany is scheduled to host the 2015 G8 summit.

## **Japan**

Yasuo Fukuda was born in Gunma Prefecture, Japan on July 16, 1936. In 1959, he graduated from the Faculty of Politics and Economics, Waseda University. Before entering into politics, he worked for a petroleum refining and marketing firm. He was first elected into the House of Representatives in 1990 and has been re-elected six times since then. He is currently the President of the Liberal Democratic Party. On September 25, 2008 Yasuo Fukuda became the 91st Prime Minister of Japan, replacing Shinzo Abe who resigned from the position. This will be the first G8 summit that Prime Minister

Fukuda has hosted. It will also be the first G8 summit that he has attended. Masaharu Kohno will serve as G8 sherpa.

## ***O5 Leaders***

### **China**

Hu Jintao was born in Jiangyan, Jiangsu on December 21, 1942. In 1965 he received his degree in hydraulic engineering from Tsinghua University. Before entering into politics Hu worked as an engineer. He assumed the office of the Presidency on March 15, 2003. This will be President Jintao's fifth G8 summit.

### **India**

Manmohan Singh was born in Gah, Punjab (now known as Chakwal district, Pakistan) on September 26, 1932. He received both an undergraduate and Master's degree from Punjab University in 1952 and 1954, respectively. He received an additional Undergraduate degree from Cambridge University in 1957 and a D. Philosophy from Oxford University in 1962. He has received several honorary degrees as well since then. Before entering into politics, Singh worked as an economist, including for the International Monetary Fund (IMF). He served as Finance Minister of India from 1991 to 1996. He became Prime Minister of India on May 22, 2004. This will be his fourth G8 summit.

### **Brazil**

Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva was born in Caetés, Pernambuco, Brazil on October 27, 1945. He received no formal education and began working in a copper pressing factory at the age of 14. He became heavily involved in the Worker's Unions at a young age. Lula da Silva was first elected to Congress in 1986. He assumed the office of the President on January 1, 2003. This will be his fifth G8 summit.

### **Mexico**

Felipe de Jesús Calderón Hinojosa was born in Morelia, Michoacán, Mexico on August 18, 1962. He received his bachelor's degree in law from Escuela Libre de Derecho in Mexico City. Later, he received a Master's in economics from the Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México as well as a Master's in Public Administration from Harvard University. He served as Secretary of Energy from 2003 to 2004. He became President of Mexico on December 1, 2006. This will be Calderón's second G8 summit.

## **South Africa**

Thabo Mvuyelwa Mbeki was born in Idutywa, Transkei, South Africa on June 18, 1942. He received his Master's in economics from the University of Sussex, while in exile in the United Kingdom. He has received several honorary degrees since then. Mbeki devoted most of his life to the African National Congress, even while in exile. He became President of South Africa on June 14, 1999. This will be Mbeki's ninth G8 summit.

## ***Other Participating Leaders***

### **Australia**

Kevin Rudd was born in Nambour, Queensland, Australia on September 21, 1957. He received his degree in Asian studies from Australian National University. Before entering into politics Rudd worked for the Department of Foreign Affairs where he held posts in Stockholm, Sweden and China. Rudd was first elected to Parliament in 1998. He became Prime Minister of Australia on December 3, 2007. This will be his first G8 summit.

### **Indonesia**

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was born in Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia. He received his PhD in agricultural economics from the Bogor Institute of Agriculture in 2004. Before entering into politics, he served as a military general. He was elected on October 5, 2004. This will be his first G8 summit.

### **South Korea**

Lee Myung-bak was born in Kirano, Osaka, Japan on December 19, 1941. He received a degree in Business Administration from Korea University in 1965. He worked in the business sector before entering into politics. He became President of South Korea on February 25, 2008. This will be his first G8 summit.

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## **Commitments and Remits Due in 2009**

2004 (G8 Plan of Support for Reform)-12. Working to train, including through appropriate multilateral institutions, 100,000 teachers by 2009, with a particular focus on high-quality literacy skills;

2004 (Breaking the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa)-2. We will work with the New Coalition for Food Security to offer unified support for the Government's reform program to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009.

2004 (Ending the Cycle of Famine in the Horn of Africa, Raising Agricultural Productivity, and Promoting Rural Development in Food Insecure Countries: A G8 Action Plan)-12. We will work with the Government and other donors to realize the Government's goal of attaining food security for five million chronically food insecure people by 2009.

2007-23. [Fully respecting the mandate, function and role of the competent multilateral organizations, in particular the WTO and the WIPO, participants in the dialogue may also discuss initiatives aimed at strengthening intellectual property rights protection which should then be addressed in the appropriate international fora.] The G8 Summit 2009 will take stock of the progress made by that date.

2007-141. The G8 Summit in Japan in 2008 will receive an interim report on the progress made and at the G8 Summit in Italy in 2009 a final report on the outcomes of the Dialogue Process will be presented. [Heiligendamm Process]

2008-21: We therefore compiled national reports, with the assistance of the International Energy Agency (IEA), evaluating our efforts to adhere to those principles and welcome the corresponding overview provided by the IEA. We are committed to updating our reports for 2009 Summit.

2008-49: We reiterate our commitment to the Process and look forward to receiving a comprehensive concluding report at the G8 Summit in 2009. [Heiligendamm Process]

2008-50: We reaffirm our commitment to take strong leadership in combating climate change and in this respect, welcome decisions taken in Bali as the foundation for reaching a global agreement in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process by 2009. We are committed to its successful conclusion.

2008-57: At the same time, in order to ensure an effective and ambitious global post-2012 climate regime, all major economies will need to commit to meaningful mitigation actions to be bound in the international agreement to be negotiated by the end of 2009.

2008-129: In this regard, acknowledging the need to accelerate the achievement of the internationally agreed goals on water and sanitation, we will reinvigorate our efforts to implement the Evian Water Action Plan and will review it on the basis of a progress report prepared by our water experts by the next Summit.

2008-144: G8 progress to support FTI, including meeting shortfalls, will be monitored through a report to be delivered at the 2009 Summit.

2008-190: Additionally, we agree that transfers of enrichment equipment, facilities and technology to any additional state in the next year will be subject to conditions that, at a minimum, do not permit or enable replication of the facilities; and where technically feasible reprocessing transfers to any additional state will be subject to those same conditions.

2008-206: We task our experts to discuss G8 efforts including the implementation of the initiatives above, in cooperation with the UN and regional organizations, and to submit a progress report prior to the Summit in 2009.

2008-235: We will review the progress on this issue at our next Summit. [food crisis]

2008-246: We stress the urgent need for full implementation of existing standards, including Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Special Recommendations VIII and IX, and ask our experts to take steps to share information, evaluate threats, assess new trends and promote implementation and review these efforts next year.

2008-280: Our nations will continue to work constructively together to promote the success of the Copenhagen climate change conference in 2009.

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## Emissions Table

(million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent)

Country	2006	2005	2000	1990	% Change 2006/2005	% Change 2006/1990
United States	7,017.3	7,106.6	7,002.6	6,135.2	-1.3	+14.4
Russia	2,190.4	2,123.5	2,038.4	3,326.4	+3.1	-34.2
Japan	1,340.1	1,658.1	1,348.3	1,272.1	-1.3	+5.3
Germany	1,004.8	1,005.0	1,019.5	1,227.7	-0.02	-18.2
Canada	721.0	734.0	718.0	592.0	-1.9	+22.0
Britain	655.8	658.7	673.8	772.0	-0.4	-15.0
France	541.3	555.1	555.6	563.3	-2.5	+3.9
Italy	567.9	577.9	552.3	516.9	-1.7	+9.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,038.6</b>	<b>14,118.9</b>	<b>13,908.5</b>	<b>14,408.7</b>	<b>-0.6</b>	<b>-2.6</b>

<sup>7</sup>(May 23, 2008, *Reuters News*)

Sources: national submission to UN Climate Change Secretariat except for Canada, from Environment Canada

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<sup>7</sup> *Reuters News* (May 23, 2008), "TABLE-Greenhouse gas emission in G8 members.