

# Plans for the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit: May 26-27, 2011

Caroline Bracht  
Researcher, G8 Research Group  
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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACTA	Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement
AU	African Union
BMENA	Broader Middle East and North Africa
BTWC	Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
BTWC	Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
FASS	foreign affairs sous-sherpa(s)
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPEEC	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
MNCH	maternal, newborn and child health
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NEPAD	New Partnership for African Development
NGO	non-governmental organization
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UMP	Union pour un Mouvement Populaire
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNSC	United Nations Security Council

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## Preface

This report on “Plans for the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit” is compiled by the G8 Research Group largely from public sources as an aid to researchers and other stakeholders interested in the G8. It will be updated periodically as plans for the summit evolve. This report includes material on the physical summit, France’s internal preparations and G8 ministerial meetings.

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## Introduction: France’s 2011 G8

France holds the presidency of the G8 for 2011 and will host the summit on May 26-27 in Deauville in Normandy. The Deauville Summit will cover issues such as global health, energy, food security, development, cyber security, and arms control and nonproliferation. However, other issues such as climate change, education and trade as well as “green economic growth, the Internet and partnership with Africa” will also be discussed.<sup>1</sup> (January 9, 2011 Agence France Presse)

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<sup>1</sup> Agence France Presse (January 9, 2011) “Sarkozy US-bound for global talks with Obama Nadege Puljak.”

In addition, the 2011 summit inherits the commitments made by G8 summits since 2007 with deadlines in 2011, particularly with regard to arms control, energy and development (see Appendix A).

France also holds the 2011 presidency of the G20 and also host the 2011 G20 summit in Cannes on November 3-4 (see the G20 Information Centre website at <[www.g20.utoronto.ca](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca)>).

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## **Agenda: The Policy Summit**

### **Priority Themes**

#### **Cyber Security**

Since December 2010, the French finance ministry has come under cyber attack from internet hackers targeting the treasury and G20 documents. The management of the French Treasury has been the prime target of the attacks.<sup>2</sup> (March 7, 2011, Agence France Presse)

The French presidency will hold a meeting for the major internet stakeholders on the eve of the Deauville Summit. The meeting will provide the substance for the leaders' discussions on the topic. The consultations will include input from enterprises, French and international experts, including internet pioneers, scientists, intellectuals and civil society.<sup>3</sup> (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

French president Nicolas Sarkozy announced that the United States supports France's notion to discuss the internet at the political level. U.S. president Barack Obama has expressed support for Sarkozy's initiative after having to cope with the issues opened up by Wikileaks. (January 24, 2011, Xinhua News Agency)

France is planning a special G8 internet conference in the lead-up to the G8 summit. The list of guests is unknown, but according to officials U.S. president Barack Obama and Russian president Dimitri Medvedev are interested in the initiative. Participants will address issues including the fight against cybercrime and child pornography, intellectual property and investment in broadband networks.<sup>4</sup> (January 4, 2011 *Telecompaper World*)

The G8 has addressed cyber security since the Okinawa Summit in July 2000 where it committed to strengthen cooperation to improve access to the internet for the poorest and to protect intellectual property rights. The G8 has supported the draft Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation

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<sup>2</sup> Agence France Presse (March 7, 2011), "French finance ministry under cyber attack."

<sup>3</sup> Official website of the G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Priority Areas, The Internet: New Challenges."

<sup>4</sup> *Telecompaper World* (January 4, 2011), "France plans internet conference at May G8 summit."

and Development (OECD) on the economic impact of counterfeiting and piracy.<sup>5</sup> (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

The French presidency of the G8 will work to improve access to the internet, promote respect for freedom of expression and opinion, improve internet security and protection of individuals, and recommend examination of the Internet's economic and technical challenges.<sup>6</sup> (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

### **Green Growth and Innovation**

The 2009 L'Aquila Summit produced the "Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future" declaration. The goal under the French presidency is to further the initiative by strengthening the efforts of member countries to support relevant international organizations. Ideally, the G8 will help to prepare international meetings on innovation and green growth, the first being the 2012 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Brazil. The G8 will also coordinate with the OECD, which is expected to publish a green growth strategy in the summer of 2011 and will work with the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the European Commission, who recently presented a new strategy for green growth as part of the Europe 2020 strategy.<sup>7</sup> (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

### **Counter-Terrorism**

On January 25, 2011, the G8 foreign ministers issued a statement condemning the "barbarous" bomb attack that killed 35 people in Moscow and expressed their "utmost determination" to fight extremist violence. The statement stated that they "reiterate their utmost determination to work together to combat and prevent terrorism and violent extremism."<sup>8</sup> (January 25, 2011, Agence France Presse)

During its presidency of the G8, France intends to focus on the need to work to counter-terrorism over the long term and to take account of all the factors that can contribute to the spread of terrorism. Focus will be put on improving the most vulnerable states' capabilities to deal with the threat of terrorism, and to shore up the crucial regional cooperative to effectively address the issue.<sup>9</sup> (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

### **Afghanistan**

Building on the 2010 Muskoka initiative, the Deauville Summit will work to further develop cross-border and regional cooperation with Afghanistan by promoting more fluid

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<sup>5</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, The Internet: New Challenges."

<sup>6</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Afghanistan."

<sup>7</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Green Growth and Innovation."

<sup>8</sup> Agence France Presse (January 25, 2011), "G8 vows to fight terrorism after Moscow bombing."

<sup>9</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Counter-Terrorism."

borders, building contact between peoples and communities, jointly managing natural resources and major projects involving infrastructure. French president Nicolas Sarkozy has chosen four main areas of action: cooperation in water management and cross-border basins, railways and regional coordination of railway projects, energy and cross-border electric power transmission, and regional university and health training programs. The intention is to work in close liaison with the Afghan government, neighbouring countries, G8 partners, non-G8 members and civil society, which have been present in the region.<sup>10</sup> (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

## **Finance**

Although macroeconomic issues are predominately on the G20 agenda, French president Nicolas Sarkozy hopes to use the his presidency of the G8 and the G20 to reform the international monetary system and carry out in-depth reform of the economic and financial institutions and decision-making and regulation mechanisms.<sup>11</sup> (January 6, 2011, *Zhang Xin*)

## **Energy**

At the request of the G8 leaders at their 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation (IPEEC) will issue a report to the leaders at the 2011 summit on how countries can implement energy efficiency policies and further information on a Global Energy Efficiency Action Initiative. The report will take previous recommendations by the International Energy Agency (IEA) into consideration.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 asked the IPEEC to incorporate the Sustainable Buildings Network to exploit the potential of energy efficiency in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, and with a view to present its findings to the G8 Summit in France in 2011.

## **Arms Control and Nonproliferation**

At their meeting on March 14-15, G7 foreign ministers issued a statement on Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC). The statement requested full and effective implementation of the provisions of the Convention by all States Parties.<sup>12</sup> (March 15, 2011, G7 foreign ministers)

France would like to see the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction move forward to tackle the proliferation challenges of the 21st century. France has recommended promoting the responsible development of sensitive technologies and knowledge.<sup>13</sup> (February 15, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

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<sup>10</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Afghanistan."

<sup>11</sup> *Zhang Xin* (January 6, 2011), "France hosts ministers, economists over G20 reforms."

<sup>12</sup> G8 foreign ministers (March 15, 2011), "Statement of the G8 Foreign Ministers on the 7th Review Conference for the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention."

<sup>13</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Priority Areas, Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction."

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 committed to comply fully with the decisions taken by the Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC) in 2006 and to work for successful outcomes of the meetings during the intercessional period leading to the next Review Conference in 2011.

In addition to the G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction launched at the G8 Kananaskis Summit in 2002, France will promote a more concrete approach to non-proliferation by improving the coordination of actions and the implementation of projects in the following areas: nuclear and radiological security; concrete promotion of biological safety and security; support for promoting strong and balanced export control practices for sensitive goods, in compliance with international treaties; and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The French presidency of the G8 will also seek to strengthen the G8's cohesion of major meetings on the international nonproliferation and disarmament agenda, including support for an arms trade treaty and in preparation for the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference to be held in 2011.<sup>14</sup> (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

### **G8 BMENA Forum for the Future**

The G7 foreign ministers reaffirmed the value of the G8-BMENA Partnership for Progress and a Common Future. They reiterated the importance of the process as a mechanism for consultation and cooperation between governments, civil society organizations and business. They also stated that should Egypt and Tunisia wish, G8 countries are ready to assist the transition to democracy. The ministers are looking forward to the 2011 BMENA meeting in Kuwait to increase the dialogue with civil societies, to foster the free media, the empowerment of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the development of vocational training and socially responsible businesses.<sup>15</sup> (March 15, 2011, G7 foreign ministers)

The Forum for the Future, created after the 2004 G8 Sea Island Summit, supports the modernization of Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) countries. France is co-chair with Kuwait until the end of the Forum's 8th Meeting to be held in Kuwait and chaired by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs. The French foreign minister recommended that the partners pursue the Forum's work to modernize societies in line with G8 priorities. France will seek to address economic and technological challenges of the BMENA countries through education and the advancement of women, and the challenge of achieving social cohesion. Civil societies will take an active part in the work.<sup>16</sup> (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

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<sup>14</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

<sup>15</sup> G8 foreign ministers (March 15, 2011), "G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary."

<sup>16</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, G8 BMENA Forum for the Future."

## Partnership with Africa

In March the G7 foreign ministers reiterated their long-standing partnership between the G8 and Africa. They committed to renewing this partnership and their ongoing support for the African Union's peace and security architecture.<sup>17</sup> (March 15, 2011, G7 foreign ministers)

French president Nicolas Sarkozy will meet the members of the Africa Progress Panel in Paris on February 15, 2011. Eight panel members will attend. France has chosen to make Africa a priority for both the G8 and G20 summits. Discussions between panel members and Sarkozy will include innovative financing, eradicating hunger and food security, the development of infrastructures, key to Africa's takeoff and good governance, especially transparency in the use of the continent's natural resources. Sarkozy intends to seek the opinions of the members of the Africa Progress Panel throughout the year to pave the way for decisive progress for Africa's development.<sup>18</sup> (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

Several leaders of African countries and organisations will be invited to the Deauville Summit. Political issues to be discussed include Africa's role in global governance, building African capabilities to deal with regional crises and new common threats, and bolstering security and development in the Sahel and Somalia and fighting transatlantic trafficking.<sup>19</sup> (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

On the development agenda, France plans to build on the 2010 Canadian accountability initiative and continue to monitor G8 commitments. In 2011, a report will focus on commitments in health and food security. An important objective will be to broaden the transparency efforts. The G8 will also address the idea of encouraging development of the private sector, a growth driver in Africa. (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

In January at the African Union (AU) Summit, French president Nicolas Sarkozy promised to give African countries some priorities during France's presidency of the G8.<sup>20</sup> (February 12, 2011, Xinhua News Agency) AU chair Bingu wa Mutharika, president of Malawi, called Sarkozy a "true friend of Africa" and hoped for a strong partnership between Africa and the G8.<sup>21</sup> (February 2, 2011, All Africa)

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<sup>17</sup> G8 foreign ministers (March 15, 2011), "G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary."

<sup>18</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Africa Progress Panel members meet the President of the French Republic."

<sup>19</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa."

<sup>20</sup> Zhang Xin, Xinhua News Agency (February 12, 2011), "France invites five more countries to G20 summit."

<sup>21</sup> All Africa (February 2, 2011), "France's Sarkozy Backs Permanent Seat for Continent on UN Security Council."

Sarkozy is calling for Africa to have a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), a reform that the continent had been asking for in the recent past.<sup>22</sup> (January 30, 2011, Apasene)

The G8 has a strong and longstanding partnership with Africa. The leaders of the founding countries of the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) as well as the chairs of the African Union and NEPAD have been associated for several years with the G8. At the Kananaskis Summit in 2002, the G8 adopted the Africa Action Plan and set up a network of personal representatives for Africa for the G8 heads of state and government to strengthen dialogue with NEPAD. In 2003, the Africa Partnership Forum was launched on France's initiative after the Evian Summit. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members and other donors pledged to increase their official development assistance (ODA) to Africa by \$25 billion by 2010, which is double the 2004 amount. In 2009, total ODA for Africa rose to \$47 billion, an increase of \$22 billion (or 90%) in 2004 in current dollars. The G8 countries provide almost 70% of total global ODA and allocate an average of 36% of that aid to Africa.<sup>23</sup> (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

In 2011, the French presidency of the G8 intends to strengthen the partnership with Africa. Several leaders of African countries and organizations will be invited to the Deauville Summit.<sup>24</sup> (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

## **Development**

On the development agenda, France plans to build on the 2010 Canadian accountability initiative and continue to monitor G8 commitments. In 2011, a report will focus on commitments in health and food security. An important objective will be to broaden the transparency efforts. The G8 will also address the idea of encouraging development of the private sector, a growth driver in Africa. (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 pledged to review their aid effectiveness at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.

## **Health**

Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper embarked on “the logical next step” of the G8 effort to aid mothers and children in the developing world via the Muskoka Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Initiative announced at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. Harper is co-chairing the United Nations Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health with Tanzanian president Jakaya Kikwete. The aim is to

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<sup>22</sup> Apasene (January 30, 2011), “French President Supports African Seat at UN Security Council.”

<sup>23</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa.”

<sup>24</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa.”

complete a common reporting mechanism by May for the combined G8 and UN Millennium Development Goals summit's maternal health projects.<sup>25</sup> (January 23, 2011, Canadian Press)

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, the leaders pledged to increase their investment in maternal, newborn and child health (MNCH) and promised to track their progress on delivering their MNCH commitments in 2011.

### **Accountability Mechanism**

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the G8 emphasized the importance of issuing regular reports on the progress made in implementing their commitments and they committed to focusing on accountability reporting in 2011 in the areas of health and food security.

### **Other**

French president Nicolas Sarkozy plans to visit Japan after the March 11 earthquake and tsunami on behalf of France, the G8 and the G20, as France holds the residency of the two.<sup>26</sup> (March 17, 2011, ADPnews France)

France was the first G8 country to formally recognize the Libyan National Council as the legitimate representative of the Libyan people. However, members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) are continuing debate on possible military options, including creation of a no-fly zone over Libya.<sup>27</sup> (March 10, 2011, Kyodo News)

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## **Preparations**

French president Nicolas Sarkozy laid out his priorities as host of the G8 and G20 at an address to the media and diplomatic corps on January 24, 2011.<sup>28</sup> (January 9, 2011 Agence France Presse)

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## **Process: The Physical Summit**

### **Ministerial Meetings**

January 12-13, 2011	G8 foreign affairs ministerial meeting (G8/BMENA)
January 24-25, 2011	Sherpa meeting, Paris
February 3-4, 2011	Sous-sherpa meeting (FASS), Paris

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<sup>25</sup> Bruce Cheadle, Canadian Press (January 23, 2011), "Harper Heads to Geneva to Help Focus UN Maternal Health Initiative."

<sup>26</sup> ADPnews France (March 17, 2011), "French President Sarkozy to Visit Japan end-Mar."

<sup>27</sup> Kyodo News (March 10, 2011), "Clinton to Join G8 Talks in Paris, Visit Egypt, Tunisia Next Week."

<sup>28</sup> Agence France Presse (January 9, 2011), "Sarkozy US-Bound for Global Talks with Obama."

March 3-4, 2011	Sous-sherpa meeting, Paris
March 14-15, 2011	G8 foreign affairs ministerial meeting, Paris
March 28-29, 2011	Sherpa meeting, Paris
April 7-8, 2011	Sous-sherpa meeting, Paris
week of May 2, 2011	Sherpa and sous-sherpa meeting
May 10, 2011	G8 interior ministerial meeting (on the fight against transatlantic cocaine trafficking, with the participation of the non-member countries of the G20)
On the eve of the summit	Sherpa and sous-sherpa meeting

## **G7 Finance Ministers**

French finance minister Christine Lagarde has asked for the G7 finance ministers and central bank governors to meet to assess the consequences of the Japanese crisis on markets. They will discuss the financial situation in Japan and will consider how they can subscribe to Japanese bond issuances.<sup>29</sup> (March 16, 2011, Dow Jones Newswires)

Japanese finance minister Yoshihiko Noda confirmed the G7 was holding a teleconference at 7 a.m. Japanese time on March 17 (2200 GMT on March 18). Noda declined to comment on a possibility of currency market intervention but outlined that the authorities were closely monitoring market action.<sup>30</sup> (March 16, 2011, Reuters News)

In October 2009 G7 finance ministers agreed that starting in 2011 they would only meet when issues of mutual interest arose. UK chancellor of the exchequer Alistair Darling said, “We felt it might be better to meet more informally with less of an entourage so that we can have more detailed and business-like meetings.” French finance minister Christine Lagarde supported the proposal and helped to push the idea through at a G7 meeting held in Istanbul. France takes over as chair of the G7 and G8 on January 1, 2011.<sup>31</sup> (October 5, 2009, *Guardian Unlimited*)

## **G8 Foreign Ministers**

G8 foreign ministers met in Paris on March 14-15, 2011. The ministers did not agree on a no-fly zone or other military operations in regard to Libyan unrest, an initiative proposed by France and the Britain. Instead, they directed the decision-making process to the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) by urging an undefined increase of pressure on the Libyan leader.<sup>32</sup> (March 15, 2011, *New York Times*)

At their March meeting the G8 foreign ministers called on Libyan president Muammar Gaddafi to respect the legitimate claim of the Libyan people to fundamental rights,

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<sup>29</sup> William Horobin, Dow Jones Newswires (March 16, 2011), “France to Set Target for Balanced Finances-Spokesman.”

<sup>30</sup> Leika Kihara and Tetsushi Kajimoto, Reuters News (March 16, 2011), “Japan Says G7 Moral Support Not Fx Action Needed.”

<sup>31</sup> *Guardian Unlimited* (October 5, 2009), “G7 Elite Group Makes Way for G20 and Emerging Nations.”

<sup>32</sup> Steven Erlanger, *New York Times* (March 16, 2011), “G8 Ministers Fail to Agree on Libya No-Flight Zone.”

freedom of expression and a representative form of government. They warned that failure to do so would have dire consequences. They commended the unanimous decision of the United Nations General Assembly to suspend Libya's membership of the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) and the appointment of a special envoy of the United Nations Secretary General and welcomed the recent declaration by the League of Arab States. The G8 ministers also offered their sympathy and condolences to the Japanese Government and people.<sup>33</sup> (March 15, 2011, G8 foreign ministers)

The G8 foreign ministers will try to agree at their March meeting in Paris on what action should be taken in Libya, to speed up a UNSC decision on whether to impose a no-fly zone.<sup>34</sup> (March 14, 2011, Reuters News) They are also expected to unite in offering assistance to Japan in its rescue operations in the aftermath of the March 11 earthquake and tsunami.<sup>35</sup> (March 14, 2011, Kyodo News)

The U.S. State Department said Secretary of State Hillary Clinton will attend the March G8 foreign ministers meeting in Paris and then travel to Egypt and Tunisia.<sup>36</sup> (March 10, 2011, Kyodo News)

The G8 foreign affairs ministers' meeting will be held on March 14-15, 2011, in Paris, France.<sup>37</sup> (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

### **G8 Interior Ministers**

G8 interior ministers will meet in Paris on May 10, 2011, to address transatlantic cocaine trafficking. The meeting will aim to define how to scale up international cooperation at the operational level. It will provide the opportunity to adopt an action plan on the main areas that have been identified and to deal with the rise in trafficking and the power that international criminal organizations have acquired.<sup>38</sup> (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 presidency)

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## **France's G8 Team**

- Nicolas Sarkozy, President
- Jean-David Levitte, G8 sherpa
- Alain Juppé, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs
- Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing
- Gérard Longuet, Minister of Defence

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<sup>33</sup> G8 Foreign Ministers (March 15, 2011), "G8 Meeting of Foreign Ministers: Chair's Summary."

<sup>34</sup> Reuters News (March 14, 2011), "France Says G8 Will Seek Agreement on Libya Action."

<sup>35</sup> Kyodo News (March 14, 2011), "Japan, Libya to Dominate G8 Talks as Nuclear Crisis Continues."

<sup>36</sup> Kyodo News (March 10, 2011), "Clinton to Join G8 Talks in Paris, Visit Egypt, Tunisia Next Week."

<sup>37</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Ministerial Meeting, Foreign Affairs."

<sup>38</sup> Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Ministerial Meeting on Transatlantic Cocaine Trafficking."

- Claude Guéant, Minister of Justice and Liberties
- Bruno Le Maire, Minister of Agriculture, Food and Fishing
- Xavier Bertrand, Minister of Labour, Employment and Health

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## **Participating Leaders**

### **G8 Leaders**

#### **Canada**

Stephen Harper was elected prime minister of Canada in January 2006 and was re-elected in October 2008. He was first elected as a member of Parliament in 1993. He served as leader of the opposition for several years before becoming prime minister. Before running for politics he served as a policy adviser for the Reform Party. Born in Toronto, Ontario, on April 30, 1959, he studied at the University of Toronto and the University of Calgary, earning his master's degree in economics in 1991. He and his wife, Laureen Harper, have two children. Canada hosted the 2010 Muskoka Summit and usually follows Italy in the hosting sequence (i.e., 2018).

#### **France**

Nicolas Sarkozy became president of France on May 16, 2007, having served as the president of the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire (UMP) since 2004. From 1983 to 2002, he was mayor of Neuilly-sur-Seine. Born in Paris on January 28, 1955, he received his law degree from the Université de Paris and practised law before entering politics. He is married to Carla Bruni-Sarkozy and has three children from previous marriages. This will be his fourth G8 summit and first as host. France will also host the G20 in November 2011.

#### **Germany**

Angela Merkel became chancellor of Germany in November 2005. She was first elected to the Bundestag in 1990 and has held the cabinet portfolios for women and youth, environment, nature conservation and nuclear safety. Before entering politics she worked as a researcher and physicist. She was born in Hamburg on July 17, 1956 and received her doctorate in physics from the University of Leipzig in 1978. She is married to Joachim Sauer and has no children. Germany last hosted the G8 summit in 2007 at Heiligendamm and followed Russia in the last hosting sequence (i.e., 2015).

#### **Italy**

Silvio Berlusconi became prime minister of Italy for the third time after winning the April 2008 election. In 1994 he resigned from Gruppo Fininvest in order to establish the political movement Forza Italia. In the same year, he became president of the Council of Ministers for the first time. In June 2001 Berlusconi became prime minister again, an office he held until 2006. He began his career as a building contractor. In 1980, he established Canale 5, the first private national television network in Italy. He also became a leading Italian publisher with Mondadori. Born in Milan on September 29, 1936, he

received his law degree from the University of Milan. He is married to Veronica Lario and has five children. Italy hosted the 2009 L'Aquila Summit and usually follows Japan in the G8 hosting sequence (i.e., 2017).

## **Japan**

Naoto Kan became prime minister of Japan in June 2010, replacing Yukio Hatoyama, who had held the position since September 2009. Kan was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1980. He has served as minister of health and welfare, minister of state for science and technology, deputy prime minister and minister of finance. Kan was born in Ube City, Yamaguchi Prefecture on October 10, 1946. He graduated from the Tokyo Institute of Technology in 1970 and opened a patent office in 1974. Kan is married and has two children. Japan hosted the G8 Toyako-Hokkaido Summit in 2008 and usually follows Germany in the hosting sequence (i.e., 2016).

## **Russia**

Dmitry Medvedev became president of Russia in May 2008, having been officially endorsed as a presidential candidate in December 2007 by United Russia. He served as deputy prime minister from 2005 to 2008. Before entering politics, he worked as a legal expert and lawyer. He was born in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) on September 14, 1965, and earned a degree in law in 1987 and a doctorate in private law in 1990 from Leningrad State University. He is married to Svetlana Medvedeva and they have one child. Russia hosted its first G8 summit in 2006 at St. Petersburg and followed the United Kingdom in the last hosting sequence (i.e., 2014).

## **United Kingdom**

David Cameron became prime minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in May 2010. He was first elected to parliament in 2001 as representative for Witney, and served as party leader since 2005. Before becoming a politician Cameron worked for the Conservative Research Department and served as a political strategist and advisor to the Conservative Party. Born in London, England, on October 9, 1966, Cameron received a bachelor's degree in philosophy, politics and economics at the University of Oxford. He is married to Samantha Sheffield and has three children; a fourth child died in 2009. This will be the second G8 summit that he has attended. The United Kingdom last hosted the G8 in 2005 at Gleneagles and usually follows the United States in the G8 hosting sequence (i.e., 2013).

## **United States**

Barack Obama was inaugurated January 20, 2009. In 2005 Obama was elected to the Senate, having previously worked as a community organizer, a civil rights lawyer and a state legislator for Illinois. The first black president of the United States, he was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to a Kenyan father and American mother. He received his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1983 and a law degree from Harvard University in 1991. He is married to Michelle Obama and they have two

children. This will be Obama's third G8 summit. The U.S. will hold the presidency of the G8 in 2012 G8.

## **European Union**

Herman Van Rompuy was elected the first full-time president of the European Council on November 19, 2010. He was previously prime minister of Belgium from 2008 to 2009. Before entering politics, Rompuy was a lecturer. Born in Etterbeek, Belgium, on 31 October 1947, he holds a bachelor's in philosophy and a master's degree in applied economics from Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. He is married to Geertrui Windels and has four children.

José Manuel Barroso became president of the European Commission in November 2004. Previously, he was prime minister of Portugal from 2002 to 2004. Before entering politics Barroso was an academic. He studied law at the University of Lisbon, holds a master's degree in economics and social sciences from the University of Geneva and received his doctorate from Georgetown University in 1998. He is married to Maria Margarida Pinto Ribeiro de Sousa Uva and has three children.

While the European Union leaders participate in the G8 summit, the EU does not host summits.

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## **Appendices**

### **Appendix A: Multiyear Commitments Due in 2011**

2007-291: We are committed to fully comply with the decisions taken by [the Conference of the BTWC in 2006] and to work for successful outcomes of the meetings during the intercessional period leading to the next Review Conference in 2011.

2009-89: [we] look forward to activities as envisaged in the [International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation] IPEEC work plan to help countries implement energy efficiency policies and to further information on a Global Energy Efficiency Action Initiative, taking into account the 25 recommendations of the IEA, and ask IPEEC to report back to the G8 Summit in France in 2011.

2009-90: [we] ask IPEEC to incorporate the Sustainable Buildings Network, successfully developed as an important result under the energy pillar of the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process to exploit the potential of energy efficiency in residential, commercial and industrial buildings, and with a view to present its findings to the G8 Summit in France in 2011.

2009-120: Building on the results of the 2008 OECD Survey, we will accelerate implementation of our aid effectiveness commitments, with a strong focus on in-country implementation, to be reviewed at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness.