

Plans for the 2013 G8 Lough Erne Summit June 17-18 2013

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EU	European Union
G7	Group of Seven
G8	Group of Eight
G20	Group of Twenty
IBD	Islamic Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
MENA	Middle East and North Africa

Preface

This report on “Plans for the 2013 G8 Lough Erne 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, the United Kingdom internal preparations, and G7 and G8 ministerial meetings.

Introduction: United Kingdom’s 2013 G8

The United Kingdom holds the G8 presidency for 2013 and will host the summit on June 17-18, 2013 in Lough Erne, Northern Ireland. The summit agenda will focus on the traditional pillars of the G8 however specific attention will be paid to supporting the private sector, trade, tax reforms, transparency, food security, the crisis in Syria and Middle East.¹ (November 21, 2012, EUobserver)

Agenda: The Policy Summit

Priorities

British prime minister David Cameron intends for the 2013 G8 Lough Erne Summit to return to G8 roots and support the development of open economies, open governments and open societies by prioritizing discussions on trade, tax and transparency. The first priority will be how to expand the G8 trade agenda, followed by an effort to maintain the momentum on taxes generated by the G20. Specifically on the quantity and quality of the information exchanged and the strengthening of international standards. Finally, discussions will focus on how to increase transparency and hold countries accountable for their commitments. “At Lough Erne, we in the developed world will concentrate on issues that involve us putting our own house in order and helping developing

¹ Cameron, David, EUobserver (November 21, 2012), “A G8 meeting that goes back to first principles”

countries to prosper.” David Cameron highlighted the ‘golden thread’ of conditions to enable open economies and societies to thrive including the rule of law, the absence of conflict and corruption, and the presence of property rights and strong institutions and drew specifically on the mining sector and the need for transparency. “I want this G8 to drive greater transparency around the globe so that revenues from oil, gas and mining can help developing countries to forge a path to sustainable growth, instead of fuelling conflict and corruption.” The United Kingdom holds the position that trade, tax and transparency lay the foundation for long-term growth. The United Kingdom will also hold a special event on food and nutrition a few days before the summit.² (November 21, 2012, G8 Information Centre)

Tax

As the chair of the Africa Progress Panel, Kofi Annan, has called on G8 countries to enforce corporate transparency so that citizens in developing countries, with an emphasis on Africa, can see exactly who owns the companies involved in mining deals. Annan and the members of the Africa Progress Panel would also like to see a crackdown on the international tax rules that allow multinationals to shift profits from one country to another with impunity. (The Guardian, May 10, 2013)³

In a letter to Herman Van Rompuy, President of the European Council, Prime Minister David Cameron clearly made the case for taking global action to tackle tax evasion and tax avoidance. This is specifically necessary for the European Union to restore confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the tax system. Cameron suggested four main actions, a new global standard for multilateral information exchange, actions to increase transparency, to reform global tax rules through the G20 and OECD and finally to improve the ability of developing countries to collect tax. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, April 26, 2013)⁴

Prime Minister David Cameron wants the Lough Erne Summit to be a turning point in the battle against tax evasion. In an effort to push the initiative forward a pilot project on cross-border tax information exchange was launched between France, Germany, Italy and Spain. Cameron also proposed that the EU Summit in May should agree to new rules and help to restore public confidence in European tax systems. Cameron stated “tax evasion and aggressive tax avoidance are global problems that require truly global solutions.” His proposal is for capitals to adopt a system of “multilateral automatic exchange of information.” (The Times, April 24, 2013)⁵

Deauville Partnership

On April 19, 2013, Finance Ministers and international financial institutions of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition met in Washington. The Deauville Partnership countries are Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen and the shared objective is to support the development of open economies and inclusive growth, specifically financial stabilisation and home grown reforms that advance economic growth and employment creation. Structural reform was identified as a way to support the shared objective. The Ministers welcomed the signed agreements and progress between the various Partnership countries and the IMF and thanked the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) as chair of the IFI co-ordination platform,

² Cameron, David, G8 Information Centre (November 21, 2012), “A G8 Meeting That Goes Back to First Principles.”

³ Stewart, Heather, The Guardian, (May 10, 2013) “Annan calls for end to 'unconscionable' exploitation of Africa's resources.”

⁴ Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, (April 26, 2013) “PM Letter to EU on Tax Evasion.”

⁵ Watson, Roland, The Times (April 24, 2013) “PM seeks global action to tackle tax avoiders.”

support for the Transition Fund and SME development. The IDB intends to undertake Deauville Partnership regional investment conferences in all transition countries in 2013, starting with Egypt and Tunisia in June 2013. The Ministers also welcomed and outlined the four priorities under the UK chairmanship of the Partnership for 2013. In brief they are: 1. Deliver a successful Transition Fund to enable economic reform, 2. Secure the successful expansion of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) geographic mandate into the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean. 3. Support capital market access and 4. Enable increased trade and economic integration. The Foreign Ministers lead the governance track of the Partnership and a series of events will take place under the UK's Presidency including: an investment conference, a mentoring initiative for SMEs in transition countries; a Women's Economic Participation event, and a second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, April 20, 2013)⁶

On October 12, 2012 on the sideline of International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank annual meetings, G8 finance ministers discussed measures to support the democratization movements in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), including financial aid for necessary reforms. As a result, G8 countries and oil producers from the Middle East arranged to pledge \$165 million to a World Bank fund to help ease economic transition in the North Africa. These funds are meant to provide grants for economic governance, trade, investment, and inclusive development and job creation in the region. Countries are hoping to raise a total of \$250 million for this transition fund. The United States pledged \$50 million, Saudi Arabia and United Kingdom pledged \$25 million each, and Japan pledged \$12 million over a three-year period⁷ (October 12, 2012, Reuters News)

Preventing Sexual Violence In Conflict

On April 11, 2013, G8 foreign ministers issued a separate, and lengthy "Declaration on Preventing Sexual Violence in Conflict." In it they went beyond the initial emphasis on data gathering and prosecution, in response to concerns raised by non-governmental organizations about the complexity of the issue and the need for a comprehensive approach. The G8 ministers raised at least \$36 million in new money to support the work, although much more will be needed to cope with the magnitude of the task. And they supported the work of both the UN and celebrities in this quest. Beyond this central initiative, the value and concerns of women and girls were addressed in many other parts of the main communiqué. (G8 Information Centre, April 15, 2013)⁸

Process: The Physical Summit

The Lough Erne Summit will be hosted at the Co Fermanagh, a golf resort a few kilometres outside Enniskillen, Northern Ireland.⁹ (November 15, 2012)

⁶ Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (April 20, 2013), "Chairs Summary of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries In Transition Meeting".

⁷ Reuters News (October 12, 2012), "Nations pledge \$165 mln to aid Arab Spring states."

⁸ G8 Information Centre, (April 15, 2013) "A Meeting of Meaningful Advance: The 2013 G8 Foreign Ministers' London Meeting."

⁹ (November 15, 2012) "Reports says 2013 G8 summit to be held in Fermanagh."

During the summit at least 2,000 police officers from other forces under mutual aid arrangements will be brought for assistance.¹⁰ (November 24, 2012, The Irish News)

Security

The security firm G4S that provided guards for the London Olympics has been hired by the British government to provide security support at the G8 summit. The Northern Irish police have also been requested to secure the summit against militant Irish nationalists. An additional 3,600 officers from England, Wales and Scotland will be drafted in to join the public order security operation, one of the largest ever mounted in Northern Ireland. Northern Ireland Secretary Theresa Villiers told a news conference at Hillsborough Castle outside Belfast that G4S and another company had been given contracts by the Foreign Office to provide 600 staff to work at the golf resort. (Globe and Mail, May 9, 2013)¹¹

Other

Russia will host the G8 in 2014. Russian President Vladimir Putin announced on February 4, 2013 that the summit will hold the G8 in the southern Black Sea resort of Sochi. The city will also be the location for the 2014 Winter Olympic Games. Putin also announced the appointment of Presidential Executive Office Chief of Staff Sergei Ivanov as chairman of the organizational committee on preparation for Russia's G8 presidency.¹² (RIA Novosti, February 4, 2013)

Meetings at the Summit

Russian President Vladimir Putin and United States President Barack Obama will hold talks on the sidelines of the G8 Summit. (Thai News Service, April 8, 2013)¹³

Protests

Anti-capitalist demonstrators planning London protests ahead of the summit published a map of the locations of international [banks](#), [hedge funds](#) and other targets where people can protest. The group Stop G8 posted on its website the following statement, "For billionaires, dictators, and other parasites London is a safe place to hide out, launder money, and go shopping." The group has planned for June 11th to be the day of action (Reuters, May 10, 2013)¹⁴

¹⁰ The Irish News (November 24, 2012), "Extra police for G8 summit."

¹¹ Graham, Ian, Globe and Mail, (May 9, 2013) "Britain hires firm behind Olympic fiasco for G8 security."

¹² RIA Novosti (February 4, 2013), "2014 G8 Summit to Be Held in Sochi - Putin."

¹³ Thai News Service (April 8, 2013), Russia/United StatesL Putin, Obama to meet in June»

¹⁴ Reuters (May 10, 2013) "Anti-G8 protesters issue map of London capitalist targets."

Preparatory Meetings

October 11, 2012	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors meeting, Tokyo, Japan
October 12, 2012	G8 finance ministers meeting, Tokyo, Japan
April 10-11, 2013	G8 foreign ministers, London, United Kingdom
May 10-11, 2013	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors meeting, Aylsbury, United Kingdom
June 17-18, 2013	G8 leaders, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland, United Kingdom

G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, May

The G7 meeting will not produce a communiqué and as a result all topics will be discussed in an informal dialogue. One of the primary topics to be discussed is Japan's monetary policy. There is concern about Japan's approach being one of export led growth and its possible negative effects on neighbouring countries. There will also be discussion on what more central banks can do to ignite growth and a debate on the role of austerity will ensue. (Reuters, May 10, 2013)¹⁵

G8 Foreign Ministers, April

The G8 foreign ministers met in London, England, on April 10-11, 2013, both to prepare the political-security agenda for the Lough Erne Summit to come in June and to deal with several issues on their own. The meeting featured a broad agenda, starting with the current threats from Syria, North Korea and Iran. It extended to five priorities set by the United Kingdom host: the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) as the personal priority of Hague; Somalia, in an effort to get the international financial institutions involved in a supportive way; cyberspace and security; the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition; and Burma, in order to advance a UK-initiated effort to stimulate international investment. The agenda extended to conflict in the Sahara-Sahel, Algeria and Mali, terrorism, the Middle East and the Israeli-Palestinian peace settlement, African security in countries such as the Central African Republic and the Congo, Somalia, the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, Afghanistan, the conventional arms trade, drug abuse and climate change. (G8 Information Centre, April 15, 2013)¹⁶

G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, October

On October 11, 2012, on the sideline of annual IMF and World Bank meetings the G7 finance ministers discussed the eurozone sovereign debt crisis, U.S. fiscal policy and Japan's slowing recovery. European members reported on the actions being taken to control the fiscal crisis in the banking sectors.¹⁷ (October 11, 2012, Kyodo News)

¹⁵ Milliken, David and Kihara, Leika, Reuters (May 10, 2013) "Heading to G7, U.S. tells Japan to stick to currency rules."

¹⁶ G8 Information Centre, (April 15, 2013) "A Meeting of Meaningful Advance: The 2013 G8 Foreign Ministers' London Meeting."

¹⁷ Ajima, Shinya, Kyodo News (October 11, 2012), "G7 to step up global economic vigilance amid Eurozone crisis."

United Kingdom's G8 Team

David Cameron	Prime minister
Ivan Rogers	Sherpa, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Europe and Global Issues
William Hague	Foreign Minister
George Osborne	Chancellor of the Exchequer

Participating Leaders

Canada's 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. Harper has attended every G8 summit since the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit and hosted the 2010 Muskoka Summit. Canada will host the 2018 G8 summit.

France's François Hollande was elected president of France on May 6, 2012, and inaugurated on May 16. He was nominated on 16 October 2011 to be the Socialist Party candidate for the 2012 presidential election in France. He served as first secretary of the party from 1997 to 2008. He has been the Deputy of the National Assembly of France for Corrèze from 1988 to 1993 and again since 1997, and was also the mayor of Tulle from 2001 to 2008. He joined the Socialist party in 1979, and was an economic advisor for François Mitterrand. Born in Rouen on 12 August 1954, he holds degrees from École nationale d'administration (ENA), and the Institut d'Études Politiques de Paris (Sciences Po). His partner is Valérie Trierweiler, and he has four children with his previous partner, Ségolène Royal. Lough Erne is Hollande's second G8 summit. France is scheduled to host the 2019 G8 summit.

Germany's 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. Merkel hosted the G8 summit in 2007 at Heiligendamm. Germany will next host the G8 summit in 2015.

Italy's Enrico Letta was elected prime minister of Italy on 28 April 2013, succeeding Mario Monti Monti, who had held the position since November 2011. In 1998 he was appointed to the Cabinet as Minister of European Affairs under Prime Minister Massimo D'Alema and then, in 1999, Minister of Industry. He was subsequently elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 2001. In 2004, he left the Italian parliament and was elected a Member of the European Parliament for North East Italy. In 2006, he returned to Italy's Chamber of Deputies in order to become secretary

to the Council of Ministers to the Prodi Government. He helped found the Democratic Party in 2007 and was elected deputy secretary in the 2009 election. Born in Pisa, he holds a PhD in international law from Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies. He is married to Gianna Fregonara and they have three children. Lough Erne will be Letta's first G8 summit. Italy last hosted the summit at L'Aquila in 2009 and will host the G8 in 2016.

Japan's Shinzo Abe was elected prime minister of Japan in a landslide election on 28 December 2012 and has been president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) since 2006. He previously served as prime minister from September 2006 until his resignation in September 2007. Abe was elected to the first district of Yamaguchi Prefecture in 1993. In 1999, he became director of the Social Affairs Division, served in the cabinets of Yoshiro Mori and Junichiro Koizumi from 2000 to 2003, before being appointed LDP secretary general. In 2005, he was nominated Chief Cabinet Secretary in Junichiro Koizumi's Cabinet. Born on 21 September 1954 in Nagato, Yamaguchi Prefecture, he studied political science at Seikei University and public policy at the University of Southern California's School of Public Policy. He is married to Akie Matsuzaki. This will be Abe's second G8 summit, having attended the 2007 L'Aquila Summit. Japan hosted the Toyako-Hokkaido Summit in 2008 and will next host in 2017.

Russia's Vladimir Putin assumed the position of president of the Russian Federation on 7 May 2012. He succeeds Dmitri Medvedev who had been president since 2008. Putin served as prime minister under Medvedev, having earlier been elected president in 2000 and reelected in 2004, but being unable to seek a third term under the Russian constitution. Putin became acting president on 31 December 1999 after Boris Yeltsin resigned. A member of the United Russia party since its establishment in 2001, he led the party from 2008 until April 2012. From 1998 to 1999, he was director of the Federal Security Service, the successor to the KGB, having worked for the KGB from 1975 to 1991. He also first deputy chair of the St. Petersburg city government and chair of its external relations committee, as well as secretary of the Russian Security Council. Putin was born on 7 October 1952, in Leningrad (now Saint Petersburg) and graduated from the Leningrad State University's law faculty. He and his wife, Ludmila, have two daughters. Lough Erne will be Putin's tenth summit. Putin hosted the 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit and will host the 2014 summit in Sochi.

United Kingdom's 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. Lough Erne will be the third G8 summit that he has attended and the first one he has hosted. The United Kingdom last hosted the G8 in 2005 at Gleneagles.

United States's Barack Obama is re-elected president in November 2012. 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. Lough Erne is Obama's fourth summit. He hosted the 2012 G8 summit at Camp David, and the United States will next host the G8 in 2010.

European Union's 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. Lough Erne is Van Rompuy's fourth summit.

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. He has attended every G8 summit since the 2005 Gleneagles Summit.

Participating Sherpas

Canada:	Gérald Cossette, Associate Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs
France:	Paul Jean-Ortiz, diplomatic advisor to the president
Germany:	Lars-Hendrik Röller, Economic and Financial Policy Advisor to the Chancellor, German Federal Chancellery
Italy:	Pasquale Terracciano, Diplomatic Adviser to the President of Council of Ministers of the Republic of Italy Prime Minister's Office
Japan:	Tsuruoka Koji, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Russia:	Alexey G. Kvasov, Deputy Chief of the Presidential Experts' Directorate
United Kingdom:	Ivan Rogers, Adviser to the Prime Minister on Europe and Global Issues, Prime Minister's Office
United States:	Michael Froman, Deputy Assistant to the President and Deputy National Security Advisor for International Economic Affairs, National Security Council
European Union:	Franciskus Van Daele, Head of the Cabinet of the European Council President