

Plans for the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ACTA	Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement
BMENA	Broader Middle East and North Africa
BTWC	Conference of the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention
IEA	International Energy Agency
IPEEC	International Partnership for Energy Efficiency Cooperation
MNCH	maternal, newborn and child health
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ODA	official development assistance
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
UMP	Union pour un Mouvement Populaire
UNEP	United Nations Environment Program

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.

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.¹ (January 9, 2011, Agence France Presse)

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 G20 summit in Cannes on November 3-4 (see the G20 Information Centre website at <www.g20.utoronto.ca>).

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

Agenda: The Policy Summit

Priority Themes

Cyber Security

The French G8 presidency will hold a meeting for the major internet stakeholders on the eve of the Deauville Summit. The meeting will provide substance for the discussions of the heads of state and government. The G8's work on this issue will be supplemented by consultations and contributions from all those concerned: enterprises, French and international experts, including internet pioneers, scientists, intellectuals and civil society.² (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 formally discuss the internet at the political level. U.S. president Barack Obama, who has been concerned by the recent release of Wikileaks memos, has expressed support for talking about internet issues.³ (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 Barack Obama and 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.⁴ (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 people and to protect intellectual property rights. The G8 has particularly supported the draft Anti-Counterfeiting Trade Agreement (ACTA) and the work of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the economic impact of counterfeiting and piracy.⁵ (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

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

² Official website of the G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Priority Areas, The Internet: New Challenges."

³ Xinhua News Agency (January 24, 2011), "Sarkozy proposes to put Internet issue on G8 agenda."

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

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

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

Green Growth and Innovation

Under the French presidency, the challenge is to take further steps on promoting energy efficiency and rational use of natural resources by strengthening and stepping up efforts of its member countries to support the efforts of international organizations such as the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP). The idea is for the G8 to help prepare major international meetings on innovation and green growth, the first being the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in Brazil in 2012. The G8's work will be coordinated with work of the OECD, which will publish a green growth strategy in summer 2011, but also with the UNEP and the European Commission, who recently presented a new strategy for green growth as part of the Europe 2020 strategy.⁷ (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

Counter-Terrorism

The G8 leaders issued a statement condemning the “barbarous” bomb attack that killed 35 people in Moscow and expressed its “utmost determination” to fight extremist violence. The statement, delivered by the G8 foreign ministers and issued by G8 president France, stated that they “reiterate their utmost determination to work together to combat and prevent terrorism and violent extremism.”⁸ (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.⁹ (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

Afghanistan

Building on the Muskoka initiative, the Deauville Summit will work to further develop cross-border and regional cooperation with Afghanistan by promoting more fluid 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.¹⁰ (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

⁷ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Priority Areas, Green Growth and Innovation.”

⁸ Agence France Presse (January 25, 2011), “G8 vows to fight terrorism after Moscow bombing.”

⁹ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Priority Areas, Counter-Terrorism.”

¹⁰ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Priority Areas, Afghanistan.”

Finance

Although macroeconomic issues are predominately on the G20 agenda, French president Nicolas Sarkozy hopes to use 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.¹¹ (January 6, 2011, Xinhua)

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

France would like to see the Global Partnership move forward so that it can tackle the proliferation challenges of the 21st century. France has recommended promoting the responsible development of sensitive technologies and knowledge.¹² (February 15, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

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

¹¹ Zhang Xin, Xinhua (January 6, 2011), "France hosts ministers, economists over G20 reforms."

¹² 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."

in preparation for the Biological Weapons Convention Review Conference to be held in 2011.¹³ (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

G8 BMENA Forum for the Future

The Forum for the Future was created in 2004 following the G8 Sea Island Summit as a venue to support modernization of Broader Middle East and North Africa (BMENA) countries. France and Kuwait are co-chairing the Forum for the Future with Kuwait until the Forum's 8th meeting, which will be held in Kuwait and chaired by the French foreign minister Michele Alliot-Marie. Alliot-Marie has recommended that the partners pursue the Forum's work to modernize societies in line with G8 priorities. She also stated that 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 society will take an active part in the work.¹⁴ (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

Partnership with Africa

French president Nicolas Sarkozy will meet eight members of the Africa Progress Panel on February 15, 2011. France has chosen to make Africa a priority for both the G8 and G20 summits. Discussions will cover innovative financing, hunger eradication and food security, the development of infrastructures, 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.¹⁵ (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 questions such as what is Africa's role in global governance, how can African capabilities be build up to deal with regional crises and new common threats, as well as how to bolster security and development in the Sahel and Somalia and fighting transatlantic trafficking will be discussed.¹⁶ (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 made in the areas of health and food security. An important objective will be to broaden the transparency efforts. The G8 will also address the idea of encouraging

¹³ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, Non-Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

¹⁴ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, G8 BMENA Forum for the Future."

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

¹⁶ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), "Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa."

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 Summit, Nicolas Sarkozy promised to give African countries some priorities during France's presidency of the G8.¹⁷ (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 G8.¹⁸ (January 31, 2011, All Africa)

Sarkozy is calling for Africa to have a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council, a reform which the continent had been asking for in the recent past.¹⁹ (January 30, 2011, APA News)

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.²⁰ (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.²¹ (January 24, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

Development

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

¹⁷ Xinhua News Agency (February 12, 2011), By Zhang Xin "France invites five more countries to G20 summit."

¹⁸ [Tesfa-Alem Tekle](#), All Africa ([February 2/January 31](#), 2011), "France's Sarkozy Backs Permanent Seat for Continent On UN Security Council."

¹⁹ [Apasene](#)-[APA News](#) (January 30, 2011), "French president supports African seat at UN Security Council."

²⁰ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa."

²¹ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), "Priority Areas, The G8's Partnership with Africa."

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. 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 complete a common reporting mechanism by May for the combined G8 and U.N. millennium development summit’s maternal health projects.²² (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.

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, 2011.²³ (January 9, 2011, Agence France Presse)

Process: The Physical Summit

Ministerial Meetings

G7 Finance Ministers

The G8 foreign affairs ministers’ meeting will be held on March 14-15, 2011, in Paris, France.²⁴ (February 15, 2011, Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency)

A ministerial meeting will be held 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

²² [The Bruce Cheadle](#), Canadian Press (January 23, 2011), [By Bruce Cheadle](#) “Harper heads to Geneva to help focus U.N. maternal health initiative.”

²³ Agence France Presse (January 9, 2011), “Sarkozy US-bound for global talks with Obama.”

²⁴ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (February 15, 2011), “Ministerial Meeting, Foreign Affairs.”

and the power that international criminal organizations have acquired.²⁵ (January 24, 2011 Official website of the French G8-G20 presidency)

In October 2009 the 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.” He added that there was still a need for the G7 but “the main focus will be the G20 for some time to come.” French finance minister Christine Lagarde was one of the main proponents of 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, 2011.²⁶ (October 5, 2009, *Guardian Unlimited*)

France’s G8 Team

- Nicolas Sarkozy, President
- Jean-David Levitte, G8 sherpa
- Michèle Alliot-Marie, Minister of Foreign and European Affairs
- Nathalie Kosciusko-Morizet, Minister for Ecology, Sustainable Development, Transport and Housing
- Alain Marie Juppé, Minister of Defence
- Michel Mercier, Minister of Justice and Liberties
- Bruno Le Maire, Minister of Food, Agriculture and Fishing
- Xavier Bertrand, Minister of Health
- Éric Woerth, Minister of Labour, Social Relations, Family and Solidarity

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).

²⁵ Official website of the French G8-G20 Presidency (January 24, 2011), “Ministerial Meeting on Transatlantic Cocaine Trafficking.”

²⁶ *Guardian Unlimited* (October 5, 2009), “G7 elite group makes way for G20 and emerging nations.”

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.

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.