

The priorities of the French presidency of the G8

France will urge G8 members to concentrate on areas where they can have a real impact, such as the internet, green growth and innovation, and nuclear safety

By Nicolas Sarkozy, president, Republic of France

The September 2009 G20 Pittsburgh Summit marked a milestone in the reform of global governance by making the G20 “the premier forum for international economic cooperation” to reflect the new global balances and the growing role of the emerging countries. In this context, the G8’s role has evolved but the original nature of the forum has remained intact. As a result, the leaders of the most advanced economies are able to conduct direct and informal talks at the 2011 Deauville Summit. During its presidency, France has recommended that the ‘new G8’ focuses on issues where its members can have a genuine impact, avoiding duplication of the G20 agenda.

The new common challenges: the internet, innovation, green growth and a sustainable economy, and nuclear safety

Internet: This will be the first time that the internet is discussed within the G8 at the level of heads of state and government. The future of the internet and its development are major issues concerning both freedom of expression and communication – as has been demonstrated with the Arab Spring – and the global economy. The Deauville Summit will aim to define common principles and strengthen international cooperation to guarantee the development of a responsible internet. Crucial issues, such as protection of people’s private lives and freedoms, respect for intellectual property and cyber security, will be discussed by the leaders. The summit will be preceded and inspired by the eG8 Forum on 24-25 May in Paris, bringing together major figures in the world of the internet.

Green growth and innovation: The objective is to identify concrete measures to develop these essential springboards for growth and jobs in our advanced economies.

Nuclear safety: Following the unprecedented earthquake and tsunami that struck Japan and caused a nuclear accident at the Fukushima power plant, at Deauville the G8 will express its solidarity with the Japanese authorities and people. The summit will also give fresh impetus to tightening international nuclear safety requirements.

Finally, leaders will have the opportunity to exchange thoughts on climate change six months prior to the Durban Conference, and on trade, where they will reaffirm their commitment to multilateralism.

The ‘Arab Spring’: a partnership for democracy

The Arab Spring will be the focus of discussions among the G8 leaders. There will be a special working session devoted to the subject, in which the leaders of Egypt and Tunisia will participate.

The French presidency of the G8 supports these transitions to democracy and will establish a strengthened and long-term



partnership with the countries of the region involved to support civil society and economic and social reforms, particularly aimed at young people, whose thirst for freedom sparked off the liberation movements of the Arab people.

Strengthening the partnership with Africa: a long-term vision

The G8’s commitment to Africa is taking shape in concrete forms, both in the area of strengthening African peace and security capabilities and in the area of cooperation for development.

In Deauville, the G8 leaders will meet their African partners for open and direct discussions on the challenges of this continent.

The G8 will also express its support for democratic progress in Africa by inviting the newly elected leaders of Côte d’Ivoire, Niger and Guinea-Conakry to take part in the outreach dialogue on Africa.

We will also continue the exercise begun by the Canadian presidency in 2010 on following up the commitments of the G8 countries, in particular in the areas of health and food security. In a spirit of ‘mutual responsibility’, the African countries will present a summary of the progress made in governance, transparency and the effectiveness of aid.

Peace and security: traditional themes of the G8

The peace and security agenda will form an essential element of the French presidency of the G8. In addition to political issues (Iran, Libya, Syria, the Middle East, Afghanistan, Pakistan and non-proliferation), the French presidency will focus in particular on new drug-trafficking routes connecting Latin America, West Africa and Europe, as well as the fight against terrorism, particularly in the Sahel. ♦

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The Arab Spring will be the focus of discussions among G8 leaders – the presidency supports these transitions to democracy

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Le Sommet du G8 à Deauville de la France: nouveau monde, nouvelles idées

Par Nicolas Sarkozy, président, République française

Le Sommet du G20 de Pittsburgh, en septembre 2009, a marqué une étape majeure dans la réforme de la gouvernance mondiale en faisant du G20 le « principal forum de coopération économique internationale » afin de refléter les nouveaux équilibres mondiaux et le rôle croissant des pays émergents. Dans ce contexte, le rôle du G8 évolue en veillant à ce que soit préservée l'originalité de ce forum, qui permet des discussions directes et informelles au niveau des chefs d'État et de gouvernement des économies les plus avancées. Pendant sa présidence, la France propose de recentrer ce « nouveau G8 » sur des sujets sur lesquels ses membres peuvent avoir un véritable impact, en veillant à ne pas dupliquer l'agenda du G20.

Les nouveaux défis communs : Internet, l'innovation, la croissance verte et l'économie durable, la sûreté nucléaire

Internet : Pour la première fois, l'Internet sera discuté dans l'enceinte du G8 au niveau des chefs d'État et de gouvernement. L'avenir de l'Internet et son développement sont des enjeux majeurs, tant pour la liberté d'expression et de communication – comme l'ont montré les printemps arabes – que pour l'économie mondiale. Le sommet aura vocation à définir des principes communs et à renforcer la coopération internationale pour garantir le développement d'un Internet responsable. Des questions essentielles telles que la protection de la vie privée et des libertés, le respect de la propriété intellectuelle et la cyber-sécurité seront discutées par les chefs d'État et de gouvernement. Le Sommet de Deauville sera précédé et nourri par le e-G8 Forum qui se tiendra les 24 et 25 mai à Paris et rassemblera les grandes figures du monde de l'Internet.

Croissance verte et innovation : L'objectif est d'identifier des mesures concrètes pour développer ces relais de croissance et d'emploi essentiels pour nos économies avancées.

La sûreté nucléaire : A la suite du séisme et du tsunami sans précédent qui ont frappé le Japon et entraîné un accident nucléaire à la centrale de Fukushima, le G8 marquera à Deauville sa solidarité avec les autorités et le peuple japonais. Le sommet devra également donner une impulsion pour renforcer les exigences internationales de sûreté nucléaire.

Enfin, les Leaders auront l'occasion d'échanger sur le climat, six mois avant la conférence de Durban, et sur le commerce, pour lequel ils réaffirmeront leur attachement au multilatéralisme.

Les « printemps arabes » : un partenariat pour la démocratie

Les « printemps arabes » seront au cœur des discussions entre les chefs d'État et de gouvernement du G8. Une session de travail particulière à laquelle participeront les premiers ministres d'Égypte et de Tunisie, leurs seront notamment consacré.

La Présidence française du G8 soutient ces transitions démocratiques et lancera un partenariat renforcé et de long terme, avec les pays de la région engagés en soutien aux sociétés civiles et aux réformes économiques et sociales, notamment en direction de la jeunesse dont la soif de liberté a été à l'origine des mouvements de libération des peuples arabes.

Le renforcement du partenariat avec l'Afrique, une vision de long terme

L'engagement du G8 pour l'Afrique se traduit de façon concrète, tant dans le domaine du renforcement des capacités africaines de paix et de sécurité qu'en matière de coopération pour le développement.

À Deauville, les chefs d'État et de gouvernement du G8 rencontreront leurs partenaires africains pour des discussions libres et directes sur les enjeux du continent.

Le G8 exprimera également son soutien aux avancées démocratiques en Afrique en invitant les chefs d'État nouvellement élus de Côte d'Ivoire, du Niger et de Guinée-Conakry à participer au dialogue élargi sur l'Afrique.

Nous poursuivrons également l'exercice engagé par la présidence canadienne sur le suivi des engagements des pays du G8, notamment dans les domaines de la santé et de la sécurité alimentaire. Dans un esprit de « responsabilité mutuelle » les pays africains présenteront un bilan des progrès réalisés sur la gouvernance, la transparence et l'efficacité de l'aide.

« Paix et sécurité », thèmes traditionnels du G8

Le volet « paix et sécurité » constituera un élément essentiel de la présidence française du G8. Au-delà des affaires politiques (Iran, Libye, Syrie, Proche-Orient, Afghanistan Pakistan, non-prolifération, etc.), la Présidence française mettra un accent particulier sur les nouvelles routes du trafic de drogue entre les pays de l'Amérique latine, de l'Afrique de l'Ouest et de l'Europe, ainsi que la lutte contre le terrorisme, notamment au Sahel. ♦

A 'new' G8: building on Muskoka's foundations

Last year's summit in Canada left a strong legacy – especially in terms of advancing women's and children's health and of accountability for development commitments – and the current French presidency is building on these themes

By The Right Honourable Stephen Harper, prime minister, Canada



The 2010 Muskoka Summit reaffirmed the G8's value as a forum for like-minded countries to discuss the most pressing global challenges and take action on them. In Muskoka, leaders were able to exchange frank views on peace and security issues and on development challenges, while also delivering on several key issues, most notably the pressing need to improve women's and children's health in the developing world.

The Muskoka Summit was built on the foundations of accountability and results. First, G8 leaders launched the Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health, catalysing support for women's and children's health and committing more than \$5 billion in new and additional funding up until 2015. Korea, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Spain, Switzerland, the Gates Foundation and the United Nations Foundation joined the G8 to commit an additional \$2.3 billion. The G8 process also provided critical momentum to the UN secretary-general's Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health, through which an unprecedented \$40 billion was raised to improve women's and children's health –

including funds pledged through the Muskoka Initiative. The Muskoka Initiative demonstrated the G8's commitment to helping achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and its value in mobilising resources required to advance key MDGs.

Accountability for development commitments was another centrepiece of the Muskoka Summit and a strong legacy for future summits. Leaders agreed that following through on commitments is essential to the credibility and effectiveness of the G8, and this remains a Canadian priority for 2011 and beyond. The G8 released the *Muskoka Accountability Report*, assessing action and results against development-related commitments and leaders committed to follow up on the report's recommendations. This report has shown G8 leadership by setting a 'gold standard' for reporting responsibly and transparently on the commitments we make.

Canada remains committed to advancing maternal and child health and accountability. I am honoured to continue Canada's international leadership on these issues as co-chair of the new UN Commission on Information and Accountability for Women's and Children's Health, which will develop an accountability framework to help ensure that the commitments made through the Global Strategy and the G8 Muskoka Initiative make a real difference in the lives of women and children around the world.

Canada seeks to sustain and build on the success of Muskoka in 2011, under the leadership of the French G8 presidency, so I am pleased to see that several of the priorities established by the French presidency will build on themes discussed at Muskoka. Accountability will remain at the centre of G8 discussions, including those with our African partners. Delivering on G8 commitments on health and food security will also be front and centre in France's year.

The G8 has a consistent record of strong commitment to leadership and action on the range of international peace and security challenges confronting the globe. At the Muskoka Summit, G8 leaders made important advances on the peace and security agenda. We notably called on Iran to comply with its international obligations and engage in a transparent dialogue on its nuclear activities, and demanded that North Korea abandon all nuclear proliferation activities and refrain from committing threatening hostilities against South Korea. We discussed the need for the government of Afghanistan to show progress in addressing its security and governance challenges. The concrete results of the Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, launched at the Kananaskis Summit in 2002,



was also welcomed by G8 leaders in Muskoka. As well, G8 leaders continued to actively seek comprehensive and coordinated approaches to help those states and regions struggling to tackle their security vulnerabilities, including terrorism, organised crime and trafficking in drugs, arms and people.

Events over the past year, including recent events in the Middle East and North Africa, confirm the need to build on the momentum generated in Muskoka on peace and security. I am pleased that the French G8 presidency will provide continuity with regard to priority Canadian initiatives such as transatlantic drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe, via Africa. France held a ministerial meeting on this subject on 10 May. This is a logical follow-up to Canada's initiative at the Muskoka Summit. This drug trade is a prime example of a pressing threat that crosses many borders and has significant impacts in several areas. I believe that the G8 is well placed to improve international cooperation on this problem. I look forward to continue our discussions in Deauville on these and other critical and pressing issues.

But even as we make progress on some issues, new ones will continue to emerge. As noted above, prevailing threats to global security and prosperity need to be addressed. The G8 remains an important part of the global governance system, and one that is well positioned to mobilise action by assuming a leadership role and then mobilising a

“ The G8 is well placed to improve international cooperation on transatlantic drug trafficking from Latin America to Europe ”

broader coalition. International cooperation is now more important than ever. Canada, in part through the G8, is playing a role in driving new work on important issues.

Over the past several years, we have witnessed the need for the international architecture to be flexible and adaptive in order to deal with crises. The landscape has changed, and the G8 has responded by focusing where it is most needed. In 2011, we must continue to seek credible solutions to global problems – with innovation, creativity and concrete results. We look forward to continued collaboration with our international partners, to effectively confront pressing global issues. ♦

Un « nouveau » G8

L'année dernière, le sommet du G8 au Canada a fait date, spécialement en ce qui concerne la promotion de la santé pour les femmes et les enfants et la mise en place de mécanismes de contrôle et de responsabilisation des engagements pris en matière de développement. L'actuelle présidence française poursuivra ces efforts entrepris sur ces thématiques

Par Le très honorable Stephen Harper, premier ministre, Canada



Le Sommet de Muskoka en 2010 a confirmé que le G8 est d'une grande utilité pour les pays aux vues similaires qui désirent discuter des enjeux internationaux les plus urgents et convenir de mesures. Ainsi, les dirigeants ont pu exprimer franchement leurs opinions sur la paix, la sécurité et le développement ainsi que s'entendre sur les mesures à prendre pour faire avancer certains dossiers décisifs, dont surtout l'urgent besoin d'améliorer la santé des femmes et des enfants dans les pays en développement.

Le Sommet de Muskoka était axé sur la responsabilisation et l'efficacité. Tout d'abord, les dirigeants du G8 ont lancé l'Initiative de Muskoka sur la santé des mères, des nouveau-nés et des enfants, mobilisant un appui de plus de 5 milliards de dollars américains d'ici 2015. La Corée, l'Espagne, la Norvège, la Nouvelle-Zélande, les Pays-Bas, la Suisse, la Fondation Gates ainsi que la Fondation des Nations Unies se sont ralliés au G8 et ont promis 2,3 milliards additionnels. Les membres du G8 ont par ailleurs donné une impulsion d'une importance critique à la Stratégie mondiale pour la santé de la femme et de l'enfant (la Stratégie mondiale) du secrétaire général

des Nations Unies, en y apportant un concours sans précédent de 40 milliards de dollars américains (dont les sommes promises dans le cadre de l'Initiative de Muskoka). L'Initiative de Muskoka a démontré la volonté du G8 de contribuer à la réalisation des Objectifs du Millénaire pour le développement (OMD) et son utilité pour ce qui est de mobiliser les ressources nécessaires afin de faire avancer les OMD.

Autre point central du Sommet de Muskoka et modèle inspirant pour les prochains sommets : la nécessité de rendre compte de la concrétisation des engagements pris. Les dirigeants s'étaient entendus pour dire qu'il est essentiel de respecter les engagements afin de préserver la crédibilité et l'efficacité du G8; cela demeure une priorité pour le Canada en 2011 et le restera. Le G8 a publié le *Compte rendu des activités — Actions et résultats du G8*, qui fait état des gestes posés et des résultats obtenus à la lumière des engagements liés au développement, ainsi que des dirigeants résolus à suivre les recommandations qui y sont contenues. Le G8 y montre son rôle de chef de file en instaurant une « règle d'or » pour la reddition de comptes transparente et responsable à l'égard des engagements pris.

Le Canada demeure déterminé à promouvoir la santé des mères et des enfants de même que la responsabilisation à cet égard. C'est un honneur pour moi que de continuer à assurer le leadership du Canada dans ce dossier à titre de coprésident de la nouvelle Commission de l'information et de la responsabilisation en matière de santé de la femme et de l'enfant des Nations Unies. Cette commission élaborera un cadre de responsabilisation pour que les engagements pris dans le cadre de la Stratégie mondiale et de l'Initiative de Muskoka changent vraiment la vie des femmes et des enfants dans le monde.

Le Canada souhaite faire durer les effets positifs du sommet et continuer sur cette lancée en 2011 lors du sommet que présidera la France. C'est pourquoi je suis heureux de constater que de nombreuses priorités établies sous la présidence française font suite aux thèmes abordés lors de la conférence de Muskoka. La responsabilisation demeurera au centre des discussions du G8, y compris lors des échanges avec nos partenaires africains. La concrétisation des engagements du G8 à l'égard de la santé et de la sécurité alimentaire sera aussi une grande priorité de la présidence française.

Depuis toujours, le G8 est fermement résolu à montrer son leadership et à agir concrètement pour relever les défis qui se posent sur le plan de la paix et de la sécurité dans le monde. Au Sommet de Muskoka, les dirigeants du G8 ont fait d'importantes avancées en la matière. Ils ont notamment exhorté l'Iran à se conformer à ses obligations



internationales et à dialoguer ouvertement à propos des activités nucléaires, et ont demandé à la Corée du Nord de démanteler son programme d'armes nucléaires et de s'abstenir de proférer des menaces à l'endroit de la Corée du Sud. Ils ont aussi discuté de la nécessité pour le gouvernement afghan de démontrer ses progrès sur le plan de la sécurité et de la gouvernance. Ils ont été heureux de constater les résultats concrets du Partenariat mondial du G8 contre la prolifération des armes de destruction massive et des matières connexes, annoncé au Sommet de Kananaskis en 2002. Les chefs des pays du G8 se sont encore employés à chercher des approches globales et concertées pour venir en aide aux états et régions aux prises avec des problèmes de sécurité, sous forme notamment de terrorisme, de crime organisé ainsi que de trafic de drogues, d'armes et de personnes.

Les événements qui se sont produits au cours des douze derniers mois, notamment au Moyen-Orient et en Afrique du Nord, viennent confirmer la nécessité de poursuivre dans la voie choisie à Muskoka en matière de paix et de sécurité.

Je suis également heureux de savoir que la présidence française du G8 assurera une continuité à l'égard des initiatives canadiennes prioritaires, comme le narcotrafic transatlantique entre l'Amérique latine et l'Europe, via l'Afrique. La France a tenu une réunion ministérielle à ce sujet le 10 mai, ce qui est la suite logique de l'initiative du Canada au Sommet de Muskoka. Le narcotrafic est un exemple parfait de ce que constitue une menace immédiate qui touche de nombreux pays et a des conséquences diverses et importantes. À mon avis, le G8 est bien placé pour intensifier la coopération internationale à ce sujet. C'est avec impatience que j'attends de continuer les pourparlers à Deauville sur les enjeux mentionnés et d'autres tout aussi pressants.

Stephen Harper, premier ministre du Canada, reçoit ses homologues du G8 au Sommet de Muskoka en juin 2010

“ La présidence française du G8 assurera une continuité à l'égard des initiatives canadiennes prioritaires ”

À mesure que nous avançons dans certains domaines, d'autres problèmes se manifestent. Je le répète, les menaces actuelles pour la sécurité et la prospérité mondiale doivent être levées. Le G8 demeure un volet incontournable des structures décisionnelles mondiales et a l'avantage de pouvoir mobiliser et diriger les autres acteurs au sein d'une coalition élargie. La coopération internationale est plus importante que jamais, et le Canada, en tant que membre du G8, contribue à proposer de nouvelles solutions aux enjeux importants.

Au cours des dernières années, nous avons constaté qu'une structure internationale doit pouvoir être souple et s'adapter aux fins de la gestion des crises. Le monde a changé et, en réaction, le G8 a surtout œuvré là où on avait le plus besoin de lui. En 2011, nous devons continuer à trouver des solutions crédibles aux problèmes de ce monde, à faire preuve d'innovation et de créativité et à obtenir des résultats concrets. Nous nous réjouissons à la perspective de poursuivre notre collaboration avec nos homologues étrangers pour affronter efficacement les enjeux mondiaux les plus pressants. ♦

Governing globalisation: challenges for the G8

Teamwork will help us to make progress on issues such as reforms in the Middle East; building an open, global economy; protecting intellectual property; promoting sustainability; engaging with developing countries; and fighting internet attacks

By Angela Merkel,
chancellor, Federal
Republic of
Germany

Political challenges continue to grow as the world becomes smaller. Whether it be environmental or natural disasters, wars or bad government, stock-market crashes or bank failures, with the regions of the world being so closely interconnected, local events gain global importance as quickly as wildfire. An increasing number of countries are thus facing identical challenges that they can hardly, or not at all, solve on their own. The old saying 'we are all in the same boat' has become more relevant than ever in this age of globalisation and the internet. It takes teamwork to advance and to master dangerous rapids. The international financial crisis has highlighted this issue in a particularly pressing way.

To counteract the turbulence on financial markets and to make provisions for the future, at Pittsburgh in 2009 the G20 leaders pronounced themselves to be the leading forum for international economic cooperation. This brought to the table the large emerging countries, based on their increased economic and political importance. This development had started in the Heiligendamm Process that was initiated in 2007 by the G8 under the German presidency.

Common interests

The format of the G20 involves a broad spectrum of countries and public interests, and thus a high degree of legitimacy. But the members are – in terms of their ideals and societal systems – very heterogeneous. In the G8, however, the basic principles of a free economic and civil society and democracy predominate. This homogeneity increases the chance of reaching a consensus on workable solutions. Therefore, the G8, with its economic power, remains an important body for international political cooperation. This combination of economic power and common political values creates a unique basis for finding a common stance on foreign policy and political security.

Current international developments will be on the G8 agenda at Deauville, too. The changes in the Arab world and the resulting questions of security will be central. These events provide dramatic proof that sustainable development is feasible only when human rights are observed. The G8 is governed by the idea that peaceful change and political stabilisation in the affected countries should be supported by reforms and new economic freedom. We leaders must use this opportunity to promote political participation and wealth in our neighbouring Arab countries.

The situation in North Africa and the Middle East also demonstrates how the movement of migrants increases at times of social upheaval. Industrialised countries find themselves confronted with the hopes of

desperate people who want to leave behind their lives of hardship in their home country. Accordingly, we must all take responsibility together.

The agenda of this year's French G8 presidency is in no way restricted to such current problems. France would like to return the G8 to its origins as an informal forum, with much room for discussion. The G8 would continue to function as an important impulse generator in the most diverse debates and questions about the future. This includes an exchange among the G8 leaders about the global economy – last, but not least, about the economic-political principle of creating free markets.

For some time, Germany has been suggesting that the G8 focus on the target of an open, global economy. What continues to be important is the multilateral liberalisation of trade within the World Trade Organization. I am delighted that the G20 set the clear objective in Seoul last November of entering the final phase of the Doha trade negotiations this year. At Deauville, Germany will insist on a course to follow up with action.

Germany has weathered the fallout of the global economic and financial crisis well. In 2010, our economy experienced the strongest growth since reunification 20 years ago. Growth is expected to continue in 2011. This newly revived economic dynamism is carried by both foreign trade as well as domestic demand. The German government has contributed its share to overcome the crisis – with timely and adequate stabilisation measures for the financial sector, a comprehensive economic stimulus for the real economy and relaxing of rules for short-term work.

Improving conditions for growth

Now we face new tasks. Following these short-term crisis-management measures, the conditions for long-term growth, both domestic and international, must be improved. This requires consolidation of the budget and investments in education, research and development. The protection of intellectual property not only is in the interests of the industrialised countries, but also benefits emerging economies in transition from importing knowledge to producing knowledge. Ultimately, it must become profitable for developing countries to produce innovations, so that they can promote sustainable growth on their own. This makes it necessary to unite worldwide in the fight against product and brand piracy. I thus appreciate President Nicolas Sarkozy's inclusion of this topic on the G8 agenda.

When the G8 leaders talk about growth, we do not mean growth at any price. The principle of sustainability demands that we adhere to those limits set by the protection of the climate and the finite nature of resources.



Events in the Arab world prove that sustainable development is feasible only when human rights are observed





The trend is to move toward an economy with low levels of carbon-dioxide emissions and efficient use of resources, based on the conviction and realisation that sustainability and wealth are two sides of the same coin.

Sustainability embraces the basics of an economy created for the long term that does not consume the future but develops it. Short-term growth at the expense of development opportunities for future generations is not an option. This applies equally for developed, emerging and developing countries. All can leverage the immense potential of efficient and environmental technologies, and the increased use of these technologies requires policies that create suitable frameworks. Consequently, the resolutions of the United Nations Conference on Climate Change in Cancún in December called on industrialised countries to initiate low-carbon-dioxide development strategies. If the G8 sends a clear signal for green growth, it can be a decisive factor in connection with the UN conference on sustainable development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012.

The G8 has always been an important catalyst of development policy, as in the bilateral cancellation of debts in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Initiative in Cologne in 1999, the multilateral cancellation of debt, the fight against poverty as well as the historically unprecedented commitments to promote health in poor countries at the G8 Heiligendamm Summit. The G8's responsibility is especially visible in Africa, where its engagement far exceeds the provision of foreign aid in a

The internet helps to spread democracy but also provides a target for dangers of many kinds, protection for which can best be provided on a largely international basis

strict sense. Rather, it includes dialogue that embraces the entire breadth of economic, social, political and security-related development. However, G8 members – as with all donors – can only make contributions to strengthen efforts of national self-empowerment. Without such contributions the results would be significantly worse, both in economic terms and in the fight against diseases such as AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.

Today, the exchange of knowledge, progress and development can hardly be imagined without the internet. The internet provides transparency and helps to spread democracy. As a modern means of communication, it is firmly fixed in daily life. However, this increased interconnectivity also provides a target for dangers of many kinds. Because adequate protection from internet attacks can best be provided on a largely international basis, the French president has included this important topic on the G8 agenda as well.

What happens on one side of the world today increasingly affects the other side, too. Geographic distances are losing their significance, thanks to continuously developing and deepening interconnectivity. This means the future must be defined under the conditions of globalisation. It requires reliable, international bodies for discussion and decision making. The G8 thus plays an important role as a proven format alongside the G20. Both are derived from the necessity to assume responsibility in unison – for the future of this planet. ♦

The G20 Seoul Summit and beyond

The world's new economic grouping of nations continues its efforts to create greater financial stability, to reflect the changing balance of industrial and financial power and to be open to the needs of peoples and nations outside its membership

By Lee Myung-bak,
president, Republic
of Korea

When the G20 leaders first met in Washington DC in November 2008, no one was sure about the outcome of the summit and whether they would meet again. As the leaders recognised the need for internationally coordinated policies to tackle the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, they agreed to meet again in less than six months' time in London. The G20 thus took the lead in helping the global community avert another depression on the scale of 1929.

When Korea was tasked with chairing the 2010 G20, we had two clear objectives from the outset. The first was to faithfully follow through on previous commitments to

show the world that the G20 can deliver not just at the height of the crisis but even when the worst of the crisis is behind us. The second was to add new agenda items that would enhance the legitimacy of the G20 as an informal global steering committee. About two-thirds of the agenda involved implementing the previous commitments and the remaining third pertained to new agenda items for Seoul.

I was convinced that the Seoul Summit was a litmus test for the G20, not just as a crisis committee but also as a legitimate and effective global steering committee. Against this backdrop, the Korean government established the Presidential Committee for the G20 Summit to take charge of the preparations for the Seoul Summit. It consisted of all relevant cabinet members, including the finance minister,

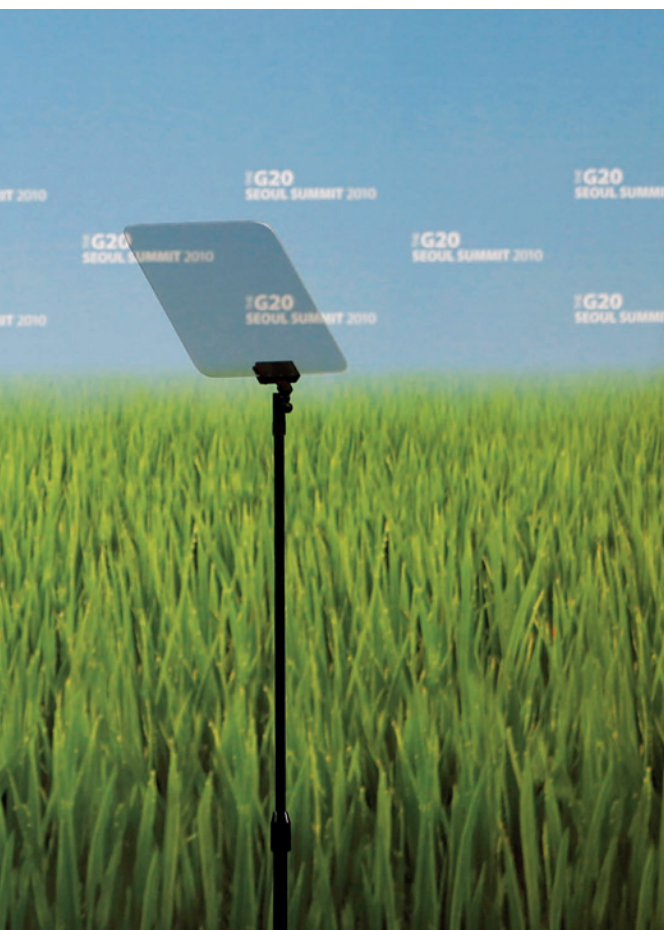


“ We must pay due attention to the concerns of the 173 members of the United Nations that are not members of the G20 ”

the foreign affairs minister, the culture and tourism minister, the public administration and security minister and the mayor of Seoul, in addition to many prominent representatives from the private sector. I myself frequently presided over the committee meetings and received regular reports from the committee. As the Seoul summit approached, I convened meetings daily.

Korea, of course, worked very closely with the other G20 members as well as multilateral institutions and global experts throughout the course of preparing for the Seoul Summit. Together, we were able to follow through on most of the previous commitments.

To be specific, there were four issues on which to focus. The first was macroeconomic coordination in the form of implementing the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth. After a rather prolonged process, the leaders agreed on the principles of indicative guidelines and the timeline of working out details. Second was the quota and governance reform of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Many sceptics predicted the G20 members would fail to reach an agreement on IMF reform. Certainly, the



Korea's President Lee Myung-bak addresses a news conference at the G20 summit in Seoul on 12 November 2010

process was not plain sailing by any standard. But in the end, we all gave a little and successfully adjusted the IMF quota to more than what had been promised at the Pittsburgh summit in 2009. It proved to be the largest quota change in the 66 years of IMF history. Our European colleagues made a concession to shift two of their seats on the executive board to emerging economies.

The third issue concerned financial regulatory reform. The specific commitments related to Basel III, the accord that had been proposed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision before the leaders met in Seoul. The fourth issue included trade and other matters. Although the leaders were unable to agree on the specifics of the Doha Round of trade negotiations, they extended their standstill commitment by three more years until 2013 and agreed to continue to work diligently to take advantage of a small window of opportunity in 2011 for the trade talks.

Global awareness

Despite the achievements of the G20, we were fully aware that, in order to turn it into a truly legitimate and effective global steering committee, we must pay due attention to the concerns of the 173 members of the United Nations that are not members of the G20, and that come mostly from the emerging and developing world. Korea thus worked closely with its G20 partners to put development on the agenda in addition to strengthening the global financial safety net.

The G20 leaders adopted the Seoul Development Consensus for shared growth with a multi-year action plan. I commend the leadership of the French presidency on following through on the action plan in close collaboration with multilateral institutions. Regarding strengthening the financial safety net, the first stage of the task was completed, in cooperation with the IMF, by the introduction of flexible credit lines, precautionary credit lines and multi-country flexible credit lines. The remaining second part relates to linking the global financial safety net with regional financial cooperative arrangements.

Overall, I am satisfied with the major outcomes of Seoul. This summit was able to deliver what had been previously promised and to add new, relevant issues to the G20 agenda. With these achievements, the G20 took a step further toward solidifying its position as a credible, legitimate and effective global steering committee.

Nonetheless, we must adopt as our collective priority the G20's continued show of credibility and effectiveness, even in the post-crisis era. As I have emphasised before, we should work harder not to disappoint the global community. The immediate task for the G20 this year is to make its Cannes Summit in November another success. I call upon all my G20 colleagues to cooperate with this year's French presidency as much as we can towards this end.

For the continued success of the G20, I suggest that we give some serious thought to the institutionalisation of the G20 summit process. One should not forget that various options have been already proposed by Korea and the United Kingdom. For example, a better-structured troika system, involving the past, present and future G20 presidencies, would be a realistic option.

Lastly, let me reiterate my thinking on the relationship between the G20 and the G8. The division of work between the two groups should be respected. The G20 as the premier forum for international economic cooperation must obviously focus its attention on economic matters, while the G8 must focus on non-economic issues – such as peace and security – and international political developments. The two forums should work together for maximum synergy, where possible, for instance in the field of development and climate change. I have no doubt that the French presidency of the G20 and the G8 will show the world a balance can be struck between the two. ♦

Working together to secure growth for all

The response of the world's 20 leading economies to the financial crisis prevented an even deeper global recession. Now the task is to build on this cooperation to create strong and sustainable growth in both established and emerging markets

By Felipe Calderón,
president, Mexico

The G20 has become a central forum for international economic governance. It exemplifies what we can achieve through open collaboration between emerging and developed economies. Indeed, the added value of the G20 vis-à-vis other international mechanisms has been the inclusion of emerging economies' interests and priorities as we deal with the most pressing global issues. The G20 has also shown the advantages of working in a forum that, rather than being constrained by excessive formalities in its decision-making process, works by building consensus. Thus, the G20 adequately reflects the indisputable reality of a multi-polar and interdependent world.

Within this framework, Mexico has played a key role as a bridge between emerging and advanced economies.

“The economic stimulus plans adopted by G20 members helped restore confidence and liquidity in world markets”

For example, Mexico has worked with other nations to strengthen the governance of the international financial institutions, restructuring member representation in order to reflect the size and influence of emerging powers. This has certainly been one of the main achievements for developing countries working with the G20.

The G20 has also proved to be a useful venue for economic coordination. The economic policy response we articulated to deal with the global financial crisis of 2008 is probably the most remarkable example of international economic cooperation in recent decades.

The economic stimulus plans adopted by G20 members helped restore confidence and liquidity in world markets, thus reducing the impact of the global recession. More significantly, macroeconomic coordination among the most important world economies proved to be the most effective way to spark global recovery.

While this recovery has been strong, it has not been equally robust in all countries and regions. This continues to be a problem even for some of the most developed economies, including Japan and European countries such as Greece, Ireland and Portugal. Some still face high unemployment, overheating or inflationary pressures, or widening fiscal deficits. As countries deal with their own challenges, it has proved difficult to agree on a common set of macroeconomic policies going forward. That is why we need to renew our commitment to achieving strong, sustainable and balanced growth together.

As we stated last November during the Seoul Summit, it is time for G20 members to work together to enhance the global economic recovery. In other words, our most pressing goal is to keep the current momentum going in order to achieve sustained global growth. I am convinced that we can do this. Certainly, it will not be an easy task, but ushering in a new period of global growth is of the utmost importance. A short-lived recovery could have severe and long-lasting consequences for the world economy.

Preparing the ground

France currently holds the G20 presidency and will be hosting its forthcoming meeting later this year in Cannes. In preparation for this summit, there are a number of issues that we must address if we are to stick to our previous commitments and lay the foundations for future growth.

First, G20 countries must put forward structural reforms to boost domestic demand and accelerate job recovery. We must deepen macroeconomic policy coordination in order to attain fiscal consolidation and adjust global imbalances. Such imbalances, reflected in the current-account balance, debt and capital flows, and private and public savings, have the potential to destabilise the world economy. This is why we must spare no effort to adopt collective policies to deal with them.

Second, we must revitalise free trade. This issue has been put on hold for too long. Keeping our markets open to trade and investment is essential to boosting global recovery and bringing about sustainable growth for all. This is why avoiding protectionism and resuming the Doha Round of trade negotiations as soon as possible is essential.

Third, it is equally important to advance the agenda of the Seoul Consensus on Development, not only because it is our moral duty to narrow the gap between rich and poor, but also because strong economic growth in all nations will lead to a sustainable global recovery. Key initiatives are considered in many areas, including infrastructure,



human resources development, private investment and job creation, food security, growth with resilience, financial inclusion and knowledge-sharing, among others.

Fourth, we must continue enhancing financial regulation and supervision through comprehensive proposals that lead to more robust financial institutions and protect taxpayers. We are working to incorporate the perspective of emerging economies in reforms, strengthen regulation and oversight of shadow banking, improve market integrity and enhance consumer protection. This will help prevent future crises such as the one that brought the global financial system close to collapse in 2008.

As host of the 2011 summit, France has proposed including monetary system reform and food security in the G20 agenda. With regard to the reform of the international monetary system, Mexico and Germany are co-chairing a working group focusing on the management of capital flows and global liquidity. Its purpose is to identify ways of improving the international monetary system in order to ensure systemic stability.

In summary, our goal is to create a more transparent and effective global financial architecture that fosters equitable growth. This is our best bet; as it is often said, a rising tide lifts all boats.

As a believer in the multilateral process as the optimal way to resolve global challenges to the benefit of all, Mexico is already looking ahead to 2012, when it will assume the presidency of the G20. My government is committed to building on the successes I am sure can be achieved in France, and will propose an agenda based on the state of the world economy that reflects the growing importance of emerging countries such as our own.

“In summary, our goal is to create a more transparent and effective global financial architecture that fosters equitable growth”

As we prepare for the Mexican summit, we will actively seek the advice and opinions of countries inside and outside the G20, international organisations, the private sector, academia and civil society. We will also work with our partners to enhance the effectiveness and accountability of the G20, and bridge differences between developed and emerging economies.

As we have stated before, the goal of the G20 is an ambitious one: to set the foundations of a more equitable, transparent and fair international architecture that effectively promotes sustainable development for all humankind. To do so, we need to pursue a more ambitious agenda for the future. It is a challenge we must embrace. I am certain that the G20 can and will deliver on its promise to attain sustained global growth. As a key link between developed countries and emerging economies, Mexico will play its part in working towards this shared goal. ♦

How bigger challenges can create bold advances

An unprecedented range of problems confronts leaders gathering at the G8 summit in Deauville. But with an ambitious French host and a multilateralist United States at the fore, there is every reason to expect that the group will fulfil its mission

By John Kirton,
director, G8
Research Group

The summit taking place at Deauville, France, on 26-27 May 2011 promises to be exceptionally significant. Seldom has a single G8 summit confronted such a broad range of tightly interconnected burning crises – waging the war to liberate Libya, bringing democracy to North Africa and the Middle East, coping with Japan's natural and nuclear disasters, and preventing new fiscal and financial crises from Europe or the United States from snuffing out the global economic recovery now gathering force. The Deauville Summit must also deal with the formidable challenges on its built-in agenda, notably terrorism, nuclear proliferation, piracy, drugs, transnational crime, Afghanistan and Pakistan, and a new partnership with Africa for development, health, education and good governance. Above all, the summit will also take up the new initiatives added by its French chair – the opportunities offered by the new cyber technologies and innovation for green growth.

Now, as much as ever, the world needs a G8 summit still devoted to promoting globally the values of “open democracy, individual liberty and social advance”, as the group proclaimed as its defining mission at its very first gathering in France in 1975. The prospects are that it will fulfil this mission and meet today's broader challenges when it assembles for its 37th summit, in France once again. Alone among international institutions, the G8 offers the smart, synergistic solutions that come from a comprehensive agenda embracing democracy, security, development and the economy, and anything else that its like-minded leaders know the world needs addressed.

Deauville's defining challenge will be to realise the vision set by the G8 summit in 2004 – bringing democracy, and the human development that flows from it, to the Broader Middle East and North Africa, the one global region most left out in the transformation brought by the victory in the Cold War. With Sarkozy's France, Cameron's United Kingdom and Harper's Canada leading the effort to protect innocent lives in Libya, with all other G8 members providing essential support in different ways and with the Arab League and the United Nations endorsing the mission, the G8 will define a future for a Libya free from the deadly grip of the Gaddafi family, and a plan to extend freedom to the rest of the region in less deadly ways. This is a task that will need G8 governance for many years to come.

In the wake of the unprecedented natural-turned-nuclear disasters in Japan, G8 leaders will consider how to strengthen nuclear safety standards while using nuclear power to fuel a more climate-friendly, energy-secure future. This they did before with some success after the nuclear

accidents at Three Mile Island in 1979 and Chernobyl in 1986. They will reconsider the global regimes for responding to the natural disasters – such as earthquakes, hurricanes and tsunamis, – that frequently strike powerful countries such as the United States, Japan and China, as well as very poor ones such as Haiti and Bangladesh. And, following the exchange rate intervention by their G7 finance ministers and central bank governors on 17 March, they will decide how best to ensure financial stability and economic growth for Japan and the integrated world.

On security, G8 leaders will address their strategy for winning their longest war, in Afghanistan-Pakistan, amid the new demands in North Africa and with the Americans, Canadians and others due to hand over the combat roles to Afghanistan to the Afghans in the coming years. The potential spread of al Qaeda-affiliated terrorists to the Middle East and North Africa and the responsibility to protect innocent civilians and humanitarians in Afghanistan as well as Libya make this a complex challenge indeed.

Partnership with Africa also embraces new security challenges, such as democracy in Côte d'Ivoire, piracy off Somalia, a drug trade running from the Americas through Africa to Europe, and mercenaries recruited in impoverished sub-Saharan Africa killing civilians in Libya at the behest of the Gaddafi regime. With only four years left to meet the Millennium Development Goals, G8 leaders will need to maintain their advances against HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis and polio, deliver their historic Muskoka Initiative on Maternal, Newborn and Child Health from last year and support the forthcoming United Nations summit on the non-communicable diseases of cardiovascular and lung diseases, cancer and diabetes, for these are the number-one killers of their own citizens as well as those in the emerging and most developing

“Innovation on the internet and environmental technologies offers the G8 a chance to provide a more productive life for all”



countries. To ensure that their actions are effective and convince the legislatures and citizens of their cash-strapped countries, the G8 leaders will need to strengthen the Muskoka initiative on accountability that they launched in Canada in 2010.

Innovation on the internet and in environmental technologies offers the G8 a low-cost opportunity to leapfrog over the current energy and food insecurities to provide a more productive and prosperous life for all. Inspired by the Okinawa Summit in 2000 and the confidence that comes from leading the world in

The Deauville Summit must also deal with the formidable challenges on its built-in agenda, including Pakistan

the creative capabilities that count in these fields, at Deauville G8 members will identify paths that can make the current 21st-century technological transformation as beneficial as those changes that brought railways, electricity, telegraph, telephones and computers in centuries past.

With an energetic French host eager to lead, with a modest, multilateralist America ready to follow and with all other members committed to come together to confront the crises, the Deauville Summit is due to deliver some of the big, bold, broad advances that the world badly needs. ♦

Deauville welcomes the G8

The scenic setting for this year's G8 summit offers a comfortable, secure and friendly environment for representatives of the world's leading nations, as they gather together for discussion and debate on issues of global importance

By Philippe Augier,
mayor of Deauville

In a world that is constantly changing, ongoing dialogue among the world's top leaders is an invaluable opportunity to make advances on the path to peace and development.

The fact that France originated this initiative is a source of pride. It was my immense pleasure to host the tripartite summit attended by French President Nicolas Sarkozy, German Chancellor Angela Merkel and Russian President Dmitri Medvedev in Deauville this past October. I look forward to welcoming representatives from the most powerful countries in the world in May.

Deauville has taken measures to ensure that these historic gatherings, which have shown great potential, can take place under the best conditions. It is in our nature, and has been a standard requirement for us for more than a century, to do everything we can to ensure our guests' comfort and well-being.

Since it was founded 150 years ago, Deauville has developed into a town of beauty and excellence. It rose from the sea and marshes, like the goddess Venus, under the tutelage of a duke, the half-brother of Napoleon III, to become an ideal seaside resort. However, over the years, it has become much more than that.

Lovely villas, ample luxurious facilities and its flair for life, has established Deauville as an exceptional town of international culture. At a time when the world's countries are going through so many changes and effective communication is more important than ever, Deauville has chosen a path of culture and friendship. For decades, we have been introducing and supporting well-known world events, such as the Women's Forum, that have involved not only the American and Asian continents, but the entire world. It is this expertise and experience that Deauville has to offer to the G8.

Welcoming visitors has always been a highly important tradition in Deauville, Normandy – the landmark of freedom where the troops landed to liberate France and Europe in 1944. We enjoy sharing the love we have for our outstanding products, as well as the beauty of our heritage, countryside and beaches.

We want everyone to find what they are seeking in Deauville. G8 leaders must be able to work in peace and under the safest conditions possible. This is an important point that we take very seriously and for which we take full responsibility. As Winston Churchill once said, "The price of greatness is responsibility." ♦



photo: Guy Isaac



Ongoing dialogue is an invaluable opportunity to make advances on the path to peace and development



Deauville accueille le G8

Le décor de ce G8 offre un environnement agréable, sécurisé et amical aux représentants des pays les plus influents, qui se réunissent pour discuter et débattre de questions d'envergure internationale

Par Philippe Augier,
maire de Deauville

Dans un monde qui change sans cesse, l'instauration d'un dialogue permanent entre les principaux dirigeants de la planète représente une ouverture inestimable aux voies de la paix et du développement.

Que la France soit à l'origine de cette initiative est une source de fierté et je suis particulièrement heureux d'avoir accueilli à Deauville le sommet tripartite entre Nicolas Sarkozy, Angela Merkel et Dmitri Medvedev en octobre dernier et d'accueillir en mai les représentants des pays les plus puissants du monde.

Deauville s'est mobilisée pour que ces rencontres historiques lourdes de conséquences puissent se dérouler dans les meilleures conditions. C'est dans notre nature, une exigence vieille de plus d'un siècle, de mettre tout en œuvre pour le bien être de nos hôtes.

Dès sa naissance, il y a 150 ans Deauville a développé une image de beauté et d'excellence. Elle a émergé de la mer et des marais, telle une Vénus, par la volonté d'un Duc, demi-frère de Napoléon III, pour devenir La station balnéaire idéale. Mais au fil des années, elle a su devenir bien plus que cela.

À ses belles villas, ses nombreuses infrastructures luxueuses et son art de vivre, Deauville a donné une

dimension d'ouverture culturelle internationale tout a fait exceptionnelle. À l'heure où nos pays subissent tant de mutations et où les peuples doivent apprendre à se connaître et à communiquer pour mieux vivre ensemble, Deauville a choisi la voie de la culture et de l'amitié. Depuis plusieurs décennies nous avons créé ou soutenu des événements mondialement connus qui impliquent notamment les continents américain et asiatique mais aussi la planète entière tel par exemple le Women's Forum. Ce sont cette compétence et cette expérience que nous mettons à la disposition du G8.

En France, en Normandie, terre de liberté et du débarquement, et tout particulièrement à Deauville, la tradition de l'accueil est très importante. Nous aimons partager les beautés de notre patrimoine, la gourmandise de nos excellents produits, notre douce campagne et nos plages immenses. Nous aimons aussi que chacun trouve à Deauville ce qu'il est venu chercher. En l'occurrence, les responsables du G8 doivent pouvoir travailler dans la sérénité et dans les meilleures conditions de sécurité. C'est un enjeu important que nous prenons très au sérieux et pour lequel nous avons engagé notre responsabilité et comme disait Winston Churchill « La responsabilité est le prix à payer du succès ». ♦



L'instauration
d'un dialogue
permanent
entre les
principaux
dirigeants
de la planète
représente
une ouverture
inestimable





Global Prosperity Starts with Reproductive Health

What single investment saves the lives of women, improves family health, lifts communities out of poverty and promotes economic prosperity?

An investment in reproductive health.

“The success of international family planning shows us that when women have choices they can change their lives and those of their communities. Progress for women is progress for all. By investing in reproductive health services, we are investing in people and their potential.”

Ambassador Jan Eliasson

Former President, United Nations General Assembly, Former Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sweden

Every dollar spent on reproductive health and family planning services returns \$1.40 in savings on maternal and newborn health care costs. And the benefits go much further:

- **Women realize their potential** – With fewer unintended pregnancies, more girls complete their education, more women join the labor force, and women increase their earning power.
- **Families prosper** – When parents have access to reproductive health care and can plan their families, they can make greater investments in their children’s nutrition, education and health.
- **Economies grow** – Countries that invest in reproductive health for the long term significantly boost their GDP.

Each day, nearly 1,000 women die from pregnancy complications. And more than 200 million who want access to family planning can’t get it, resulting in unintended pregnancies, unsafe abortions and maternal health complications.

These largely preventable tragedies cost an estimated \$15 billion in global productivity each year. It doesn’t have to be that way.

We can—and must—achieve universal access to reproductive health services by 2015.

Last year, G8 countries moved closer to universal access and all Millennium Development Goals when they launched the Muskoka Initiative for Maternal and Child Health with a pledge of \$7.3 billion over five years. Yet this work is far from done.

The Global Leaders Council for Reproductive Health, representing 16 sitting and former heads of state and other leaders, calls on G8 leaders and nations worldwide to strengthen their resolve: Governments must increase financial support for reproductive health.

For women, families, communities and our global economy, an investment in reproductive health is an investment in our future. Boost funding now.

Join our Call for Resolve. www.globalleaderscouncil.org



**GLOBAL LEADERS COUNCIL
FOR REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH**

ASPEN GLOBAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
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