

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

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## Abbreviations and Acronyms

CIFF	Children’s Investment Fund Foundation
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
EBRD	European Bank for Reconstruction and Development
EU	European Union
FATF	Financial Action Task Force
G7	Group of Seven
G8	Group of Eight
G20	Group of Twenty
IBD	Islamic Development Bank
IFI	International Financial Institutions
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
NGO	nongovernmental organization
OECD	Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development
RAI	Responsible Agricultural Investments
PSNI	Police Service of Northern Ireland
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization
WMD	Weapon of Mass Destruction

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## 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.

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## 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.<sup>1</sup> (November 21, 2012, EUobserver)

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

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## Agenda: The Policy Summit

### Priorities

British prime minister David Cameron intends the 2013 G8 Lough Erne Summit to return to the G8's 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 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. He 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.<sup>2</sup> (November 21, 2012, G8 Information Centre)

### Transparency

On May 22, 2013 a seminar on transparency with representatives from nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and businesses from France, the United Kingdom, Europe and Africa discussed the UK's summit priority of transparency. France and the UK stressed the importance of implementing national and regional regulatory frameworks to ensure transparency for each country and for each project in extractive industries and encouraged the strengthening and the extension of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI). They stressed the need for land transparency and the strengthening of governance, responsible investment and the protection of citizens' rights. They committed to assist in implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests and support the work of the Committee on World Food Security on Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI), especially to tackle the problem of illegal land acquisitions in developing countries. To promote financial transparency they supported the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and an ambitious approach in tackling money laundering and illicit flows of capital. To address tax evasion, they supported enhancing international tax cooperation, and especially developing a multilateral standard on automatic tax information exchange. The

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<sup>2</sup> Cameron, David, G8 Information Centre (November 21, 2012), "A G8 Meeting That Goes Back to First Principles."

outcome of the seminar will feed into discussions prior to the summit in Lough Erne on 17 and 18 June 2013. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 22, 2013)<sup>3</sup>

## **Tax**

UK prime minister David Cameron called upon the crown dependency leaders of Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar Anguilla, Montserrat, Turks and Caicos Islands, Jersey, Guernsey and the Isle of Man to work in partnership with the UK in taking the lead on tax information exchange and beneficial ownership. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 21, 2013)<sup>4</sup>

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)<sup>5</sup>

In a letter to Herman Van Rompuy, president of the European Council, Cameron outlined the necessity to have global action to tackle tax evasion and tax avoidance. It is specifically necessary for the European Union as a way to restore confidence in the fairness and effectiveness of the tax system. He 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)<sup>6</sup>

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)<sup>7</sup>

## **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

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<sup>3</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (April 26, 2013), “The United Kingdom and France work together on transparency for development.”

<sup>4</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 2013), “G8: PM writes to crown dependency leaders”

<sup>5</sup> Stewart, Heather, The Guardian (May 10, 2013), “Annan calls for end to 'unconscionable' exploitation of Africa's resources.”

<sup>6</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (April 26, 2013), “PM Letter to EU on Tax Evasion.”

<sup>7</sup> Watson, Roland, The Times (April 24, 2013), “PM seeks global action to tackle tax avoiders.”

Deauville Partnership countries are Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia and Yemen. The shared objective is to support the development of open economies and inclusive growth, specifically financial stabilization and home-grown reforms that advance economic growth and employment creation. Structural reform was identified as a way to support the shared objective. Ministers welcomed the signed agreements and progress between the various partnership countries and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and thanked the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) as chair of the IFI [international financial institution] coordination platform, for its support for the Transition Fund and SME [small and medium-sized enterprise] 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. Ministers also welcomed and outlined the four priorities under the UK chairmanship of the Partnership for 2013: deliver a successful Transition Fund to enable economic reform; secure the successful expansion of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) geographic mandate into the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean; support capital market access; and 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)<sup>8</sup>

On October 12, 2012, on the sidelines of the annual IMF/Bank 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 period<sup>9</sup> (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

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<sup>8</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (April 20, 2013), "Chairs Summary of the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries In Transition Meeting".

<sup>9</sup> Reuters News (October 12, 2012), "Nations pledge \$165 mln to aid Arab Spring states."

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)<sup>10</sup>

### **Global Health: Dementia Initiative**

On May 15, 2013, David Cameron announced that the United Kingdom will use its presidency of the G8 to identify and agree on a new international approach towards dementia research as that the condition is quickly becoming the biggest pressure on care systems around the world. Current estimates indicate 35.6 million people worldwide are living with dementia and the World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that number will nearly double every 20 years. Within this priority the United Kingdom and the United States are exploring opportunities to advance thinking on dementia research and identify opportunities for more international collaboration. The UK annual funding on dementia research will increase to around £66 million by 2015, and the US committed around £360million (\$550m) in dementia research each year. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 15, 2013)<sup>11</sup>

### **Rebuilding Somalia**

Rebuilding Somalia is one of the UK's top foreign policy priorities. There have been improvements in internal security, relationships with the international community and the development of a new parliament within the last year. The G8 foreign ministers' meeting in April urged the re-engagement of international financial institutions (IFIs), such as the World Bank and IMF in Somalia to support the country's long-term stability and growth. It has been positioned that the positive events in Somalia are a demonstration of the support that Somalia is receiving from the G8. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 16, 2013)<sup>12</sup>

### **EU-US Free Trade Agreement**

Cameron has stated that one of his priorities for the UK's G8 presidency is the establishment of a free trade agreement between the European Union and the United States to reduce duties on traded goods or at least lower "non tariff" barriers such as harmonising standards for certain goods. (The Guardian, April 29, 2013)<sup>13</sup>

### **Non-Proliferation and Disarmament**

Addressing the proliferation and the means of delivery of weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) is another of the G8's top priorities. The G8 is committed to seeking a safer world and creating the conditions for eliminating all nuclear weapons while maintaining international security and peace. G8 foreign ministers welcome the United Nations General Assembly's adoption of the Arms Trade Treaty on April 2, 2013. They also

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<sup>10</sup> G8 Information Centre (April 15, 2013), "A Meeting of Meaningful Advance: The 2013 G8 Foreign Ministers' London Meeting."

<sup>11</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), "UK to use G8 to target global effort on dementia."

<sup>12</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 16, 2013), "FCO Minister Mark Simmonds twitter Q&A on Somalia."

<sup>13</sup> The Guardian (April 29, 2013), "Analysis G8 can't allow charity to begin and end at home."

encourage a conference to be held to establish a Middle East free of nuclear weapons and regretted that it was not held in 2012. (G8 Information Centre, April 11, 2013)<sup>14</sup>

## **Syria**

The G8 has indicated great concern over the crisis and conflict in Syria. At their meeting on April 11, 2013, G8 foreign ministers said that their countries are appalled by the death toll and the number of Syrian refugees. They called for greater humanitarian assistance for the Syrian people in coordination with humanitarian organizations and all parties in the conflict. There is still disagreement within the G8 on how to respond to the Syrian crisis. US president Barack Obama has begun giving non-lethal and now lethal support to moderate rebels, hoping that free and fair elections will take place shortly after they assume power. Russian president Vladimir Putin is not interested in dealing with the opposition and has given the Assad government sophisticated missiles and other lethal equipment to be used against the rebels over fear that, once in power, they will be a brutal Islamist regime that no one can control. Bilateral talks between the U.S. and Russia regarding the Syrian crisis are underway and are expected to continue throughout and after the G8 summit. (G8 Information Centre, April 11, 2013; Agence France-Presse, May 4 2013)<sup>15</sup>

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## **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.<sup>16</sup> (November 15, 2012)

During the summit at least 2,000 police officers from other forces under mutual aid arrangements will be brought for assistance.<sup>17</sup> (November 24, 2012, The Irish News)

## **Security**

The Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI) has been requested to secure the summit against militant Irish nationalists and will be using 4,400 local officers. An additional 3,600 officers from England, Wales and Scotland will be drafted in to join the public order security operation, the largest ever mounted in Northern Ireland. The PSNI has told the public to expect police riot troops, dog handlers, armoured cars, a water cannon, helicopters, boats, and even an unmanned aerial drone. They are committed to facilitating community-based policing and vow to resort to robust tactics in the event of any threat. The PSNI commander in charge of the security operation says that terrorist attacks are part of normal life in Northern Ireland and should be expected during the G8 summit.

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<sup>14</sup> G8 Information Centre (April 11, 2013), "G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting statement."

<sup>15</sup> G8 Information Centre (April 11, 2013), "G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting statement"; Biddle, Jo, Agence France-Presse (May 4, 2013), "Kerry aims to calm tensions in first Moscow visit."

<sup>16</sup> (November 15, 2012), "Reports says 2013 G8 summit to be held in Fermanagh."

<sup>17</sup> The Irish News (November 24, 2012), "Extra police for G8 summit."

However, it is anticipated that any incidents will not take place near the event or disrupt the delivery of the G8.

With the event only 15 miles from the border of the Republic of Ireland, the PSNI has been closely cooperating with the gardai, the Irish police force. Legislation is being brought forward by Ireland's justice minister Alan Shatter to allow the gardai to order telecommunications companies to shut off signals in order to stop terrorists using mobile phones to detonate bombs.

In addition to government police forces, the security firm G4S, which provided guards for the London Olympics, has been hired by the British government to provide security support at the G8 summit. 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; The Guardian, May 20, 2013; BBC News, May 16, 2013)<sup>18</sup>

## **The 2014 G8 Summit**

Russia will host the G8 in 2014. Russian president Vladimir Putin announced on February 4, 2013, that the summit will be held in the southern Black Sea resort of Sochi, 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 chair of the organizational committee on preparation for Russia's G8 presidency.<sup>19</sup> (RIA Novosti, February 4, 2013)

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## **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)<sup>20</sup>

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## **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 11 to be the day of action. The

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<sup>18</sup> Graham, Ian, Globe and Mail (May 9, 2013), "Britain hires firm behind Olympic fiasco for G8 security"; The Guardian (May 20, 2013), "G8 summit sparks biggest police operation in Northern Ireland's history"; BBC News (May 16, 2013), "Police outline security for G8 summit in Fermanagh."

<sup>19</sup> RIA Novosti (February 4, 2013), "2014 G8 Summit to Be Held in Sochi - Putin."

<sup>20</sup> Thai News Service (April 8, 2013), Russia/United StatesL Putin, Obama to meet in June»



group Clown Army, who dress in combat gear and clown wigs, are also expected to protest.

Protests are also planned in Belfast before the summit on the weekend of June 15 and 16. Organizers expect 20,000 people for the first day of the summit on June 17 in Eniskillen, close to where the leaders will meet. Police say it is impossible to determine the expected number of protestors but that then percentage of them intending harm is likely to be small. (Reuters, May 10, 2013; The Guardian, May 20, 2013; BBC News, May 16, 2013)<sup>21</sup>

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## Preparatory Meetings

October 11, 2012	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors meeting, Tokyo
October 12, 2012	G8 finance ministers meeting, Tokyo
April 10-11, 2013	G8 foreign ministers, London
April 29, 2013	G8 International Conference on Open Data for Agriculture, Washington DC
May 10-11, 2013	G7 finance ministers and central bank governors meeting, Aylsbury, UK
May 21, 2013	Transparency for Development Seminar, Lille, France
May 21, 2013	G8 business leaders industrial strategy meeting, London
June 6, 2013	Social Impact Investment Conference
June 8, 2013	Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science, London
June 12, 2013	G8 Science Meeting, London
June 14, 2013	Innovation Conference
June 15, 2013	The G8 Tax, Trade and Transparency Event, London
June 17-18, 2013	G8 leaders, Lough Erne, Northern Ireland

### The G8 Tax, Trade and Transparency Event, June 15, 2013

This pre-summit event will discuss tax, trade and transparency with business, civil society and governments. It will focus on the importance of open governments, open societies, and open economies for growth, jobs and sustainable development. Discussions will centre on promoting and practising fairer trade, proper taxes, and more transparent investments. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 17, 2013)<sup>22</sup>

### Innovation Conference, June 14, 2013

The Innovation Conference will bring together leading innovators and thought leaders across disciplines from the G8 and beyond. The conference will facilitate conversation

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<sup>21</sup> Reuters (May 10, 2013), “Anti-G8 protesters issue map of London capitalist targets.”

<sup>22</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), “G8 Events 15 June – The G8 Tax, Trade and Transparency Event”

from public policy to science and technology that will influence dialogue throughout the UK G8 presidency. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 17, 2013)<sup>23</sup>

### **G8 Science Meeting, June 12, 2013**

G8 science ministers and presidents of science academies will discuss the role of science in solving global challenges. After considering new challenges, they will identify gaps in the global research infrastructure and areas that would benefit from scientific collaboration. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 17, 2013)<sup>24</sup>

### **Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science, June 8, 2013**

The Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science, will be co-hosted by the UK government and Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF). The event will see countries, donors, foundations, businesses and civil society come together to accelerate action focusing on reducing stunting and improving nutrition for pregnant women and young children. It follows up from the UK-Brazil Hunger Summit held in London last summer, which highlighted the devastating consequences of under nutrition on children. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 17, 2013)<sup>25</sup>

### **Social Impact Investment Conference, June 6, 2013**

The Social Impact Investment Conference aims to help boost the growing social impact investment market. It will explore issues such as how we can enable the market to operate effectively on a global scale and how we can develop the role of social impact investing to help international development. The UK's social investment market will be showcased, and there will be sessions to discuss the latest innovations in the market. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 17, 2013)<sup>26</sup>

### **G8 Business Leaders Industrial Strategy Meeting, May 21, 2013**

British Business Secretary Vince Cable met the leaders of the business federations from the G8 countries yesterday to discuss Britain's approach to industrial strategy. The leaders learned about Britain's long-term vision for business confidence, developing

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<sup>23</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), "G8 Events 14 June - Innovation Conference"

<sup>24</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), "G8 Events 12 June - G8 Science Meeting."

<sup>25</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), "G8 Events 8 June - Nutrition for Growth: Beating Hunger through Business and Science."

<sup>26</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 17, 2013), "G8 Events 6 June - Social Impact Investment Conference."

strategic partnerships for targeted sectors as well as ensuring support for issues that affect all businesses, such as skills, access to finance, technologies and procurement. The leaders also discussed their experiences working in their own countries, common challenges, and then issued a statement in which they thanked the British government and said they hoped this would become standard practice in the future. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 22, 2013)<sup>27</sup>

### **Transparency for Development Seminar, May 21, 2013**

The Transparency for Development Seminar with representatives from NGOs and businesses from France, the UK, Europe and Africa has discussed the themes for the G8 Summit. Pascal Canfin, the French development minister, stated France's support for greater transparency to Justine Greening, the British secretary of state. France and the United Kingdom were clear in their commitment to make transparency the rule rather than the exception. In order to help fight the global scourges of tax evasion and avoidance, which hit the poorest countries the hardest, France and the UK are working on enhancing international tax cooperation and developing a multilateral standard on automatic tax information exchange. France and the UK fully support building the capacity of developing countries to collect the taxes they are owed. (Official website of the UK presidency of the G8, May 22, 2013)<sup>28</sup>

### **G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, May 10-11, 2013**

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 fiscal austerity will ensue. (Reuters, May 10, 2013)<sup>29</sup>

### **G8 International Conference on Open Data for Agriculture, April 29, 2013**

At the 2012 Camp David Summit, G8 leaders committed to implement the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition with the aim of this was to boost agriculture production in six countries and to lift 50 million people out of poverty in 10 years. This conference in Washington DC on April 29, 2013, aims to obtain commitments and action from nations and relevant stakeholders to promote policies and invest in projects that open access to publicly funded data streams. This will ultimately support a sustainable increase in food security in both developed and developing countries by providing data readily

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<sup>27</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 22, 2013), "Vince Cable meets with business leaders of the G8"

<sup>28</sup> Official website of the UK presidency of the G8 (May 22, 2013), "The United Kingdom and France work together on transparency for development"

<sup>29</sup> Milliken, David and Kihara, Leika, Reuters (May 10, 2013), "Heading to G7, U.S. tells Japan to stick to currency rules."

accessible to users in Africa and world-wide. (UK Collaborative on Developmental Sciences)<sup>30</sup>

### **G8 Foreign Ministers, April 10-11, 2013**

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 embraced five priorities set by the UK host: the Preventing Sexual Violence Initiative (PSVI) as the personal priority of British foreign secretary William 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)<sup>31</sup>

### **G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, October 11, 2012**

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.<sup>32</sup> (October 11, 2012, Kyodo News)

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## **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 secretary
George Osborne	Chancellor of the Exchequer

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<sup>30</sup> UK Collaborative on Developmental Sciences, "G8 International Conference on Open Data for Agriculture."

<sup>31</sup> G8 Information Centre (April 15, 2013), "A Meeting of Meaningful Advance: The 2013 G8 Foreign Ministers' London Meeting."

<sup>32</sup> Ajjima, Shinya, Kyodo News (October 11, 2012), "G7 to step up global economic vigilance amid Eurozone crisis."

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## Participating Leaders

**Canada's Stephen Harper** was elected prime minister of Canada in January 2006 and was re-elected in October 2008 and again in May 2011. 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 30 April 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. He hosted the 2010 Muskoka Summit. Canada will host the G8 again in 2018.

**France's François Hollande** was elected president of France on 6 May 2012, and inaugurated on 16 May. 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 G8 next in 2019.

**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 17 July 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 is scheduled to host the G8 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 Letta 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 on 20 August 1966, 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 G8 at L'Aquila in 2009 and is scheduled to host next in 2017.

**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 and 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 Heiligendamm Summit. Japan hosted the Toyako-Hokkaido Summit in 2008 and is scheduled to host next in 2016.

**Russia's Vladimir Putin** again 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 St. 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 summit in Sochi in 2014.

**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 the representative for Witney, and has 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 9 October 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 his third G8 summit and the first one he has hosted. The United Kingdom last hosted the G8 at Gleneagles in 2005.

**United States's Barack Obama** was 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 an 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 2020.

**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:	Peter Boehm, 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:	Koji Tsuruoka, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan
Russia:	Alexey Kvasov, Deputy Chief of the Presidential Experts' Directorate
United Kingdom:	Ivan Rogers, Advisor to the Prime Minister on Europe and Global Issues, Prime Minister's Office
United States:	Michael Froman, U.S. Trade Representative
European Union:	Didier Seeuws, Chief of Staff to President Herman Van Rompuy