



FRANCE

ÉVIAN

2026

PRESS KIT

PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC'S MESSAGE



It has now been more than 50 years since France took the initiative to launch the G6, at a time of geostrategic, energy, technological and civilizational shifts, fully shouldering its unique vocation as a balancing and conciliation power.

More than 50 years later, the G7 has addressed numerous challenges and crises, but the difficulties of the time have not been definitively resolved and others have arisen in the meantime. True to its original idea, purpose and responsibilities, France is presiding over the G7 this year with a powerful theme: the fight against major global imbalances.

First, economic imbalances: while some continents are producing too much, others under-invest, and still others are getting deeper into debt. This produces macroeconomic imbalances which fuel geopolitical and trade-related tensions, ultimately threatening financial stability. We need to change our working methods in this area, along with our aims and instruments, to move beyond conflictual approaches and call for more international coordination, stabilize our economies, enable balanced and shared growth and review our development and international partnerships system, as France has been doing since 2017, notably through the Pact for Prosperity, Peoples and the Planet.

In terms of geostrategic imbalances, we must ensure more balanced international relations, which means preventing excessive dependencies, learning lessons from recent crises such as the pandemic, and considering the resilience of value chains, particularly those of critical minerals.

Finally, social imbalances: protecting our children online, fostering their development in the context of excessive screen use, and always making new technologies a source of progress, will also be a key aspect of our agenda. Giving ourselves the best chances to address health challenges, particularly through more research cooperation, will be another of our priorities. Protecting our democracies and economies in the face of intensifying drug trafficking and organized crime in our countries will also be on the agenda.

But freedom, prosperity and progress are impossible without peace. Our G7 will also be an opportunity to discuss the major international crises such as the war in Ukraine and the situation in the Middle East. Along with our partners, we will strive to maintain this common framework of dialogue and exchange, which is crucial at a time when the war in Iran is destabilizing the global economy.

Because the G7 must open up to find solutions, we are including five partner countries in the work of the French Presidency of the G7: Brazil, Egypt, India, Kenya and the Republic of Korea.

Our agenda is ambitious, but it addresses major international tensions, both current and future. From 15 to 17 June 2026, the leaders will meet in Évian, a town surrounded by the Alps and at the crossroads of Europe, and which already hosted a G8 Summit in 2003, under the French Presidency. Let us make this G7 Presidency one of great leaps forward, of hope and of joint work. I am counting on the rallying, already underway, of central and local governments and all those working every day so that France can once again welcome the world, show its strength and make a valuable contribution to serve our common ideals.



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LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Heads of State and Government of the G7



GERMANY

MR FRIEDRICH MERZ

Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany



CANADA

MR MARK CARNEY

Prime Minister of Canada



UNITED STATES

MR DONALD TRUMP

President of the United States of America



FRANCE

MR EMMANUEL MACRON

President of the French Republic



ITALY

MS GIORGIA MELONI

President of the Council of Ministers of the Italian Republic



JAPAN

MS SANAE TAKAICHI

Prime Minister of Japan



UNITED KINGDOM

MR KEIR STARMER

Prime Minister of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland



EUROPEAN COUNCIL

MR ANTONIO COSTA

President of the European Council



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

MS URSULA VON DER LEYEN

President of the European Commission

Partner countries



BRAZIL

MR LUIZ INÁCIO LULA DA SILVA

President of the Federative Republic of Brazil



REPUBLIC OF KOREA

MR JAE-MYUNG LEE

President of the Republic of Korea



INDIA

MR NARENDRA MODI

Prime Minister of the Republic of India



KENYA

MR WILLIAM RUTO

President of the Republic of Kenya



EGYPT

MR ABDEL FATTAH AL SISSI

President of Egypt

Invited countries



UKRAINE

**MR VOLODYMYR
ZELENSKY**

President of Ukraine



QATAR

**MR TAMIM BEN
HAMAD AL THANI**

Emir of the State of Qatar



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

**MR MOHAMMED BIN
ZAYED AL NAHYAN**

President of the United
Arab Emirates

Summit contributors



INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND

**MS KRISTALINA
GEORGIEVA**

International Monetary Fund
Managing Director



AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

MR SIDI OULD TAH

President of the African
Development Bank



WORLD BANK

MR AJAY BANGA

President of the World
Bank Group



**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND
DEVELOPMENT (OECD)**

MR MATHIAS CORMANN

Secretary-General of the OECD

WHAT IS THE G7 ? MEMBERS, HISTORY AND WORKINGS

WHAT IS THE G7 ?

The Group of 7 (G7) is an informal group of seven countries, the Heads of State and Government of which meet at an annual summit. It has no legal existence, permanent secretariat or official members. It is the Presidency, which is held by one of the seven countries in turn every year, that provides the resources required for the group's work.

WHO ARE THE G7 MEMBERS ?

The members of the G7 are Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. The group started out as the G6 at the first summit in Rambouillet (France) in 1975, before becoming the G7 when Canada joined the following year.

The G7 countries accounted for 62% of global GDP when it was created, and BRICS countries 9%. In 2024, they accounted for 44% and BRICS countries 27%.

The distribution of GDP has also shifted within the G7: in 1975, the United States accounted for 45%; in 2024, it accounted for 59%, Germany 10%, Japan 8%, the United Kingdom 8%, France 6%, Italy 5% and Canada 5%.

Furthermore, when it was created, the G7 countries accounted for 15% of the global population. In 2024 they accounted for 10%, whereas the BRICS countries remained at around 50% consistently.

The European Union was gradually involved in the G7 starting from 1977. It now takes part in all discussions and is represented jointly by the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission.

WHY WAS THE G7 CREATED?

The G7 was created at France's initiative following the first oil crisis in 1973. It was conceived as an informal forum for dialogue between the leading economic powers at the time, with the primary aim of acting as a forum to coordinate economic and financial policies free of any specific protocol.

The G7 is now a forum for coordination where common responses are found for major global challenges around peace and security, counter-terrorism, development, the environment and digital technologies.

WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES OF THE G7 FORUM ?

The G7 offers a unique framework: its select and informal membership allows the leaders of the seven powers to engage in frank and direct dialogue. The effectiveness of this dialogue draws on a set of shared values within the group: democracy, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, free trade, and respect for international law. This possibility of free expression and these shared values make it possible to tackle sensitive issues that are not always consensual.

WHAT IS THE LINK BETWEEN THE G7 AND THE G20?

The G20, which was launched in 1999 at Finance Minister level following the Asian financial crisis, has brought together Heads of State and Government since 2008 and the global financial crisis. The G20 has 20 members, comprising the European Union and 19 States: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Its discussions mainly concern subjects relating to global economic governance.



THE G7 PROCESS

The G7 culminates annually in the leaders' summit, which in 2026 will be held in Évian, from 15 to 17 June. But the G7 is more than just a short summit: many preparatory events will take place throughout the year, including working sessions among senior civil servants and meetings of G7 ministers.

Negotiating sessions will also be held several times over the year, bringing together what are known as "sherpas", who represent their own leaders, and are supported in turn by their "sous-sherpas".

G7: WHAT ARE THE OUTCOMES ?

Created for the coordination of macroeconomic policies, the G7 is now also a forum to coordinate sector-specific policies, aiming to guarantee the security of the economy and of people. The Évian Summit will enhance the cooperation roadmap across several issues: critical minerals, drug trafficking, cancer and digital technology.

The G7 is not just a discussion forum. It has been behind very concrete achievements including the creation of the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, and the Muskoka Initiative to reduce maternal and infant mortality.



PREVIOUS G7 SUMMITS IN FRANCE

France has already hosted the Summit seven times:

1975

Reform of the international monetary system

The Rambouillet G6 Summit in 1975 was convened on the initiative of Valéry Giscard d'Estaing to reach a common position to address the first oil crisis. The Rambouillet Declaration was adopted at the end of the Summit. It showed from the outset that the members of the G6 were aware of their responsibility in the development of the poorest countries. This Summit, which notably produced an agreement between France and the United States on reforming the international monetary system, was considered a success by its members and has therefore been repeated each year.

1982

Assistance to developing countries

The Versailles Summit in 1982 was the first to be organized during the Presidency of François Mitterrand, who received the foreign delegations at the Grand Trianon. The economy, international trade, energy and information and communication technologies were on the agenda. International issues such as the Falklands crisis and the Lebanon War were also discussed in Versailles. A consensus emerged in Versailles as to the need to step up development assistance, and support for developing countries has been central to talks ever since.

1989

Recognition of shared values

The Summit of the Arch in 1989 was held at the Arche de La Défense near Paris, which was inaugurated for the occasion. The Summit coincided with the 200th anniversary of the French Revolution, an opportunity for participants to reaffirm their commitment to a foundation of shared values, including democracy, human rights, the free market and international law. The issues of developing countries' debt and climate change were central to talks. The Summit also saw the creation of one of the major international security achievements of the G7: the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism.

1996

Fairer globalization

The Lyon Summit was held in 1996, during the Presidency of Jacques Chirac. He decided to make the Summit an opportunity to promote globalization for the benefit of all. An agreement was reached on debt alleviation for the poorest countries. Lastly, measures were adopted to coordinate the fight against drugs and organized crime.



2003

The environment and inclusion of African countries

The Évian Summit in 2003 was the first to expand Summit invitations to include African countries. Algeria, Egypt, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa were invited to join the discussions. The environment was also high on the agenda, and action plans were drawn up on water, health and famine in Africa. The shrinking of the ozone layer was also a key concern.

2011

The fight for democracy

The Deauville Summit, held under the Presidency of Nicolas Sarkozy, took place a few months after the Arab Springs began. They became the central subject of the talks, giving rise to the Deauville Partnership: enhanced economic support and funding of \$70 billion were adopted in order to support economic transitions in Arab countries.

2019

Combating inequality

Under the Presidency of Emmanuel Macron, the 2019 Biarritz Summit placed a focus on inequality and the promotion of inclusive growth. The G7 leaders made a commitment to strengthen international cooperation to reduce economic and social disparities. Several initiatives were launched to support girls' education, access to health and the fight against climate change. In particular, the Biarritz Partnership for Gender Equality helped to streamline women's rights from the top, and the financing of the International Fund for Survivors of Conflict-Related Sexual Violence strengthened support for victims, both physically and psychologically.

The summit also provided an opportunity to address fundamental issues such as trade tensions and regulating the major digital giants.



THE 2026 FRENCH PRESIDENCY OF THE G7

Since 1 January 2026, France has held the Presidency of the G7, which brings together France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, the United States, Canada and Japan.

KEY EVENTS DURING THE FRENCH G7 PRESIDENCY

The Summit of Heads of State and Government will be held in Évian, France, from 15 to 17 June 2026. Throughout the year, around 30 high-level meetings have been or will be held, including various ministerial meetings and four sherpa meetings, in several cities in France, as well as several events abroad:

- **20–23 January**
First sherpa meeting in Versailles
- **19–20 February**
AI Impact Summit in New Delhi
- **22–24 March**
Second sherpa meeting in Aix-en-Provence
- **26–27 March**
Foreign Ministers' Meeting
- **7 April**
One Health Summit in Lyon
- **23–24 April**
Environment Ministers' Meeting
- **29–30 April**
Development Ministers' Meeting
- **6 May**
Trade Ministers' Meeting

- **11–12 May**
Africa Forward Summit in Nairobi
- **18–19 May**
Finance Ministers' Meeting
- **19–22 May**
Third sherpa meeting in Toulouse
- **29 May**
Digital Affairs Ministers' Meeting
- **10–14 June**
Fourth sherpa meeting in Évian
- **15–17 June**
Summit of Heads of State and Government in Évian
- **9–10 November**
Foreign Ministers' Meeting
- **19–20 November**
Interior Ministers' Meeting

A number of partners were invited to each of these meetings, as part of a renewed format for the G7.



PRIORITIES OF THE ÉVIAN SUMMIT

French President Emmanuel Macron has sought to reconnect with the original purpose of the G7 and make it a forum for dialogue between major economic powers from the G7 and beyond at a time of significant international tensions and rising financial risks. This is why economic and geopolitical issues will take centre stage at the Évian Summit to ensure the right conditions for balanced, shared and sustainable global growth. The G7 will also work on addressing international crises and protecting economies and citizens through more sector-focused initiatives.

Ensuring the right conditions for balanced and shared growth

The Évian Summit is being held at a time when the global economy is threatened by broad, persistent macroeconomic imbalances that worsen geopolitical and trade tensions and which are the result of imbalanced growth models.

Preventing the next financial crisis and curbing tariff escalation is a priority, with efforts focusing on moving past a conflict-driven approach and calling for improved international coordination of macroeconomic policies. To do this, the G7 will discuss conditions for sustainable, balanced growth and will strive to reduce global imbalances.

Renewing international partnerships

The Summit is also an opportunity to redefine cooperation between the North and South and continue the work carried out during the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact (2023) and the Africa Forward Summit (2026) by transforming the traditional development model into international partnerships.

The G7 countries contributed nearly 70% of official development assistance (ODA) in 2024. This ODA has helped reduce global poverty: between 1990 and 2015, the share of households living in extreme poverty fell from 4

in 10 to 1 in 10. But the traditional ODA system can no longer meet developing countries' needs with regard to sustainable growth and employment, and better ways to address global challenges must be found. Existing ODA tools, designed after the Second World War, have been effective, but they must evolve to remain relevant. This must not call into question the need for international solidarity, and public financing must be better directed towards the most vulnerable countries and populations, especially children, in sectors that are essential for their development, such as health, nutrition and early childhood development, as well as building resilience to climate catastrophes.

Diversifying critical mineral supply chains

The G7 has also become a forum for sectoral policy coordination to ensure economic and human security. The diversification of critical mineral supply chains is one such area of coordination.

The value chains for critical minerals are highly concentrated and insufficiently diversified. Recent export restrictions have revealed vulnerabilities in G7 economies. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), export controls on rare earths could put \$6.5 trillion worth of annual downstream production at risk. To meet global demand in 2035, extraction will need to be doubled, refining quadrupled, and permanent magnet production multiplied by a factor of six.

This is why the G7 countries will work together to diversify their critical mineral value chains. G7 countries will work through the Critical Minerals Production Alliance launched last year during the G7 Summit in Kananaskis to expand coordination of strategic investments and measures for exploration, extraction, refining, recycling and storage. Mechanisms will also be discussed on how to protect markets from unfair competition and enhance mineral traceability while also promoting innovation and the circular economy.



Cooperating to fight cancer

The G7 will call for enhanced cooperation and initiatives to fight cancer. Every year, around 10 million people die of cancer, making it responsible for one in every five deaths globally. The progress achieved over the past two decades in prevention, screening and therapeutic innovations has reduced mortality, especially in G7 countries. However, major challenges remain, especially for the cancers with the poorest prognoses, childhood cancers and those affecting adolescents and young adults. The G7 can facilitate efforts to advance research and fight cancer by adopting common definitions, sharing data and tools to improve research augmented by artificial intelligence, setting ambitious goals together and sharing policies to eradicate those cancers that can be.

Combating drug trafficking

The G7 countries must cooperate to fight transnational threats, and especially drug trafficking and the financing of terrorism. Because ports are a significant entry route for drugs into G7 countries, the Évian Summit will be an occasion to expedite work undertaken to secure ports against drug trafficking by strengthening countries' coordination of port-related matters.

Protecting minors online

Given the rising numbers of digital threats such as cyber bullying, illegal content and screen addiction, the G7 is determined to make the digital world a safe place for minors, for their development, their education and their well-being. The G7 will work to ensure that minors' experiences on social media are age-appropriate and that risks stemming from artificial intelligence are well identified and managed, especially with regard to chatbot interactions with minors, to see to it that these technologies are a source of progress.



TRACKS OF THE FRENCH PRESIDENCY OF THE G7

The priorities of the Évian Summit are based on the work undertaken within the seven tracks of the French Presidency of the G7.

Within **Finance**, efforts are focused on reducing macroeconomic imbalances and strengthening economic security, redefining the approach to international partnerships with developing countries, and supporting balanced, sustainable growth that maintains financial stability through equitable rules.

Within **Trade**, work involves securing value chains (economic security), reforming the multilateral trade system, developing regulations on small parcels, and monitoring and managing industrial overcapacity. Critical minerals are also a key focus.

Within **Foreign Affairs**, the focus is on resolving major crises, including conflicts in the Middle East, reforming global governance, and transnational threats.

Within **Development**, limitations of the current development assistance model are being addressed, along with the need for a renewed approach to international partnerships that are mutually beneficial.

Within Digital Affairs, the main areas of focus are the protection of minors online; AI security, innovation and expansion across the economy; and the sustainability of the digital sector.

Within **Home Affairs**, work is centred on fighting organized crime, especially drug trafficking and environmental crime. Combating terrorism and violent extremism, and migrant smuggling, will also be priorities in this track.

Finally, within the area of **Environment**, major themes such as biodiversity, ocean conservation, and combating water pollution and desertification will be addressed.

The French Presidency of the G7 has also built momentum for its work through major international events ahead of the Évian Summit. The **One Health Summit**, an official G7 Presidency event, held on 7 April in Lyon, France, brought renewed attention to the importance of an integrated approach connecting human, animal and environmental health. It also garnered tangible commitments for environmental protection, pandemic preparedness, global health architecture reform, international research coordination and antimicrobial resistance. The One Health Summit was a decisive step in securing a place for prevention on the international agenda by connecting international cooperation, science, innovation, financing and governance.

The Africa Forward Summit in May in Nairobi, Kenya, brought together more than 30 Heads of State and Government participating in our agenda through a G7-labeled working lunch devoted to financing for the development of African economies. It resulted in the adoption of two deliverables: (i) a call to action to fight the consequences of excessive global imbalances for Africa, and (ii) and a joint statement on renewed international partnerships and solidarity with Africa.

The G7 Heads of State and Government have already had two virtual meetings in 2026. The first was held on 24 February, on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the beginning of Russia's war of aggression, to reiterate their unwavering support for Ukraine. The second was held on 11 March to discuss the economic consequences of the war in the Middle East, and to take the decision to release strategic oil reserves in coordination with the International Energy Agency.

Finally, the Heads of State and Government of the G7 countries, of five partner countries (India, Brazil, Republic of Korea, Kenya, Egypt), of China and of willing and available countries, as well as the IMF Managing Director, will meet virtually on 11 June for a Global Convergence Summit for Growth to discuss ways to reduce global imbalances and promote balanced growth.

A RENEWED FORMAT FOR THE G7

France remains convinced that the challenges facing the G7 can only be overcome through multilateral cooperation and informed discussions with partners beyond the G7 countries. This is why France wanted the 2026 G7 Presidency to be an opportunity to expand the group's discussions and work closely with India, Brazil, the Republic of Korea and Kenya, which have been involved since February 2026.

A G7 open to key civil society stakeholders

The French Presidency of the G7 has worked closely with civil society stakeholders, mainly through engagement groups. These groups have carried out work connected to the seven priority areas of the French Presidency of the G7, with some organizing their own "summits". With their recommendations to the G7 Heads of State and Government, they serve as a bridge between the G7 and non-governmental stakeholders.

The engagement groups have met several times with the ministers and negotiation teams with a view to informing the work of the French Presidency of the G7.

At this stage, 13 engagement groups have met in 2026: Business 7 (B7), Civil 7 (C7), Foundation 7 (F7), Lawyers 7, Labour 7 (L7), Pride 7 (P7), Science 7 (S7), Tech 7, Think Tank 7 (T7), Urban 7 (U7), University 7 (U7+), Women 7 (W7) and Youth 7 (Y7). The speakers and presidents of the lower houses of the G7 legislatures also gather, at the G7 Speakers' Meeting.

The Gender Equality Advisory Council (GEAC), a group of experts tasked with issuing recommendations on gender equality to G7 Heads of State and Government, will also resume its work to produce a report for 2026.

The official "French Presidency of the G7" label

With a view to including civil society and showcasing initiatives across France and the wider world, the **"French G7 Presidency" label** has been created. It will highlight events that contribute directly or indirectly to driving or supporting this Presidency.

Sixty events across 20 cities received the official label, with some 20,000 participants coming together around various themes, including development, digital technology, education and gender.



EVIAN SUMMIT

PROGRAMME FOR THE ÉVIAN SUMMIT FROM 15 TO 17 JUNE

MONDAY, 15 JUNE 2026

07:00pm

Greeting at Evian Resort of G7 member country Heads of Delegation and their spouses by the President of the Republic.

07:30pm

Working dinner: "Working together to address major international challenges".

In parallel

Dinner for the spouses of the Heads of Delegation.

TUESDAY, 16 JUNE 2026

9:00am

Work session: "Peacebuilding and security for Ukraine and Europe".

12:00pm

Work session followed by a working lunch: "Ending crises and ensuring stability in the Middle East".

14:30pm

Greeting at Évian Resort of partner country Heads of Delegation and their spouses by the President of the Republic.

15:00pm

Work session: "Forging new partnerships and rebuilding international solidarity".

20:30pm

Gala dinner hosted by the President of the Republic and Ms Brigitte Macron in honour of the Heads of Delegation and their spouses.



WEDNESDAY, 17 JUNE 2026

09:00am

Work session: "Promoting balanced, shared and sustainable economic growth for all".

12:30pm

Working lunch: "Ensuring a safe, fast and efficient deployment of artificial intelligence".

14:30pm

Close of Summit.

15:00pm

Final press conference by the President of the Republic.



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