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The next session is not obviously related to the previous one. There are not two but three speakers. The third one is Philippe Etienne, former ambassador of France to the US, former Sherpa of President Macron for the G7 and the G20. Thank you, Philippe. We are going to have a discussion on the G7 because there is an interest in it since it has the reputation of being small and beautiful. By the way, it was founded by President Giscard d'Estaing in 1976, and on the whole, it has been relatively successful along the years. Today, many countries would like to join the G7. Incidentally, Russia was a member for a few years. It was then called the G8. However, in fact, talking about enlarging the G7 raises at least two basic questions. The first one is, what is the real purpose of the G7? What does it aim to achieve? What is its legitimacy in terms of participants? What is its efficiency? These are the kinds of questions that have to be answered before we talk about enlargement.

To discuss these issues, I mentioned Philippe Etienne first, because, as I reminded you, the G7 was a French creation. That was the G5 and G6 at the time. Perhaps Philippe will help us to put this in a historical perspective. We have Lee Hye-Min, who is a Korean diplomat. Some Koreans would like Korea to become a member of the G7. Lee Hye-Min is a great expert in economic diplomacy. He has great experience, particularly on the G20. We also have Gary Litman, who is Senior Vice-President of the American Chamber of Commerce. I think his role in this panel is to tell us what the American business community expects from an institution like this one. By the way, I mentioned France twice. I mention it a third time, because France will chair the G7 in the year 2026. I think this G7 issue is an interesting segment of the whole global economic governance issue. Let us start with Philippe.