

FOREIGN MINISTERS
MEETING

PRESS GUIDE



DINARD - SAINT-MALO
5 - 6 APRIL 2019

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INTRODUCTION TO THE G7 FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs **Jean-Yves Le Drian** will meet with his G7 counterparts in Dinard and Saint Malo on 5 and 6 April 2019. The foreign ministers will address challenges at the core of the **fight against global inequality** by:

- Developing **joint responses to international security challenges**, particularly on terrorism and trafficking, as well as major regional crises which weaken societies and hit vulnerable populations the hardest;
- **Strengthening our democracies in the face of new threats**, mainly arising from the digital revolution and increased efforts of foreign interference. The ministers will further discuss the commitments made in the November 2018 “Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace.”



During a **special session focused on Africa**, a priority of France's G7 Presidency, ministers will discuss the international community's efforts to support African peace operations and to fight trafficking in the Sahel region. Reducing gender inequality will be at the center of these discussions, including protecting women from sexual violence in conflicts and strengthening the role of women in peace and resolution processes.

International organisations and civil society will take full part in the ministers' discussions on Africa. Special guests to the Foreign Ministers Meeting include Ms **Marie Cervetti**, head of the "FIT – Une femme, un toit" accommodation and social rehabilitation centre, Mr **Moussa Faki Mahamat**, chairperson of the Commission of the African Union, Ms **Leila Zerrougui**, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General and Head of the UN Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Ms **Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka**, United Nations Under Secretary General, Executive Director of UN Women. Ms Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka and Ms Marie Cervetti are both members of the G7 Gender Equality Advisory Council.

Ahead of the Biarritz Summit 24-26 August, the foreign ministers will come up with proposals for **fighting inequality, reducing threats, and strengthening democracy**.



FOREIGN
MINISTERS MEETING

MINISTÉRIELLE
AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES

PROGRAMME

Friday 5 April

3:45 p. m.

Arrival of delegations at the Palais des Arts et du Festival in Dinard

Welcomed by Mr Jean-Yves Le Drian

4 p. m.

Opening address by Mr. Jean-Yves Le Drian

4:15 p. m.

Working session on the defence of democracies against foreign interference and on the responsible behaviour of States in cyberspace

7:30 p. m.

Working dinner on the support to African peacekeeping operations and on the participation of women in peace processes, with special guests:

- Ms Marie Cervetti, Director, accommodation and social rehabilitation centre, 'FIT – Une Femme, un toit';
- Mr. Moussa Faki Mahamat, Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union;
- Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Nguka, United Nations Under Secretary General, Executive Director of UN Women;
- Ms. Leila Zerrougui, the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Saturday 6 April

8 a. m.

Arrival of delegations at the Palais des Arts et du Festival in Dinard

9 a. m.

Working session on international crises

12:30 p.m.

Working lunch on the fight against terrorism and trafficking

2:15 p. m.

G7 Chair's press conference

BIOGRAPHIES OF SPECIAL GUESTS

Marie Cervetti, Director, accommodation and social rehabilitation centre, 'FIT – Une Femme, un toit'. Following studies at the School of higher studies in Public Health in Rennes, Marie Cervetti worked in South America for the European Community, where she carried out assessments on the integration of women in rural development projects. She led observation missions for human rights in Haiti, Guatemala and South Africa. In France, she has directed social-cultural centres, community centres and the French regional union of homes for young workers.

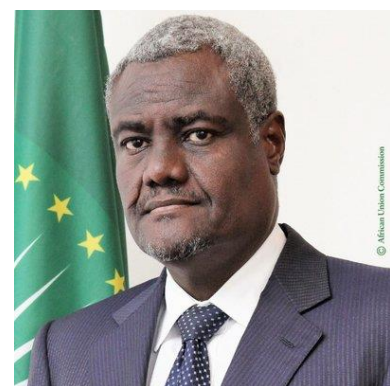
Marie Cervetti became director of NGO 'FIT – Une Femme, un toit' accommodation and social rehabilitation centre, the only such centre in Paris specialised in helping young women victims of violence.

An associate member of France's 'Conseil Economique, Social et Environnemental', she brings considerable expertise in the field of fighting against violence against women.

Source: HCErf

Moussa Faki Mahamat has served as the Chairperson of the Commission of the African Union (AU) since March 2017. After studying law at the Marien Ngouabi University in Brazzaville, he spent most of his career working for the government of Chad.

He was Prime Minister from 2003 to 2005 and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 2008 to 2017. During his time as Foreign Minister, he also chaired the Peace and Security Council of the AU in September 2013 and the United Nations Security Council in December 2015.



Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka is the United Nations Under Secretary General and Executive Director of UN Women. She was sworn in on August 19, 2013 and brings a wealth of experience and expertise to this position, having devoted her career to issues of human rights, equality, and social justice. Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka has worked in government, civil society, as well as the private sector. Additionally, she worked actively in the struggle to end apartheid in her home country of South Africa.



From 2005 to 2008, she served as Deputy President of South Africa, overseeing programs to combat poverty, seeking to bring the advantages of a growing economy to the poor, with a particular focus on women. Prior to this, she served as Minister of Minerals and Energy from 1999 to 2005 and Deputy Minister in the Department of Trade and Industry from 1996 to 1999. She was a Member of Parliament from 1994 to 1996 as part of South Africa's first democratic government.

Ms. Mlambo-Ngcuka began her career as a teacher and gained international experience as the coordinator of the World YWCA in Geneva, where she established a global program for young women. She is the founder of the Umlambo Foundation, which supports leadership and education. A longtime champion of women's rights, she is affiliated with several organizations that work on education, women's empowerment, and gender equality.

She has a PhD on education and technology from the University of Warwick, United Kingdom.

Source: UN Women

Leila Zerrougui is the Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary General in the Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Head of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO) since February 2018.



An expert in human rights and justice, Leila Zerrougui has over 30 years of experience working on the rule of law and the protection of civilians, especially women and children.

In carrying out her responsibilities, Leila Zerrougui has continuously prioritized opening a space for collaborative engagement with governments of countries affected by armed conflict as well as engaging with a broad range of non-State armed groups. She has engaged in peace and mediation processes in Africa, South America, Asia, and in the Middle East, working closely with Special Envoys of the UN or of regional organizations, and with countries operating as mediators, facilitators or guarantors. Her other priorities have included developing strong relationships with regional organisations, such as the African Union, the Arab League, and the European Union.

She served as Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Children in Armed Conflict (2012-2016) and as Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in MONUSCO (2008-2012), where she spearheaded the Mission's efforts in strengthening the rule of law and protection of civilians. Prior to launching her international career, Leila Zerrougui had a longstanding career in Algeria, where in 2000 she was appointed to the Supreme Court.

Source : MONUSCO

REMARKS OF MR. JEAN-YVES LE DRIAN, MINISTER FOR EUROPE AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TO THE DIPLOMATIC COMMUNITY (BIARRITZ, DECEMBER 18, 2018)

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In a few months' time, here in Biarritz, the heads of state and government of this forum – the G7, created 43 years ago – will be meeting here on France's initiative.

[...] Since the first informal meetings of the White House “Library Group” following the first oil shock, the G7 has always been about avant-garde thinking. Formalized on

the initiative of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the G7 – initially dedicated solely to economic issues – gradually embraced all areas of cooperation, acting as a genuine laboratory of ideas in the face of major changes in the international situation.



Many innovative and concrete mechanisms have emerged from its discussions. To it we owe the creation of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) and with it the huge momentum that changed the face of Central and Eastern Europe as the Cold War ended. To it we owe the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), which today enables us to combat money laundering and terrorism funding. To it we partly owe the crucial Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, which has already allowed millions of lives to be saved worldwide and whose next replenishment conference France will host next year.

This history reminds us that multilateralism has proven itself. Provided we dare to innovate, provided we dare to build the coalitions most able to resolve outstanding issues, it's an effective method, capable of producing concrete, collective solutions.

As the President announced at the United Nations General Assembly, the unifying thread of our presidency and the Biarritz summit will be the fight against inequalities. The world we're living in is both more horizontal and more vertical. More horizontal because everything moves around faster: goods, people, ideas and capital. Never have we been so dependent on what happens on the other side of the world. But the world is also more vertical: economically, the lifting of a

billion people from extreme poverty between 2000 and 2015 can't mask the sharp rise in inequalities. A few figures bear this out: half of the world's wealth is currently in the hands of 1% of the population. Since the 1980s, the incomes of the richest 1% have increased twice as much as those of the poorest 50%.

Lasting injustices – unequal access to care, unequal access to school and gender inequality – have far from disappeared, including in the advanced economies.

Globalization now affects everyone in their daily lives. Terrorism, the environment, energy, trade and migration raise questions that no one, in either the North or the South, can currently escape on their own. That's a reality that should guide our choices as political decision-makers.

That's the diagnosis the President asked me to share with you, as the French G7 presidency begins. It's why it's imperative that we strive to end inequalities.

The challenge is huge, but we're not starting from a blank slate. Reducing inequalities is central to the Sustainable Development Goals set by the United Nations in 2015. But we must do more: we must change our behaviour, alter the way markets work, reform our institutions, amend our laws and adapt our public policies. To achieve that, we need fresh political momentum and a collective boost.

The French G7 presidency must be used to draw up a new international framework of action to combat inequalities. The G7 countries have shown that, with tailored legislative provisions and public policies, it's possible to really reduce inequalities. But these initiatives must now serve as an example. Initiatives must be merged and cross-fertilized in order to set an example. In January we'll prepare this comprehensive plan, which we'll set out according to three major priorities.

The President was elected on a programme aimed at better harnessing and remunerating work. We want economic progress and social justice at the same time. Each worker has the right to a decent salary for the work he provides. It's an essential principle which is also written into the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, whose 70th anniversary we've just celebrated. So we don't believe it's acceptable to grant trading advantages to countries that violate this principle and practice social dumping. International labour standards must be better integrated into trade and financial agreements.

Likewise, tax cooperation will be a key instrument for improving economic redistribution and justice. We'd like the G7 to secure progress in fighting endemic corruption, tax havens and under-taxation. We must end the race to the bottom that fuels discontent among those of our fellow

citizens who conscientiously apply the rules and feel conned by these practices.

Reducing inequalities also requires essential social protection, which must be guaranteed for all. Everyone must be protected against illness, unemployment, old age, disability and during pregnancy. In the past, the international community repeatedly encouraged social security systems with universalist goals. This drive must be reignited.

Education, and in particular girls' education, is a key objective. More than half the world's population is currently aged under 30. To educate these young people is to prepare their future. We'll continue to mobilize international funding to support universal high-quality education, including for girls' access to school and for teacher training. We'll work on vocational training and adapting skills to employment and training throughout people's lives. To this end, I'll be convening the development and education ministers, with Jean-Michel Blanquer, for a joint meeting which I hope will be productive.

We'll also seek to strengthen health systems – particularly in the most vulnerable countries – and universal local access to preventive care, primary care and treatment against the major pandemics, be they transmissible or chronic diseases. The health ministers will hold a meeting to this end.

The ministers responsible for gender equality – backed up by the Advisory Council created by the Canadian presidency, which we wanted to keep – will propose and submit for commitment by states a legislative package made up of the laws most conducive to equality between women and men in the world. The goal will be to create global momentum for sexual equality. The President has also decided to establish a Simone Veil Prize for women's freedom, which will reward those figures throughout the world who further the cause of women.

We'll propose new initiatives to reduce professional inequality between women and men, for example by creating an ISO [International Organization for Standardization] standard for companies that respect equality or by incorporating equality criteria into company ratings.

Our second priority will be to support the new technological revolution in order to reduce the risk of a digital gulf that threatens segments of our populations.

If we don't want this revolution to speed up injustices, we must work to regulate the economy of [digital] platforms, in order to distribute more effectively the wealth they generate. This includes in particular the major issue of copyright. Those who distribute must not reduce to the bare bones the fair remuneration of those who create. This too is a taxation issue, because if digital players enjoy a

comparative advantage over those in our countries who maintain direct distribution circuits to our fellow citizens, we risk destroying local trade and the social bond that is integral to it. If this trade survives only in big cities, then we'll have failed to make the digital sector what it must and can be.

Digital empowerment, moreover, is possible only through increased investment in the infrastructure that will enable us to combat the digital gulf and give everyone the means to acquire basic digital skills.

Building on the work done with the Canadian G7 presidency, we'll also champion the plan to create an international group of experts in the artificial intelligence field. We want it to be to artificial intelligence what the IPCC is to climate issues. It will be made up of members of civil society, scientists, innovators and AI specialists. It will draw from international organizations, in particular the OECD and UNESCO. The aim is to achieve consensus on developing this technology ethically and responsibly.

Our third priority will be to combat inequalities linked to the climatic and environmental emergency.

Each of us knows that the most disadvantaged people are often those most vulnerable to climate change. It's for

them that changes in consumer behaviour or habits have the highest cost. I want to emphasize this: the ecological transition must lead to greater social and geographical justice; they run in parallel.

Beyond societies, there's also inequality on a worldwide scale in the face of global warming. It's often the poorest countries that are most vulnerable to drought, rising waters, natural disasters and the erosion of biodiversity.

[...] In this battle, I want to pay special tribute to the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. We made progress on these issues at the G20 summit in Argentina, where I accompanied the French President a few weeks ago. I'd like to congratulate Chile, which has just taken the decision to host COP25 on its soil. We're also counting on Brazil to remain committed to this global challenge with us, alongside Mexico and so many other South American partners.

[...] What we're expecting of this action framework against inequalities that I've just outlined to you are concrete results at national and international level, which can be combined with monitoring mechanisms based on clear and simple indicators. This collective work will require renewed policies and additional investments from international organizations, states and the private sector. France will play its full role in this, particularly by increasing its official development assistance to 0.55% of

national wealth by 2022. We're doing so because a more caring world is also a more stable world and because we believe in the possibility of progress for all. In the coming months, France will create a new development and international solidarity estimates act, to establish a shared framework involving the state, NGOs, private stakeholders and local authorities.

Ladies and gentlemen ambassadors, The external partners we'll seek to involve closely with our presidency obviously include Africa. We'd like to place at the heart of the G7 this "new alliance" with Africa which the President called for in Ouagadougou in November 2017 and, more recently, at the United Nations General Assembly. It's time to recognize Africa for what it is: a stakeholder devoted to playing its full role in redefining the rules of globalization, and a stakeholder that is already drawing up its own solutions too – solutions that will enable the African countries to better harness their vast human and natural resources.

Our economic operators must get involved, no longer solely in terms of social and environmental responsibility but in terms of this new momentum of co-production, of creating shared value in Africa, with the Africans. This involves, firstly, an effort to support young Africans through vocational training and partnerships between higher education institutions and businesses. That

momentum is already under way, as I myself realized when I inaugurated the Franco-Ivorian education hub in Yamoussoukro recently. But there are other examples. In any case, that momentum must be strengthened. That's how we'll combine economic openness, employment and wealth-sharing.

In 2019 the President will also visit two countries in Africa where this paradigm shift is already taking place: Ethiopia and Kenya.

We've already started building this renewed alliance with an especially strategic and vulnerable region: the Sahel. We've embarked on an unprecedented development effort there as part of the Sahel Alliance. The G7 will be able to strengthen this effort in several sectors like security, education, the environment and young people. At a conference I had the honour of taking part in just a few days ago, on 6 December, the Sahel countries created a priority investment plan. This particularly ambitious programme combines projects with a cross-border dimension in order to bring together the people of the Sahel and take action in the areas most exposed to the terrorist threat. The G7 must participate in this effort and support those major infrastructure projects which can move the Sahel in a positive direction. This will be one of our presidency's strong commitments.

[...] Ladies and gentlemen, the second goal of the French G7 presidency – in addition to the three priorities I mentioned a moment ago – will be to promote the strengthening of, and closer coordination between, those powers that believe we must face up together to mankind's major shared challenges. To this end we'll work in close coordination with the international organizations in 2019, as we celebrate the centenary of the International Labour Organization and the 75th anniversary of the Bretton Woods protocol.

We must first of all guarantee the safety of our fellow citizens. The terrorist threat has declined, but it hasn't disappeared. Strasbourg has had terrible experience of this, and in this regard, ladies and gentlemen ambassadors, I'd like to thank all those who expressed solidarity to the French government at the time of the tragedy. The terrorist threat has declined, but it hasn't disappeared in France, on European territory, in the Levant or in Africa. Nowhere should we draw back from our necessary goal of defeating Daesh [so-called ISIL]. It's the same in Asia, where we'll continue supporting our partners who are fighting to prevent the creation of Islamist terrorist sanctuaries.

We must fight this battle on every front, in France and abroad, in the judicial field and in theatres of military operation, by combating propaganda and preventing radicalization, by identifying funding

channels, building on the Paris conference on terrorism funding in April 2018 and the initiatives taken against the use of the Internet for terrorist purposes. This also requires a concerted handling of the cases of foreign terrorist fighters present in the Syria-Iraq theatre – in order to prevent them constituting a new threat to our countries in future. So what the international community must aim for is global action. This battle will be included in our agenda for the G7 and will be the focus of a meeting of foreign ministers that I'll be organizing in April.

Guaranteeing our collective security also means creating enhanced consultation, to bring about lasting resolutions to the crises that have provided breeding grounds for the terrorist threat.

[...] Present-day crises – to quote only these three examples – are increasingly impacting their regional and international environment. We must be able to view them as a whole, but also state that we want to bring our positions closer together. The G7 summit will also provide the opportunity to talk about all the international crises. Our collective discussion in the G7 must also allow us to uphold our principles of openness and respect for the rule of law, which we're committed to. Democracy must be able – whilst respecting the principles of freedom of expression – to prevent attempts to interfere, to remove the obstacles to press

freedom and regulate effectively the manipulation of information. These challenges, which have taken on a new dimension in recent years, will be some of our G7 presidency's priorities.

To take just one example: over the past few weeks in France and, incidentally, in several other countries, we've witnessed an extreme disinformation campaign about the intentions and content of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration. Let me reiterate: it isn't a binding text, it doesn't create any "right to migration" or any new right for migrants which isn't already contained in previous international texts – first and foremost the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Sadly it's no accident that some fake news is broadcast, relayed on an industrial scale by media outlets ensuring both anonymity and instant swift dissemination on topics most likely to split society.

By seeking to divide and radicalize opinion with a lot of false information and exploiting the new possibilities of exponential dissemination offered by social media, we're attacking the very principle of democracy because we're stifling the very conditions for debate with the din of hatred and constant outrage.

We must react in a more coordinated and systematic way so that these practices, now known and identified, can be effectively countered. It isn't just states that need to fight this battle, ladies and

gentlemen ambassadors. The whole of civil society needs to fight it: readers and journalists must get involved. This is why France supports the plan for a global compact for information and democracy, an initiative launched by the NGO Reporters Without Borders, which will reaffirm the need for free, pluralistic, but also reliable information which is protected from manipulation. France will help bring together stakeholders – states and digital platforms in particular – ready to make headway along this path.

Ladies and gentlemen ambassadors, states' destinies are linked to a far greater extent today than they were when the G7 was created. This is being confirmed all too clearly in the light of the financial, humanitarian, security, health and environmental crises which have spread rapidly thanks to globalization. France firmly believes that international cooperation is the only way to face up to the increasing number of challenges we face together. Every international cooperation format is a source of stability and trust over the long term. We must be able to reinvent and adapt them to the new political, geopolitical and economic realities, so that consensus-building can be encouraged on a wider scale. France has been behind several innovative initiatives such as the One Planet Summit, the Paris Call on digital technology, and the initiative to combat impunity for the use of chemical weapons.

This openness will be at the heart of the French G7 presidency's working method – it's why the President asked me to bring you together today to present to you the priorities of our presidency. We want to involve in our work countries which aren't G7 members, keen to develop essential enhanced cooperation on these priority issues. This is why, ahead of the foreign ministers' meeting in early April, I'll be organizing for the first time a consultation meeting open to certain countries also involved in defending the multilateral system, those which I usually call the "goodwill powers", whose added strength can create real leverage on the major international cooperation issues.

The French presidency will also establish a process for systematically consulting non-state actors, particularly through the G7's engagement groups. They will feed into and enrich the work of the G7 and we'll also be organizing other platforms such as the National Council for International Development [and Solidarity], which will bring together the main figures involved in development, from the public and voluntary sectors.

A dozen ministerial meetings will take place, along with many consultations with businesses, professional organizations, NGOs and researchers, with the support of the international organizations concerned. All the topics which are a priority for international cooperation will be discussed

in turn and we'll make sure we are fully and constantly coordinated with the Japanese G20 presidency.

Ladies and gentlemen ambassadors, I think the time has come to put men's and women's everyday concerns back at the heart of our diplomatic action and our system of international cooperation.

For 18 months, alongside the President, I've been all over the world and visited many of your countries.

In many parts of the world, I've seen people deeply fearful about seeing their destiny slip away from them. Putting people back at the heart of decision-making means living up to our responsibilities and putting their legitimate demands back at the heart of our

international agenda; it also means making sure we create clear, effective collective rules. Putting people back at the heart of the decision-making process means ending a certain weariness which has taken hold of the international community that risks making us forget – in what would be an unacceptable repetition of history – that cooperation is the best guarantee of our prosperity and our only bulwark against outbreaks of extremism and against blind self-absorption.

Thank you.

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CERTIFICATION “EQUALITY AT MAJOR EVENTS”

The G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Dinard and Saint-Malo (April 5-6, 2019) has received the certification “Equality at major events” from the French association of standardisation (AFNOR-normalisation).

This certification attests to the effort given to taking into account gender equality throughout the organisation of this event (work content, high-level female participation, human and material organisation, communication).

Within this framework, all parties taking part of this event can share their remarks and observations by writing to the following email address: egalite.sg.g7@elysee.fr

Committed to gender equality, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs had also received the “Professional Equality” certification from AFNOR-normalisation on 23 October 2017.



DINARD



DINARD, SEASIDE RESORT

Dinard is located in the heart of the Emerald Coast. Dinard is what it is today thanks to the influence of the British community that arrived in the middle of the 19th century, seduced by its mild climate and tides that constantly change its landscape. Since the 1860's and 1870's, its prominence has made it one of France's top holiday destinations.

A TOWN WITH MANY TITLES

Dinard pursues a voluntary and active policy to highlight and preserve its cultural heritage. Having earned the title "City of Art and History" in 2003, Dinard supports urban and architectural excellence, and ensures the quality of life of its inhabitants. The remarkable preservation of the architecture and heritage of this resort town was recognised by the creation of a protected architectural and urban area, including more than 400 villas.

Further to this recognition, the villa "Les Roches Brunes" (meaning "The Brown Rocks"), a true landmark of Dinard, was registered into the Additional Historical Monument Inventory (IMH) in 2014.

A CULTURAL AND ATHLETIC CITY

A regular host of large cultural events contribute to Dinard's fame, including the Dinard Film Festival, the International Music Festival, as well as expositions. On the sports side, the quality of Dinard's sports fields and facilities allow the city to host high-profile athletic events such as the international jumping at the great Val Porée Equestrian Centre, watched by thousands of riding enthusiasts every summer.

TOURISM & ENVIRONMENT

Its location, between land and sea, as well as its coastal walking paths and mild climate make Dinard one of the most visited seaside resort of northern Brittany. The protection of nature and biodiversity are major issues of the 21st century and among Dinard's top priorities. To make the town's surroundings more sustainable, Dinard implements environmental policies that improve the quality of life of its inhabitants and has been awarded the «4 flowers» badge.

SAINT-MALO



SAINT-MALO THE BOLD

Saint-Malo has built its history on its ability to face challenges. Today, Saint-Malo seeks to preserve its heritage while living in the present. The construction of significant infrastructures, including the LGV station and the cultural pole of the Grande Passerelle are proof of this commitment. From the building of a multiscreen cinema and the renovation of the Exhibition Centre later this year, to the building of the AquaMalo Aquatic Community Centre by 2020 and the Saint-Malo Maritime History Museum in 2022, Saint-Malo is a city that has adapted to the 21st century.

The city is also a pleasant place to live, study, and work. It is committed to welcoming newcomers while allowing town residents – regardless of their age or situation – to live comfortably in their own city. The policy to build housing for all is coming to fruition and, in recent years, the city's demographic curve has reversed – in 2019, Saint-Malo has grown. As a sign of this achievement, a new primary school will open its doors in 2022.

Saint-Malo also wants to be welcoming to students and entrepreneurs: expanding its student campus and housing there the national merchant navy school, the city gives a special welcome to innovative businesses. For the younger population, five public bilingual kindergartens and elementary schools will open their doors for the 2019 school year.

Saint-Malo is a vibrant city that welcomes numerous large events, such as the international book and film festival “Etonnants Voyageurs”, the festival for cartoons and cinema “Quai des Bulles”; music festivals, including “Classique au Large”, “Jazz à l’étage” or “Route du Rock”; and as well as the start of the famous transatlantic sailing race Route du Rhum, which takes place every four years and brings together over 1.8 million people. Culture in Saint-Malo also means a range of theatre and music performances worthy of the largest cities!

The culture of Saint-Malo is committed to itself – bold!

CONTACT

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The G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting on social media:

#G7France



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Additional information and updates
are available on the website of
the French Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs:

[Fdip.fr/G7-eng](https://fdip.fr/G7-eng)



**FIGHTING INEQUALITY,
REDUCING THREATS,
STRENGTHENING DEMOCRACY
FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING**

DINARD - SAINT-MALO
5 - 6 APRIL 2019