



# G8 Research Group

## Compliance Unit

### 2006-07 Commitment Interpretive Guidelines

February 2007

[www.g8.utoronto.ca](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca)

[g8@utoronto.ca](mailto:g8@utoronto.ca)



## Contents

1. Health (Global Fund) [31] .....	2
2. Health (Tuberculosis) [36] .....	3
3. Health (Polio) [43] .....	4
4. Energy (Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection) [76] .....	5
5. Energy Intensity [99] .....	6
6. Surface Transportation [116] .....	7
7. Renewable Energy [156].....	8
8. Climate Change and Sustainable Development [162].....	9
9. Education (Academic Mobility) [188] .....	11
10. Education (Qualification Systems) [191] .....	12
11. Education (Gender Disparities) [205].....	13
12. Africa (Security) [217].....	14
13. Africa (Debt Relief) [226] .....	15
14. Transnational Crime and Corruption [232].....	16
15. Intellectual Property Rights [247] .....	18
16. Trade (Export Subsidies, Agriculture) [257].....	19
17. Counter-terrorism (Energy) [263] .....	20
18. Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN) [288] .....	21
19. Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation) [306].....	22
20. Middle East (Lebanon) [307] .....	24

# 1. Health (Global Fund) [31]

## Commitment

"We will work with other donors and stakeholders in the effort to secure funds needed for the 2006-2007 replenishment period and call upon all concerned to participate actively in the development of a four-year strategy, aimed at building a solid foundation for the activities of the Fund in the years ahead."

*Fight against Infectious Diseases*

## Commitment Features

There are essentially two parts to the Global Fund commitment as outlined in G8 documents:

- a) "We will work with other donors and stakeholders in the effort to secure funds needed for the 2006-2007 replenishment period and..."
- b) "...call upon all concerned to participate actively in the development of a four-year strategy, aimed at building a solid foundation for the activities of the Fund in the years ahead."

## Background Information

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria was developed to fight the three most widespread diseases on the planet through a partnership between governments, the private sector, civil society and affected communities around the world. The Global Fund attracts, collects and manages all financial contributions while allowing local communities to implement programs due to their better knowledge of the situation.

Most recently, the Board of the Global Fund met from 31st October to 3rd November to adopt the first elements of the four-year Strategic Framework.

## Scoring

- 1 Member contributes no financial resources of its own to the Fund **AND** does not include consensus among donors or the pursuit of credible and feasible goals for the four-year plan.
- 0 Member contributes *some* resources **AND/OR** makes some effort internationally to encourage wider support for the Fund and its four-year strategy.
- +1 Member contributes own resources **AND** encourages non-G8 donors to support the Fund **AND** allocates resources to the development of the four-year plan.

## Resources

Replenishment Fund

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/report\\_replenishment\\_2006\\_2007.pdf](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/files/about/replenishment/report_replenishment_2006_2007.pdf)

Excerpt from the *Global Fund's First Replenishment 2006-2007: Chair's Report*

17. An overall resource estimate of about USD 7 billion for the 2006 and 2007 replenishment period was discussed. It comprised two components: (1) USD 3.3 billion to fund the extension to a second phase of all eligible grant programs through the end of 2007, and (2) USD 3.7 billion to fund potential new rounds of grants in 2006 and 2007. Not all participants endorsed the latter estimate on the grounds that it assumes new rounds of grants not yet approved by the Fund.

Hence, USD 7 billion need for the 2006-2007 replenishment period. Section 18 of the same report indicates that to date, USD 3.7 billion has been raised from various donors which will support the second round of already eligible grants through to the end of 2007 (s. 17(1)). At the London meeting of the Replenishment Fund, members indicated that there continues to be ongoing difficulty with raising the additional USD 3.7 billion needed for the Global Fund's new round of grants (p. 18, s. 8).

Press Release about the Global Fund's Replenishment to date

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media\\_center/press/pr\\_050906.asp](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/pr_050906.asp)

FAQ about Global Fund:

(Good for background information)

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/EN/faq/>

Press Releases about the Global Fund:

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media\\_center/press/](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/press/)

The Global Fund's Strategy Development Process

[http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media\\_center/newsletter/#3](http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/media_center/newsletter/#3)

Official Statements St. Petersburg Summit – Fight Against Infectious Diseases

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

## 2. Health (Tuberculosis) [36]

### Commitment

"We will also support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015, which aims to cut TB deaths in half by the year 2015 compared to 1990 levels, saving some 14 million lives over ten years, and call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation."

*Fight Against Infectious Diseases*

### Commitment Features

This commitment features two key elements:

- a) "We will ... support the Global Plan to Stop TB, 2006-2015"
- b) "call upon all donors and stakeholders to contribute to its effective implementation" this suggests that G8 countries must work with others to continue funding

### Background Information

Because of both its worldwide growth and its direct effects on those suffering from HIV/AIDS, the G8 has committed itself to tackling Tuberculosis. This process began in earnest with the 2001 G8 commitment to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. This was expanded a year later with the establishment of the G8 Africa Action Plan at Kananaskis. The 2003 Evian Summit brought to fruition the G8 Health Action Plan.

The G8's Health Action Plan is designed specifically to tackle the world's most deadly diseases. The Gleneagles and St. Petersburg Summits furthered these moves with their focus on HIV/AIDS and Polio eradication.

### Scoring

- 1 Member cuts foreign assistance allocations **OR** member pledges no new resources for fighting TB and domestic support for the development or expansion of TB treatment and testing methods.
- 0 Member state expresses solidarity with TB victims **OR** urgency of the fight against TB **AND** pledges no or few new resources.
- +1 Member pledges significant new resources to the spread of diagnostic and treatment methods, particularly in the developing world **AND** member increases financial support for research and development or expansion of TB testing and treatment methods.

## Resources

Official Statements St. Petersburg Summit – Fight Against Infectious Diseases

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

The Global Plan

<http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/>

[http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/plan\\_main.asp](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/plan_main.asp)

[http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/plan\\_p2main.asp?p=2](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/plan_p2main.asp?p=2)

Global Plan funding gaps

[http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/funding\\_p1main.asp?p=1](http://www.stoptb.org/globalplan/funding_p1main.asp?p=1)

Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/>

Tuberculosis background

<http://www.theglobalfund.org/en/about/tuberculosis/>

## 3. Health (Polio) [43]

### Commitment

"We urgently call for mobilization of financial support and will continue to work collectively and with bilateral and multilateral donors to close the funding gap for 2007-2008, and will continue to work with others towards securing the resources necessary to finish the program and declare our planet polio-free in the near future."

*Fight Against Infectious Diseases*

### Commitment Features

As follows, the G8 commitment to eradicate polio can be subdivided into two parts:

- a) **Allocation of Funds** - "We urgently call for mobilization of financial support and will continue to work collectively and with *bilateral and multilateral donors to close the funding gap for 2007-2008...*"
- b) **Partnerships** - "...and will continue to *work with others towards securing the resources necessary to finish the program and declare our planet polio-free* in the near future."

### Background Information

Commitment to polio eradication is an important part of G8 efforts to fight infectious diseases. Polio is a communicable disease that plagues countries in the developing world.

The objective of the G8 Polio Commitment is to garner financial aid from bilateral and multilateral donors to support logistics and resource allocation for anti-poliovirus programs, specifically The Global Polio Eradication Initiative (GPEI), sponsored by the World Health Organization (WHO), Rotary International, the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Since its inception in 1988, the Initiative has been highly effective, eradicating 99% of polio cases worldwide. To sustain and improve upon these levels of funding, partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector have been seen as essential.

Currently, a funding gap of US\$50 million for 2006 must urgently be filled to ensure that planned immunization activities through the rest of the year can proceed. An additional funding gap of US\$390 million for activities in 2007-2008 must also be met.

## Scoring

- 1 Member contributes no financial resources of its own to the fund **AND** does not include consensus among donors as a diplomatic priority.
- 0 Member contributes resources (not necessarily financial) **AND** makes no effort domestically or internationally to encourage support for closing the funding gap or a sustainable funding solution for future periods.
- +1 Member contributes own resources **AND** encourages other donors to support the Fund **AND** works towards sustainable funding formulae for future periods.

## Resources

Official Statements St. Petersburg Summit – Fight Against Infectious Diseases

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

G8 Compliance Report June 2006

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf)

Facts on Polio

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs114/en/>

Recent Press Releases about Polio Outbreaks

<http://www.who.int/csr/don/archive/disease/poliomyelitis/en/>

The Global Polio Eradication Initiative Publications

<http://www.polioeradication.org/reports.asp>

## 4. Energy (Oil and Energy Reserve Data Collection) [76]

### Commitment

“We welcome the beginning of implementation of the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) and will take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries including through development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves.”

*Global Energy Security*

### Commitment Features

There are two areas of the commitment that need to be considered in assessing compliance:

- a) G8 members must “take further action to improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries” AND
- b) Work towards the “development of a global common standard for reporting oil and other energy reserves”.

### Background Information

The energy industries (oil, natural gas, coal, etc.) are truly global industries that involve production and trading in distant parts of the globe. Most of the world’s supply of energy materials comes from the developing world, while trading takes place primarily in the markets of the North. The Joint Oil Data Initiative is a concerted effort among various producer and consumer nations to improve transparency in the collection and distribution of data concerning energy stocks, prices and trades so as to lessen the volatility of energy prices globally. Members decided to convert JODI from an ad hoc project into one of permanent status at a meeting of participants in Amsterdam in 2004.

## Scoring

- 1 Members maintain the status quo **OR** have taken no new steps towards improving the functioning of the Joint Oil Data Initiative **OR** do not support any future attempts to provide more transparent market data on energy trades.
- 0 Members meet requirements of their commitment to the Joint Oil Data Initiative **AND** have made no further attempts to integrate their collection of data on energy into a global framework.
- +1 Members have met requirements of their commitment to the Joint Oil Data Initiative **AND** have made significant further attempts to integrate their collection of data on energy into a global framework.

## Resources

*What is JODI?*

According to the Joint Oil Data Initiative Database (<http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>), the Initiative aims to improve data reporting and transparency within the energy industry as well as raise awareness about the difficulties surrounding reporting. The information collected includes:

- Seven **product** categories: Crude Oil, LPG, Gasoline, Kerosene, Diesel Oil, Fuel Oil and Total Oil,
- Four **flows**: Production, Demand, Closing Stock Levels and Changes.
- Data are available in three different **units** : barrels, tons and litres
- For more than 90 participating **countries**
- Monthly data from January 2002 to one month old.

*The Database*

<http://www.jodidata.org/FileZ/ODTmain.htm>

*The International Energy Agency's slide show on JODI*

[http://www.iea.org/textbase/speech/2004/jyg\\_amsterdam.pdf](http://www.iea.org/textbase/speech/2004/jyg_amsterdam.pdf)

*The latest OPEC press releases on JODI (requires WMP)*

<http://www.opec.org/home/multimedia/videos/2006/doha%20meeting/jodipressconf.htm>

## 5. Energy Intensity [99]

### Commitment

"consider national goals for reducing energy intensity of economic development to be reported by the end of the year;"

*Global Energy Security*

### Commitment Features

The commitment has two key features:

- a) The G8 member must "*consider national goals* for reducing energy intensity of economic development" AND
- b) Must report these considerations by 31 December 2006.

The commitment calls for the *consideration* of national goals and therefore legislative projects need not be undertaken by G8 member governments

Energy *intensity* is the key issue: nations need not discuss the application of cleaner technologies, merely the use of production processes that use less energy per output (measured according to the input in question, i.e. barrels of oil per thousand units produced)

## Background Information

Energy is a key input in all production processes and, given that half of the G8 nations are not fossil fuel producers, reliance on such fuels as a component of economic growth is a topic of major concern for the G8. Furthermore, the rapid growth of the Chinese and Indian economies has pushed the issue to the forefront at recent G8 Summits. At the Gleneagles Summit discussions were focused primarily on the role developing countries might play in helping to reduce their dependence on fossil fuels so as to reduce global carbon dioxide emissions. The volatility of the price of oil and recent competition between major Western and Chinese firms for the rights to oil production around the globe have shifted the focus of the debate to the economic impacts of energy intensive production and the exhaustible nature of these resources.

## Scoring

- 1 Members demonstrate an explicit desire to remove any emphasis on a reduction in energy intensity from their stated economic development goals **OR** make no effort to continue including energy intensity in these goals.
- 0 Members make little effort to include energy intensity in their economic development goals **OR** work undertaken to meet this commitment may be progressing slowly and/or may not have been completed by 31 December 2006.
- +1 Members make significant effort to include energy intensity in their economic development goals **AND** work undertaken to meet this commitment was completed by 31 December 2006:

## Resources

OPEC

[www.opec.org](http://www.opec.org)

International Energy Agency

[www.iea.org](http://www.iea.org)

For country specific information, please see specific countries'

- Ministry of Industry
- Ministry of Energy or Natural Resources
- Ministry of Economics or Economic Development

## 6. Surface Transportation [116]

### Commitment

"develop programs in our respective countries, consistent with national circumstances, to provide incentives for consumers to adopt efficient vehicles, including clean diesels and hybrids; and introduce on a large scale efficient public hybrid and/or clean diesel transportation systems, where appropriate;"-

*Global Energy Security*

### Commitment Features

In order to meet full compliance, G8 members must meet the two criteria set out in the commitment:

- a) *Consumer incentive programs* for the adoption of efficient vehicles must be implemented, AND
- b) "Introduce on a large scale" *public transportation systems* based on hybrid and/or clean diesel. The large-scale expansion of existing transport systems based on these technologies will count as compliance.

## Background Information

At St. Petersburg, the G8 reaffirmed its commitment to addressing energy concerns by concentrating efforts on the improvement of energy consumption, and the types of energy consumed, in surface transportation. Specific commitments to that end include the development of various incentives and infrastructural changes to surface transportation at the state level to encourage cleaner fuel usage and research and development. Fuel types being promoted include biofuels, compressed and liquefied natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas and synthetic liquid fuels, and hydrogen. In addition to fuel diversification, the G8 is committed to the promotion of the development of more efficient engines, requiring thereby requiring less fuel. At the intrastate level, members are committed to sharing the best such practices with other members.

Compliance with commitments to surface transportation made at St. Petersburg will be determined based on concerted efforts by the federal governments' to improve energy efficiency and promote the use of 'energy friendly' methods of transportation. Analysts will consult the G8 Research Group Gleneagles Compliance Report on surface transportation and will look for continuity in government positions and the maintenance of existing programs, since most countries registered a high level of compliance on a similar commitment. Further, analysts will research initiatives from national ministries of industry, transportation, environment, finance, and public works, searching for incentives such as tax reductions and credits, research grants, infrastructure projects, and to a lesser degree public statements pronouncing not only concern but action. Analysts will be aware of the distinction between actions taken at the state level, which is considered in compliance, and actions at sub-state levels, which are not counted towards state compliance.

## Scoring

- 1 Member introduces no new consumer incentive schemes **AND** does not introduce new and/or expand existing hybrid and clean diesel public transport systems.
- 0 Member introduces new consumer incentive schemes **OR** introduces new and/or expand existing hybrid and clean diesel public transport systems **OR** it announces either element, but does not operationalize the commitment during the commitment period.
- +1 Member successfully introduces new consumer incentive schemes **AND** introduces new and/or expands existing hybrid and clean diesel public transport systems.

## Resources

G8RG 2006 Gleneagles Final Compliance Report: Surface Transportation

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-22-g8-f-comp\\_transport.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-22-g8-f-comp_transport.pdf)

## 7. Renewable Energy [156]

### Commitment

"We will facilitate development of local energy resources, including those based on core generation technologies and on renewable energy, such as hydropower, wind power, geothermal power, biomass, and the effective use of solar energy, to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in developing countries."

*Global Energy Security*

### Commitment Features

The G8's commitment to renewable energy is centred on two key features:

- a) **Local Renewable Energy Resources** - "We will facilitate development of *local energy resources*, including those based on core generation technologies and on *renewable energy* ..."
- b) **Scope** - "to contribute to poverty reduction and long-term energy sustainability in *developing countries*"



For the purposes of assessment, 'Core Generation Technologies' will be taken to mean any widely-used generation technology, including, but not limited to, coal and natural gas.

### **Background Information**

In the context of energy security, many G8 members have seen renewable energy technologies not only as being a critical tool in maximizing energy efficiency and minimizing demand. Renewable technologies are also seen as a means to tackle climate change and development, particularly in the context of rapidly-industrializing developing nations whose per-capita energy use is increasing quickly.

Local renewable energy technologies are one of the key opportunities for both development and carbon emissions mitigation efforts and G8 countries have shown some willingness to engage in both bilateral and multilateral efforts to address these issues. Of particular note is the Clean Development Mechanism under the Kyoto Protocol, which is particularly aimed at carbon mitigation projects in developing countries. With the upcoming Nairobi UNFCCC Summit, G8 members are likely to announce bilateral and multilateral efforts to support this initiative.

### **Scoring**

- 1 Members take steps to detract from the ability of developing countries to use local energy resources **OR** do not invest in renewable energy technologies in developing countries
- 0 Members take *some* measures which increase the ability of developing countries to use local energy resources **OR** invest in renewable energy technologies in one developing country
- +1 Member country takes a significant set of measures to foster the development of local energy resources **AND** invests in renewable energy technologies in more than one developing country

While support for development of core generation technology-based energy resources will count towards compliance, lack of support for such technologies will not limit a member's final compliance score.

### **Resources**

St. Petersburg Energy Security Document

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

Meetings at which multilateral/bilateral movement is likely":

- G8 environment ministers, Monterrey, Mexico, 3 October 2006
- Africa Partnership Forum, Moscow, 26-27 October 2006
- Nairobi UNFCCC Conference, 6-17 November 2006 ([www.unfccc.int](http://www.unfccc.int))

## **8. Climate Change and Sustainable Development [162]**

### **Commitment**

"We reaffirm our intention to deliver on commitments made in Gleneagles in order to meet our shared and multiple objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions, improving the global environment, enhancing energy security and cutting air pollution in conjunction with our vigorous efforts to reduce poverty."

*Global Energy Security*

### **Commitment Features**

In order to fully comply with their commitments, G8 members will have to work towards fulfillment of commitments made at Gleneagles vis-à-vis climate change. Members must:

- a) In particular, meet or exceed greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets (re-) committed to at Gleneagles AND

- b) Work towards broader Gleneagles environmental commitments, including via the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate and the Gleneagles Plan of Action on Climate Change.

## Background Information

The first section of the St. Petersburg commitment refers to the previous commitment made at Gleneagles regarding the Kyoto protocol, a legally binding framework for the reduction of greenhouse gasses, signed and ratified by G8 nations Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia and the United Kingdom.<sup>1</sup> The United States has instead signed on to the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate which is a voluntary, non-legally binding framework focusing on production and trade of clean energy technologies in place of emissions reduction and which allows each nation to create their own policy goals.<sup>2</sup> The second section of this commitment refers to broader concepts of action for climate change which are more difficult to quantify. The following standards will therefore relate specifically to the goals laid out by each nation's respective protocol, as broader goals such as "improving the global environment, enhancing energy security, and cutting air pollution" are inherent within the protocol/partnership.

## Scoring

- 1 Members take no new measures to implement those goals **AND/OR** are no longer committed to meeting emissions reductions targets re-affirmed at Gleneagles.
- 0 Members take some new measures to implement Gleneagles climate change commitments **AND** remain committed to meeting emissions reductions targets re-affirmed at Gleneagles.
- +1 Members take significant new measures to implement Gleneagles climate change commitments **AND** remain committed to meeting emissions reductions targets re-affirmed at Gleneagles.

## Resources

### *Gleneagles Commitment*

"We will advance the global effort to tackle climate change at the UN Climate Change Conference in Montreal later this year. Those of us who have ratified the Kyoto Protocol remain committed to it, and will continue to work to make it a success."<sup>3</sup>

### *The Kyoto Protocol*

The Kyoto Protocol is a legally-binding framework through which nations pledge to reduce greenhouse gas emissions or purchase through the market "offsets" or "carbon credits" in the place of greenhouse gas emission reduction. Signed in 1997 in Kyoto, Japan, the protocol lacked the necessary rules and regulations for enforcement, which were ultimately developed and put into effect on February 16, 2005 through the "Marrakesh Accords." The Protocol delineates emissions reduction goals for wealthy or "Annex 1" nations<sup>4</sup>, and provides developing nations with financial incentives to produce clean technologies in place of emissions reduction targets<sup>5</sup>. The 2006 Conference of the Parties to the Climate Change Convention (COP12), and the second meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (COP/MOP2) will be held in Nairobi from November 6-7<sup>6</sup>.

[http://unfccc.int/cop7/accords\\_draft.pdf](http://unfccc.int/cop7/accords_draft.pdf)

[http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2006, Kyoto Protocol. See, [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)

<sup>2</sup> Asia Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, 2006. See, <http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org/>

<sup>3</sup> G8 Research Group, 2005, Final Compliance report: Climate Change. See, [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-20-g8-f-comp\\_climate.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-20-g8-f-comp_climate.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Annex 1 nations: Canada, Japan, Russia, and the EU-15 (operating as a trans-border entity)

<sup>5</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, 2006, Kyoto Protocol. See, [http://unfccc.int/essential\\_background/kyoto\\_protocol/items/2830.php](http://unfccc.int/essential_background/kyoto_protocol/items/2830.php)

<sup>6</sup> United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), 2006. See, <http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

*United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)*

<http://unfccc.int/2860.php>

*Asia-Pacific Partnership*

Member nations: U.S., Japan, China, India, Australia, Republic of Korea

“Shared Vision of the Partnership:

The partners have come together voluntarily to advance clean development and climate objectives, recognizing that development and poverty eradication are urgent and overriding goals internationally. By building on the foundation of existing bilateral and multilateral initiatives, the Partners will enhance cooperation to meet both our increased energy needs and associated challenges, including those related to air pollution, energy security, and greenhouse gas intensities, in accordance with national circumstances. The Partners recognize that national efforts will also be important in meeting the partnership’s shared vision.<sup>7</sup>”

The goal of the APP is therefore to increase trade, increase economic growth, respond to growing energy demands, and reduce poverty within an environmentally sustainable context. Member states are working primarily through partnerships with the private sector and have created public-private sector “task forces” to meet various goals through trade in, and production of, clean technology.

<http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org/>

<http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org/charter.pdf>

## **9. Education (Academic Mobility) [188]**

### **Commitment**

“We will promote international academic mobility at all levels, significantly increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers.”

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*

### **Commitment Features**

The International Academic Mobility commitment can be further broken down into two parts:

- a) “We will promote international academic mobility at all levels ...”
- b) “... significantly increasing the mobility of students, teachers and researchers.”

For our purposes, it seems logical to say that we will use b), that is, how much an initiative increases mobility of students, teachers and researchers to assess a), that is, assess the country’s promotion of academic mobility.

*Qualification systems* are a separate commitment, BUT if improvements towards the harmonization of qualification systems are made with a view to increasing international academic mobility, those efforts WILL count towards compliance with this commitment. The focus of this commitment, however will be on exchange programs, international scholarship programs, etc.

### **Background Information**

Education was the third of the three main topics chosen by President Putin for discussion at the St. Petersburg Summit 2006. Although education has been a long-standing issue of the G8, addressed from 1996-2004 three times under the general heading of “Education and human capital,”<sup>8</sup> in recent years it has been addressed most often in the context of African development.<sup>9</sup>

---

<sup>7</sup> Asian Pacific Partnership (APP), 2006, <http://www.asiapacificpartnership.org/About.htm>

<sup>8</sup> G8 Performance Assessments by Issue, 1996-2004, available at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/assessments.htm>

<sup>9</sup> G8 Performance Assessments by Issue, 1996-2004, available at <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/assessments.htm>

Looking ahead to next year’s summit, once again education will not be a main agenda issue. Instead, it will come up within discussions of other issues once again - educational mobility, for example, may be important in discussions on Global Economic Imbalance and the World Economy, as well as Intellectual Property Rights and G8 Outreach initiatives.

At the St. Petersburg summit, education was looked at more broadly and in greater detail. Initiatives promoting education in Africa remained on the agenda, however, these initiatives did not take centre stage. Instead, education was looked at in relation to labour markets and migration challenges,<sup>10</sup> issues increasingly important for western nations struggling to incorporate and include both skilled and unskilled immigrant workers into their labour markets.

Accordingly, the official documents released before and during the Summit addressed a wide-range of educational issues, of which educational mobility is only one key point.

Thus, to fully understand the context of the commitment, it is imperative to read "*Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century*", the official document released by G8 leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit 2006.

One point to note from this document is Italy's offer to host, in cooperation with UNESCO, a World Forum on "Education, Innovation and Research: New Partnership for Sustainable Development." Documents and programs resulting from this conference will likely be valuable material for our research in the coming year.

### Scoring

- 1 Member country takes steps aimed at reducing international academic mobility **OR** member country takes no steps to improve academic mobility.
- 0 Member country takes *some* steps to improve international academic mobility.
- +1 Member country takes significant steps to improve academic mobility, including, but not limited to, the signing of new exchange agreements, statements of support for new initiatives, entering into new negotiations, new domestic initiatives

### Resources

From the official Russian website, the Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century official document is available at:

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>

*The G8 and Global Education Governance*

[http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2006/kirton\\_education\\_060530.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2006/kirton_education_060530.pdf)

G8RG St. Petersburg Education Issue Objectives and Issue Assessment Reports

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006-issue-objectives.pdf>

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006-issue-assessment.pdf>

## 10. Education (Qualification Systems) [191]

### Commitment

"We will share information about qualification systems in our countries to increase understanding of national academic practices and traditions."

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*

### Commitment Features

To award full compliance with this commitment, evidence must be found that information about qualification systems is being shared between G8 members and that any plans for that sharing are followed through on.

---

<sup>10</sup> Interestingly, this is somewhat similar to the G7's goals in promoting education back at the 1977 London Summit, where leaders sought to improve "the training of young people in order to build a skilled and flexible labour force." See John Kirton and Laura Sunderland, *The G8 and Global Education Governance*, G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 30 May 2006.

## Background Information

The G8 members agreed at St. Petersburg to promote education and labour mobility by sharing information about their national qualification systems and academic practices, and where possible entering into mutual recognition agreements. Analysts will distinguish between concerted efforts at the sub-state and state level towards this end, counting only the latter towards compliance. Full compliance will require public concerted efforts to share information about national standards of qualification (competence in a learned skill or concept), and attempted engagement into bilateral or multilateral equivalency agreements. One example of such an agreement is the European Qualification Framework, undertaken by the European Union in 2005. This comprehensive agreement addressed issues such as informal (non-academic) learning, self-certification, and sector relationships with considerable transparency, and should serve as a benchmark for future qualification equivalency initiatives

## Scoring

- 1 Member does not share *any* information on qualifications systems with *any* G8 member **AND** does not attempt to support any framework for systematic sharing of this information with other G8 members.
- 0 Member shares *some* information on qualifications systems with *some* G8 members **AND/OR** proceeds on an *ad hoc* basis without ensuring the operation of a framework for systematic sharing of this information with other G8 members
- +1 Member shares all relevant qualification systems information with ALL G8 members **AND** supports a framework for systematic sharing of this information with other G8 members.

## Resources

G8 Ministerial Meeting on Education, 1-2 June 2006

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/education/education2006.html>

Education for Innovative Societies in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

European Qualifications Framework

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/educ/eqf/index_en.html)

[http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/consultations\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/education/policies/2010/consultations_en.html)

## 11. Education (Gender Disparities) [205]

### Commitment

"We regret that interim targets related to eliminating gender disparities in primary and secondary education have not been achieved. Greater concerted action by all will be needed to fulfill these key goals by 2015. We reaffirm our commitments in this regard."

*Education for Innovative Society in the 21st Century*

### Commitment Features

The core of this commitment is an agreement for "greater concerted action" to achieve previously agreed targets to eliminate gender disparities.

### Background Information

This commitment relates to the UN's Millennium Development Goal (MDG) of eliminating gender disparity in education by the year 2015.<sup>11</sup> This goal has been tackled primarily by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) through their Education for All Campaign

---

<sup>11</sup> United Nations, 2005, Millennium Development Goals. See, <http://www.un.org/Docs/summit2005/MDGBook.pdf>

geared towards the provision of universal primary education by the year 2015.<sup>12</sup> The Campaign's Fast Track Initiative is a partnership between developed and developing nations with the goal of funding provision for equity in education.<sup>13</sup> As per the Director General of UNESCO's press release concerning his presence at the G8's St. Petersburg summit, the Education for All program requires an increase in financial aid by the order of \$12 billion per year, greater priority to be given to the most needy nations, more predictable distribution of aid amounts over time, and innovation in the provision of educational services. Commitment standards are therefore relative to the needs of the Education for All campaign as stated by the Director General.

### Scoring

- 1 Decrease in budgetary allocation or lack of budgetary allocation to the FTI program **OR** lack of reference to the commitment to FTI in specific regards to gender **OR** re-affirmation of the commitment without corresponding action in regards to financial donations to the FTI or policy development.
- 0 Consistency in action with previous years in terms of budgetary allocation **AND** this amount be insufficient to meet the G8 target **OR** no change in policy development as requested by UNESCO's Director General **OR** development of relevant policy recommendations without resulting policy development.
- +1 Consistency in action with previous years in terms of budgetary action **AND** this amount be sufficient to meet G8 target **OR** Increase in budgetary allocation to the FTI program **AND/OR** policy amendments reflecting the need to provide consistency in financial aid allocation to the FTI or developing nations **AND/OR** policy amendments reflecting the need for relevant financial donations to be weighted towards those areas where gender disparities are most stark.

### Resources

#### *Gleneagles Commitment*

"As part of this effort, we will work to support the Education for All agenda in Africa, including continuing our support for the Fast Track Initiative (FTI) and our efforts to help FTI-endorsed countries to develop sustainable capacity and identify the resources necessary to pursue their sustainable strategies."

Education for All *Fast Track Initiative* homepage

<http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/>

## 12. Africa (Security) [217]

### Commitment

"continuing, in cooperation with the EU, UN and other partners, to assist the AU and African sub-regional organisations in further developing the African Standby Force including transportation and logistics support arrangements"

*Update on Africa*

### Commitment Features

This commitment involves support for both the African Union **AND** African sub-regional organizations in developing the African Standby Force. This promise to include:

- a) Transportation support
- b) Logistics Support

Further, the commitment pledges cooperation of G8 members with "the EU, UN and other partners..."

---

<sup>12</sup> UNESCO, 2006, Education for All International Coordination. See, [http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL\\_ID=33841&URL\\_DO=DO\\_TOPIC&URL\\_SECTION=201.html](http://portal.unesco.org/en/ev.php-URL_ID=33841&URL_DO=DO_TOPIC&URL_SECTION=201.html)

<sup>13</sup> World Bank, 2006, Education for All, Fast Track Initiative. See, <http://www1.worldbank.org/education/efafti/>

## Background Information

As this year's commitment indicates, the G8's long-term goal (for 2010) is the establishment of a 75,000 member African Standby Force. The G8's commitment to security in Africa is founded in the African Action Plan created at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit. The plan was built on at the 2003 Evian Summit with the Joint Africa-G8 Action Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations. The primary focus of the G8's commitment is to work with its African counterparts in developing local and regional capacities to undertake peace support operations in accordance with the UN Charter in hopes of preventing outbreaks of violence and to ensure violent conflict is quickly diffused. In recognition of the financial and logistical difficulties faced by many African states when deploying troops/equipment the G8 has focused on transportation and logistical support as the primary means of assistance to its African counterparts.

Some notable developments on the international level include the establishment of the UN's Peacebuilding Commission and the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund which has delivered \$92 million of a G8 pledge of \$264 million dollars USD.

## Scoring

- 1 Member countries withdraw commitments of transportation and logistics support to the African Standby Force **OR** make no new commitments of transportation or logistics support to the African Standby Force **OR** makes no effort to cooperate with the EU or UN with regards to the development of the African Standby Force.
- 0 Member countries make limited new commitments of transportation **OR** logistics to the African Standby Force **OR** make no effort to cooperate with the EU or UN with regards to the development of the African Standby Force
- +1 Member countries make significant new commitments of transportation **AND** logistics support to the African Standby Force **AND** make efforts to cooperate with the EU or UN with regards to the development of the African Standby Force

Scoring will have to be cognizant of any new crisis developments on the African continent, and the potential interaction between policy towards these potential crises and G8 commitments.

## Resources

African Union information about the African Standby Force

<http://www.africa-union.org/root/au/AUC/Departments/PSC/Asf/asf.htm>

*African Action Plan* from the 2002 Kananaskis Summit

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/africaplan.html>

*Joint African/G8 Plan to Enhance African Capabilities to Undertake Peace Support Operations* from the Evian Summit

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/apr030601.html#annex>

## 13. Africa (Debt Relief) [226]

### Commitment

"ensuring the full implementation and financing of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) according to our commitments made at Gleneagles and on a fair burden-share basis, and preserving long-term debt sustainability through the implementation of the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries;"

*Update on Africa*

### Commitment Features

This commitment consists of two primary sub-commitments:

- a) "ensuring the full implementation and financing of the MDRI..." AND
- b) "...preserving long-term debt-sustainability through...the IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework..."

### Background Information

At the July 2005 G8 Summit in Gleneagles, Scotland, G8 leaders pledged to cancel the debt of the world's most indebted countries, most of which are located in Africa. The G8 Proposal for Debt Relief, which was renamed the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI) provides for 100% relief on eligible debt from three multilateral institutions – the International Monetary Fund, World Bank (International Development Association), and the African Development Fund. MDRI supplements the 1996 Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC Initiative) by granting 100% relief for those countries completing the HIPC Initiative process. MDRI is seen as a supplementary initiative that would assist low-income countries to meet the United Nations Millennium Development Goals (*commitments at [http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050611\\_dev.htm](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/finance/fm050611_dev.htm)*).

At the G8 Summit in St. Petersburg in July 2006, G8 leaders affirmed their support for long-term debt sustainability through the IMF and World Bank debt sustainability framework for low-income countries. This framework (officially titled the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries) was implemented by the World Bank and International Monetary Fund in the spring of 2005.

Debt sustainability is the ability to manage debts so they do not grow. Many low-income countries have struggled to maintain their external debt at sustainable levels while trying to meet development objectives. The goal of the Debt Sustainability Framework in Low-Income Countries is to provide guidance on new lending to low-income countries whose main source of financing is official loans. The framework has been developed with the intention to better monitor and prevent the accumulation of unsustainable debt.

### Scoring

- 1 No implementation of MDRI **AND** no implementation of debt sustainability framework for LICs (Low Income Countries).
- 0 Partial implementation of MDRI according to Gleneagles commitments **AND** partial implementation of IMF/World Bank sustainability framework for LICs **OR** partial implementation of IMF/World Bank sustainability frameworks
- +1 Full implementation of MDRI according to Gleneagles commitments **AND** full implementation of IMF/World Bank debt sustainability framework for LICs.

### Resources

IMF Factsheet on the Multilateral Debt-Relief Initiative

<http://www.imf.org/external/np/exr/facts/mdri.htm>

World Bank Debt Sustainability Framework for Low Income Countries

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/EXTDEBTDEPT/0,,contentMDK:20261804~menuPK:531717~pagePK:64166689~piPK:64166646~theSitePK:469043,00.html>

## 14. Transnational Crime and Corruption [232]

### Commitment

"We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption."

*Fighting High-Level Corruption*

### Commitment Features

There are two components to the Transnational Crime and Corruption commitment:



- a) "We maintained our commitment to implement and promote the FATF recommendations, the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime, and the UN Convention Against Corruption."

### **Background Information**

The issue of transnational crime has repeatedly appeared on the G8 agenda. Cognizant of the problems that non-transparent governance and corruption presents to economic growth and global stability, the G8 has fought transnational crime by creating specific institutions such as, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) in 1989 to combat money laundering and terrorist financing, and the Senior Experts' Lyon Group in 1995 to establish norms and recommendations for the international community. At Evian, the G8 committed to strengthening the OECD Anti-Bribery Convention, concluding the UN Convention Against Corruption and supporting the accelerated ratification of the UN Convention on Transnational Organized Crime. The G8 also pledged to encourage partner countries and companies, both in the private and public sector, to disclose pertinent information to various IFIs, such as the World Bank or the IMF. At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 reiterated its commitment to fighting corruption and improving transparency and accountability in coordination with other relevant actors, and formed compacts with the governments of Georgia, Nicaragua, Nigeria, and Peru.

More recently, the G8 pledged to continue its earlier efforts to "promote transparency in public financial management and accountability, including by following through on our 2004 Sea Island commitment to launch four compacts, and our 2005 Gleneagles commitment to increase support for the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) and countries implementing it." As the G8 appreciates the connection between good governance and best practices, at St. Petersburg, the G8 committed both to prosecuting acts of corruption and to preventing corrupt politicians from holding office.

### **Scoring**

- 1 Failure to implement a minimum of the provisions contained in the 3 texts
- 0 Base number of provisions implemented
- +1 Extraordinary implementation of provisions, indicating singular focus on eliminating both supply and demand side of illicit activity

### **Resources**

Official Statements St. Petersburg Summit – *Fighting High Level Corruption*

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/corruption.html>

Official Statements Sea Island Summit – *Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency*

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/corruption.html>

Official Statements Evian Summit – *Fighting Corruption and Improving Transparency*

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption\\_en.html](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/corruption_en.html)

Transparency International (The Global Coalition against Corruption)

<http://www.transparency.org/>

Financial Action Task Force (money laundering specific)

<http://www.fatf-gafi.org/>

OECD Anti-Bribery Convention

[http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en\\_2649\\_34859\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1\\_1,00.html](http://www.oecd.org/department/0,2688,en_2649_34859_1_1_1_1_1,00.html)

United Nations Convention against Corruption

[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_signatures\\_corruption.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_signatures_corruption.html)

Anti-Corruption Network for Transitional Economies.

<http://www.anticorruptionnet.org/indexgr.html>

United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime

[http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime\\_cicp\\_convention.html](http://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/crime_cicp_convention.html)

Anti-Corruption Resource Center

<http://www.u4.no/>

OLAF: European Anti-Fraud Office

[http://ec.europa.eu/anti\\_fraud/index\\_en.html](http://ec.europa.eu/anti_fraud/index_en.html)

## 15. Intellectual Property Rights [247]

### Commitment

“to create in each G8 country a website providing businesses and individuals with information on mechanisms available and procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country, on threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health, safety and the national interests of countries, consumers and business communities, as well as on measures taken at the national and international levels to combat intellectual property rights violations, and on relevant legislation and law enforcement practices;”

*Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting*

### Breakdown of Commitment

At its core, this commitment promises “in each G8 country a website providing business and individuals with information on...”

- a) “...mechanisms available...to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- b) “...procedures necessary to secure and enforce their intellectual property rights in that country
- c) “...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to public health...”
- d) “...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...safety...”
- e) “...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...the national interests of countries...”
- f) “...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...consumers...”
- g) “...threats posed by piracy and counterfeiting to...business communities...”
- h) “...measures taken at the national...level to combat intellectual property rights violations...”
- i) “...measures taken at...the international level to combat intellectual property rights violations...”
- j) “...relevant legislation...”
- k) “...relevant...law enforcement practices...”

These eleven points constitute distinct bundles of information agreed to in the commitment. This information is to be supplied in “a website”, suggesting the need for a single centralized, online access point.

### Background Information

St. Petersburg represented the second consecutive summit where the issue of intellectual property rights led to the publication of a full communiqué. The website initiative appears to be a unique effort of the St. Petersburg summit to educate national business and individuals on a broad range of issues relating to intellectual property rights, although the G8 states already agreed in Gleneagles to “raise awareness among government officials and the public of the health risks, economic damage and growth of organized crime groups resulting from counterfeiting and piracy”<sup>14</sup>

---

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr\\_piracy.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf)

## Scoring

- 1 Members make no effort to provide any of the information outlined in the commitment **AND** none of this information is already available on government websites **OR** Members take action to prevent the dissemination of any of the information points describe in the commitment **OR** information is available that is not current **OR** Governments provide all of the information points described in the commitment but not in one central location
- 0 Members make no effort to provide any of the information outlined in the commitment **AND** a majority of the eleven are already available on government websites **OR** Governments provide nine or less of the information points described in the commitment **OR** Governments provide all the information described but more than one of the points is out of date **OR** Governments create one website with most of the information including links to other sites
- +1 Members provide at least 10 of the eleven information points described in the commitment **AND** this information is accessible in a single central location

Procedural note: Websites will be expected to have up to date information which will be assessed by having been 'last updated' at some point during the period after the St. Petersburg summit. All web content on pages that have been last updated before this point will be treated as outdated, unless the content is otherwise justifiable.

## Resources

*Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting* from the St. Petersburg Summit

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/ipr.html>

*Reducing IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting through more Effective Enforcement* from the Gleneagles Summit

[www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr\\_piracy.pdf](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/ipr_piracy.pdf)

## 16. Trade (Export Subsidies, Agriculture) [257]

### Commitment

"In agriculture, we are equally committed to substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong."

*Trade*

### Commitment Features

This commitment can be broken down into two sub-commitments:

- a) **Cut in trade-distorting domestic support** - "In agriculture, we are equally committed to *substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support...*"
- b) **Elimination of export subsidies** - "and to the parallel *elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies...*"

### Background Information

The G8 Trade Commitments aim to deliver real cuts in domestic tariffs, effective cuts in subsidies and establish new trade flows in agricultural products. In a more general sense, these commitments strive to establish a more sustainable and equitable global trading system in agricultural products.

The realization of these commitments in trade reductions will strengthen the multilateral trading system and provide an important boost for the world's economy. It will also help to close the gap

between trade discrepancies between WTO member nations by improving market access and expanding opportunities for trade.

Agricultural subsidies began as financial assistance to farmers through government-sponsored price-support programs. Beginning in the 1930s most industrialized countries developed agricultural price-support policies to reduce the volatility of prices for farm products and to increase, or at least stabilize, farm income. In food-exporting countries, such as the United States and France, agricultural subsidies have been designed primarily to increase farm income, either by raising the long-term level of prices above free-market levels or by providing direct payments to farmers. The sale of agricultural products to developing nations at below market prices has often had a devastating effect on the ability of farmers in those nations to prosper, and the continuation of such subsidies has become a stumbling block in efforts to dismantle international trade barriers.

## Scoring

- 1 Imposition of new domestic supports or marketing board schemes **OR** intentional disruption of global agriculture liberalization talks **OR** support for status quo arrangements
- 0 Statements in support of reductions of trade-distorting domestic supports and no legislative or administrative projects proposed for the reduction of supports **OR** statements of support for the elimination of export subsidies and no legislative or administrative projects proposed for the reduction of supports
- +1 Significant reductions in domestic supports **AND/OR** dismantling of non-competitive markets structures in agricultural industries (e.g. marketing boards) **AND/OR** cooperation and commitment in global talks on agricultural trade liberalization

## Resources

*Chair's Summary, 2006 St. Petersburg Summit – Trade*

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

*2006 St. Petersburg Summit Document – Trade*

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/trade.html>

*G8 Research Group Compliance Report June 2006*

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance\\_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2005compliance_final/2005-g8compliance-final.pdf)

*WTO Ministerial Declaration, Hong Kong 2005*

[http://www.wto.org/english/thewto\\_e/minist\\_e/min05\\_e/final\\_text\\_e.htm](http://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/minist_e/min05_e/final_text_e.htm)

*WTO Doha Development Agenda, 2004 Final Compliance Report G8 Research*

[http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland\\_final/04\\_2004\\_seaisland\\_final.pdf](http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2004seaisland_final/04_2004_seaisland_final.pdf)

## 17. Counter-terrorism (Energy) [263]

### Commitment

"We announce a plan of action to secure global critical energy infrastructure, including defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical energy infrastructure sites, assessing emerging and potential risks of terrorist attacks, and developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries."

*G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism*

### Commitment Features

This commitment declares a *Plan of Action*, which will secure *critical energy infrastructure*, which includes:

- a) Defining and ranking vulnerabilities of critical infrastructure sites
- b) Assessing risks of emerging and potential terrorist attacks

- c) Developing best practices for effective security across all energy sectors within our countries.

### **Background Information**

Energy security was one of the three main agenda items at the St. Petersburg Summit, and the G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism integrated this security element.

### **Scoring**

- 1 Country acts to decrease security of energy infrastructure **OR** is uncooperative in meetings/conferences on the subject **OR** fails to implement legislation or practices that will in any way protect critical energy infrastructure from terrorist attack **OR** does not cooperate with international or domestic efforts to increase energy security
- 0 Country defines and ranks vulnerability of energy infrastructure **OR** assesses risk of terrorist attacks **OR** develops best practices for effective security **OR** completes only two of the above three behaviours
- +1 Country defines and ranks vulnerability of energy infrastructure **AND** assesses risk of terrorist attacks **AND** develops best practices.

### **Resources**

Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism meets in Morocco

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20061030/1266943.html>; Energy security also pertains to nuclear energy—look for plans to secure nuclear energy infrastructure

Moscow energy dialogue to discuss G8 summit declaration

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20061030/1266983.html>; Look for security of energy infrastructure

India, Russia seek denial of safe haven to terrorists

<http://www.hindu.com/thehindu/holnus/000200610262001.htm>; The first paragraph is particularly important, and pay attention to the Joint Working Group, as well as the statement regarding “oil and gas installations”

## **18. Stabilization and Reconstruction (UN) [288]**

### **Commitment**

“In order to facilitate the UN's rapid and efficient response to crises, G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it works to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning, and the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO;”

*G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction*

### **Commitment:**

“In order to facilitate the UN's rapid and efficient response to crises, G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it works to establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations pre-positioning equipment in Brindisi, an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning, and the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO.”

### **Commitment Structure**

This main focus of this commitment is an agreement to “pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure resources are available in advance” for three objectives:

- a) "...establish new peacekeeping and peace support operations repositioning equipment in Brindisi..."
- b) "...an increase in pre-authorization funds to support DPKO's planning..."
- c) "...the authority to identify personnel in advance of a UNSC resolution mandating a new PKO..."

**Background:**

The purpose of the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is to assist Member States and the Secretary-General in their efforts to maintain international peace and security. The Department prepares, directs and manages UN peacekeeping operations in order to effectively fulfill their mandate under the Security Council, General Assembly and Secretary-General. In implementing Security Council mandates, DPKO maintains contact with the Security Council, troop and financial contributors, and parties to the conflict.<sup>15</sup>

In 1994, the UN set up a supply and logistics base in Brindisi, Italy, in order to facilitate the storage and maintenance of reusable assets from closing missions. According to the UN, this arrangement has resulted in increased efficiency and considerable savings, and has led to the redistribution of equipment and lowering of costs to newly-created missions. The Brindisi Logistics Base also provides a satellite communications relay system supporting operations at United Nations Headquarters, peacekeeping missions and a number of other field offices.

General financial issues related to peacekeeping are addressed by the General Assembly. The budgets of individual missions are considered separately, while the Secretary-General submits a report to the General Assembly on financial issues regarding peacekeeping missions.<sup>16</sup>

**Scoring**

- 1 Obstruction of proposed UN reforms **OR** Advocacy of reforms that obstruct one or more of the three described objectives **OR** No active support for proposed UN reforms
- 0 Limited support for UN reforms that would supply resources needed to comply with all three objectives **OR** Full support and compliance with UN reforms but that can only meet one or two of the three objectives **OR** Full verbal support for reforms without sponsoring specific and appropriate actions within the UN organization to implement the reforms
- +1 Full support for UN reforms including the sponsoring of specific and appropriate actions that will lead to their implementation

## 19. Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation) [306]

**Commitment**

"We remain committed to our pledges in Kananaskis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership, initially in Russia, to support projects to address priority areas identified in Kananaskis and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions.

*Statement on Non-Proliferation*

**Commitment Features**

Compliance analysis for the Global Partnership will centre on member states' contributions towards their respective commitments as per the Kananaskis Summit.

---

<sup>15</sup> <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/>

<sup>16</sup> <http://www.un.org/Depts/dhl/resguide/specpk.htm>

## Background Information

Introduced at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of WMD is aimed at assisting Russia and former member states of the USSR in decommissioning excess nuclear, biological and chemical weapon stocks. This initiative was spearheaded by the United States under the auspices of threat reduction measures intended to minimize the potential of rogue states and terrorist organizations to acquire access to large, often poorly guarded, stocks of weapons of mass destruction, or the materials needed to develop such weapons.

Given that these weapons stocks are improperly or insufficiently secured primarily due to prohibitive disarmament costs, G8 member states pledged to collectively raise US\$20 billion over ten years to fund Global Partnership program initiatives. At the Gleneagles summit and again at St. Petersburg the G8 member states renewed their commitment to their 2002 pledge.

[with files from the 2003 and 2005 G8 Research Group Compliance Reports]

The financial commitments of each G8 member state to the Global Partnership are as follows (all figures are in June 2004 US dollars):

Canada	\$743 million
France	\$909 million
Germany	\$1.5 billion
Italy	\$1.21 billion
Japan	\$200 million
Russia	\$2 billion
United Kingdom	\$750 million
United States	\$10 billion
European Union	\$1.21 billion
Non-G8 states	\$1.5 billion

[Source: G8 Research Group Final Compliance Report, June 12, 2006]

## Scoring

Scoring will be based on whether new funds were made available by the member state and the current gross contributions of that state relative to the minimum funding formula.

- 1 Member state defaults or fails to provide funds previously promised towards the \$20 Billion goal for the Global Partnership **OR** member state makes no new funds available to the Global Partnership commitments **AND** is behind minimum funding formula
- 0 Member state makes new funds available to the Global Partnership commitments **AND** is behind on minimum funding formula
- +1 Member state commits new funds to the Global Partnership **AND/OR** member state is ahead or on track of minimum funding formula

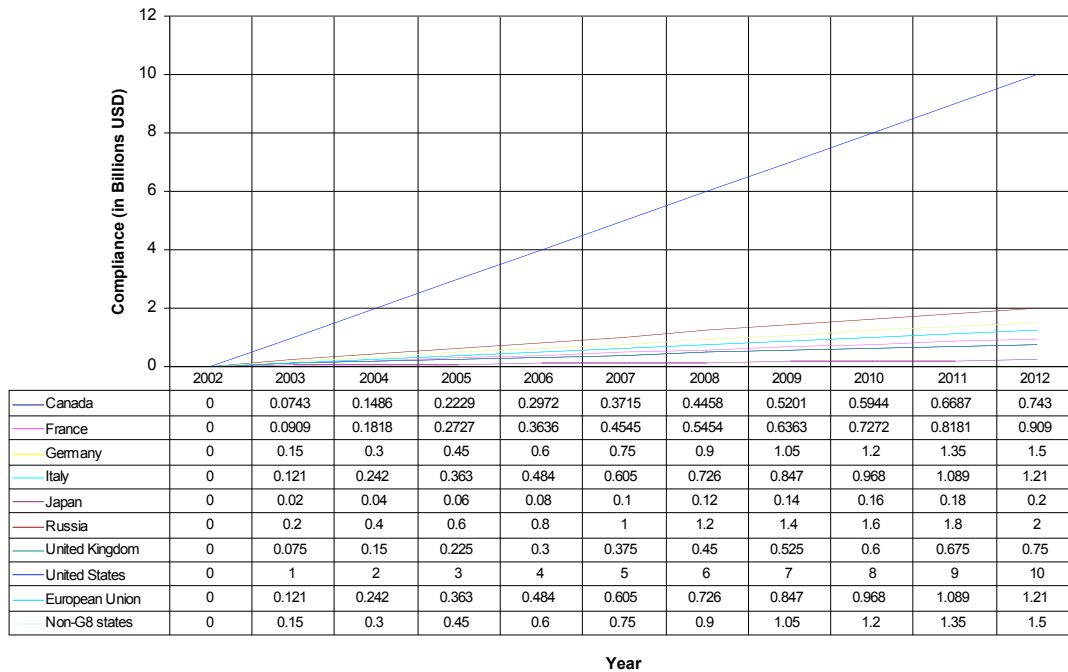
## Resources

### Minimum Funding Formula

The minimum funding formula is a simple linear regression which assumes an equal distribution of funds over the decade-long commitment. Although funds allocated to the Global Partnership may vary from year-to-year, this formula provides a rudimentary indicator of compliance levels among member states.

## G8 Global Partnership (Non-Proliferation)

### Minimum Funding Formula for Compliance Analysis



## 20. Middle East (Lebanon) [307]

### Commitment

“We will support the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people, including the convening at the right time of a donors conference.”

*Middle East*

### Commitment Features

The G8 Lebanon commitment has two key features:

- a) Attendance by an official delegation from each G8 member state at the International Donor Conference for Lebanon in Stockholm, Sweden on 31 August 2006.
- b) A significant financial commitment on the part of the G8 member state towards the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people

### Background Information

On July 16, 2006, at the St. Petersburg summit, the G8 leaders issued a joint statement in which they expressed their “deepening concern about the situation in the Middle East, in particular the rising civilian casualties on all sides and the damage to infrastructure.”<sup>17</sup> In that same statement the G8 leaders made the commitment to attend a donors conference and extend financial support to Lebanon for its reconstruction and humanitarian relief efforts.

The International Donor Conference for Lebanon was held on 31 August 2006 in Stockholm, Sweden. Close to 60 governments and organizations were invited to attend.<sup>18</sup> Conference organizers aimed to raise approximately USD\$500 million, but in total more than USD\$940 million (€734 million) in new

<sup>17</sup> Statement by Group of Eight Leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit, G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

<sup>18</sup> International donor conference for Lebanon, 31 August 2006, Permanent Mission of Sweden, (Geneva), 16 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. [http://www.swedenabroad.com/pages/news\\_\\_\\_\\_51797.asp&root=9864](http://www.swedenabroad.com/pages/news____51797.asp&root=9864).



funds were pledged at the conference.<sup>19</sup> At the time of the conference this brought the total amount of money raised to help with the rebuilding of Lebanon to USD\$1.2 billion.<sup>20</sup> The Lebanese government has previously estimated the cost of damage to its infrastructure and economy at USD\$3.6 billion.<sup>21</sup>

### Scoring

- 1 Member country took action to prevent the convening of a donors conference OR did not attend the donors conference **AND** made no significant financial commitment to the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people
- 0 Attended the donors conference **AND** made no significant financial commitment to the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people
- +1 Attended the donors conference **AND** made a significant financial commitment to the economic and humanitarian needs of the Lebanese people

### Resources

For a full accounting of all financial commitments made by G8 member states to the civil reconstruction effort in Lebanon, see the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Report on the July 2006 Lebanon Crisis prepared by the Financial Tracking Service. This report is available at [http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha\\_R10\\_E15146\\_06102710.pdf](http://ocha.unog.ch/fts/reports/daily/ocha_R10_E15146_06102710.pdf) or through an online searchable database at <http://ocha.unog.ch/fts2/>. Updated situational analyses around the Lebanon reconstruction effort are also provided by Relief Web at <http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/dbc.nsf/doc104?OpenForm&rc=3&cc=lbn>

---

<sup>19</sup> Donor Pledges for Lebanon Far Exceed Targets, Deutsche Welle, (Berlin), 31 August 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,2144,2152475,00.html>.

<sup>20</sup> Donors make huge Lebanon pledge, BBC News International Edition, (London), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/5303410.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5303410.stm).

<sup>21</sup> Donors make huge Lebanon pledge, BBC News International Edition, (London), 1 September 2006. Date of Access: 30 October 2006. [http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle\\_east/5303410.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5303410.stm).