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G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Studies at Trinity College in the University of Toronto

Presents the

2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Issue Assessment Report

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Prepared by

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with

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Executive Summary

The G8 Research Group, the world's leading independent research institute on the G8, provides onsite analysis of the performance of the G8 Presidency on the priority issue areas identified by the presidency prior to the summit. This analysis is manifested in the G8 Country Assessment Report, which is released annually at the close of the summit. This analysis is manifested in the G8 Issue Area Assessment Report, which is released annually at the close of the summit.

Definitions and Methodology

Approximately one month prior to the summit, a team of more than twenty analysts identified issue priorities for the G8 Presidency. This timeline was intended to capture in order to capture the G8 Presidency's objectives before entering into the "expectations management" phase when political rhetoric is adjusted in order to manage public expectations once concessions are made at Sherpa and ministerial meetings.

For the purposes of this report, performance is defined as the ability of the G8 Presidency to successfully advance its priority objectives as it hosts the summit and to steer the statements that emerge from the G8 to reflect said objectives. The objectives in each issue area are ranked and weighted in priority sequence following a rigorous review of government statements and communiqués, as well as international media coverage.

At the summit, performance is assessed based on pre-established interpretative guidelines for evaluating the success or failure of the G8 Presidency to advance its priority objectives in each issue area. Scores are assigned based on how well the communiqués that are released by the G8 at the summit reflect the stated objectives of the G8 Presidency in each of the priority issue areas. If the statements and communiqués emerging from the summit reflect the pre-identified priority objectives of the G8 Presidency, a high score is assigned for the objective.

An aggregate score is assigned to each issue area, which is calculated using a weighted average in which the weight a particular objective receives is relative to its ranking in the sequential priority ordering. These weights were developed with a quadratic function, allowing us to assign decreasing weights to each objective while ensuring that the difference between each weight increases as priorities descend. By this methodology, a country's most important objectives will have the greatest impact on its aggregate score. This same methodology is used to score the summit overall.

Performance by Issue

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Canada achieved varying levels of success with the different items on its agenda. It scored the highest on World Economy, receiving a score of 0.830. Regional Security ranked second, while African Development was third. This is worthy of note, given Canada's emphasis on its Child and Maternal Health Initiative. The Environment ranked fourth and Outreach and Expansion ranked fifth. Food Security ranked last, with Canada

achieving very little on this front. These results are detailed in Table 1 of this Executive Summary.

Table 1: Performance Scores by G8 Country

World Economy	African Development	Regional Security	Food Security	Environment	Outreach and Expansion	Average
0.830	0.538	0.596	0.108	0.547	0.525	0.437

The Overall Final Performance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit, the G8 member states received an average performance score of 0.437. The average final score is slightly below previous year's.

Acknowledgments

This report is made possible by the commitment of our team of dedicated analysts from the G8 Research Group at the University of Toronto. Their efforts have culminated in a significant contribution to the study of the G8 and global governance. We would also like to express our sincere gratitude to Cliff Vanderlinden, the 2007-8 Chair, whose work served as the foundation of this project.

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World Economy

The 2010 G8 Summit, to be held in Muskoka, Canada, will take place as the world economy begins to recover from the 2008 global financial crisis. In June 2009, prior to the G8 Summit at L'Aquila, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that the 2010 Summit in Muskoka would provide an opportunity for G8 leaders "to advocate for open markets and free trade at a time of economic turmoil."¹ Prime Minister Harper also emphasized the role that the G8 could play in strengthening the global economy.²

More recently, Prime Minister Harper has announced on multiple occasions that the Toronto G20 Summit will be the primary forum for discussing issues pertinent to the world economy.³ The G8 may serve as a venue for leaders of developed countries to engage with major economic issues in advance of the broader discussion in the G20. The guidelines that will be used to measure the Harper government's success in implementing its priorities for the G8 Summit in this issue area will take into account the possibility that Harper may defer at least part of discussion of global economy issues to the G20 Summit.

As host of the Muskoka G8 Summit and co-host (with South Korea) of the Toronto G20 Summit, the Canadian Presidency has set a number of broad priorities for discussion of issues facing the global economy: "promoting strong, sustainable and balanced growth, strengthening the financial and regulatory systems, resisting protectionism and promoting trade and investment, and reforming international financial institutions."⁴ It has also been suggested that Prime Minister Harper will seek to address and encourage compliance with previous G8 and G20 economy commitments.⁵ Prime Minister Harper, along with Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, holds that Canada is a strong candidate for leading discussion on economic recovery, since Canadian banking policies are frequently credited as being responsible for the relative strength of Canadian banks throughout the recent global financial crisis.⁶

The Canadian Presidency will likely prioritize discussion of a number of key issues: 1) Sovereign debt at its implications for economic stability; 2) Avoiding protectionism and encouraging policies that open trade; 3) Global financial regulatory reform; and 4) Reforming international financial institutions (IFIs).

Lead Analyst: Sarah Ellis

¹ "The G8: The Ins and Outs of a Small but Powerful Group" Canadian Broadcast Corporation (Ottawa) 1 June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/06/01/f-g8-defined.html>

² "The G8: The Ins and Outs of a Small but Powerful Group" Canadian Broadcast Corporation (Ottawa) 1 June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/06/01/f-g8-defined.html>

³ Policy Brief, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 May 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/g8-100530.pdf>

⁴ "G20 'Sherpas' Keep Focus on Economic Recovery," Mike Blanchfield, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 17 March 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/g20-sherpas-will-aim-to-keep-focus-on-economic-recovery/article1504004/>

⁵ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

⁶ "Worldwide Financial Crisis Largely Bypasses Canada," The Washington Post (Toronto) 15 October 2008. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2008/10/15/AR2008101503321.html>

Objective 1: Sovereign Debt and Fiscal Consolidation [0.75]

According to Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty, the European debt crisis, and its implications for policies regarding sovereign debt and fiscal consolidation, will be top priorities at the G8 and G20 Summits. A broader discussion may also include the re-balancing of global currency values, such as the Chinese renminbi, which could alleviate pressure on G8 economies and currencies.⁷ Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper said that Canada will push the G20 leaders to agree to a set of fiscal benchmarks to avoid a global sovereign debt crisis, though he also noted that any initiative would be a “balancing act” between fiscal consolidation to relieve debt insecurity and stimulus spending to maintain global economic recovery.⁸

Since early 2010, Harper and Flaherty have been heavily involved in addressing the Greek debt crisis, stating that it could reverse the progress Canadian and global markets have made in recovering from the recent recession. G7 Finance Ministers, including Flaherty, backed the European Union’s USD957 billion rescue package in May 2010.⁹ The G7 ministers also called on European states to address their public finances, in order to support sustainable growth in the long-term.¹⁰

Bank of Canada Chair Mark Carney has stated that the debt situation in Europe has implications for global currency and financial stability, which could risk global financial recovery.¹¹ Prime Minister Harper, in a pre-G8/G20 conference in April 2010, noted that the need to address global debt and sustainable growth poses a major challenge to G8 and G20 leaders, indicating that the debt crisis could figure heavily in discussion at both Summits.¹² Moreover, the IMF will present two reports to G20 leaders, which analyze coordination among states in implementing economic recovery strategies and discuss growing concerns about national debt and global economic stability.¹³ These reports may serve as the grounds upon which G20 and G8 states form a consensus regarding the need to maintain sustainable levels of sovereign debt in the medium- and long- term.

⁷ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

⁸“Most G20 Countries Have Agreed to Debt Reduction Targets: Official,” Jeremy Torobin and Boyd Erdman, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access 26 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/economy/most-g20-countries-have-agreed-to-debt-reduction-targets-official/article1619613/>

⁹ Statement of G7 Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 9 May 2010. Date of Access 8 June 2010 <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-044-eng.asp>

¹⁰ Statement of G7 Ministers and Central Bank Governors, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 9 May 2010. Date of Access 8 June 2010 <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-044-eng.asp>

¹¹“Carney Harper Worried by Debt Crisis” The Toronto Star (Toronto) 29 April 2010. Date of Access 2 June 2010 <http://www.thestar.com/business/article/802222--carney-harper-worried-by-greek-debt-crisis>

¹² “Carney Harper Worried by Debt Crisis” The Toronto Star (Toronto) 29 April 2010. Date of Access 2 June 2010 <http://www.thestar.com/business/article/802222--carney-harper-worried-by-greek-debt-crisis>

¹³ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

Prime Minister Harper will call on global leaders at the G8 and G20 Summits to commit to long-term sustainable growth by addressing national debt. Such a commitment could draw upon the IMF's recommendation that developed states increase the mandatory age of retirement.¹⁴ Though Harper is unlikely to reverse his position on the continued importance of stimulus spending in the face of the global recession, he will likely emphasize the importance of devising coherent exit strategies, whose aim would include reducing national debt.¹⁵ Finance Minister Flaherty has proposed that global leaders commit to halving their debt-to-GDP ratios by 2013.¹⁶

The Canadian presidency will achieve success on this objective if summit documents include commitments to devise exit strategies from economic recovery packages that include a concrete timeline for addressing sovereign debt and fiscal consolidation, which reflects Canada's proposal that leaders commit to halving their states' debt-to-GDP ratio by 2013.

Scoring Guidelines

0	No statement on initiatives to mitigate sovereign debt instability through fiscal consolidation is made in the G20 or G8 communiqués.
0.25	No statement on initiatives to mitigate sovereign debt instability through fiscal consolidation is made in the G8 communiqué, AND the G20 communiqué indicates that discussion on initiatives to mitigate sovereign debt instability through fiscal consolidation took place, but statements contain no substantive commitments OR do not reflect the Presidency's priorities.
0.50	The G8 communiqué indicates that discussion on initiatives to mitigate sovereign debt instability through fiscal consolidation took place, but statements contain no substantive commitments OR do not reflect the Presidency's priorities.
0.75	The G20 communiqué includes statements on mitigating sovereign debt through fiscal consolidation that reflect the Presidency's priorities.
1	The G8 communiqué includes statements on mitigating sovereign debt through fiscal consolidation that reflect the Presidency's priorities.

Prospects

The issue of sovereign debt and currency reform will likely be discussed at the G8 and G20 Summits, though global leaders may defer reaching a consensus to the November G20 Summit at Seoul, South Korea. Sovereign debt is especially pertinent to developed G8 economies, whose debt-to-GDP ratio is typically significantly higher than that of emerging economies;¹⁷ because of

¹⁴ "IMF Urges Nations to Cut Spending, Raise Taxes," The Wall Street Journal (Washington) 15 May 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010

http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704414504575244472843777844.html?mod=fox_australian

¹⁵ Canada's G8 Priorities, Muskoka 2010 G8 Website (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010

<http://g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/>

¹⁶ "G20 Could Produce More Aggressive Budget Cuts: Flaherty," Paul Vieira, The National Post (Toronto) 24 June 2010. Date of Access 24 June 2010.

<http://www.financialpost.com/news/g20/could+produce+more+aggressive+budget+cuts+Flaherty/3195813/story.html>

¹⁷ "Stable Canada Looks on as Other Nations' Debt Threatens Recovery," Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 22 May 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010

this, G8 leaders and finance ministers may use the Muskoka Summit to reach a tentative consensus among developed economies before discussing the issue in the broader G20 forum in Toronto.¹⁸ The involvement of G7 finance ministers in drafting and endorsing the European Union's bailout package in early May 2010 also suggests that the G8 may be used as a forum for discussing more comprehensive strategies.

Postscript

The final G8 communiqué does not contain statements addressing sovereign debt instability and fiscal consolidation. However, the G20 communiqué contains a statement declaring that “advanced economies have committed to fiscal plans that will at least halve deficits by 2013 and stabilize or reduce government debt-to-GDP ratios by 2016.”¹⁹ This statement is in line with the Canadian Presidency's objective of reducing state debt in the medium-term, while also keeping in mind that sustained demand is necessary to maintain economic recovery. As a result, the Canadian Presidency has earned a score of 0.75 on this objective.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

Objective 2: Avoiding Protectionism and Encouraging Free Trade [1]

At the Muskoka Summit, the Canadian Presidency will seek a statement from G8 leaders committing to refrain from raising new trade barriers and to promote international trade through multilateral and bilateral agreements. In addition, the Canadian Presidency will seek a commitment to bring the Doha Round of trade talks to a close.

At the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, Canada and the G8 committed to “refrain from raising new barriers to investment or to trade in goods and services, imposing new exports restrictions or implementing World Trade Organization inconsistent measures to stimulate exports.”²⁰ With the exception of Japan, the G8 nations have failed to comply with this letter of this commitment due to their implementation of tariffs and other barriers to trade during the L'Aquila compliance cycle, though their overall performance was better than many feared at the outset of the 2008 financial crisis.²¹ In addition, G8 and G20 states have implemented recovery packages which contain measures that favour domestic over international producers.²²

<http://www.vancouversun.com/business/Stable+Canada+looks+other+nations+debt+threatens+recovery/3060409/story.html>

¹⁸ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

¹⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁰ Failing to walk the talk on trade, National Post (Toronto) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.nationalpost.com/m/story.html?id=2877655>

²¹ Trade, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 4 May 2010, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-interim/03-09-interim-trade.pdf>

²² G20: Flashpoints for the Pittsburgh Summit, Centre for International Governance Innovation (Toronto) 8 September 2009. Date of Access 10 June 2010. <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2009/9/flashpoints-pittsburgh-summit>

At the 2009 Pittsburgh Summit, Prime Minister Harper announced that Canada would “reaffirm its commitment to combating protectionism and promoting trade liberalization.”²³ Also at the Pittsburgh Summit, the G20 launched a Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth, promising to “work together to ensure that our fiscal, monetary, trade and structural policies are collectively consistent with more sustainable and balanced trajectories of growth.”²⁴

On 28 January 2009, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper delivered a statement at the 2010 World Economic Forum declaring that “enhancing trade and resisting protectionism” was instrumental to health of the world economy and would be a priority at the upcoming Toronto G20 Summit.²⁵ Prime Minister Harper also made reference to the Framework for Strong, Sustainable and Balanced Growth, endorsed by world leaders at the 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit, and argued that members must coordinate their policies to pursue mutual advantage and recovery. With regard to trade, Harper said that strategies “rooted in a narrow view of sovereignty and national self-interest must be reconsidered,” and that bringing a close to the WTO Doha Round of Trade Talks was a necessary component of his free trade agenda.²⁶

On 29 March 2010, G20 leaders published a joint letter that described sustained growth and job creation to be their primary objective in their efforts to promote a stronger global economy. To fulfill this objective, the G20 argued in favour of designing “cooperative strategies and work[ing] together to ensure that our...trade and structural policies are collectively consistent with strong, sustainable and balanced growth.”²⁷

The Canadian presidency will achieve success on this objective if Summit documents contain a commitment to resisting protectionism and promoting international trade, as well as a commitment to bring the Doha Round of trade talks to a close.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 fails to engage in discussion on resisting protectionism and promoting trade or on bringing the Doha Round to a close. No statement or communiqué is released.
0.25	The G20 communiqué contains a commitment to resist protectionism and promote international trade OR to bring the Doha Round to a close, AND no statement on protectionism is released in the G8 communiqué.
0.50	The G8 communiqué contains a commitment to resist protectionism and promote trade

²³ Canada’s Objectives for the Pittsburg Summit, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 21 September 2009, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2832>

²⁴ Leader’s Statement: The Pittsburgh Summit, Media Center September 25 2009, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.pittsburghsummit.gov/mediacenter/129639.htm>

²⁵ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

²⁶ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

²⁷ Joint Letter from G20 Leaders, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010, Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2010/letter-100329.html>

	OR to bring the Doha Round to a close.
0.75	The G20 communiqué contains a commitment to resist protectionism and promote international trade AND to bring the Doha Round to a close, AND no statement on protectionism or trade is released in the G8 communiqué.
1.0	The G8 communiqué contains a commitment to resist protectionism and promote international trade AND to bring the Doha Round to a close.

Prospects

It is likely that G20 and G8 leaders will issue a statement in support of promoting trade within a framework of sustainable and balanced growth, especially since G20 leaders agreed in a joint letter on 29 March 2010 to pursue strategies that promote the sustainable and balanced growth of trade. However, given that G20 and G8 states have generally failed to comply with the letter of their previous commitments on free trade and protectionism, it is unlikely that leaders will agree to commitments that are more substantive than those made at previous summits.²⁸

Postscript

The final G8 communiqué contained a statement declaring that G8 leaders would “continue to resist protectionist pressures, and to promote liberalization of trade and investment under the WTO, through the national reduction of barriers, as well as through bilateral and regional negotiations.” In addition, the G8 Summit communiqué contained a renewed commitment to conclude the Doha Round of trade talks. This statement fulfills the Canadian Presidency's goals for the issue of trade and protectionism, earning the Presidency a score of 1 for this objective.

Analyst: Hermonie Xie

Objective 3: Global Financial Regulatory Reform [0.75]

The 2009 Pittsburgh Framework for Strong, Sustainable, and Balanced Growth,²⁹ as well as the 2009 Lecce Framework announced by G8 leaders at the 2009 Summit at L’Aquila,³⁰ reaffirmed the G8 and G20 commitments to devise a regulatory framework for global finance. A leaked copy of a sherpas’ document for the upcoming G20 Summit³¹ noted that G20 and G8 leaders have made “substantial progress in strengthening oversight, risk management, transparency and

²⁸ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

²⁹ Communiqué from Meeting of G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (Washington, DC) 23 April 2010. Date of Access 10 June 2010 http://www.g20.org/Documents/201004_communique_WashingtonDC.pdf,

³⁰ The Lecce Framework, G8 Finance Ministers (Lecce, Italy) 13 June 2009. Date of Access 10 June 2010 <http://www.forbes.com/2009/06/13/g8-lecce-framework-markets-economy-full-text.html>

³¹ “G20 ‘Sherpas’ Keep Focus on Economic Recovery,” The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 25 March 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/g20-sherpas-will-aim-to-keep-focus-on-economic-recovery/article1504004/>

international co-operation,” but warned that “there can be no let-up in the commitment to ‘develop by year-end strong international rules on capital and liquidity’ among other things.”³²

The end of 2010 marks the deadline set by G20 leaders for an agreement on international rules on bank capital and leveraging. The Financial Stability Board and Basel Committee on Banking Supervision have both drafted reports on regulatory reform, with the FSB focusing on prudential standards, market infrastructure, and frameworks for systematically important financial institutions and the BCBS focusing on coordinating international approaches to banks deemed “too big to fail.”³³ The FSB will be presenting its findings to G20 leaders at the June G20 Summit.³⁴

It is likely that G20 and G8 leaders at their respective summits will discuss the form that international rules on capital and liquidity should take. Canadian leaders have expressed stern opposition to a proposed global tax on financial institutions, which was recommended by the IMF and supported by American, British, and German leaders and finance ministers.³⁵ At an April 2010 meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers, Canadian Finance Minister Flaherty rejected the call for global adoption of a tax on banks, insisting that “Canada will not go down the path of excessive, arbitrary or punitive regulation of the financial sector.”³⁶

In place of a global tax on banks, Finance Minister Flaherty has proposed the global adoption of “contingent capital” requirements, which would provide a source of emergency capital in the face of a financial crisis.³⁷ The Canadian Presidency has also suggested the adoption of higher capital requirements among global financial institutions as well as greater currency flexibility among states such as China.³⁸ These proposals, along with other possible reforms, will be discussed at the Toronto G20 Summit, and possibly the Muskoka G8 Summit, with the ultimate goal of drafting a global regulatory framework by the November 2010 G20 Summit in Seoul, South Korea.

³² “G20 ‘Sherpas’ Keep Focus on Economic Recovery,” The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 25 March 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/g20-sherpas-will-aim-to-keep-focus-on-economic-recovery/article1504004/>

³³ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

³⁴ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

³⁵ “Canada’s Flaherty Reiterates Opposition to Global Bank Tax,” Caroline Hasselt, The Wall Street Journal (Toronto) 3 May 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/articles/2010/05/canadas-flaherty-reiterates-opposition-global-bank-tax>

³⁶ “Flaherty Posed to Make a Case Against Bank Levy,” Kevin Carmichael and Tara Perkins, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 22 April 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/articles/2010/04/flaherty-poised-make-case-against-bank-levy>

³⁷ “Canada’s Flaherty Reiterates Opposition to Global Bank Tax,” Caroline Hasselt, The Wall Street Journal (Toronto) 3 May 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/articles/2010/05/canadas-flaherty-reiterates-opposition-global-bank-tax>

³⁸ “G20 Could Produce More Aggressive Budget Cuts: Flaherty.” Paul Vieira, The National Post (Toronto) 24 June 2010. Date of Access 24 June 2010. <http://www.financialpost.com/news/g20/could+produce+more+aggressive+budget+cuts+Flaherty/3195813/story.html>

The Canadian presidency will achieve success on this objective if the G8 Summit communiqué contains a commitment by world leaders to implement contingent capital requirements as part of a package of global financial regulatory reforms, and does not contain a mandatory global bank levy.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 OR the G20 Summit communiqué contains a commitment to global financial regulatory reform that contains a mandatory global bank levy.
0.25	The G8 AND the G20 both fail to engage in discussion on drafting a global financial regulatory framework. No statement or communiqué is released.
0.5	The G8 OR the G20 Summit communiqué contains a commitment to global financial regulatory reform that does contain a mandatory global bank levy and does not include the Canadian Presidency's recommendations for capitalization and leveraging.
0.75	The G20 Summit communiqué contains a commitment to global financial regulatory reform that includes the Canadian Presidency's recommendations for capitalization and leveraging but does not contain a mandatory global bank levy.
1	The G8 Summit communiqué contains a commitment to global financial regulatory reform that includes the Canadian Presidency's recommendations for capitalization and leveraging and does not contain a mandatory global bank levy.

Prospects

At a G20 Finance Ministerial Meeting from 7-9 June 2010 in Busan, South Korea, Finance Minister Flaherty won the support of Australian and Japanese leaders against the global bank levy.³⁹ At the same meeting, G20 leaders agreed to give states the option of opting out of the bank levy, fulfilling one of Flaherty and Harper's key goals.⁴⁰ It is therefore highly likely that the G20 or G8 communiqué will not include an endorsement of a mandatory global bank levy. The prospects of reaching a broader consensus around a global financial regulatory framework for capital and leverage requirements are less definite. With most major deadlines from the 2009 Pittsburgh G20 Summit falling in time for the November 2010 G20 Summit in Seoul, global leaders in Toronto or Muskoka may opt to discuss possible options, which will be presented to the G20 leaders by the FSB and IMF, without reaching a consensus on any one framework until November.⁴¹

Postscript

The G8 communiqué makes no explicit mention of global financial regulatory reform. However, the G20 communiqué contains a statement declaring "the G20 expresses support for the financial

³⁹ "Flaherty Wins Key Fight Against Bank Levy," Bill Curry, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 5 June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/economy/canada-wins-key-fight-against-bank-tax/article1593382/>

⁴⁰ "Flaherty Wins Key Fight Against Bank Levy," Bill Curry, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 5 June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/economy/canada-wins-key-fight-against-bank-tax/article1593382/>

⁴¹ Leadership and the Global Governance Agenda: The Three Voices, CIGI, the Stanley Foundation, and CICR (Toronto) June 2010. Date of Access 9 June 2010 <http://www.cigionline.org/publications/2010/6/leadership-and-global-governance-agenda-three-voices>

sector to make a fair and substantial contribution toward paying for any burdens associated with government interventions where they occur to repair the financial system for fund resolution...some countries are pursuing a financial levy. Other countries are pursuing other approaches."⁴² This statement acknowledges the use of financial levies as part of regulatory reform packages, but it does not mandate the use of such levies. This statement aligns with the Canadian Presidency's objective to avoid the endorsement of a mandatory global levy on banks. In addition, the G20 communiqué contains an annex outlining policies that G20 states may choose to implement as part of financial regulatory reform packages, including reducing risk from the financial sector and protecting capital flows.⁴³ In addition, the communiqué endorses the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision's (BCBS) recommendations on higher capitalization levels, to be implemented by states by 2012.⁴⁴ These principles align with the Canadian Presidency's recommendations for sound banking policies. As a result, the Canadian Presidency has earned a score of 0.75 on this objective.

Analyst: Sarah Ellis

Objective 4: IFI Reform [0.75]

As the primary forum for discussion of issues facing the global shifts from the G8 to the larger and more diverse G20, the issue of reform of International Financial Institutions, including the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, has claimed its place on the G20 agenda, and potentially that of the G8. Emerging economies are critical of the degree to which developed economies are represented in IFIs and hope to gain better representation in global economic forums.

An address issued by the government of Canada prior to the G8 Summit outlines the seriousness with which Canada takes the issue of IFI reform. In the address, the Group of 8 plus 5 countries pledge to “fully commit to implementing rapidly the Washington and the London Summit decisions, including those to strengthen financial regulation and reform International Financial Institutions (IFIs), and to provide them with adequate resources”.⁴⁵ It is likely that leaders at the G20 Summit will work to redistribute World Bank voting shares as well as IMF voting shares from developed to emerging economies, as mandated by the 2008 IMF Quota and Voice Reforms, while rebalancing some countries’ existing voting shares to better reflect their relative weight in the global economy.⁴⁶

⁴²Leader’s Statement: The G-20 Toronto Summit, 2010 G20 Toronto Summit (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴³Leader’s Statement: The G-20 Toronto Summit, 2010 G20 Toronto Summit (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴⁴Leader’s Statement: The G-20 Toronto Summit, 2010 G20 Toronto Summit (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴⁵‘G8+G5 Declaration-Promoting the Global Agenda’, Government of Canada. Date of access 7 June 2010 <http://g8.gc.ca/about/past-summits/summit-documents-2009/g8g5-declaration/>

⁴⁶ Policy Brief: Reform of the International Financial Institutions at the G20, University of Toronto G20 Research Group (Toronto) 30 May 2010. Date of Access 10 June 2010 <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/ifi-reform-100530.pdf>

The Canadian presidency will achieve success with this objective if the Summit communiqué contains a commitment to redistribute 5 per cent of IMF voting shares to emerging economies by a concrete date.

Scoring Guidelines

0	Neither the G8 nor the G20 leaders discuss IFI reform. No statement is made in either Summit's communiqué.
0.25	The G8 communiqué contains no statement on IFI reform, AND the G20 communiqué contains a statement by G20 leaders to redistribute IMF and World Bank voting shares to emerging economies, but statements contain no concrete timeline.
0.50	Statements in Summit documents contain a commitment by G8 leaders to redistribute IMF and/or World Bank voting shares to emerging economies, but statements contain no concrete timeline.
0.75	The G20 discusses IFI reform, and statements in Summit documents contain a commitment by G20 leaders to redistribute IMF and/or World Bank voting shares to emerging economies according to a concrete timeline.
1	Statements in Summit documents contain a commitment by G8 leaders to redistribute IMF and/or World Bank voting shares to emerging economies according to a concrete timeline.

Prospects

It is likely that G20 and G8 leaders will succeed in meeting their immediate goals for IFI reform by the November 2010 G20 Summit in Seoul, South Korea.⁴⁷ However, given the pressing nature of other agenda items at the Toronto and Muskoka Summits, G8 and G20 leaders may opt to defer discussion of IFI reform to November, or may engage in discussion but not agree to a consensus in the resulting Summit communiqués.

Postscript

The final G8 communiqué does not contain statements on IFI reform. The final G20 communiqué endorses “voice reforms agreed by shareholders at the World Bank” but does not mention a concrete timeline for these reforms to be implemented.⁴⁸ In addition, the G20 communiqué calls for “an acceleration of the substantial work still needed for the IMF to complete the quota reform by the Seoul Summit.”⁴⁹ Since the statement on IMF quota reform contains a concrete timeline for implementation, the Canadian Presidency has earned a score of 0.75 on this objective.

Analyst: Zinnia Jamshed

⁴⁷ Policy Brief: Reform of the International Financial Institutions at the G20, University of Toronto G20 Research Group (Toronto) 30 May 2010. Date of Access 10 June 2010 <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/ifi-reform-100530.pdf>

⁴⁸ Leader's Statement: The G-20 Toronto Summit, 2010 G20 Toronto Summit (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴⁹ Leader's Statement: The G-20 Toronto Summit, 2010 G20 Toronto Summit (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

African Development

Canada has indicated that African Development will remain an agenda priority at the 2010 G8 Summit in Muskoka, however it appears likely that the Canadian Presidency will take a slightly different approach as compared to past summits. Foreign Affairs Minister Lawrence Cannon has noted that Africa is “an extremely important point in terms of...[Canadian] foreign policy,”⁵⁰ but it appears likely that the focus of summit talks with regards to African Development will change from prior years. Canada has already stated that it will not commit to any increases in African aid until it can be satisfied that the CDN2 billion already delivered has been appropriately and effectively spent.⁵¹

African development became an international priority in 2000 with the release of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the United Nations. Although the G8 did not explicitly endorse the MDGs until the 2003 Evian Summit, the targets and commitments set at the intervening Summits reflect the goals identified in the MDGs.⁵² Africa, in particular, became a G8 priority at the 2001 Genoa Summit, at which G8 leaders committed to support the efforts of African countries to address issues crucial to the continent’s development. Since 2001, every summit has produced communiqués and declarations calling for an increase in development activities (and associated funding) in Africa, with a particular focus on issues such as education, governance, health, and peace support.⁵³

The 2002 Kananaskis Summit saw significant traction on development with approval of the Africa Action Plan. The document set forth over 100 commitments to Africa, drawing upon the 'priority areas' previously outlined by the New Partnership on African Development (NEPAD), and outlined and defined the relationship between the G8 and African nations.⁵⁴ In addition to this increased focus on Africa, over half of the meeting time spent on summit deliberations were on issues of development, making it the main agenda item for the 2002 G8 Summit.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Cannon seeks accountability on African aid at G8, touts promises delivered. The Canadian Press (Ottawa) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.merrittnews.net/article/GB/20100216/CP02/302169883/-1/MERRITT01/cannon-seeks-accountability-on-african-aid-at-g8-touts-promises&template=cpart>.

⁵¹ Cannon seeks accountability on African aid at G8, touts promises delivered. The Canadian Press (Ottawa) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.merrittnews.net/article/GB/20100216/CP02/302169883/-1/MERRITT01/cannon-seeks-accountability-on-african-aid-at-g8-touts-promises&template=cpart>.

⁵² Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>.

⁵³ G7/8 Summit Communiqués. The G8 Research Group (Toronto). Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/index.htm>.

⁵⁴ G8 Africa Action Plan, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 27 May 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/ssa-ass/aap-paa/index.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁵⁵ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>.

While the 2003 and 2004 Summits saw a decreased emphasis on African Development,⁵⁶ the G8 continued to take action in this priority area. The 2003 Evian Summit saw the release of the First Progress Report on development, which focused on the pledges made within the aforementioned Africa Action Plan. Also at the 2003 summit, the African Partnership Forum (AFP) was established as a mechanism to foster dialogue between the G8, NEPAD, the African Union (AU), and other development groups.⁵⁷ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, issues pertaining to African Development were on the agenda, including Peace Support and HIV/AIDS. In identifying these two priorities, the Summit saw the launch of the Action Plan on Expanding Global Capacity for Peace Support and the Global HIV Vaccine enterprise.⁵⁸

The 2005 Gleneagles Summit acted as a major refocusing event for African Development. The UK Presidency, under the leadership of then-Prime Minister Tony Blair, took the opportunity to highlight the need for major development initiatives. The discussions on development made up over a quarter of the summit deliberations (nearly six times the overall average of previous summits), and 63 paragraphs were devoted to development issues in the final communiqué.⁵⁹ The Summit saw the adoption of the Second Report on the G8 Africa Action Plan and the First Report from the Africa Commission. The Summit also saw the cancellation of multilateral debt, the implementation of the pledges to double Public Development Aid (PDA) (made in Monterrey, Mexico in 2002), and the establishment of an International Infrastructure Consortium for Africa (ICA).⁶⁰ In total, 16 commitments to Africa were made at the 2005 Summit (as compared to 30 at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit).⁶¹

Since 2005, there has been a marked decline in the prominence given to African Development on the G8 agenda. There was a brief resurgence in its relative importance at the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit (10 commitments in total to Africa), with a strong focus on the attainment of the MDGs for African development – particularly those objectives related to peace and security, sustainable investment, good governance, improving health systems, and the struggle against HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria.⁶² However, the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit saw no Africa-specific commitments; the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit saw three Africa-specific commitments; and

⁵⁶ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>.

⁵⁷ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>

⁵⁸ Sea Island Official Documents, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8-10 June 2004. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/index.html>

⁵⁹ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>

⁶⁰ Africa: A Historic Opportunity, The Gleneagles Summit Documents, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 July 2005. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/africa.pdf>

⁶¹ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>

⁶² Growth and Responsibility in Africa, Heiligendamm Summit Documents, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-africa.pdf>

the 2009 L'Aquila Summit only one.⁶³

It is likely that the recent downward trend in the number of African Development commitments will continue with the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The G8 has invited 10 outreach countries, three of which are from the Americas (Haiti, Colombia and Jamaica), as well as 7 from Africa (Algeria, Egypt, Ethiopia, Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa),⁶⁴ a common practice by the G8.⁶⁵ This year's invitees were chosen by Canada as the host country, and reflect Canada's own foreign policy priorities; for the first time three nations from the Americas have been included in the outreach country group.⁶⁶

Further insight into the priorities of the Canadian Presidency at the 2010 Muskoka Summit with regards to African Development can be gleaned from Canada's statement at the World Economic Forum, held in Davos, Switzerland. On 28 January 2010, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper spoke on the Canadian agenda for the upcoming summit, enumerating two priorities with regards to African Development: first, the issues of maternal and child mortality; and second, aid accountability. With respect to the former, Prime Minister Harper stated that "as president of the G8, Canada will champion a major initiative to improve the health of women and children in the world's most vulnerable regions."⁶⁷ While this commitment is broadly focused on maternal and child health internationally, actions in this area will likely focus significantly on Africa, which has some of the greatest health disparities for women and young children. Speaking to the second priority, Prime Minister Harper stated that the G8 and the G20 "must be pragmatic, focused, and above all, encourage accountability. The G20 nations must fully deliver on the commitments they have made. The Group of Eight must live up to their promises. Accountability... is the prerequisite for progress" and "as host of the G8 and G20 meetings this June, Canada will use its leadership role to focus on these key challenges."⁶⁸

Other key development priorities were discussed at the G8 Development Ministers' Conference. Documentation from that meeting reinforces the Aid Accountability & Effectiveness and Maternal & Child Health priorities already noted, and further points to Food Security and the Millennium Development Goals as top issues for the 2010 Muskoka Summit agenda.⁶⁹

⁶³ Accountability report on Development: the record of the G8 and the G20, 1975-2009. The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/keachie-development-2010.pdf>

⁶⁴ G8 'outreach' invitees share Harper's foreign-policy priorities, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 13 June 2010. Date of Access: 13 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/g8-outreach-invitees-share-harpers-foreign-policy-priorities/article1602476/>

⁶⁵ Plans for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: June 25-26 2010, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 7 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010plans/2010-g8plans-100607.pdf>

⁶⁶ G8 'outreach' invitees share Harper's foreign-policy priorities, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 13 June 2010. Date of Access: 13 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/g8-outreach-invitees-share-harpers-foreign-policy-priorities/article1602476/>

⁶⁷ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, The Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3096>

⁶⁸ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, The Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3096>

⁶⁹ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting: Chair's Summary. The Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://g8.gc.ca/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/G8-DEV-MINISTERIAL-CHAIR_S-SUMMARY-28-APRIL-2010-EN.pdf

Objective 1: Maternal and Children's Health [0.75]

At the Muskoka Summit, the Canadian Presidency will emphasize maternal and children's health as a priority issue on the G8 agenda. On 26 January 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada's major initiative as president of the G8 would be to "improve the health of women and children in the world's poorest regions."⁷⁰ The Canadian Government has stated that approximately 500,000 women die during pregnancy or childbirth each year in the developing world, and that 80 per cent of these deaths are easily preventable.⁷¹ Furthermore, it is estimated that nine million children under the age of five die every year.⁷²

Prime Minister Harper has emphasized that the means by which to ameliorate maternal and child health in the developing world are relatively inexpensive, and hence "setting a global agenda" for improvement in this area is an attainable goal.⁷³ Canada will stress the importance of providing clean water, inoculations, improved nutrition, and trained birth attendants in order to reach the United Nations' Millennium Development Goal of reducing pregnancy-related deaths by 75 per cent by 2015.⁷⁴ These same initiatives will also improve the health of susceptible children under the age of five. The Canadian Government has emphasized that, "the first five years of children's lives are critical to their cognitive and physical development, and to giving children the head start they need in life."⁷⁵ At the Muskoka Summit, Canada will work to collectively mobilize the G8 governments, non-governmental organizations, and private foundations to achieve measurable progress in this area.⁷⁶

The maternal and child health initiative is a new priority for Canada at the G8. Canadian officials have stated that Canada's focus on this issue is due to the importance of re-establishing developmental aid as a top international priority in the wake of the worldwide financial crisis.⁷⁷

⁷⁰ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁷¹ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁷² Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁷³ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁷⁴ G8 Development Ministers Strongly Commit to Save the Lives of Mothers and Children in Developing Countries, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6555/g8-development-ministers-strongly-commit-to-save-the-lives-of-mothers-and-children-in-developing-countries/>.

⁷⁵ Backgrounder- Why focus on maternal, newborn and child health?, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/development-ministers/why-focus-on-maternal-newborn-and-child-health/>

⁷⁶ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁷⁷ With plight of mothers, Harper seeks new G8 course, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/with-plight-of-mothers-harper-seeks-new-g8-course/article1445531/>

Over the course of the year, Canada has worked with the other G8 nations, non-governmental organizations, and health care professionals to outline the maternal and child health initiative. Canada has also taken its own steps to highlight this issue, most notably through the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which named “child survival, including maternal health” as one of its priorities for 2010.⁷⁸ In May 2010, the Canadian Government also announced that it would contribute CAD1 billion towards the maternal and children’s health initiative, with the condition that the other G8 members also contribute financially.⁷⁹ The CAD1 billion contribution is significantly less than the CAD2 billion over five years that the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) advised Canada was necessary to make a notable difference in maternal and child health in the developing world.⁸⁰ Nonetheless, it is the hope of the Canadian Government, however, that this monetary pledge will be enough to spur other G8 members to make similar commitments at the upcoming summit in addition to new commitments of action on maternal and child health.

Scoring Guidelines

0	There is no evidence that the G8 engages in substantive discussions on Canada’s maternal and child health initiatives OR the G8 reaches a consensus on maternal and child health that is contrary to the objectives of the Canadian presidency.
0.25	The G8 discusses the issue of maternal and child health but does not commit to an action plan on this issue.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan on maternal and child health but there are significant compromises made on the objectives of the Canadian presidency.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan for maternal and child health that is in line with the objectives of the Canadian presidency but G8 members do not commit any new funding to adequately supplement Canada’s own pledge of CAD1 billion.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan for maternal and child health that is in line with the objectives of the Canadian presidency AND G8 members commit to new funding to appropriately supplement Canada’s own pledge of CAD1 billion.

Prospects

Canada’s initial refusal to include both contraception and abortion funding in the maternal and child health initiative has put Canada’s initiative at odds with American and British policy. Both US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and British Foreign Secretary David Milliband have stated that any maternal health plan must include family planning and access to safe abortion

⁷⁸ Securing the Future of Children and Youth, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June, 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-1015151610-QLN>

⁷⁹ Canada ready to pay \$1-billion for maternal-health programs, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-ready-to-spend-1b-on-maternal-health-sources/article1585836/>

⁸⁰ Canada ready to pay \$1-billion for maternal-health programs, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-ready-to-spend-1b-on-maternal-health-sources/article1585836/>

practices.⁸¹ Prime Minister Stephen Harper clarified in March that Canada would consider contraception funding, however, he furthermore stated that “we do not want a debate here or elsewhere on abortion.”⁸² This dispute may prove to be a focus of the Summit and may undermine the outcome of the final pledge, however as this is Canada’s key initiative and the development focus of the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, the issue will be at the forefront of proceedings and new commitments will be announced.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

G8 member countries announced the commitment of new funds to the “Muskoka Initiative” of maternal and child health. The G8 announced USD5 billion in new funds over a five-year period, with additional countries and organizations pledging a further USD2.3 billion. The overall commitment comprises an initial two-year commitment by the United States (for 2010 and 2011), the UK has yet to determine its plans beyond 2011 (although the expectation is that efforts will increase over 2012-2015) and the EU will similarly target an increase its support during 2011-2013.

Along with the new funding, the G8 announced that the monetary commitment would support developing countries to: 1) prevent 1.3 million deaths of children under five years of age; ii) prevent 64,000 maternal deaths; and iii) enable access to modern methods of family planning by an additional 12 million couples; to be achieved cumulatively between 2010-2015. G8 leaders have stated support for the UN-led development of a Joint Action Plan to Improve the Health of Women and Children, and have subsequently not released their own action plan on Maternal and Child Health.

As the G8 countries did not match (in relative terms) Canada’s commitment to the Maternal and Child Health initiative, and as not all G8 member countries have committed to sustained support over the five-year period, the G8 has been issued a score of 0.75.

Analyst: Niamh Fitzgerald

Objective 2: Aid Effectiveness and Accountability [0.75]

Aid effectiveness – the delivery of aid in a way that maximizes its impact on development and achieves value for money – will be the other main development priority for the Canadian presidency at the upcoming summit.⁸³ At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, G8 leaders committed to “accelerate implementation of [the] aid effectiveness commitments, with a strong focus on in-country implementation, to be reviewed at the 2011 Fourth High Level Forum on Aid

⁸¹Ottawa Refuses to Fund Abortion in G8 Plan, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-refuses-to-fund-abortion-in-g8-plan/article1547671/>

⁸²Canada ‘not closing doors’ on contraception, PM declares, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-notebook/canada-not-closing-doors-on-contraception-pm-declares/article1504851/>

⁸³ Aid effectiveness and accountability: G8 support is key for progress, Organization for Economic Cooperation (2010). Date of Access: 31 May 2010.

http://www.oecd.org/document/41/0,3343,en_2649_33721_45068073_1_1_1_1.00.html

Effectiveness.”⁸⁴ Progress in this area requires greater accountability on the part of both donors and recipients of aid.

In order to promote greater accountability, the G8 has also asked the African Development Bank, in cooperation with the OECD, to systematically monitor the interaction between aid flows, growth and domestic tax capacity development in Africa and to report back at the 2010 summit.⁸⁵ In addition, the G8 leaders tasked a senior level working group to devise a more comprehensive methodology for reporting on their development activities and development-related areas, in cooperation with relevant international organizations. To this end, a council composed of senior experts was assembled to consolidate a list of commitments, to outline a common methodology for reporting and enhancing transparency, and to monitor member progress.⁸⁶ The Muskoka Summit will see the release of an extensive report by the G8 Accountability Working Group, which will put forward recommendations for improvements in implementation and use of resources.⁸⁷

On 27-28 April 2010, Canada hosted the G8 Development Ministerial meeting in Halifax, which laid the foundations for development proposals for the Leaders Summit in Muskoka.⁸⁸ The OECD led off the discussion on the overarching theme of accountability and effectiveness of aid relationships, highlighting progress, challenges and areas where political will can make aid make a difference for development results. At the meeting, the development ministers agreed that more determined political action is necessary to fulfill existing obligations and that greater predictably and transparency of aid is necessary for G8 accountability.⁸⁹

Since the L’Aquila Summit, Canada has been an active proponent of increased accountability and transparency in the delivery of aid. In February 2010, Minister Lawrence Cannon of the Department of Foreign Affairs reported that Canada has met its 2004 Sea Island summit commitment to double aid to Africa by 2009, but that the Canadian government wants to ensure that the “accountability factor” is adequately addressed prior to making new commitments.⁹⁰

Along this vein, Prime Minister Stephen Harper hopes to establish a comprehensive accountability mechanism at the Muskoka Summit and has stressed that both the G8 and G20

⁸⁴ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L’Aquila G8 Summit Declaration, L’Aquila, Italy (July 2009). Date of Access: 31 May 2010.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf

⁸⁵ Plans for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: June 25-26, 2010, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010plans/2010-g8plans-100412.pdf>

⁸⁶ G8 Accountability Tool, Government of Italy (Rome) July 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2010.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/factsheetaccountability%20EN.pdf

⁸⁷ Policy Brief: Accountability and Effectiveness at the G8 and G20, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/accountability-100611.pdf>

⁸⁸ G8 Development Ministers in Halifax to Address Urgent Global Priorities, Canadian International Development Agency. Halifax (27 April 2010). Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/ANN-42782421-GKA>

⁸⁹ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary, Government of Canada, (Ottawa) 3 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

⁹⁰ Cannon seeks accountability on African aid at G8, touts promises delivered, *Canadian Press* (February 16, 2010). Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.570news.com/news/national/article/27514--cannon-seeks-accountability-on-african-aid-at-g8-touts-promises-delivered>

summits “should be less about new agreements than accountability for existing ones. Less about lofty promises than real results.”⁹¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	There is no evidence that the G8 engages in substantive discussions on the issue of aid effectiveness and accountability OR the G8 reaches a consensus contrary to the position of the Canadian presidency.
0.25	The G8 members discuss the issue of aid effectiveness and accountability but do not commit to adopt any concrete accountability mechanism,
0.50	The G8 members commit to an action plan on the issue of aid effectiveness and accountability but this plan does not take into account the recommendations of the report by the G8 Accountability Group.
0.75	The G8 members commit to a concrete accountability mechanism but there is some evidence of compromise with regards to the recommendations of the report by the G8 Accountability Group.
1	The G8 members commit to a concrete accountability mechanism AND this action plan is fully in line with the recommendations of the report by the G8 Accountability Group.

Prospects

Given the degree to which the Canadian government has made accountability a central part of its Summit agenda, and given that the G8 Accountability Working Group is presenting the results and recommendations of their report, it is likely that some form of accountability mechanism will be a major outcome of the Summit.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The Muskoka Accountability Report recommends that for the exercise “to be effective and credible, the G8 reporting needs to be multi-year... A comprehensive review will be produced every two to three years. During the interim years, specific sectors (for example health or food security) or themes (mutual accountability) could be examined.”⁹²

Following in line with this recommendation, the G8 members emphasized the importance of regular reports to track the progress made on the implementation of commitments, and will subsequently focus the 2011 accountability reporting on health and food security. However, the communiqué does not specify whether the G8 members commit to the full implementation of the recommendation, including the release of more comprehensive reviews every two to three years.

For its support of the Accountability Mechanism and commitment to release a report on food security and health in advance of the 2011 Summit, the G8 has been awarded a score of 0.75.

⁹¹ Recovery and New Beginnings, Government of Canada, (Ottawa) 28 February 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://g20.gc.ca/recovery-and-new-beginnings/>

⁹² G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Objective 3: Food Security [0.5]

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the Canadian presidency will emphasize Food Security as a top development priority. This issue has the potential to take on a heightened position on the agenda at this G8 Summit, as nutrition (a key component of food security initiatives) is intrinsically tied to the issue of maternal and child health.⁹³

To date, the G8 has made food security a top priority in the context of African development, and has made significant and extensive commitments in this area. The issue first made the agenda at the 2001 Genoa Summit in the final summit communiqué, which outlined a G8 pledge to promote sustainable development and work to eradicate hunger in Africa.⁹⁴ Since that summit, food security has remained a fixture in G8 discussion.

Since the Genoa Summit, the G8 has made commitments on food security at a number of summits. The 2004 Sea Island Summit saw a commitment to provide food security for five million insecure people by 2009.⁹⁵ The 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit saw leaders adopt a separate statement on food security and making short-, medium- and long-term commitments to address insufficient food production.⁹⁶ Finally, at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 members and development partners committed to mobilize USD20 billion over a three-year period to support sustainable agriculture.⁹⁷

Leading up to the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the issue again appears to be a prominent issue on the development agenda of the Canadian Presidency. Canada has recently taken multiple actions on food security, and will be looking for other G8 countries to make similar commitments at the upcoming Summit. In May 2009, Canada announced that increasing food security would be one of Canada's top first priorities for international assistance. This declaration builds upon prior action by the Government of Canada, including an increase in funding by CDN600 million over three years, as well as the untying of its food aid budget in April 2008 (which helps promote the development of local and regional markets, and ensures that food aid is more culturally appropriate and accessible in a more timely manner).⁹⁸

Scoring Guidelines

⁹³ Policy Brief: Food Security and Nutrition at the G8, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2010. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/food-sec-100611.pdf>

⁹⁴ Communiqué, Genoa Summit, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 22 July 2001. Date of Access 8 July 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2001genoa/finalcommunique.html>

⁹⁵ Sea Island Official Documents, The G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8-10 June 2004. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/index.html>

⁹⁶ G8 Leaders Statement on Food Security, Hokkaido Official Documents, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-food.html>

⁹⁷ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Declaration, L'Aquila, Italy (July 2009). Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf

⁹⁸ Backgrounder: Canada's increased support for food security and agricultural productivity, The Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2684>

0	The G8 discusses food security but makes no new commitments or reinforcement of the L'Aquila commitment OR the G8 reaches a consensus on food security that is contrary to the objectives of the Canadian presidency.
0.25	The G8 discusses food security discusses food security issues for Africa but new commitments are highly diluted and fail to specify actionable goals.
0.50	The G8 discusses issues of food security and release statements committing to one of the objectives of the Canadian Presidency: (1) the acceleration of efforts to meet the L'Aquila pledge of USD20 billion over three years; (2) the untying of food aid to developing countries; and (3) greater harmonization with development partners through the promotion of country-led implementation.
0.75	The G8 discusses issues of food security and release statements committing to two of the objectives of the Canadian Presidency: (1) the acceleration of efforts to meet the L'Aquila pledge of USD20 billion over three years; (2) the untying of food aid to developing countries; and (3) greater harmonization with development partners through the promotion of country-led implementation.
1	The G8 discuss issues of food security and release statements committing to all three of the objectives of the Canadian Presidency: (1) the acceleration of efforts to meet the L'Aquila pledge of USD20 billion over three years; (2) the untying of food aid to developing countries; and (3) greater harmonization with development partners through the promotion of country-led implementation.

Prospects

Documents from the Development Ministers meeting that took place 25-26 April 2010 in Halifax state that Development Ministers from the G8 countries are prepared to endorse accelerated efforts to implement commitments made on food security at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit. As well, based on the progress report on the status of the L'Aquila commitments, G8 countries have recognized that future food aid requires harmonization with development partners, a greater focus on country-led implementation, and better tools for the assessment of outcomes and results. These three factors are likely to be integral in the development the Muskoka 2010 commitments on food aid, with the mechanisms of improving food aid (including implementation considerations and untying aid) occupying the forefront of summit discussions.

Postscript: Score [0.5]

G8 member countries discussed the issue of Food Security, referencing the USD22 billion over three years committed at the L'Aquila Summit, and reinforced their commitment to allocate and disburse the monetary commitment by 2012. The G8 noted that as of 30 April 2010, G8 member countries had disbursed or allocated USD6.5 billion, which puts the G8 slightly behind schedule for meeting the commitment.

The G8 members noted the importance of research activities to find solutions to global hunger and reinforced their support of efforts in agricultural investment by such groups as the World Bank, regional development banks, FAO, UNCTAD, and IFAD. The commitment also noted the importance of maintaining a focus of country-led initiatives, and stated their support of enhancing responsible and sustainable investment, however the G8 members did not announce

any new commitments on enhancing the harmonization of efforts with recipient countries or on untying food. In the absence of new commitments in to untie aid and support country-led implementation, the G8 has been given a score of 0.50.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

Objective 4: Education for Development [0]

Education will remain as an area of emphasis on the Canadian Presidency's agenda for the upcoming 2010 Muskoka Summit. As a key part of human resource development in African nations, access to education will likely remain an important agenda item. The Education for All Fast-Track Initiative (EFA-FTI) agreement has a 2015 timeline, and with the refocus on G8 countries meeting prior commitments, the education commitment may be placed as a central component of this.

The EFA-FTI commitment was featured prominently at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, and included the support for "A New Focus on Education for All,"⁹⁹ as well as a report by the G8 Education Task Force on the state of educational access internationally. This focus came with renewed support on the issue.

At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, the G8 further committed to train 100 000 teachers by 2009, largely through the Fast Track Initiative (FTI). Despite the regular appearance of FTI as a key issue at the G8, significant funding shortfalls have been seen with the FTI-endorsed countries, and many G8 members continue to fall short of their country commitments. At the time of the L'Aquila Summit, the FTI Secretariat had estimated the shortfall to be close to USD1.2 billion.¹⁰⁰ Thus, at last year's summit, the G8 members pledged to fulfill the financial shortfall over a period of 18 months. According to the FTI Catalytic Fund Report, which was released in May 2010, financial shortfalls continued to exist and thus there is precedent of this issue to see further commitments at the 2010 summit.¹⁰¹

Over the past year, Canada has made education a priority, announcing the Children and Youth Strategy on 20 November 2009.¹⁰² The program involves a commitment of CAD60 million over five years to the Fast Track Initiative,¹⁰³ and will contribute to the development of curriculum

⁹⁹ A New Focus on Education for All, The G8 Research Group, Delegations and Documents (Toronto) 26 June 2002. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/education.html>

¹⁰⁰ FTI Catalytic Fund: Quarterly Financial Report, The World Bank (New York) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/Final_CF_2010_Q1_Financial_Report.pdf

¹⁰¹ FTI Catalytic Fund: Quarterly Financial Report, The World Bank (New York) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. http://www.educationfasttrack.org/media/library/Catalytic-fund/Final_CF_2010_Q1_Financial_Report.pdf

¹⁰² Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7>.

¹⁰³ Speaking Notes for the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, Minister of International Cooperation, to Launch the Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-112382657-HSE>.

and learning resources, teacher capacity building, and national education reforms.¹⁰⁴ With the strategy showcasing the importance of Education within the Canadian international development agenda, the Canadian Presidency will continue to make this a priority and push for the reaffirmation of existing commitments on Education, including on those made at the L'Aquila Summit.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 discusses education for African development, but does not release any new communiqués reinforcing the Education For All initiative.
0.25	The G8 engages in substantive discussions on education but fails to produce any definitive communiqué in support of meeting or expanding upon the L'Aquila commitments on this issue.
0.50	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces the commitment from the L'Aquila Summit but does not sets forth an action plan or actionable pledges to meet the EFA-FTI commitment under the 2015 timeline.
0.75	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces the commitment from the L'Aquila Summit to mobilize resources fulfill the financial shortfall of USD1.2 billion AND sets forth highly diluted pledges to meet the EFA-FTI commitment under the 2015 timeline.
1	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces the commitment from the L'Aquila Summit to mobilize resources fulfill the financial shortfall of USD1.2 billion AND sets forth an action plan with actionable pledges to meet the EFA-FTI commitment under the 2015 timeline.

Prospects

While Education for Development will be discussed, it will not enjoy as high a priority on the G8 agenda as in previous years. It is likely that some action on Education will be seen as the issue ties in directly to the Millennium Development Goals, which has been articulated as a priority for the Canadian government at this summit, as well as the fact that the EFA-FTI initiative has a 2015 timeline. With a strong reinforcement of Education at last year's summit, momentum will continue on the issue, but it will occupy significantly less space as an issue than in previous years.

Postscript [0]

There is no indication that the G8 members discussed Education for Development. They released no communiqués or statements on the Education for All Fast Track Initiative (EFA-FTI), which has a 2015 timeline. G8 countries are moreover significantly behind schedule on meeting the funding commitments that were set at the outset of the EFA-FTI initiative at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, and which were reiterated at the 2005 Gleneagles Summit and the 2009 L'Aquila Summit. In absence of any indication of discussions on Education, the G8 has been given a score of 0.

¹⁰⁴ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Children and Youth Strategy, CIDA (Toronto) 20 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-112091924-JT7>.

Objective 5: Good Governance [0]

Support for Good Governance will feature prominently on the agenda of the Canadian Presidency as it represents the second half of the Aid Accountability and Effectiveness issue. Good governance has been a cornerstone of development priorities since the G8 Africa Action Plan at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, in which the G8 leaders committed to support NEPAD's political governance objectives by "expanding capacity-building programmes related to political governance in Africa focusing on the NEPAD priority areas of: improving administrative and civil services, strengthening parliamentary oversight, promoting participatory decision-making, and judicial reform."¹⁰⁵

In a publication released prior to the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper reiterated his priorities for the 2010 summit, highlighting four areas the G8 should move ahead on in 2010: the global economy, climate change, development, and democratic governance.¹⁰⁶ Canada has already noted that it will not commit to any increases in African aid until it can be satisfied that the CDN2 billion already delivered has been appropriately and effectively spent,¹⁰⁷ which suggests that support for accountability and governance on the part of recipient countries will be a priority.

At the 14th Annual Africa Partnership Forum, Development Minister Beverley Oda stated that as donor countries "increasingly support country plans and strategies ... predictability and the timeliness of payments is needed to help partner countries budget and plan. This means helping countries to institute the necessary oversight mechanisms, processes, budget management capacity and legislation so that our mutual efforts will be sustainable over the long term."¹⁰⁸ The delineation of these specific actions will likely be carried forward into Summit deliberations on Good Governance. Canada has stated its commitment to helping African countries improve the strength of their government institutions and support the efforts of the AU in raising the standards of democratic governments throughout the continent, and thus commitments will be made to this effect.

Scoring Guidelines

¹⁰⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2009, G8 Research Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2009.pdf

¹⁰⁶ 3rd Joint Annual Meetings of the AU Conference of Ministers of Economy and Finance and ECA Conference of Ministers of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, United Nations Economic and Social Council: Economic Commission for Africa (Malawi) 8 April 2010. Date of Access 2 June 2010.

http://www.uneca.org/cfm/2010/documents/English/MinisterialStatement_Final.pdf

¹⁰⁷ Cannon seeks accountability on African aid at G8, touts promises delivered. The Canadian Press (Ottawa) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.merrittnews.net/article/GB/20100216/CP02/302169883/-1/MERRITT01/cannon-seeks-accountability-on-african-aid-at-g8-touts-promises&template=cpart>

¹⁰⁸ 14th Annual African Partnership Forum, The Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-430143757-PUS>

0	The G8 discusses Good Governance for Africa, but fails to release a communiqué on the issue.
0.25	The G8 discusses Good Governance for Africa, but targets are highly diluted and do not support actionable commitments on governance in Africa.
0.50	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces past commitments, and sets actionable commitments supporting one of: (1) oversight mechanisms and processes; (2) budget management capacity, and (3) the creation of new legislation for African nations.
0.75	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces past commitments, and sets actionable commitments supporting two of: (1) oversight mechanisms and processes; (2) budget management capacity, and (3) the creation of new legislation for African nations.
1	The G8 releases a communiqué that reinforces past commitments, and sets actionable commitments supporting each of: (1) oversight mechanisms and processes; (2) budget management capacity, and (3) the creation of new legislation for African nations.

Prospects

The 2010 Muskoka Summit will see the release of commitments on Good Governance that build upon those made at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, likely with a focus on oversight mechanisms and processes, budget management capacity, and the creation of new legislation. Moreover, with the invitation of seven African nations to the G8 Summit, the issue is likely to be raised as a priority by the African representation. At the joint meeting of the African Ministers of Finance, the ministers released a statement noting “good governance, strong institutions, infrastructure development and sound policies” as enablers of economic growth. Thus the African representation at the Summit will be looking for commitments to capacity building and good governance from G8 member countries.

Postscript: Score [0]

The importance of Good Governance was noted within a number of issue areas at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, however, there was no significant focus on support for good governance with respect to African Development. The G8 communiqué “[calls] on developing country governments to meet their primary responsibilities for social and economic development and good governance” but does not place any real or tangible focus on good governance. The G8 members set no new targets, nor did they release statements reaffirming past commitments on good governance. Thus the G8 has been given a score of 0.

Analyst: Adrienne Davidson

Regional Security

When the G6 first formed in 1975, its initial meetings focused exclusively on global economic and trade issues. The first G6 summit in 1975, held in Rambouillet, France, ended with a communiqué that sought mainly to deal with imbalances in global trade, global energy supplies, and economic relations between developed and developing nations.¹⁰⁹ However, regional security issues soon appeared on the agenda of the G8. At the Tokyo G7 Summit in 1979, the G7 (Canada had now joined the G6) leaders issued a special statement concerning the plight of Indochinese refugees, urging “...Vietnam and other countries of Indochina to take urgent and effective measures so that the present human hardship and suffering are eliminated.”¹¹⁰ The next year at the Venice I G8 summit in 1980, G7 leaders issued another special statement, this time condemning the Russian invasion of Afghanistan. Indeed, even at the 1997 Summit, when Russia officially joined the G7— thus, forming today’s G8 - regional security issues such as the conflict in Bosnia-Herzegovina were prominent on the G8 agenda.¹¹¹

In more recent summits, G8 leaders have turned their attention to a wide spectrum of regional security issues. Indicative of this was a separate statement on political issues issued at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit. The leaders dealt with a wide range of issues from Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan and Myanmar. On Iran, G8 leaders stated “...we remain deeply concerned over proliferation risks posed by Iran’s nuclear programme. We recognise that Iran has the right to a civilian nuclear programme, but that comes with the responsibility to restore confidence in the exclusively peaceful nature of its nuclear activities. We strongly urge Iran to cooperate fully with the IAEA and to comply with the relevant UNSC Resolutions, without further delay.”¹¹² Furthermore, they stated, “We stress the need for unity of action on the basis of agreed policy.”¹¹³ Previously, there was deep discord over policy towards Iran within the G8 with countries such as Germany and Russia voicing concern over US and UK backed sanctions on Iran due to heavy trade interest. However, recently, the leaders of Germany and Russia have voiced support for a new round of sanctions on Iran which have been proposed by the United States. Chancellor Angela Merkel of Germany recently stated in a joint press conference with Russian President Dmitri Medvedev “I am very happy that we can stand here together today and say this is a common position, including not only the European Union, the United States and Russia, but also China.”¹¹⁴ The fact that the G8 is starting to speak with one voice on the issue of Iran is a testament of the progress that the group is making on regional security issues.

¹⁰⁹ Declaration of Rambouillet, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 November 1975. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>.

¹¹⁰ Special Statement of the Summit on Indochinese Refugees, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 1979. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1975rambouillet/communique.html>.

¹¹¹ Summit of the Eight: Statement on Bosnia-Herzegovina, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/bosnia.htm>.

¹¹² Political Issues, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html>.

¹¹³ Political Issues, L’Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html>.

¹¹⁴ Berlin, Moscow eye quick U.N. move on Iran Sanctions, Reuters (Berlin) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6541PZ20100605?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>.

In the lead-up to the G8 Summit in Muskoka the Canadian Presidency has pushed a number of regional security issues onto the agenda. At the G8 Foreign Minister's meeting in Gatineau on 30 March 2010, G8 Foreign Ministers introduced the high-profile Afghanistan-Pakistan Prosperity Initiative. Ministers stated that improving "the socio-economic situation in the [Afghanistan-Pakistan border region] is an important step in building community resilience against violent extremism."¹¹⁵ In addition, the Canadian Presidency has been pro-active in advocating a number of other regional security issues. Following a devastating earthquake in Haiti on 12 January 2010, Canada was quick to host an international donors' conference on 25 January 2010 in Montreal, Canada. Canadian Foreign Minister Lawrence Cannon made note of international reconstruction efforts in his Chair's statement at the end of the G8 Foreign Minister's meeting on 30 March 2010 in Gatineau. On 29 March 2010, Canada hosted a five-nation Arctic Summit, which both the United States and Russia attended, highlighting the importance of Arctic security to the Canadian Presidency. As well, Minister Cannon's statement at the end of the G8 Foreign minister's meeting in Gatineau highlighted the urgency of security in the Gulf of Aden and recent terrorist plots originating from this region have only confirmed the deteriorating situation there. Indeed, Canada seeks to lead the G8 through a number of regional security issues and the above issues will play an important part in the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit proceedings.

Lead Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Objective 1: Afghanistan-Pakistan [0.75]

Since North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and US forces entered Afghanistan in 2001, Afghanistan and Pakistan has been a topic of interest for the G8. This year, the Canadian Presidency will seek to shift the focus on economic development and the promotion of good governance in Afghanistan.

On 1 December 2009, US President Barack Obama committed an additional 30,000 soldiers to Afghanistan. President Obama outlined the following objectives for US troops: "We must deny al Qaeda a safe-haven. We must reverse the Taliban's momentum and deny it the ability to overthrow the government. And we must strengthen the capacity of Afghanistan's Security Forces and government, so that they can take lead responsibility for Afghanistan's future."¹¹⁶ When making this announcement, President Obama also attached a timeframe, so as to place further emphasis on the transition of governance and security to the Afghanistan's national government.¹¹⁷

¹¹⁵ G8 Foreign Ministers Announce Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-apbrpi.html>.

¹¹⁶ Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the way forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan, White House Press Office (Washington DC) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan>.

¹¹⁷ Remarks by the President in Address to the Nation on the way forward in Afghanistan and Pakistan, White House Press Office (Washington DC) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/remarks-president-address-nation-way-forward-afghanistan-and-pakistan>.

Following this announcement, the United Kingdom held a conference on 28 January 2010 to signal a “new phase on the way to full Afghan ownership.”¹¹⁸ More than 70 countries, including all members of the G8, set several benchmarks for increasing Afghan capacity to provide for the security and governance of Afghanistan. Measures included, increasing the size of the Afghan Army and Afghan Police, establishing new corruption institutions, and a new strategy for sub-national governance in Afghanistan.¹¹⁹

In line with this shift in international strategy, and in light of the winding down of their own military mission in Afghanistan, the Canadian Presidency has sought to shift the emphasis to developing Afghan institutions. At the G8 Foreign Minister’s meeting in Gatineau, Foreign Minister Cannon, in his Chair’s statement, noted that Ministers’ “discussed the need to help the Afghan Government assume responsibility for security, delivery of basic services and democratic governance within its borders, and for the Government of Afghanistan to do its part in delivering on the commitments made at the London Conference last January.”¹²⁰ Highlighting the importance of this issue, a separate statement was issued by G8 Foreign Ministers at the meeting dealing exclusively with Afghanistan. Ministers once again highlighted the importance of the London Conference by concluding the statement by saying “We, the foreign ministers of the G8, reiterate the urgency for concrete action to implement London Conference commitments.”¹²¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 makes no statements and/or takes no actions towards achieving the London Conference goals, <i>or</i> statements and/or actions taken are contrary to the London Conference objectives.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the following actions but makes no concrete commitments: (1) calls on the Afghan Government to fulfill its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (2) reiterates its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (3) introduces new funding for London Conference objectives, OR (4) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and development in Afghanistan.
0.5	The G8 commits to at least one of the following actions: (1) calls on the Afghan Government to fulfill its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (2) reiterates its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (3) introduces new funding for London Conference objectives, OR (4) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and development in Afghanistan.
0.75	The G8 commits to at least two of the following actions: (1) calls on the Afghan Government to fulfill its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (2) reiterates its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (3) introduces new funding for London Conference objectives, OR (4) introduces new

¹¹⁸ Communique, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/>.

¹¹⁹ Communique, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://afghanistan.hmg.gov.uk/en/conference/communique/>.

¹²⁰ Canadian Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>.

¹²¹ G8 Foreign Minister’s Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html>.

	initiatives to enhance governance and development in Afghanistan.
1	The G8 commits to at least three of the following actions: (1) calls on the Afghan Government to fulfill its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (2) reiterates its commitment to the London Conference objectives; (3) introduces new funding for London Conference objectives, OR (4) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and development in Afghanistan.

Prospects

All G8 leaders have an interest in meeting the London Conference objectives, which makes progress on this front quite likely. There is a strong chance that the G8 leaders will continue to pressure the Afghan government to live up to their end of the London Conference objectives. There is also a strong chance that there will be new initiatives for economic development and governance in Afghanistan, given the high profile announcement of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Initiative at the G8 Foreign Ministers meeting in Gatineau, Canada on 29 March 2010.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The G8 has earned a score of 0.75 for its Afghanistan/Pakistan objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. According to the Article 36 of the G8 Muskoka declaration the G8 states, “The Kabul Conference in July will be an important opportunity for the Government of Afghanistan to present its detailed plans and show tangible progress in implementing the commitments made in the January 2010 London Conference Communiqué.”¹²² As well, the G8 reiterated support for its Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity initiative, which was first announced at the 29 March 2010 meeting of G8 Foreign Ministers in Gatineau, Quebec. However, the G8 did not reiterate its own commitment that was made in London and did not introduce any new funding for meeting the London Conference goals. Thus, for calling on the Afghan government to meet its London Conference objectives as well as introducing a new initiative to enhance governance in Afghanistan, the G8 has earned a score of 0.75 for the Afghanistan-Pakistan objectives.

Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Objective 2: Haiti [0.75]

Haiti has not figured prominently in discussions at previous G8 summits. However, Haiti captured international attention after the earthquake that struck the country on 12 January 2010. Much of Haiti’s crumbling infrastructure came to the ground, with nearly 250,000 residences and

¹²² G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

roughly 30,000 commercial buildings destroyed in the quake.¹²³ In addition, the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies estimates that the earthquakes affected nearly 3 million people, with the death toll estimated to be anywhere from 92,000 to 230,000.¹²⁴ The Canadian Presidency has been intimately involved with relief efforts and will seek to move the G8 focus beyond short-term relief efforts towards a long-term commitment to Haiti's future.

On 25 January 2010, days following the earthquake in Haiti, Canada hosted the first international donors conference. Although the meeting was focused primarily on short-term aid in the aftermath of the earthquake, Canadian Foreign Minister Lawrence Cannon noted the meeting produced a "roadmap towards Haiti's long-term reconstruction, and a clear and sustained commitment to follow through."¹²⁵ In addition, a donor's conference was held on 31 March 2010 at the United Nations and Canada played a part as a co-host at the meeting. The meeting saw pledges worth over USD5.3 billion from UN member states. The final communiqué from the meeting emphasized the long-term sustainability of the commitment the international community was making to Haiti.¹²⁶

In the Canadian Chair's statement at the end of the G8 Foreign Minister's meeting in Gatineau, Canada on 30 March 2010, Minister Cannon noted: "Ministers shared the view that, while relief efforts in Haiti must continue, attention must also be directed to the longer-term infrastructure, governance and security needs of the country."¹²⁷ Recently, Canada has also pressured Haiti to hold elections before the end of the year, with Minister Cannon stating Canada's belief that "When we have a political stability it aids reconstruction, aids the economy, it aids development."¹²⁸

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 issues no statements and/or takes no actions supporting the UN conference on Haiti's goals OR the G8 issues statements and/or takes actions contrary to the UN conference on Haiti objectives.
0.25	The G8 issues a statement in support of the UN conference on Haiti's goals.
0.5	The G8 issues a statement in support of the UN conference on Haiti's goals and states its support for a new dialogue on a long-term reconstruction plan for Haiti.
0.75	The G8 issues a statement in support of the UN conference on Haiti's goals and voices support for a new dialogue for a long-term reconstruction plan for Haiti,

¹²³ Haiti Earthquake: Death Toll reaches 200,000, The Daily Telegraph (London) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/centralamericaandthecaribbean/haiti/7152315/Haiti-earthquake-death-toll-reaches-200000.html>.

¹²⁴ Haiti Earthquake: Death Toll reaches 200,000, The Daily Telegraph (London) 4 February 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/centralamericaandthecaribbean/haiti/7152315/Haiti-earthquake-death-toll-reaches-200000.html>.

¹²⁵ UN to Host Donors meeting in March, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (Toronto) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/01/25/haiti-rebuilding-conference-100125.html>.

¹²⁶ International Donor's Conference Towards a New Future for Haiti, United Nations (New York) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.haiticonference.org/communique.html>.

¹²⁷ Canadian Chair's Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>.

¹²⁸ Haiti must hold vote soon: Cannon, Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 22 May 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/news/Haiti+must+hold+vote+soon+Cannon/3061314/story.html>.

	OR announces new initiatives for the Long-term Reconstruction of Haiti.
1	The G8 issues a statement in support of the UN conference on Haiti's goals and voices support for a new dialogue for a long-term reconstruction plan for Haiti, AND announces new initiatives for the Long-term Reconstruction of Haiti.

Prospects

Given the Canadian Presidency's heavy involvement with the reconstruction process in Haiti, it is likely that the G8 members will issue a statement of support for the UN Conference on Haiti. However, any further commitment is less likely given the urgency of other high profile items on the G8's agenda and the peripheral involvement in Haiti's reconstruction by some members of the G8.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The G8 has earned a score of 0.75 for its Haiti objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. According to Article 40 of the G8 Muskoka declaration, the G8 reaffirmed "its commitment to help Haiti."¹²⁹ In addition, the G8 undertook a new initiative for long-term capacity building in Haiti. The new initiative deals with increasing civilian security capacity and in Annex II of the 2010 Muskoka Summit the G8 stated they will "identify, prepare and support the deployment of additional experts from G8 countries across a range of disciplines for international engagement" to build "much needed capacity for security, governance, and the rule-of-law."¹³⁰ However, there was no mention of support for the UN Conference on neither Haiti's goals nor a statement of support for a dialogue on Haiti's long-term future.

Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

Objective 3: Iran [0.75]

In May 2010, Iran, Turkey and Brazil reached a nuclear agreement through negotiations over nuclear fuel-swap led by Brazilian President Luiz Inacio Lula da Silva¹³¹. However, the deal ("stipulating that Iran will transfer 1,200 kg of uranium to Turkey for enrichment¹³²") did not receive positive reactions from some G8 members. The United States dismissed the agreement as inadequate and stated that it "does not address the problem that Iran continues to enrich

¹²⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

¹³⁰ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

¹³¹ Turkey, Brazil say they have sealed deal on Iran nuclear fuel swap, France 24 (Paris) 16 May 2010. Date of Access 29 May 2010. <http://www.france24.com/en/20100516-turkey-brazil-say-they-have-sealed-deal-iran-nuclear-fuel-swap>

¹³² European powers sceptical over Iran-Turkey-Brazil nuke deal, AFP (Paris) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.ynet.co.il/english/articles/0.7340.L-3890824.00.html>

uranium”¹³³; Germany said that “nothing could replace a deal between Iran and United Nations”¹³⁴ and France mentioned that it “does not answer all of the concerns”¹³⁵. In addition, France and the UK “announced progress at the UN on fresh sanctions”¹³⁶ against Iran; Tehran, on the other hand, claimed that “it took the step”¹³⁷ and therefore “it will shelve the agreement if the sanctions are imposed”¹³⁸. Furthermore, since last year, the three Western members of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) – the United State, France and Britain—along with Germany have been pushing hard for a new and tougher round of sanctions against Iran as it has refused to put halt on its nuclear enrichment. All of the mentioned facts along with Iran’s current domestic political situations resulted after last year disputed presidential election make Iran a key concern at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit.

According to Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s statements delivered at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting in Quebec¹³⁹, Iran’s nuclear program will be a top priority in non-proliferation discussions at the Muskoka Summit, and Canada, as the host of the G8, will follow the G8 previous statements condemning Iran’s failure to meet international obligations, and will encourage the G8’s member to find a diplomatic solution to resolve Iran’s issue. However, “Canada is looking forward “to find strong and viable solutions, including sanctions, to hold Iran to account”¹⁴⁰.

Since 2003, after the revelation of Iranian secret attempts for fuel enrichment¹⁴¹, the G8 has repeatedly addressed the issue in every summit; however, it has made only five commitments on the issue. At the 2004 sea Island Summit, the G8 leaders supported the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Board of Governors' three Iran resolutions¹⁴². In 2007 at Heiligendamm, the G8 committed to be united in to resolve the proliferation concerns posed by Iran's nuclear program¹⁴³. At the 2008 Hokkaido Summit the G8 “firmly support and cooperate with the efforts

¹³³ U.S could call for vote on Iran resolution next week, CNN (Atlanta) 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://edition.cnn.com/2010/WORLD/meast/06/02/us.un.iran.resolution>

¹³⁴ Iran signs nuclear fuel-swap deal with Turkey, BBC (London) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8685846.stm>

¹³⁵ European powers sceptical over Iran-Turkey-Brazil nuke deal, AFP (Paris) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010.

<http://www.ynet.co.il/english/articles/0,7340,L-3890824,00.html>

¹³⁶ Iran signs nuclear fuel-swap deal with Turkey, BBC (London) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 19 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/8685846.stm>

¹³⁷ Deal or no deal for Iran, Global News Journal, 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 28 May 2010.

<http://blogs.reuters.com/global/2010/05/25/deal-or-no-deal-for-iran>

¹³⁸ Deal or no deal for Iran, Global News Journal, 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 28 May 2010.

<http://blogs.reuters.com/global/2010/05/25/deal-or-no-deal-for-iran>

¹³⁹ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada; G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 16 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin10030-harper.html>

¹⁴⁰ Harper demands Iran halt uranium enrichment; CBC News (Toronto) February 10, 2010.

<http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/02/10/iran-stephen-harper-uranium-nuclear.html>

¹⁴¹ Iran’s nuclear program, Council of Foreign Relations (New York) 12 February 2010. Date of Access 25 May 2010. http://www.cfr.org/publication/16811/irans_nuclear_program.html

¹⁴² G8 action plan on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 27 May 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/nonproliferation.html>

¹⁴³ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 8 June 2007. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.html>

by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States supported by the High Representative of the EU to resolve the issue innovatively through negotiation, and urge Iran to respond positively to their offer¹⁴⁴” and “expressed serious concern over Iran’s failure to comply with its international obligations under successive UNSCRs, in particular to suspend all enrichment-related activities”¹⁴⁵. The G8 also “committed to a diplomatic solution to the issue through the dual track approach¹⁴⁶”. Finally in 2009, the G8 leaders remained committed to finding a diplomatic solution to the issue of Iran’s nuclear program¹⁴⁷.

Along with the G8 leaders, unsurprisingly, Iran’s nuclear program was a top item on the agenda at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ meetings since 2003. In their last meeting, “Ministers urged in the strongest possible terms that Iran cooperate fully with the IAEA and comply with relevant UNSC resolutions¹⁴⁸”. In addition, they “agreed to remain open to dialogue¹⁴⁹”, and also “Ministers called upon the Government of Iran to observe the rule of law and universally recognized human rights.¹⁵⁰”

The last statements the G8 Foreign Ministers have made can foreshadow the positions that the G8 leaders will assume at the Summit. However, factors such as Iran’s current domestic situation, Tehran’s foreign policy and circumstances in the Middle East will certainly affect the upcoming G8’s statements, raising the urgency of resolving the Iranian nuclear issue. From the domestic aspect, post-electoral violence including executions of political prisoners and keeping political and human rights activists in custody¹⁵¹ as well as blocking and restraining users’ access to the Internet and social networks, such as Facebook,¹⁵² could make the G8 call upon the Government of Iran to respect the human rights of all Iranian citizens. With respect to developments in the Middle East peace process, the Israeli attack of Gaza aid-carrying ships from Turkey¹⁵³ in May 2010 could also prompt the G8 to urge Iran to act in a responsible and constructive manner in the region. In terms of Iran’s nuclear program, the G8 will likely to toughen its stance on Iran’s uranium enrichment activities. Although the G8 has never used the word sanctions in the statement towards Iran, after the UN 1929 resolution, there will be some serious discussions over the G8’s members’ support of tougher sanctions on Iran.

¹⁴⁴ Political Issues, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-political.html>

¹⁴⁵ Political Issues, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-political.html>

¹⁴⁶ Political Issues, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-political.html>

¹⁴⁷ Political Issues, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-political.html>

¹⁴⁸ Canadian Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

¹⁴⁹ Canadian Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

¹⁵⁰ Canadian Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Center (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

¹⁵¹ Iran’s hang little fish, Washington Times (Washington DC) 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2010/may/11/iran-hangs-a-little-fish>

¹⁵² Iran blocks Facebook ahead of presidential election, CNN 23 May 2009. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://www.cnn.com/2009/WORLD/meast/05/23/iran.elections.facebook/index.html>

The United Nations Security Council’s fourth round of sanctions, more likely, will change the G8’s pattern in making commitments over Iran. Considering it is Russia that has always been opposed using these foreign policy tools, the G8 has never made any commitments addressing sanctions against Iran. However, with Russia backing the UN 1929 resolution, the G8, more likely, will make some commitment over this issue for the first time; furthermore, the United States and Europe acknowledged they did “not get the tough sanctions they were hoping for, promising to enact harsher measures on their own”¹⁵⁴; therefore, that there will be some statements addressing this matter. Overall, the upcoming G8 statement on Iran will cover Iran’s non-proliferation obligations and there will be some talks on a new round of sanctions.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 issues no statement in support of Iran’s non-proliferation obligations. Talks on the new sanction regime do not take place.
0.25	The G8 issues a reminder towards Iran with respect to its NPT, UN, and IAEA obligations, but it issues no statement on supporting the new round of sanctions against Iran.
0.5	The G8 issues a statement using strong language to warn Iran of its NPT, UN, and IAEA obligations. There is little progress on developing a common position regarding the sanctions against Iran.
0.75	The G8 issues a statement using strong language to warn Iran of its NPT, UN, and IAEA obligations AND indicates support of the new round of sanctions.
1	The G8 issues a statement using strong language to warn Iran of its NPT, UN, and IAEA obligations AND undertakes commitments to implement the new round of sanctions.

Prospects

G8 success on this issue means covering all issue areas regarding to Iran including country’s nuclear program, Tehran’s role in the Middle East peace process, human rights situation in Iran and more importantly reaching an agreement to extent sanctions against Iran. The G8 will likely to produce a statement that reminds Iran of its NPT, UN, and IAEA obligations, and that gives support for the adoption of UNSC previous resolutions and new discussions. The G8 would also to reiterate its 2009 L’Aquila commitment to remain open to a peaceful and diplomatic resolution of the issue.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The G8 has earned a score of 0.75 for its Iran objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. According to Article 32 of the G8 Muskoka declaration, the G8 notes that “The adoption by the UN Security Council of Resolution 1929 reflects the concerns of the international community on the Iranian nuclear issue,” and they furthermore called on all states to fully implement it. The G8 also called on Iran to “...heed the requirements of the UN Security Council and the International

¹⁵⁴ UN approves new sanctions to deter Iran, New York Times 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/10/world/middleeast/10sanctions.html>

Atomic Energy Agency, and implement relevant resolutions to restore international confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program."¹⁵⁵ The G8 leaders, however, did not undertake any new initiatives to try and help with the implementation of the new round of sanctions.

Analyst: Sarah Shearkhani

Objective 4: The Gulf of Aden [0.25]

Two main security threats emanate from the Gulf of Aden: international terrorism and maritime piracy. Although terrorism and piracy in the Gulf of Aden have made headlines since the L'Aquila Summit, they are not new threats. In fact, the G8 has addressed terrorism at least since 1980, and the issue has preoccupied G8 governments outside of official G8 activities.¹⁵⁶ In 2004 the United States led the G8 Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative to promote democracy, business, and education across North Africa and the Middle East through partnerships with governments (including the Yemeni government).¹⁵⁷ The G8 has repeatedly addressed security in the Gulf of Aden at past summits, most recently at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, where leaders pledged to continue supporting counter-piracy patrolling missions while contributing to institutional capacity building with a view to longer-term solutions involving "structural interventions" to target the root causes of this phenomenon.¹⁵⁸ In May 2007, the G8 Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the Broader Middle East and North Africa initiative as a bulwark against extremism while supporting democratic institution-building and UN peacekeeping in Somalia in order to mitigate instability in the region.¹⁵⁹

Security threats in the Gulf of Aden have materialized repeatedly since the L'Aquila Summit last year. In 2009, Somali pirates were involved in hundreds of incidents in the Gulf of Aden, holding hostage hundreds of marine personnel, seizing millions of dollars in goods and collecting millions more in ransom payments.¹⁶⁰ These incidents have continued in 2010.¹⁶¹ Outside of G8 meetings, Canada and other G8 governments have individually addressed piracy. Among the primary issues has been safeguarding ships from pirate attacks. Canada dispatched the HMS Fredericton to the Gulf of Aden, where it has engaged directly in counter-piracy operations under NATO's Operation Ocean Shield with the United States, the United Kingdom and other NATO

¹⁵⁵ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

¹⁵⁶ The G8's Role in the Fight Against Terrorism: Remarks to the G8 Research Group, Nicholas Bayne, 8 November 2001. Date of Access: May 30, 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/bayne2001/bayne-G8-terror.pdf>

¹⁵⁷ G8 Broader Middle East and North Africa Initiative, The White House (Sea Island, Georgia) 9 June 2004. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.america.gov/st/washfile-english/2004/June/20040609173104ESnamfuaK0.3460657.html>

¹⁵⁸ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future: Political Issues, The G8 (L'Aquila) July 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Political_issues_FINAL_2240%5B3%5D.pdf

¹⁵⁹ G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting: Chairman's Statement, G8 (Potsdam, Germany) 30 May 2007. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/InternatOrgane/G8/Downloads/070530-ChairStatement.pdf>

¹⁶⁰ Somali pirates broaden attacks, Al Jazeera English, 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. <http://english.aljazeera.net/news/africa/2010/03/201032455437654261.html>

¹⁶¹ Somali pirates broaden attacks, Al Jazeera English, 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. <http://english.aljazeera.net/news/africa/2010/03/201032455437654261.html>

states.¹⁶² Russia, too, has a military presence in the Gulf, where it has taken action against alleged pirates, and on 21 May 2010 Russian Defense Minister Anatoly Serdyukov said that Russia was negotiating counter-piracy measures with the US, the EU and NATO.¹⁶³

An important issue that has arisen from the military response to piracy has been the detention of alleged pirates. Although the G8 pledged to work together toward a legal framework for prosecuting Somali pirates ahead of the L'Aquila Summit, challenges persist a year later.¹⁶⁴ The deficiencies in Somalia's judicial system, the political risks associated with trying detainees in Western countries and "imperfections in international law" led G8 countries – among others – to refer detainees for trial in Kenyan courts.¹⁶⁵ However, Kenya stopped accepting detained pirates when strain on its judicial system became unacceptably high.¹⁶⁶ Although Nairobi has since resumed accepting captured pirates,¹⁶⁷ the government has indicated it would like to review agreements with G8 nations including the US, Britain, Canada, as well as the EU.¹⁶⁸ To this end, on 21 May 2010 an EU representative lauded cooperation between the EU, the UN, Interpol and regional governments on reaching legal agreements governing the prosecution of suspected pirates.¹⁶⁹

On the terrorism front, a Yemeni-trained Nigerian al-Qaeda operative nearly detonated a bomb on board a Detroit-bound plane on 25 December 2009.¹⁷⁰ Across the Gulf in the Horn of Africa, the Al-Shabab terrorist group controls large parts of Somalia and has announced that it will send reinforcements to bolster al-Qaeda soldiers battling the Yemeni government.¹⁷¹ In light of these developments, Canada expanded the mandate of the HMS Fredericton to include counterterrorism operations in addition to counter-piracy operations it had undertaken prior to January 2010.¹⁷² The ship was to take action against "illicit cargo, trade drugs... and funds for

¹⁶² NATO ship prevents pirate attack in Gulf of Aden, NATO, 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/SID-B8128210-D6224609/natolive/news_61119.htm

¹⁶³ Russia, US, EU and NATO negotiate anti-piracy measures, RIA-Novosti (Moscow), 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/05/21/8254817.html>

¹⁶⁴ G8 to seek united approach to prosecuting Somali pirates, Reuters (Rome) 30 May 2009. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.calgaryherald.com/news/seek+united+approach+prosecuting+Somali+pirates/1647349/story.html>

¹⁶⁵ Russia frees Somali pirates captured in Gulf of Aden, BBC (London) May 7 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8667640.stm>

¹⁶⁶ Kenya to accept suspected pirates for prosecution, Associated Press (Nairobi) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5gB7YMEDuCwwY9ncDOtPAKEI4-H2wD9FPSQ1G0>

¹⁶⁷ Kenya to accept suspected pirates for prosecution, Associated Press (Nairobi) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5gB7YMEDuCwwY9ncDOtPAKEI4-H2wD9FPSQ1G0>

¹⁶⁸ Russia frees Somali pirates captured in Gulf of Aden, BBC (London) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8667640.stm>

¹⁶⁹ EU drums up support in anti-piracy drive, Agence France Presse (Victoria) 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gDgnvj5xBgQAJ_v_BSHI2nyLprqA

¹⁷⁰ Abdulmutallab: More Like Me in Yemen, ABC News (New York), 28 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. <http://abcnews.go.com/Blotter/abdulmutallab-yemen-northwest-flight-253-terror-suspect/story?id=9430536>

¹⁷¹ Canada to help defend Yemen against Al Qaida reinforcements, Canwest (Ottawa) 1 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010.

<http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+help+defend+Yemen+from+Qaida+reinforcements/2397786/story.html>

¹⁷² Frigate to focus on keeping militants out of Yemen, Canwest (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Frigate+focus+Yemen/2413564/story.html>

networks such as the Taliban” as Somali extremists have begun to support terrorist operations in Yemen.¹⁷³

Canadian Foreign Minister Lawrence Cannon has repeatedly emphasized security in the Gulf of Aden. In an Address at the National Press Theatre on 26 March 2010, Cannon referred to the attempted attack of 25 December 2009 to stress the importance of helping the Yemeni government, as well as governments across Africa, deal with the challenges of terrorism.¹⁷⁴ In a 30 April 2010 address to the Africa Partnership Forum in Toronto, Cannon noted that after maternal health, peace and security would be the second pillar of the G8 Summit in Muskoka.¹⁷⁵ Specifically, Cannon recalled the G8 discussions of security in the Gulf of Aden ahead of this year’s Muskoka Summit, and reiterated the G8’s commitment to combating terrorism and the “related problems of organized crime, drug trafficking and piracy”,¹⁷⁶ each of which is a key threat in the region. Cannon was referring specifically to the results of the 29-30 March 2010 meetings of the G8 foreign ministers in Gatineau, Quebec.¹⁷⁷ The ministers met discussed non-proliferation, terrorism and other security vulnerabilities.¹⁷⁸ In particular, they addressed increased terrorist activities in both Somalia and Yemen by expressing concern at the expansion of criminal gangs and terrorist cells in a highly unstable political environment.¹⁷⁹ The Ministers emphasized institutional capacity building and regional approaches as the solution to these interconnected challenges.¹⁸⁰

Canada sees security in the Gulf of Aden as central to its interests and vital for the proper functioning of world trade.¹⁸¹ Canada will seek to build upon initiatives undertaken at past G8 Summits, bearing in mind developments since the L’Aquila Summit. Canadian action and rhetoric since the last G8 Summit indicate that the following are Canada’s objectives vis-a-vis regional security in the Gulf of Aden.

First, Canada will likely seek to uphold the G8’s commitment to immediate counter-piracy measures. Canada will seek support for punitive and preventive action against pirates in the Gulf

¹⁷³ Canadian warship on counter-terrorism mission near Yemen, Canwest, 6 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010.

<http://www.vancouversun.com/Canadian+warship+counter+terrorism+mission+near+Yemen/2650110/story.html>

¹⁷⁴ Address by Minister Cannon at the National Press Theatre, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2010. Date Accessed: 30 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/5056/address-by-minister-cannon-at-the-national-press-theatre/>

¹⁷⁵ Address by Minister Cannon to 14th Africa Partnership Forum, Government of Canada (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=529429>

¹⁷⁶ Address by Minister Cannon to 14th Africa Partnership Forum, Government of Canada (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=529429>

¹⁷⁷ Address by Minister Cannon to 14th Africa Partnership Forum, Government of Canada (Toronto) 30 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-eng.do?m=/index&nid=529429>

¹⁷⁸ Canadian Chair’s Statement, Government of Canada (Gatineau, QC) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/5364/canadian-chairs-statement/>

¹⁷⁹ Canadian Chair’s Statement, Government of Canada (Gatineau, QC) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/5364/canadian-chairs-statement/>

¹⁸⁰ Canadian Chair’s Statement, Government of Canada (Gatineau, QC) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/5364/canadian-chairs-statement/>

¹⁸¹ Hunting pirates all in day’s work, Hamilton Spectator (Hamilton, ON) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.thespec.com/News/Local/article/776442>

of Aden, such as the operations recently undertaken by the HMS Fredericton.¹⁸² Already retaining the support of NATO in the Gulf,¹⁸³ Canada may seek to coordinate counter-piracy measures with G8 counterpart Russia – which has also intervened militarily in the Gulf¹⁸⁴ – at Muskoka.

Second, Canada will also aim to strengthen the legal regimes related to piracy. The G8 has previously stated that tackling the root causes of piracy, dealing with captured pirates, and punishing their funders will require adherence to international law and refinements therein.¹⁸⁵ At Muskoka, Canada may seek to build upon EU efforts in 2010 to build legal regimes surrounding the prosecution of pirates and upon G8 efforts ahead of last year’s summit. In line with its commitment to helping “vulnerable states” as part of a broad effort to maintain global security,¹⁸⁶ Canada may seek measures to build the capacity of Somalia’s legal institutions in order to fortify the rule of law and prevent practices like illegal fishing and dumping.

Further within the parameters of Canada’s commitment to vulnerable states, Canada will seek to combat extremism in Yemen. Although Canada has not to date responded to Yemeni requests for increased aid,¹⁸⁷ Canada believes that the G8 has a role to play in rooting out terrorism in the Gulf of Aden region, specifically “by helping to build institutions that are effective, affordable and accountable, and that can carry out their legitimate functions in a manner consistent with national law and international norms.”¹⁸⁸

Although Canada has dispatched its navy to fight terrorism and piracy in the Gulf of Aden, Ottawa should not be expected to push the G8 to pursue measures that are more robust than those currently employed. Foreign Minister Cannon has stressed the importance of responding to the requests of vulnerable governments rather than “imposing international expertise in a complex environment with no clear demands from those countries facing security vulnerabilities.”¹⁸⁹

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 issues no statements and/or takes no actions toward addressing piracy
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¹⁸² Hunting pirates all in day’s work, Hamilton Spectator (Hamilton, ON) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.thespec.com/News/Local/article/776442>

¹⁸³ Operation Ocean Shield Current News, NATO, 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. http://www.manw.nato.int/page_operation_ocean_shield.aspx

¹⁸⁴ Russia frees Somali pirates captured in Gulf of Aden, BBC (London) May 7 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/africa/8667640.stm>

¹⁸⁵ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future: Political Issues, The G8 (L’Aquila) July 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Political_issues_FINAL_2240%5B3%5D.pdf

¹⁸⁶ Global security at top of Canada’s G8 agenda, The Canadian Press (Ottawa) 15 February 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/765622--global-security-at-top-of-canada-s-g8-agenda>

¹⁸⁷ Canada adds voice to worry about stability of Yemen, Canwest (Ottawa) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+adds+voice+worry+about+stability+Yemen/2405429/story.html>

¹⁸⁸ Cannon warns G8 against intimidating fragile states, Canwest (Gatineau) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Cannon+warns+against+intimidating+fragile+states/2985828/story.html>

¹⁸⁹ Cannon warns G8 against intimidating fragile states, Canwest (Gatineau) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Cannon+warns+against+intimidating+fragile+states/2985828/story.html>

	and/or terrorism in the Gulf of Aden, OR statements and/or actions taken are contrary to Canada's objectives.
0.25	The G8 issues a statement and/or commits to address piracy OR terrorism in the Gulf of Aden.
0.5	The G8 issues a statement and/or commits to address piracy AND terrorism in the Gulf of Aden.
0.75	The G8 issues a statement and/or commits to address piracy AND terrorism in the Gulf of Aden. The G8 pledges to address legal, institutional and military considerations to this end.
1	The G8 issues a statement and/or commits to address piracy AND terrorism in the Gulf of Aden. The G8 pledges to address legal, institutional and military considerations to this end in consultation with Somalia, Yemen and other concerned states.

Prospects

Canada's prospects for achieving its objectives at Muskoka are solid. Holding the G8 Presidency, Canada will have the power to set the agenda and it has already defined security as a priority, suggesting that the G8 will address matters that concern Canada's security. The G8 has taken steps over the years to address the persistent problems emanating from the Gulf of Aden; it would be difficult to imagine the G8 neglecting to convene on these matters.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The G8 has earned a score of 0.25 for its Gulf of Aden objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. In the G8 Muskoka Declaration, G8 leaders stated: "We remain concerned about the continuing threat from terrorist groups, as well as their increasing presence in Yemen, Somalia and across the Sahel."¹⁹⁰ However, the G8 did not address the issue of Piracy in the region and did not commit any further resources to dealing with either issue. For this reason, the G8 has earned a score of 0.25

Analyst: Salvator Cusimano

Objective 5: Arctic Security [0]

The security of the Arctic Ocean has been an issue of concern to the coastal states – Canada, Denmark, Norway, Russia and the United States - in terms of environmental protection, economic development and administrative governance. The current challenges facing the Arctic Ocean include conflicts over the region's resources and governance, the Arctic's fragile ecosystem, and the danger of increasing access due to trade and tourism opportunities.¹⁹¹ At the

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¹⁹¹ Canada's 'Arctic Summit' highlights global tensions, competing interests, Canada.com (Ottawa) 18 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

upcoming Muskoka Summit, the Canadian Presidency is seeking to promote its sovereignty in the Arctic region, protect the Arctic environment, promote economic and social development and improve Northern governance.¹⁹² In addition, Canada welcomes ongoing collaboration with the other coastal states to discuss challenges and opportunities in the region.¹⁹³

During the Arctic Ocean Foreign Ministers' Meeting on 29 March 2010 in Chelsea Quebec, the Government of Canada emphasized its leadership role on Arctic issues and reinforced its interests to protect the region's environment and promote economic development.¹⁹⁴ Some highlights of the meeting included the reaffirmation of the Arctic Ocean coastal states' cooperation to "delineate the outer limits of their respective continental shelves;" a commitment to establish a mandatory regime to improve shipping security in the Arctic waters through the International Maritime Organization; as well as a pledge to protect the Arctic marine environment during regional economic and social development.¹⁹⁵ The meeting provided an opportunity for Canada to state its interests in the Arctic region and for Arctic Ocean coastal states to engage in discussions and strengthen cooperation.¹⁹⁶

Although the Arctic Ocean coastal countries pledged full support to "address new opportunities and challenges in the region... within the extensive international legal framework that applies to the Arctic Ocean,"¹⁹⁷ there is evidence of divide amongst G8 leaders on this issue. In particular, there are disagreements regarding the status and the administration of the Northwest Passage between Canada and the US.¹⁹⁸ The two governments are resolving the longstanding disputes by promoting greater cooperation in economic development and environmental protection in the Arctic region.¹⁹⁹

<http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+Arctic+Summit+highlights+global+tensions+competing+interests/2736963/story.html>.

¹⁹² International Dimension of Canada's Northern Strategy, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/polar-polaire/northern-strategy_strategie-nord.aspx.

¹⁹³ Arctic Ocean Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/polar-polaire/arctic-meeting_reunion-arctique-2010_index.aspx?lang=eng.

¹⁹⁴ Postcard from Yellowknife: setting off on the path to the Muskoka 2010 G-8 Summit, G8 Summit 25 February 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/4103/postcard-from-yellowknife-setting-off-on-the-path-to-the-muskoka-2010-g8-summit/>.

¹⁹⁵ Minister Cannon Highlights Canada's Arctic Leadership at Arctic Ocean Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/120.aspx>.

¹⁹⁶ Chair's Summary, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/polar-polaire/arctic-meeting_reunion-arctique-2010_summary_sommaire.aspx?lang=en.

¹⁹⁷ Minister Cannon Highlights Canada's Arctic Leadership at Arctic Ocean Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/120.aspx>.

¹⁹⁸ Address by Minister Canon to Council for the Americas, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 12 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2010/2010-34.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹⁹⁹ Address by Minister Canon to Council for the Americas, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) 12 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2010/2010-34.aspx?lang=eng>.

The Canadian Presidency will achieve success on its objectives if the results of the Muskoka Summit are: a G8 communiqué supporting Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic region, as well as an agreement to protect the Arctic environment, promote economic and social development in the region and improve Northern governance.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 fails to make any substantive mention of Arctic security at the Muskoka Summit.
0.25	There is evidence to suggest that the G8 engaged in discussion on Arctic Security, but no notable progress or measurable action was taken by the G8 to protect the Arctic environment, promote economic and social development in the region and improve Northern governance.
0.5	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements plan positively related to protecting the Arctic environment, promoting economic and social development in the region and improving Northern governance.
0.75	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan that is highly aligned with at least one of the G8 Presidency’s objectives on protecting the Arctic environment, promoting economic and social development in the region and improving Northern governance.
1	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan that is highly aligned with at least two of the G8 Presidency’s objectives on protecting the Arctic environment, promoting economic and social development in the region and improving Northern governance.

Prospects

Since issues of Arctic security were already discussed at the Arctic Ocean Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on 29 March 2010 in Chelsea Quebec, it is likely that the G8 will achieve a minimum score of 0.5. Given the Arctic Ocean coastal states’ interests to protect the region’s environment and promote economic and social development and to strengthen cooperation, these issues will be discussed on the agenda at the Muskoka Summit. However, given the difference of opinion between Canada and the US regarding the status and the administration of the Northwest Passage, it is unlikely that Canada’s sovereignty in the Arctic region will be a significant point of discussion at the upcoming Summit.

Postscript: Score [0]

The G8 has earned a score of 0 for its Arctic Security objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit because there was no substantive mention of Arctic Security contained in the G8 Muskoka Declaration or in any other declarations issued by the G8 at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

Analyst: Vivian Wei

Objective 6: North Korea [1]

North Korea has been an issue of great importance for the G8 nations and at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, a new dimension will be added to the North Korean problem on top of the usual non-proliferation worries that North Korea has caused for G8 leaders. On 29 March 2010, North Korea sunk a South Korea warship (Cheonan) killing 104 South Korean sailors and raising tensions on the Korean peninsula.²⁰⁰ Combined with long-standing non-proliferation concerns, these new tensions have heightened the importance of North Korea for G8 regional security discussions. Canada will seek to get G8 endorsement of Security Council action on North Korea's sinking of a South Korean warship and will try to get the G8 to live up to previous UN sanctions with regards to North Korea's nuclear program.

On 26 May 2010, an international investigation confirmed that it was a North Korean submarine that had sunk the South Korean warship on 29 March 2010.²⁰¹ Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper immediately condemned the action and implemented a round of sanctions that saw further restrictions on "...trade, investment and other bilateral relations with North Korea."²⁰² In addition, Prime Minister Harper stated "Canada is now committed to a coordinated international response, including through the UN Security Council, as a result of this act."²⁰³

With regards to North Korea's nuclear program, Prime Minister Harper, in a statement to G8 Foreign Ministers, noted that the Canadian government's position was to "...urge North Korea to return to the Six-Party Talks without preconditions."²⁰⁴ Minister Cannon further detailed Canada's policy noting that all states must "fully implement UNSC resolutions 1718 and 1874."²⁰⁵ Both of these resolutions contain a range of economic and commercial sanctions on North Korea.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 issues no statements and/or takes no actions with regards to North Korea
0.25	The G8 issues a statement condemning North Korea's sinking of the Cheonan OR issues a statement recommitting to UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874 OR the G8 issues a statement urging North Korea to return to the Six-Party talks without preconditions
0.5	The G8 takes action on two out of the three items: I. The G8 issues a statement

²⁰⁰ Canada to North Korea: You're not welcome here, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+North+Korea+welcome+here/3064970/story.html>.

²⁰¹ Canada to North Korea: You're not welcome here, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+North+Korea+welcome+here/3064970/story.html>.

²⁰² Canada to North Korea: You're not welcome here, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+North+Korea+welcome+here/3064970/story.html>.

²⁰³ Canada to North Korea: You're not welcome here, Vancouver Sun (Vancouver) 24 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.canada.com/news/Canada+North+Korea+welcome+here/3064970/story.html>.

²⁰⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin10030-harper.html>.

²⁰⁵ Canadian Chair's Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>.

	condemning North Korea's sinking of the Cheonan; II. The G8 issues a statement recommitting to UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874; III. The G8 issues a statement urging North Korea to return to the Six-Party talks without preconditions.
0.75	The G8 takes action on all three of the following items: I. The G8 issues a statement condemning North Korea's sinking of the Cheonan; II. The G8 issues a statement recommitting to UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874; III. The G8 issues a statement urging North Korea to return to the Six-Party talks without preconditions.
1	The G8 takes action on all three of the following items: I. The G8 issues a statement urging the UNSC to condemn North Korea's sinking of the Cheonan; II. The G8 issues a statement recommitting to UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874; III. The G8 issues a statement urging North Korea to return to the Six-Party talks without preconditions.

Postscript: Score [1]

The G8 has earned a score of 1 for its North Korea objective at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The G8 issued its support for a UN condemnation of the North Korean attack by stating in Article 34 of the G8 Muskoka Declaration, "We support the Republic of Korea in its efforts to seek accountability for the *Cheonan* incident."²⁰⁶ This can be seen as a tacit endorsement of the Republic of Korea's UNSC Resolution seeking condemnation of the North Koreans. As well in Article 35 of the 2010 Muskoka Summit the G8 reiterated its support UNSC Resolutions 1718 and 1874 and urged the North Koreans to return to the Six Party Talks without precondition.²⁰⁷

Analyst: Shiva Logarajah

²⁰⁶ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁰⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Food Security

Food Security has been an important issue on G8 members' agendas during the past several summits. The 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit saw a renewed interest in global food security due to the adverse effects of the global financial and economic crisis and the subsequent spike in global food prices.

The 2009 G8 L'Aquila communiqué committed to the creation of a comprehensive approach to food security through the use of "effective coordination, support for country owned processes and plans as well as by the use of multilateral institutions whenever appropriate."²⁰⁸ The communiqué underscored the need for an all-inclusive development plan that combined food security, health care, and education, and stressed the interconnectedness between food security and "economic growth and social progress, as well as political stability and peace."²⁰⁹ In addition, the G8 members countries agreed to mobilize USD20 billion over three years through a "comprehensive strategy focused on sustainable agriculture development, while keeping a strong commitment to ensure adequate emergency food aid assistance."²¹⁰

Canada has demonstrated leadership and a sustained commitment towards food security as the third largest single country contributor to the United Nations World Food Programme,²¹¹ and through the fulfillment of its 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit commitments. Canada believes that "spurring agricultural productivity as an engine of sustainable economic growth will have real results in developing countries,"²¹² and its food security strategy "focuses on meeting today's challenges, while ensuring long-term food security for poor and vulnerable people."²¹³

Canada has also made other commitments that support Food Security, including: supporting research and innovation with a focus on sustainable agriculture and country-led partnerships, and politely suggesting better aid governance and transparency. Canada has also championed Maternal and Child Health as a top priority for the 2010 Huntsville Summit, specifically

²⁰⁸ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D.0.pdf

²⁰⁹ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D.0.pdf

²¹⁰ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D.0.pdf

²¹¹ Canada Responds to World Food Programme's Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL>.

²¹² Backgrounder: Canada's increased support for food security and agricultural productivity, Prime Minister of Canada (L'Aquila) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 July 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2684>.

²¹³ Backgrounder: Canada's increased support for food security and agricultural productivity, Prime Minister of Canada (L'Aquila) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 July 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=2684>.

promoting the necessity of food security in development initiatives, and emphasizing nutrition and long-term access to food as vitally important.²¹⁴

Lead Analyst: Melanie Clarke

Objective 1: Balancing immediate assistance with increasing long-term access [0]

The balance between long-term access to food and immediate assistance is an issue of growing concern among G8 nations and international aid organizations. In recent years these shareholders have expanded their directives to encompass immediate humanitarian assistance while increasing accessibility to long-term aid.

The 2009 L'Aquila Global Food Security communiqué expressed the vital importance of emergency assistance. However, the communiqué stated reforms were imperative to ensure support and assistance for the poorest and most vulnerable populations²¹⁵ and urged members to commit to long-term initiative to guarantee “more predictable and flexible [aid] resources.”²¹⁶

Over the past compliance cycle Canada has been committed to “addressing longer-term recovery and reconstruction needs”²¹⁷ through contributions to “vital United Nations partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNICEF, the IFRC, and NGO partners.”²¹⁸ Canada has been committed towards “helping developing countries become more food self-sufficient, an essential base for all long-term development.”²¹⁹

Canada is among the leading contributors to food security projects around the world. Josette Sheeran, the Executive Director of the World Food Programme, recognized Canada as

²¹⁴ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²¹⁵ ²¹⁵“L'Aquila” Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D,0.pdf.

²¹⁶ “L'Aquila” Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D,0.pdf.

²¹⁷ Government of Canada Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Haitians Affected by the Devastating Earthquake, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) January 19, 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG>.

²¹⁸ Government of Canada Increases Humanitarian Assistance for Haitians Affected by the Devastating Earthquake, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) January 19, 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-11992614-JXG>.

²¹⁹ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX#pdf>.

“one of the WFP's strongest and most committed partners.”²²⁰ Canada is currently “the third largest single country contributor to the World Food Programme and this year has doubled its aid to Africa over 2003-04 assistance contributions, a year earlier than its [2005] G8 commitment.”²²¹

At the 2010 Huntsville summit, the G8 Development ministers hope to improve immediate humanitarian assistance while increasing long-term access to food aid in order to provide adequate preparations for humanitarian emergencies and to strengthen individual country's capacities to reduce hunger over the long-term.²²²

The G8 Development Ministers “agree to do further work”²²³ in the establishment of “a Food Aid Convention (FAC) for the 21st century that focuses on providing appropriate and effective food assistance to vulnerable populations.”²²⁴ This would secure more effective responses to humanitarian crises, help facilitate transparency in aid donations, as well as guarantee specified minimum amounts of food aid from donor countries to ensure that minimum needs would be met “irrespective of fluctuations in world food prices and supplies.”²²⁵

Scoring:

0	The G8 do not engage in any discussions concerning reforms or initiatives towards the creation of a Food Aid Convention for the 21 st century that balances immediate assistance with long term access to food aid.
0.25	The establishment a Food Aid Convention for the 21 st century are discussed at the Huntsville Summit but no statement or communiqué is released.
0.5	An action plan regarding a Food Aid Convention for the 21 st century is released but does not specifically address a balanced approach to immediate assistance and longer-term access to aid.
0.75	A communiqué is released concerning a Food Aid Convention for the 21 st century that focuses on providing a balance between immediate humanitarian assistance with long-term access to aid. However, the communiqué does not explicitly express minimum food aid requirements donor countries.
1	Communiqués are released concerning a Food Aid Convention for the 21 st century that focuses on providing a balance between immediate humanitarian assistance and long term access to aid though institutions which guarantee specified

²²⁰ Canada Announces Additional Support to the World Food Programme, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAD-12214434-R5G>.

²²¹ Canada Responds to World Food Programme's Appeal for Drought-Stricken Countries in Sub-Saharan Africa, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 21 September 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-921113515-LAL>.

²²² G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²²³ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²²⁴ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²²⁵ Food Aid Convention (London) Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.foodaidconvention.org/en/Default.aspx>.

minimum amounts of food aid from donor countries to ensure that minimum needs would be met and provides transparency of aid donations.
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Prospects:

It is highly likely that a Food Aid Convention for the 21st century will be discussed at the 2010 Huntsville summit due to the importance of a good balance between immediate assistance and longer-term access to ensuring access to nutrition, a key component of Canada's maternal and child health initiative. It is also likely that Canada will receive support from other G8 members based on their enthusiasm and commitment at the 2010 Development Minister's Meeting in Halifax.

Postscript: Score [0]

Despite the importance of balancing immediate assistance and longer-term access, the G8 did not commit to a Food Aid Convention for the 21st century. At the 2010 Development Minister's Meeting in Halifax, the G8 Development Ministers "agree[d] to do further work"²²⁶ in the establishment of "a Food Aid Convention (FAC) for the 21st century that focuses on providing appropriate and effective food assistance to vulnerable populations."²²⁷ However, there is no mention of such convention in the released report. Thus, the objective on balancing immediate assistance and longer-term access receives a score of 0.

Lead Analyst: Melanie Clarke

Objective 2: Global Food System Governance [0]

The 2009 L'Aquila Summit communiqué on global food governance demonstrated the G8 leaders' desire for a more comprehensive and effective system of global food governance. The communiqué noted that "[i]mproved global governance should build on existing international organizations and international financial institutions, making use of their comparative advantage, enhancing their coordination and effectiveness and avoiding duplications."²²⁸

At the 2010 G8 Development Ministers' meeting in Halifax, the Ministers identified important features of an improved system of global food governance, along with steps to achieving it, stressing autonomy and country specific strategies.²²⁹ According to the Chair's Summary of the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting, future food governance programs will emphasize "the importance of using country systems to deliver international assistance in order to reinforce the

²²⁶ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²²⁷ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²²⁸ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security[1],0.pdf)

²²⁹ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010 <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

ownership and accountability of partner countries to their citizens.”²³⁰ Thus, in the hopes of enabling recipient countries to make a more effective use of aid, ministers “renewed their commitment to enhancing the timeliness of their international assistance so that partner countries can better plan and budget. They acknowledged that predictable, more transparent and more cost-effective development assistance is within their reach.”²³¹

At the Development Ministers’ meeting, the Ministers elaborated further on the role of recipient countries’ autonomy in food aid programs, noting that “G8 countries will continue to support the efforts of partner countries to strengthen transparency and accountability for their development results, including better legislative oversight, stronger civil society voices, effective institutions and public financial management.”²³²

Scoring:

0	No substantive discussions take place about global food governance, and to whatever extent they do take they place they are not reflected in a communiqué.
0.25	Some discussions of a global food governance system take place and are reflected in a communiqué. Discussions are broad and do not commit to tangible goals, plans or specific future steps in the road to improved food governance
0.50	Discussions take place regarding global food governance and the summit’s communiqués reflect these. Existing institutions and individual countries’ strategies are labelled vital components of effective governance, but specific steps are not laid out explicitly.
0.75	Food security governance is discussed extensively and leaders refer to it in their communiqué. A role for existing institutions and individual countries’ needs and strategies is clearly laid out, and local and regional accountability are key planks in leaders’ plans for global food governance.
1	Food security governance is discussed extensively and leaders refer to it in their communiqué. A specific role for existing institutions as well as individual countries’ needs and strategies is clearly laid out, and local and regional accountability are emphasized as key planks in leaders’ plans for global food governance. Tangible “next steps” are laid out that, once completed, will bring the world much closer to an effective and accountable global system.

Prospects

Given the relatively broad consensus that food security must be a priority for the G8 moving forward, it is likely that meaningful progress will be made at the Hunstville Summit. Host country Canada should find several key allies in advancing food security, including Italy which

²³⁰ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010 <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

²³¹ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010 <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

²³² G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010 <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

placed considerable emphasis on it during their G8 Presidency last year. Moreover, food security issues will likely get additional attention when Canada's signature maternal health initiative is discussed.

Signals from both the Canadian government and G8 Development Ministers indicate that food and nutrition issues will take on a prominent role in the maternal health effort, increasing the likelihood of meaningful progress in the policy area. However, it is also likely that global food governance could be sidelined due to the emphasis on Nutrition and Maternal Health at this year's summit.

Postscripts: Score [0]

The objective of global food system governance has received a score 0. The G8 discussed numerous aspects and issues relating to food security. The importance of commitment accountability was stressed at this year's Summit. However, the released communiqué did not reflect any mention of a global food system. Thus, the objective of global food system receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Kevin Draper

Objective 3: Long-term Sustainable Agriculture [0.25]

Canada hopes to continue the development and investment in long-term sustainable agriculture and country-led partnerships as a way to target food security needs in developing countries. At the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, "development partners committed to mobilizing USD20 billion over three years in support of sustainable agricultural development."²³³ The role of sustainable agriculture was stressed at the 2009 Summit along with the promotion of "responsible land use and sustainable agricultural investment"²³⁴ through country-led initiatives.

Since the L'Aquila Summit the G8 nations have expressed a continued commitment to long-term sustainable agriculture in the hopes that developed agricultural sectors will mitigate vulnerability to food and economic shocks and empower local individuals and communities, thereby lessening their dependence on short-term humanitarian assistance.

Over the past compliance cycle Canada has contributed to several large agricultural research initiatives, including the commitment of CAD75 million over three years to support the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Challenge Programs to combat desertification.²³⁵ Canada has also announced a new Canadian International Food Security (CIFS) Research Fund, which will support research "to address food insecurity, and may include work on crop

²³³ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²³⁴ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²³⁵ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX>.

resilience, the nutritional value of crops, and infectious diseases related to crops and animal production.”²³⁶

In addition, Canada has contributed to several agricultural programs partnering with low-income countries and NGOs meant to educate, provide assistance, and “strengthen links to the private sector, provide additional and rapidly available resources for sustainable agriculture development, and ensure country ownership by linking funding to developing countries’ identified priorities and strategies.”²³⁷

Canada and the G8 Development Ministers hope to “accelerate efforts to implement the commitment made at L’Aquila.”²³⁸ This includes emphasizing and reiterating support for comprehensive country-led initiatives, and greater development partnerships and harmonization.²³⁹ Canada also wants to promote increased agricultural productivity by helping local farmers and stressing “progress on specifying principles and good practices to promote responsible land use and sustainable agricultural investment.”²⁴⁰

Scoring:

0	Nothing is discussed to further the sustainable agricultural efforts implemented at L’Aquila.
0.25	Sustainable agricultural developments are discussed at Huntsville but no advancements are made or implemented.
0.50	A communiqué is released regarding the implementation of sustainable agriculture initiatives but does not emphasise comprehensive country-led initiatives or the development of partnerships and the harmonization of initiatives.
0.75	Strategies are put in motion to accelerate efforts implemented at L’Aquila for sustainable agriculture including support for country-led initiatives and development partnerships and harmonization, but there is a lack of emphasis on increasing agricultural productivity by promoting responsible land use and sustainable agricultural investment
1	Strategies are put in motion to accelerate efforts implemented at L’Aquila for sustainable agriculture, including support for country-led initiatives, development partnerships, and partner harmonization, and promote responsible land use and sustainable agricultural investment.

Prospects:

²³⁶ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA’s Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX>.

²³⁷ Canada helps Launch Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Department of Finance (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp>.

²³⁸ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²³⁹ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²⁴⁰ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

It is likely that efforts towards the acceleration of sustainable agricultural development implemented through country-led initiatives and partnerships will be put in motion at the 2010 Huntsville Summit, especially considering the commitment to mobilize CAD20 billion over three years at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit.²⁴¹ During the past compliance cycle the majority of G8 member states have demonstrated enthusiasm for meeting short, medium, and long term initiatives which focus on “the development of sustainable strategies, and the commitment of sustained and predictable funding to agriculture.”²⁴²

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The objective of long-term sustainable agriculture has received a score of 0.25. In its final communiqué, the G8 stresses the significance of sustainable agriculture development by highlighting the leaders' support towards past initiatives, such as the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative. The G8 members recognize the “importance of enhancing international investment...and support continued efforts to develop principles for investment in the agricultural sector”.²⁴³ In April, the G8 members committed USD880 million to launch the Global Agriculture and Food Security Program hosted at the World Bank, which aims to reduce “global hunger and poverty by focusing on food security and agriculture”²⁴⁴. However, the G8 did not commit to any new initiatives or mechanisms during the G8 Summit meetings at Huntsville. Thus, the objective of long-term sustainable agriculture receives a score of 0.25.

Lead Analyst: Melanie Clarke

Objective 4: Integration of Nutrition into Development Strategies [0.25]

The integration of nutrition into development has received considerable attention despite the fact that it is a relatively new G8 objective. The 2009 L'Aquila Summit's Food Security communiqué referenced the importance of nutrition in alleviating global hunger and noted that “[i]n the long-term, government led, cash based social protection systems and targeted nutrition interventions are needed to support the poorest and excluded populations.”²⁴⁵

²⁴¹ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²⁴² 2009 L'Aquila G8 Summit Interim Compliance Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 22 March 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2009compliance-interim/index.html>.

²⁴³ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 (Muskoka) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/g8-summit/summit-documents/g8-muskoka-declaration-recovery-and-new-beginnings/>.

²⁴⁴ Bank, Donors Take Long-Term View on Food Security, The World Bank (Washington) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22552081~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>.

²⁴⁵ “L'Aquila” Joint Statement on Global Food Security (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. [http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security\[1\],0.pdf](http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security[1],0.pdf)

The integration of nutrition into development strategies came to the forefront of 2010 G8 Summit goals when host country Canada made maternal and child health in the developing world its signature initiative. The Development Ministers participated in a series of pre summit meetings that emphasized the connection between maternal health and proper nutrition, ensuring a broad consensus among member states going into the summit and a good chance of progress.

On April 24 2010 in Washington D.C., government ministers, civil society, leaders, and NGOs met and spoke of the vital importance of nutrition to maternal health, highlighting that three million mothers and children die annually worldwide due to malnutrition. Participants called on governments worldwide to increase what are broadly considered to be very low current funding levels.²⁴⁶

Canada’s Minister of International Cooperation, the Honourable Beverley J. Oda, stated that “[a]s a leader in micronutrient investments, Canada welcomes renewed international attention to nutrition as a development priority. We have been working hard with our global nutrition partners to build this momentum and will champion nutrition as part of the maternal and child health initiative at the G8 Summit in June.”²⁴⁷ Other countries’ representatives at the meeting echoed Oda’s comments, with Japan and the United States specifically speaking in support of an increased role for nutrition in development programs.

When G8 Development Ministers met in Halifax in April for a pre-summit conference, their communiqué reflected the consensus that nutrition must play a considerable role in development efforts moving forward, stating in part that “[g]iven the importance of nutrition to maternal, newborn and child health and other broader development programming, Ministers stressed that nutrition needs to be better integrated in development efforts. Ministers recognized that investments in nutrition could have a catalytic impact on making progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).”²⁴⁸

Ministers also requested that the United Nations High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis report to them in the future with a set of effective nutrition indicators to provide criteria for evaluating G8 members’ efforts at integrating nutrition into development strategies.

Scoring

0	The role of nutrition in development receives little to no attention during Summit discussions or in subsequent communiqués.
0.25	The role of nutrition in development is discussed by leaders and mentioned in the

²⁴⁶ Canada, Japan, USAID, and The World Bank Appeal for Faster, Coordinated Action in Battling Malnutrition (Washington) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22555786~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

²⁴⁷ Canada, Japan, USAID, and The World Bank Appeal for Faster, Coordinated Action in Battling Malnutrition (Washington) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010

<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/NEWS/0,,contentMDK:22555786~pagePK:64257043~piPK:437376~theSitePK:4607,00.html>

²⁴⁸ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010
<http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

	communiqué, but its significance is understated and a tangible path towards improvements is not laid out.
0.50	The role of nutrition in development is given attention by leaders in their meetings and the communiqué. It is recognized as an integral part of future development efforts, although clear and specific strategies to move forward are not presented.
0.75	The role of nutrition in development is given considerable attention in both meetings and the communiqué. It is recognized as an integral part of future development efforts, and some specific strategies are laid out although some details and timeframes may be missing.
1	The role of nutrition in development is given considerable attention in both meetings and the communiqué. It is recognized as an integral part of future development efforts, and specific strategies and revealed to move forward, including further progress on Ministers' request for nutrient benchmarks to evaluate future G8 action.

Prospects

There is a good chance that the G8 will make considerable progress towards more thoroughly integrating nutrition into development strategies. Nutrition has received considerable attention from the G8, going back to the 2009 L'Aquila's final communiqué on food security which referenced nutrition's importance several times. Ministerial meetings in advance of the summit have also emphasized the importance of nutrition in development efforts. Further, it has been strongly hinted that Canada's signature maternal health initiative will feature a nutrition component for mothers and their young children.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The objective of nutrition in development has received a score of 0.25. The G8 leaders briefly mention the objective in their communiqué. They note that "reduced malnutrition is a primary outcome of our Food Security Initiative and will contribute to improved maternal and child health." However, the significance of the objective is understated and a tangible path towards improvements is not laid out. Thus, the objective of nutrition in development receives a score of 0.25.

Analyst: Kevin Draper

Objective 5: Research and Innovation [0.25]

Research and innovation is of vital importance to the creation and implementation of food security initiatives, and helps to ensure that development policies are well informed. The 2009 L'Aquila summit communiqué expressed support for reform processes in agricultural development through research initiatives strengthened at "national, regional, and international level[s]."²⁴⁹

²⁴⁹ "L'Aquila" Joint Statement on Global Food Security, L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI) (L'Aquila) 10 July 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010.

Over the past compliance cycle Canada has made significant contributions to several research initiatives meant to combat new vulnerabilities and address food insecurity issues like desertification, infectious diseases related to crops and animal production, and crop resilience.²⁵⁰ Through research initiatives, donors hope to achieve lasting solutions that provide concrete solutions and lessen developing nations' dependence on short-term assistance.

Importance of research to the implementation of long term “inclusive, technically sound food security, agriculture and nutrition plans”²⁵¹ was reiterated by the G8 Development Ministers. “The importance of research was highlighted and the recent reforms of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) were welcomed.”²⁵²

At the 2010 Huntsville Summit Canada hopes to champion research and innovation as a means to lessen the strain on developing nations from climate change and economic turmoil. “Stronger investment in agricultural science at the national and international levels is essential for addressing these new and complex challenges. Adequately-funded research can deliver the innovations needed to achieve sustainable increases in agricultural productivity, benefiting the rural poor while conserving natural resources, such as water, forests and fisheries.”²⁵³ Country-led and regional partnerships will help tailor research and aid to country and climate specific needs.

Scoring:

0	There is no mention of new research initiatives at the 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville
0.25	New research initiatives in favour of food security are discussed in Huntsville, but no action plans are put forth for their establishment
0.50	Communiqués championing the establishment of new research initiatives are released in hopes to mitigate the strain on developing nations caused by climate change and economic turmoil, however, there is a lack of emphasis on country-led and regional partnerships meant to tailor research and aid to country and climate specific needs.
0.75	Communiqués championing the establishment of new research initiatives are released in hopes to mitigate the strain on developing nations caused by climate change and economic turmoil placing an emphasis on country-led and regional partnerships meant to tailor research and aid to country and climate specific needs, however, they lack an emphasis on the conservation of natural resources like water,

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/LAquila_Joint_Statement_on_Global_Food_Security%5B1%5D,0.pdf

²⁵⁰ Minister Oda Unveils CIDA's Food Security Strategy, Canadian International Development Agency (Winnipeg) 16 October 2009. Date of Access: 4 December 2009. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/NAT-1016105724-KJX>.

²⁵¹ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²⁵² G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>.

²⁵³ CIGAR Vision and Strategic Objectives, Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (Washington) Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.cgiar.org/who/index.html>.

	forests, and fisheries.
1	Communiqués championing the establishment of new research initiatives are released in hopes to mitigate the strain on developing nations caused by climate change and economic turmoil and benefiting the rural poor. With an emphasis placed on country-led and regional partnerships meant to tailor research and aid to country and climate specific needs, in the hopes to achieve sustainable increases in agricultural productivity while placing emphasis on the conservation of natural resources like water, forests, and fisheries.

Prospects:

It is likely that research and innovation implemented through country-led and regional partnerships will be discussed and projects put in motion at this year’s G8 Summit in Huntsville. However, specifics of the issue, such as the conservation of natural resources, may be pushed aside by more pressing development issues due to Canada’s lack of emphasis on the effects of climate change and issues concerning the environment at this year’s summit. However, many G8 member nations have expressed much concern for environmental issues so concessions could be made.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The objective of research and innovation has received a score of 0.25. The G8 recognized the significance of the objective by noting the “key contribution of research to fight hunger and poverty.”²⁵⁴ The leaders also reiterated their “support to the ongoing reform of the global research networks,”²⁵⁵ but did not agree on any concrete action plans. Research and innovation were discussed in the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit but as the released communiqué reflects, the G8 committed to no new initiatives. Thus, this objective receives a score of 0.25.

Lead Analyst: Melanie Clarke

²⁵⁴ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 (Muskoka) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/g8-summit/summit-documents/g8-muskoka-declaration-recovery-and-new-beginnings/>.

²⁵⁵ G8 Muskoka Declaration Recovery and New Beginnings, G8 (Muskoka) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/g8-summit/summit-documents/g8-muskoka-declaration-recovery-and-new-beginnings/>.

Environment

At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 members are committed to “taking the lead in the fight against climate change [and] to reaching a global, ambitious and comprehensive agreement in Copenhagen.”²⁵⁶ The G8 Summit in Muskoka will be the first meeting of the international heads of states since the COP15 Conference in Copenhagen.

At the Copenhagen conference, all but five countries agreed to the Copenhagen Accord. The Copenhagen Accord affirms the need to keep the rise of global temperature levels below 2 degrees Celsius, and stresses that developed countries should adopt economy-wide emission reduction targets by 2020.²⁵⁷ The Copenhagen Accord also encourages developing countries to set emission reduction targets and establishes a mechanism for monitoring, reporting and verification.²⁵⁸ However, no specific targets were agreed upon at the Copenhagen Conference and countries had to provide their own targets to the UNFCCC secretariat by end of January 2010.²⁵⁹

The Copenhagen Accord also established a short- and long-term Copenhagen Green Fund for developing states. The developed countries will provide USD30 billion in the next three years for the short-term fund.²⁶⁰ In the long-term, the goal of the developed countries is to provide USD100 billion until the year 2020 for adaptation, mitigation, technology transfer, and reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD) needs of the developing countries.²⁶¹ Additionally the Copenhagen Accord recognizes the need for a mechanism to mobilize funds for REDD+ and calls for establishment of a mechanism for transfer and development of green technologies for the developing countries.²⁶²

The next climate change conference, COP16 will be held in November 2010 in Cancun, Mexico.²⁶³ At this conference, the signatory parties to the UNFCCC will continue their discussions from the Copenhagen Conference, in efforts to reach a new global agreement. The G8 Summit in Muskoka, thus, represents an opportunity for the G8 leaders to discuss in greater detail the issues of greenhouse gas (GHG) targets; technology transfer and investment; carbon

²⁵⁶ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁵⁷ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁵⁸ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁵⁹ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁶⁰ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁶¹ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁶² Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁶³ UNFCCC Calendar, UNFCCC Secretariat (Bonn) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. http://unfccc.int/meetings/unfccc_calendar/items/2655.php.

capture and storage (CCS); funding for developing countries; REDD+; land use and land-use change and forestry (LULUCF), as well as biodiversity, and reach an agreement on these major issues before the Cancun conference.

The Canadian Presidency has shown less interest in the issue of environment compared to other issues on its agenda. While the Canadian Government has identified the environment as a significant issue on the agenda for the Muskoka Summit, it has not released any further details with respect to which topics it will address specifically.²⁶⁴ Contrary to previous pre-summit activities, the Canadian Presidency decided not to host an environmental ministerial meeting before this year's G8 summit.²⁶⁵ Two Canadian opposition parties, as well as Canadian environmental groups called for the meeting to be restored.²⁶⁶ Moreover, the EU Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso called on Canada to put climate change as one of the main issues on the summit agenda.²⁶⁷

Lead Analyst: Maša Kovič

Objective 1: Emission targets [0.75]

The G8 leaders will focus on emission targets, a key aspect of climate change. At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, the Canadian Presidency will be seeking to reach a consensus on specific emission reduction targets for all G8 members, which would include a base year from which reduction targets would be calculated. This will be a follow-up to the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, where G8 members expressed their intention to reduce global emissions by 50 per cent by the year 2050,²⁶⁸ and to the G8 members' positions with regard to the Copenhagen Accord.

Canada is committed to the reduction of emissions. In 2008, Canada experienced a reduction in its overall greenhouse gas emissions, with emission levels dropping 2.1 per cent.²⁶⁹ On 30 January 2010, Canada's Environment Minister Jim Prentice, declared that Canada would be complying with its commitment to the Copenhagen Accord by submitting Canada's 2020 emissions reduction targets. Canada committed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per

²⁶⁴ Canada's G8 Priorities, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/3291/canadas-g8-priorities/>.

²⁶⁵ Lack of G8 environment ministers' meeting 'abnormal,' say critics, Embassy Magazine (Ottawa) 5 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.embassymag.ca/page/view/g8-05-05-2010>.

²⁶⁶ NDP wants G8 Environmental Meeting, Toronto Sun (Ottawa) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.torontosun.com/news/canada/2010/04/22/13681081-qmi.html>.

²⁶⁷ EU leader publicly twists Canada's arm on climate change, bank levies, Metro (Brussels) 5 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.metronews.ca/toronto/canada/article/519252--eu-leader-publicly-twists-canada-s-arm-on-climate-change-bank-levies>.

²⁶⁸ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf.

²⁶⁹ Canada's Total Greenhouse Gas Emissions Decreased in 2008, Environment Canada. (Ottawa). 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FC46978A-85F8-4BB5-B1BF-3DE20350E0C0>.

cent from levels recorded in 2005, which is on par with the US targets.²⁷⁰ This announcement has spurred controversy, as environmental groups such as Greenpeace, maintain that a reduction of 17 per cent by 2020 would actually result in an increase of emissions of 2.5 per cent from levels reported in 1990; thus, a 20 per cent reduction target would be more appropriate.²⁷¹

The consensus to limit and reduce emissions has been an on-going issue at the G8 summits since the 1989 G8 Paris Summit.²⁷² The 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, in the wake of the Copenhagen Conference, brought the topic of emission targets again in the limelight. While all G8 members agree on the need to reduce emissions, there is no universal consensus on the appropriate levels of reduction, nor a universal base year from which the emission reductions should be calculated. The EU has imposed legislation on its member states to reduce emission targets by 20 per cent by 2020.²⁷³ On 29 January 2010, US President Obama announced a greenhouse gas admission target for US federal operations of 28 per cent by 2020.²⁷⁴ However, at the Copenhagen Accord, the US offered only a 17 per cent overall emission reduction by 2020.²⁷⁵ Japan on the other hand announced, on 26 January 2010, a 25 per cent emission reduction target to be achieved by 2020.²⁷⁶

The Canadian Presidency will achieve success on this objective if the results of the Muskoka Summit are: (1) a consensus on specific emission targets for 2020 and 2050; and (2) consensus on the base year from which emission reductions should be calculated.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 fails to produce any statements or final documents regarding clear targets on emissions reductions, or consensus on a base year from which emission reductions should be calculated.
0.25	The G8 only expresses support for the previous commitments on emission reductions and only engages in discussions on the base year, without reaching a consensus.
0.5	The G8 makes statements as to specific emission reduction targets for 2020 and

²⁷⁰ Canada lists Emission Targets under the Copenhagen Accord, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=EAF552A3-D287-4AC0-ACB8-A6FEA697ACD6>.

²⁷¹ Backgrounder: Harper's Government January 2010 greenhouse gas target, Greenpeace (Toronto) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.greenpeace.org/canada/en/recent/ottawa_wrong_climate_change/backgrounder_harper_2010_gas_target.

²⁷² Economic Declaration 1989 Paris Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 July 1989. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1989paris/communique/environment.html>.

²⁷³ The EU climate change and energy package, European Commission (Brussels) 6 Feb 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://ec.europa.eu/environment/climat/climate_action.htm.

²⁷⁴ President Obama sets greenhouse gas emission reduction target for federal operations, The White House (Washington) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/president-obama-sets-greenhouse-gas-emissions-reduction-target-federal-operations>.

²⁷⁵ Obama to offer 17% emission-cut goal at Copenhagen, Bloomberg (New York) 25 November 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=20601070&sid=aAjPmtxSLHV4>.

²⁷⁶ Japan sticks to 25 percent carbon cut target, Reuters (Tokyo) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE60P33O20100126>.

	2050 OR on consensus on base year, but announces no concrete planes of action.
0.75	The G8 commits to specific emission reduction targets for 2020 and 2050 OR reaches a consensus on the base year.
1	The G8 releases communiqués to set specific emission reduction targets for all G8 members for 2020 and 2050, to meet the goals of a 50 per cent reduction by 2050, AND reaches a consensus on a base year.

Prospects:

Establishing specific targets and a base year in regards to emission reductions, will be an issue of moderate importance at the upcoming G8 Summit. Despite the best efforts of the L'Aquila Summit and the Copenhagen Conference, key G8 members remain divided on appropriate reduction levels, with Japan and the European Union being far more willing to reduce targets than Canada and the US. It is likely that the issue of emission reduction and the establishment of a base year may not be resolved.

Postscript:

The G8 leaders addressed the objective of GHG emission targets in the final communiqué of the Muskoka Summit. The leaders agreed to “share with all the countries the goal of achieving at least a 50% reduction of global emissions by 2050”²⁷⁷ and to support the goal of developed countries to reach at least a 80% reduction of GHG by 2050 compared to 1990 or a more recent year.

The G8 leaders have reiterated their commitment to GHG emission reductions, however they have not committed to a base year from which the reductions should be counted. The wording of the commitment which offers an option to choose the year “1990 or a more recent year”²⁷⁸ for the base year, cannot be counted as an agreement on a base year.

The G8 has committed to a specific emission reduction target for 2050, but has not reached a consensus on the base year. Thus, the Canadian Presidency has received a score of 0.75.

Analyst: Irene Magharian

Objective 2: Investment in clean energy technologies and technology transfer [0]

Clean technology is not likely to have a prominent place on the agenda of the 2010 G8 Summit in Muskoka. Environmental concerns are merely mentioned in the communiqué outlining the

²⁷⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁷⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

priorities of the Canadian government.²⁷⁹ As the official document notes, the environment will be discussed informally.²⁸⁰ This is a marked difference with recent summits, such as the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit²⁸¹ and the 2008 G8 Heiligendamm Summit.²⁸² In L'Aquila, the G8 members called for cooperation on carbon markets and their possible expansion.²⁸³ They also called for increased investment in clean energy technology research and development from the public and private sector.²⁸⁴ Despite this recent history, clean technology has been noticeably absent from any Canadian pre-summit press releases and communiqués.

Carbon markets present an opportunity to invest in emission reductions, ensure emission reductions in a cost-effective way, provide incentives for the private sector to invest in emission reductions, and encourage technology transfer to developing countries. The two methods for technology transfer to developing countries that are part of the carbon market are CDM and JI. While they play a crucial role for transfer of technologies to the developing countries, the future of CDM and JI post-Kyoto was not addressed in the Copenhagen Accord and is unclear whether it will be addressed at the upcoming summit.

The Canadian Presidency will push the agenda forward on this objective, if the results of the Muskoka Summit are: (1) a commitment to expand the carbon markets; (2) a funding increase for clean energy technology use, dissemination, research and development; and (3) addressing the possibility of adopting a new mechanism for technology transfer to developing countries or extending the current ones.

Scoring Guidelines:

0	The G8 releases no statements or final documents regarding the expansion of carbon markets, increase of funding for clean energy technology use, dissemination, and research and development, and the adoption of new or expansion of current technology transfer mechanisms.
0.25	The G8 discusses the expansion of carbon markets; funding for clean energy technology use, dissemination, research and development, as well as technology transfer, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of the following objectives: (1) the expansion of carbon markets; (2) funding for clean energy

²⁷⁹ Canada's G8 Priorities, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

²⁸⁰ Canada's G8 Priorities, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

²⁸¹ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁸² 2007 Heiligendamm Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-03-tech.pdf.

²⁸³ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁸⁴ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

	technology use, dissemination, research and development, OR (3) technology transfer.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least two of the following objectives: (1) the expansion of carbon markets; (2) funding for clean energy technology use, dissemination, research and development, OR (3) technology transfer.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the following objectives: (1) the expansion of carbon markets; (2) funding for clean energy technology use, dissemination, research and development, AND (3) technology transfer.

Prospects:

Investment in clean energy technologies and technology transfer will likely not be an issue of priority at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. G8 states have been reluctant to address clean technology in the wake of the Copenhagen Conference, and have not addressed clean technology directly at the conference. So far, the Canadian Presidency has not put an emphasis on this issue and neither have the other G8 states.

Postscript:

The G8 did not address the objective of investment in clean energy technologies and technology transfer at the Muskoka Summit. The communiqué only mentions a further need for research into the option of technological innovations for adaptation, but does not discuss financing for such research.

Since the G8 leaders did not discuss the expansion of carbon markets, increase of funding for clean energy technology use, dissemination, and research and development, and the adoption of new or expansion of current technology transfer mechanisms, the Canadian presidency received a score of 0.

Analyst: James Monteith

Objective 3: Energy efficiency and diversification [0.75]

Energy efficiency and diversification will likely be an issue of higher importance at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit compared to other environment objectives. Year 2010 presents a deadline for the G8 members to launch 20 CCS projects globally. This year's summit will therefore address the success of this commitment and adopt additional commitments to increase the use of renewable energy.

The G8 addressed the issue of energy efficiency and energy diversification for the first time at the Denver Summit in 1997.²⁸⁵ At the last summit in L'Aquila in 2009, the G8 members reiterated the need to “increase energy diversification and improve energy efficiency, as the most cost-effective means of reducing emissions and driving a green recovery.”²⁸⁶ As noted by the G8, diversification of energy is crucial and the energy mix should include as many renewable sources of energy as possible.²⁸⁷ To this end, the G8 members have committed to “improve policy and regulatory frameworks in order to boost investments in renewable energies.”²⁸⁸

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 members agreed to launch 20 large-scale CCS projects by 2010 globally, as part of increasing energy efficiency.²⁸⁹ The Canadian federal and provincial governments “have committed upwards of \$3.5 billion dollars in public funding for advancing four to six large-scale CCS demonstration projects. This will go a long way to not just meeting the G8 goal of launching 20 demonstration projects by 2010 but also enhancing Canada’s leadership in contributing to the world’s understanding and the advancement of the state of CCS technology.”²⁹⁰ Thus in October 2009, the Canadian Prime Minister Steven Harper announced CAD779 million over the next 15 years for a CCS project near Edmonton, Alberta.²⁹¹ The planned funding for the CCS is not in the 2010-2011 budget, since according to Financial Minister Jim Flaherty: “international negotiators have not yet reached a binding agreement.”²⁹²

On 1 April 2010, the Canadian Government announced a move towards setting its national targets for the amount of renewable sources in the gasoline mix.²⁹³ The proposed regulation, set to come into force in September 2010, will require the average of five per cent of renewable fuel content in gasoline.²⁹⁴ There is no information available whether Canada plans to address these targets at the G8 summit.

²⁸⁵ Communiqué, 1997 Denver Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 June 1997. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1997denver/g8final.htm>.

²⁸⁶ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁸⁷ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁸⁸ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁸⁹ Environment and Climate Change, 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2008. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2008hokkaido/2008-climate.html>.

²⁹⁰ Natural Resources Canada Opens the CanmetENERGY CO₂ Research Facility (CanCO₂), Natural Resources Canada (Ottawa) 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. <http://www.nrcan-rncan.gc.ca/media/newcom/2010/201020a-eng.php>.

²⁹¹ Canadian G8 Sherpa Address to the G8 Academies of Science, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/7384/canadian-g8-sherpa-address-to-the-g8-academies-of-science/>.

²⁹² Environment: Wind energy loses out, National Post (Ottawa) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. <http://www.nationalpost.com/story.html?id=2637026>.

²⁹³ Government of Canada Moving Forward with Commitment to Regulate Renewable Content in Gasoline, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=5310FE32-88E2-4F0E-B72F-A66D4387EC37>.

²⁹⁴ Government of Canada Moving Forward with Commitment to Regulate Renewable Content in Gasoline, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=5310FE32-88E2-4F0E-B72F-A66D4387EC37>.

The Canadian presidency will achieve success on this objective, if the G8 members review the compliance with the commitment on CCS and establish a new plan for the future, as well as renew their commitment to increase the amount of renewable energy in their energy mixes by setting a clear target.

Scoring Guidelines:

0	The G8 does not discuss the commitment of launching globally 20 large-scale CCS projects, and of increasing the amount of renewable energy in the members' energy mixes. No statements and/or communiqués are released.
0.25	The G8 discusses: (1) a new plan for CCS, OR (2) a clear target for increasing amounts of renewable energy in their energy mixes, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 discusses: (1) a plan for CCS, AND (2) a clear target for increasing amounts of renewable energy in their energy mixes, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to: (1) a renewed plan for CCS, OR (2) a clear target for increasing amounts of renewable energy in their energy mixes.
1	The G8 commits to: (1) a new plan for CCS, AND (2) a clear target for increasing amounts of renewable energy in their energy mixes.

Prospects:

The objective of energy efficiency and diversification will likely be one of higher importance at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. The Canadian Government has pledged to take action both on CCS and the target of renewable sources in energy mix at the national level. While these pledges have yet to turn into actions, they illustrate an intention of the Canadian Presidency to expand them to the G8 level.

Postscript:

The G8 leaders welcomed the progress made on launching 20 CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010 and the progress made towards a “global deployment of CCS, in cooperation with developing countries”²⁹⁵ by 2020. The G8 leaders also committed to accelerate the plan to achieve full implementation of the 20 CCS demonstration projects globally by 2015.

Moreover, the G8 leaders recognized the need for a transition to low-carbon and renewable energy use. They specifically identified the potential of bioenergy for sustainable development. While the G8 discussed the importance of renewable energy, it did not determine a clear target as to the amount of renewable energy in their energy mixes. Therefore, the Canadian Presidency receives a score of 0.75.

Analyst: Maša Kovič

²⁹⁵ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Objective 4: Funding for adaptation and mitigation for developing countries [0.75]

At the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, the G8 made a commitment to strengthen the global ability to assist the developing countries in their climate change mitigation and adaptation.²⁹⁶ In addition, the Copenhagen Accord established a Green Climate Fund for assisting developing countries in climate change adaptation and mitigation.²⁹⁷ The developed countries will provide USD30 billion in the next three years for the short-term fund. In the long-term, the goal of the developed countries is to provide USD100 billion until the year 2020 for adaptation needs of the developing countries.²⁹⁸ The priority will be given to the LDCs, SIDSs and African states.²⁹⁹ The funding for adaptation shall come from “a wide variety of sources, public and private, bilateral and multilateral, including alternative sources of finance.”³⁰⁰ The new funding will be available through the Copenhagen Green Climate Fund that will have a governance structure with equal representation of developed and developing countries.³⁰¹ The developing countries claim this proposed amount is too low and will not address all their costs of climate change.

In the Prime Minister's speech from the throne, the Government of Canada agreed to provide funding for developing countries for their climate change adaptation and mitigation, based on an international agreement.³⁰² Despite this pledge, Canada has not provided any assistance for developing countries in climate change mitigation and adaptation on the G8 agenda.

Despite the fact that the Canadian Presidency has not explicitly pledged any funding for climate change adaptation and mitigation in developing countries, it is likely that the other G8 members will address this issue at the Muskoka Summit. The Canadian Presidency will achieve success on this objective, if the G8 summit discusses the amount of funding for adaptation and mitigation, as well as channels for this funding.

Scoring Guidelines:

0	The G8 does not release any statements addressing funding for adaptation and mitigation, and the channels for this funding.
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²⁹⁶ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

²⁹⁷ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁹⁸ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

²⁹⁹ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁰⁰ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁰¹ Copenhagen Accord, Advance unedited version, Decision -/CP.15 (Copenhagen) 18 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 May 2010. http://unfccc.int/files/meetings/cop_15/application/pdf/cop15_cph_auv.pdf.

³⁰² Speech from the Throne, National Post (Ottawa) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.nationalpost.com/story.html?id=2637533>.

0.25	The G8 discusses adaptation and mitigation, as well as channels of funding, but commits to no initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to funding for adaptation and mitigation, but it does not commit to a specific amount, or to any specific channels of funding.
0.75	The G8 commits to: (1) a specific amount of funding for adaptation and mitigation, but it does not agree on any channels of funding, OR (2) funding adaptation and mitigation, without committing to a specific amount, but it agrees on the channels of funding.
1	The G8 agrees on a specific amount of funding for adaptation and mitigation, AND commits to a concrete action plan with respect to the channels that will be employed for this funding.

Prospects:

The objective of funding climate change adaptation and mitigation for developing countries will likely be of moderate importance at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. The Canadian Presidency has not shown much interest in putting this objective on the agenda for the Summit. However, the need to mitigate and adapt to climate change in developing countries has an indirect connection to the child and maternal health, which is the top priority at the Summit. Namely, the changes in the environment can influence food security and spreading of infectious diseases in the developing countries that have a great effect on child and maternal health. Thus, this objective might receive more attention than expected at the Summit.

Postscript:

The G8 leaders expressed support for the Copenhagen Accord and acknowledged their individual contributions towards the fast-track Copenhagen Global Fund for adaptation and mitigation for the most urgent needs of the most vulnerable developing countries. They also noted support for the other initiatives related to indentifying and providing long-term financing for the developing countries.

The G8 has committed to funding for adaptation and mitigation and has addressed the channels for such funding. Since the G8 leaders have not committed to a specific amount of funding for adaptation and mitigation, they receive the score of 0.75.

Analyst: James Monteith

Objective 5: REDD+ and LULUCF [0.5]

The REDD+ and LULUCF will be of moderate importance at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. In the months leading up to the summit, the Canadian Presidency has pledged funds for REDD+ and LULUCF for developing countries, as well as for national initiatives. Therefore, the Canadian Presidency will be seeking an increase in the funding for developing states for REDD+ and LULUCF, and adoption of clear emission reductions targets in this sector.

The G8 states have actively promoted assistance for the developing countries to reduce emissions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation since the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007.³⁰³ At the L'Aquila Summit in 2009, the G8 members committed to the “development of positive incentives in particular for developing countries to promote emission reductions through actions to reduce deforestation and forest degradation.”³⁰⁴

Additionally, the Copenhagen Accord established the Copenhagen Green Fund which calls for funds for developing countries among others also for REDD+ and LULUCF. Canada is among the few G8 members that have pledged funding to this fund for REDD+ and LULUCF.³⁰⁵ However, the exact amount that Canada will contribute is still unknown. Canada's Environmental Minister Jim Prentice commented that: “Canada also could offer advice to developing countries about how it has protected its own forests under a certified program for industry that covers one of the largest areas of its kind in the world.”³⁰⁶

Furthermore, Canada has increased its contribution to the Global Environmental Facility's fund.³⁰⁷ This fund provides financial assistance to developing countries in their fight against deforestation. Canada will contribute CAD54.8 million per year over the next four years.³⁰⁸

Canada has also taken steps to protect its boreal forest. On 19 May 2010, Canadian forest sector companies and environmental groups signed an agreement on “conservation and sustainable use of the boreal forest of Canada.”³⁰⁹ At the signing of the agreement, Canada's Environmental Minister Jim Prentice added: “I am particularly encouraged by the commitment to develop world-leading standards for sustainable forest practices to identify protected areas and to support species at risk recovery.”³¹⁰

The Canadian Presidency will be successful, if the G8 summit shows a greater commitment towards the issues of REDD+ and LULUCF by: (1) committing funding for developing countries; (2) committing technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries; and (3) determining clear targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use.

³⁰³ Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 June 2007. Date of Access: 18 December 2009. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-economy.pdf>.

³⁰⁴ G8 Leaders Declaration: Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, 2009 L'Aquila Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 4 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-declaration.pdf>.

³⁰⁵ Canada will help save forests, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Canada+will+help+save+forests/3079873/story.html>.

³⁰⁶ Canada will help save forests, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Canada+will+help+save+forests/3079873/story.html>.

³⁰⁷ Canada will help save forests, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Canada+will+help+save+forests/3079873/story.html>.

³⁰⁸ Canada will help save forests, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Canada+will+help+save+forests/3079873/story.html>.

³⁰⁹ Minister Prentice Welcomes the Signing of the Agreement On Boreal Forest Conservation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=3BE691AA-DDE9-45CC-A5B6-D4AF6358BCBC>.

³¹⁰ Minister Prentice Welcomes the Signing of the Agreement On Boreal Forest Conservation, Environment Canada (Ottawa) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=FFE36B6D-1&news=3BE691AA-DDE9-45CC-A5B6-D4AF6358BCBC>.

Scoring Guidelines:

0	The G8 does not release any statements addressing: (1) funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF; (2) technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, and (3) targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of more of the following issues: (1) funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF; (2) technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, and (3) setting targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of the following: (1) funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF; (2) technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, OR (3) setting targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least two of the following: (1) funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF; (2) technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, OR (3) setting targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of the following: (1) funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF; (2) technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, AND (3) setting targets for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use.

Prospects:

Since the Canadian Presidency has taken several steps with regard to the REDD+ and LULUCF objective, this issue will likely receive attention at the Summit. Several G8 members, like US and France, have already committed funding for REDD+ and LULUCF under the Copenhagen Green Fund.³¹¹ Therefore, there seems to be an underlying interest among the G8 countries to increase funding for this objective and provide assistance to developing countries.

Postscript:

The communiqué acknowledges individual contributions of the G8 countries towards the fast-track Copenhagen Global Fund for adaptation and mitigation. The funding from this fund is targeted also towards assisting developing countries in their efforts to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. Additionally, the G8 leaders have expressed support for the Paris-Oslo Process on REDD+.

Since the G8 has committed to funding for developing countries for REDD+ and LULUCF, but has not committed to technology and knowledge transfer to developing countries, nor to a target for reducing emissions from deforestation and land use, the Canadian Presidency received a score of 0.5.

³¹¹ Canada will help save forests, The Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/business/Canada+will+help+save+forests/3079873/story.html>.

Objective 6: Biodiversity [0.75]

Biodiversity is one of the more important environment objectives that the G8 leaders will focus on at the G8 Muskoka Summit. The Canadian Presidency will be seeking to assess whether past biodiversity targets have been reached, as well as determine new and specific targets for the reduction of biodiversity loss.

This objective was first introduced into the G8 agenda at the Heiligendamm Summit in 2007 during which the “Postdam Initiative- the Biological Diversity 2010” was launched.³¹² The issue was again pursued in 2008 at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit with the introduction of the Kobe Call for Action, which included provisions for the international collaboration for sharing technology, adoption of the Convention on Biological Diversity, the practice of sustainable natural resource management, global initiatives and for a promoting dialogue, encourage corporate social responsibility and promote international collaboration in research and information sharing of biodiversity.³¹³ At the L’Aquila Summit in 2009, G8 members maintained their commitment to “work towards the completion of the negotiation on the international regime on access to and benefit sharing of genetic resources by 2010”.³¹⁴

Canada has a long-standing commitment to the preservation of the Earth’s biological diversity, becoming the first industrialised country in 1992 to ratify the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity.³¹⁵ Ratifying the convention, Canada agreed to conserve biological diversity, employ sustainable use of biodiversity and “promote fair and equitable sharing of benefits that result from the genetic components of biological diversity.”³¹⁶

The United Nations has declared 2010 to be the International Year for Biodiversity. The aim is to create awareness amongst government officials, as well as the general public in regards to issues related to the protection of biodiversity.³¹⁷ Canada will be hosting the International Conference on Biological and Cultural Development in Montreal from 8-10 June 2010, in the scope of

³¹² 2007 Heiligendamm Summit Final Compliance Report, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 June 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2007compliance_final/07-final-03-tech.pdf.

³¹³ Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity, G8 Environment Ministers Meeting 2008 (Heiligendamm). 26 May 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.env.go.jp/en/focus/attach/080610-a3.pdf>.

³¹⁴ Plans for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: June 25-26, 2010, G8 Research Group (Toronto). 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010plans/2010-g8plans-100129.pdf>.

³¹⁵ Looking forward to International Year of Biodiversity 2010, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/envirozine/default.asp?lang=En&n=5EC385CB-1>.

³¹⁶ Looking forward to International Year of Biodiversity 2010, Environment Canada (Ottawa). 16 July 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.ec.gc.ca/envirozine/default.asp?lang=En&n=5EC385CB-1>.

³¹⁷ Value of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.cbd.int/2010/biodiversity/>.

creating an exchange of knowledge between civil society, scientists and policy makers in regards to promotion of biodiversity.³¹⁸

The UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon has stated that for the third time, the Global Biodiversity Outlook states that biodiversity targets have not been met³¹⁹ and that conditions are deteriorating.³²⁰

The Canadian Presidency will achieve success on this objective, if the results of the Muskoka Summit are: (1) to renew G8's commitment to biodiversity; (2) to create concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity; and (3) to create means for the international collaboration and sharing of technology, research and knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity.

Scoring Guidelines:

0	The G8 releases no statements addressing: (1) a new initiative on biodiversity, (2) concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity, and (3) means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the following: (1) a new initiative on biodiversity, (2) concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity, and (3) means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity, but commits to no plan of action.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of the following: (1) a new initiative on biodiversity, (2) concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity, OR (3) means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least two of the following: (1) a new initiative on biodiversity, (2) concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity, OR (3) means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the following: (1) a new initiative on biodiversity, (2) concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity, AND (3) means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity.

Prospects:

³¹⁸ International Conference on Biological and Cultural Diversity: Diversity for Development – Development for Diversity, Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity (Montreal) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.cbd.int/meetings/icbcd/>.

³¹⁹ Ban Ki-moon's message for the International Day for Biological Diversity, United Nations Environment Programme (Nairobi) 22 May 2009. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=585&ArticleID=6181&l=en>.

³²⁰ World Governments Failing to Deliver on 2010 Biodiversity Targets, Globe-Net: the Business of the Environment (Vancouver) 22 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.globe-net.com/articles/2010/may/22/world-governments-failing-to-deliver-on-2010-biodiversity-targets.aspx?ref=rss>.

Due to the fact that 2010 is considered to be a milestone for the G8 biodiversity agenda and that it coincides with the UN International Year of Biodiversity, it is likely that biodiversity will be a top priority for the environment during the 2010 Muskoka Summit. It is likely that previous commitments will be assessed for compliance and future targets will be determined.

Postscript:

The G8 leaders have expressed regret for not meeting the 2010 targets on biodiversity. With regard to this they have committed to support a new international action plan for post-2010 that will be discussed at the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity in Japan this October. The G8 has not set up its own plan of action for post-2012 on biodiversity.

The G8 communiqué also addresses the need to “strengthen the science-policy interface” in the area of biodiversity and welcomed the agreement to establish an International Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services (IPBES). The objective of the IPBES is to set up an “international mechanism for scientific expertise on biodiversity.”³²¹ However, the communiqué does not address concrete and tangible targets for the promotion of biodiversity.

Since the G8 has committed to an action plan on a new initiative on biodiversity, and the means for the international collaboration and sharing of knowledge relating to the preservation of biodiversity, the Canadian Presidency has received a score of 0.75.

Analyst: Irene Magharian

³²¹ About IPBES, United Nations Environment Program (Nairobi). Date of Access: 26 June 2010.
<http://www.ipbes.net/about-ipbes.html>.

Outreach and Expansion

The general theme of the 2010 G8 Summit is pursuing paths of recovery and setting the G8 down a path leading to new beginnings. With this in mind, invitations have been extended to many other countries – apart from the G8 and G5 – to attend. As of 15 June 2010, the leaders from Algeria, Egypt, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Colombia, Haiti and Jamaica have all been extended invitations to the 2010 G8 Summit.³²² This is in addition to the invitations extended to the heads of the African Union (Malawi) and the New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD) (Ethiopia).³²³

With the rise of the G20 as the world's premier economic forum – led by the increased influence of developing countries in international fora – the G8 is forced to deal with the issue of outreach and expansion in an attempt to remodel itself into continued relevancy and to stave off any possibility of becoming surpassed by the G20 as the “group” that is looked to for international decision making, at the moment restricted to being the “premier forum for international economic cooperation beyond the current economic crisis.”³²⁴

A quick look back at the agenda of the 2009 L'Aquila Summit shows that the emergence of the G5 countries – Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa – as permanent invitees to G8 Summits of the near future under the Heiligendamm-L'Aquila Process – has led to the discussion of issues of G8 expansion. Issues of discussion included the expansion of the G8 into a G13/14, the G7 into a G8 and finding a role for Egypt in these discussions.³²⁵

Proponents of expansion have argued that the increasing political and economic influence of developing countries means that they have a place at the discussions regarding the future of international concerns such as the global economy and food security. Critics of expansion have argued that the inclusion of new states will dilute the G8's already dwindling power, forcing them into irrelevancy and eventually bringing about its dissolution.

Under the Heiligendamm Dialogue Process outlined back in 2007, the G8-G5 partnership is geared towards making an impact along four major axes: (1) development and poverty reduction; (2) investment and Responsible Business Conduct (RBC) and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); (3) Innovation; and (4) Energy Security.³²⁶ Over the years since its inception the partnership between the G8-G5 countries has been growing and has evolved to consistently tackle with topics of increasing importance. For example, at the conclusion of the 2009

³²² Leaked draft of G8 communique dodges abortion issue, flexible on climate change, The Record.com, 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://news.therecord.com/News/article/722962>.

³²³ Jonathan invited to G8 meeting in Canada, This Day, 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://odili.net/news/source/2010/jun/3/209.html>.

³²⁴ Huntsville G8 will host 10 more countries, says PM, The Star (Ottawa) 14 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/world/g8/article/823412--huntsville-g8-will-host-10-more-countries-says-pm>.

³²⁵ 2009 L'Aquila Summit Expanded Dialogue Country Assessment Report, G8 Research Group (Toronto), 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. Pps. 78-88.

³²⁶ Concluding Report of the Heiligendamm Process, G8 Summit from La Maddalena to L'Aquila Summit 2009. Date of Access: 10 December 2009.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/06_Annex_1_HDP_Concluding.pdf.

L'Aquila Summit, the G5 countries made commitments to further solidify the G8-G5 partnership, to deal with issues of the global economy (such as protectionism), promoting global food and energy security and increasing levels of Official Development Assistance to those countries that are in need of it.

Thus, with the G8's role in the world increasingly being questioned the first main objective for discussion under Outreach and Expansion will be attempting to reimpose the G8 as the main forum for international discussion on all topics. This can be achieved by creating more partnerships such as the HAP, in order to effectively bring in all concerned parties. However, this has to be done whilst making sure that the initial power of the G8 is not weakened.

Lead Analyst: Augustine Kwok

Objective 1: Reasserting the Status of the G8 [0.75]

Canada's G8 Presidency ahead of the G8 Summit has questioned the usefulness of the G20 while acknowledging that cooperation was significant to collectively handle a global recession.³²⁷ The key question here is the same as for many other aspects of the G8; an existential question of future utility. If the G20 has been designated as the premier forum for economic cooperation, how much are China and India going to fight to become members of a club that is rapidly losing its importance? Expansion and the desire for it depends upon the goals of the G8, as distinct from the G20, and whether it is considered by the ED powers as a club worth fighting to join. There is an argument, however, that expansion may continue. If the G8 can be revamped into more of a political/security organization as opposed to the G20's focus on economics, then it might still be seen as a centrally important clique of powers. The future goals of the organization are, for the first time, having an existential impact on the future of expansion.

In recent times for example, Russia has emerged to call for the G20 to take over as the forum for discussion of international economic issues and the G8 to resolve itself to only deal with political issues.³²⁸ Ultimately then, the G8 will have to enter into discussions first about its future and the role it wishes to play as part of the larger international community. Only when this has been decided can the G8 turn to dealing with issues of outreach and expansion.

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper has supported the continued existence and usefulness of the G8 in light of the emergence of the G20. PM Harper has expressed "more confidence in the G8's ability to tackle global issues of peace and security, saying the leaders of the smaller group are close allies and personal friends."³²⁹ Furthermore, PM Harper has expressed scepticism about the usefulness of the G20, stating that, "At this point, I think the G20, has a lot

³²⁷ Harper says jury still out on usefulness of G20, The Star (Ottawa) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/802286--harper-says-jury-still-out-on-usefulness-of-g20>.

³²⁸ Plans for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: June 25-26, 2010, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 7 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. P.21.

³²⁹ Harper says jury still out on usefulness of G20, The Star (Ottawa) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/802286--harper-says-jury-still-out-on-usefulness-of-g20>.

on its plate in terms of the economy and a lot, frankly, to prove.”³³⁰ From his statements thus, it can be inferred that as holders of the Presidency of the G8, Canada will be seeking to reassert the G8 as the predominant and preferred international forum for multilateral discussions.

Scoring

0	The G8 does not deal with the issue of redefinition of its role in the international system with an aim to developing an appropriate policy towards outreach and expansion (i.e. no communiqués or policy statements on the objective are released, no evidence that the objective was discussed, etc.) OR the G8 reaches a consensus on the issue area that is contrary to the objective of the G8 Presidency.
0.25	There is evidence to suggest that the G8 engaged in discussion on the issue objective, but no measurable action was taken by the G8 in relation to the objective (i.e. no action plan on this issue was identified in any of the communiqués or statements released at the summit).
0.5	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan positively related to the G8 Presidency’s objective in this issue area, but it is a highly-diluted, heavily compromised version of the G8 Presidency’s objective in this issue area.
0.75	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan positively related to the G8 Presidency’s objective in this issue area, but notable concessions with respect to the original objective are evident.
1	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan that is highly aligned with the G8 Presidency’s objective in this issue area.

Prospects

The original members of the G8 will most likely be interested in the preservation of the status and influence that comes with being a member of this exclusive club. As such, it can be assumed that there will be a push for and strong wording to label the G8 as continually relevant.

Postscript: Score: 0.75

In the closing statement of the 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper spoke extensively, on behalf of his colleagues, on his belief that the G8 will continue to exist, stating that the G8 leaders did engage in informal discussion on international institutions and infrastructure. PM Harper stated that “first, the G8 serves as an informal setting” which serves our “essential need for a group that is less big and with sufficient resources and authority,” when it comes to dealing with international issues.

Nevertheless, the wording of the final communiqué released at the conclusion of the Summit reveals that the G8 will have to relinquish its right over the discussion of the global economy to the G20. The communiqué addressed issues of development, accountability, peace and global security challenges, with only one article dedicated to reaffirming the role of the G8 in that they

³³⁰ Harper says jury still out on usefulness of G20, The Star (Ottawa) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/802286--harper-says-jury-still-out-on-usefulness-of-g20>.

would be “determined to exercise leadership and meet our obligations,” as it pertains to their new, global economy-less role.³³¹ Regardless, PM Harper responded to journalists concerns over the potential dissolution of the G8 by stating that, “the G8 will remain important.”

PM Harper did go on to state that there is a necessity for the G20, a distinct departure from his expressed opinion prior to the Summit. PM Harper labelled it as a forum where “liberalized, advanced countries [could talk] in an informal setting.” Further shifting away from his initial viewpoint, PM Harper conceded that the G20 is necessary as a “group which is bigger and more representative” in order to discuss issues of the global economy. However, he still maintains that there should be some limits as to what issues the G20 should be allowed to take on.

Analysts: Augustine Kwok , Kenneth Lai, Farah Saleem

Objective 2: Constructing a New Balance of Power [0.25]

With the relevancy of the G8 potentially reasserted, the next objective for the G8 in terms of Outreach and Expansion will be to construct a new balance of power. As mentioned before, the G8 will have to incorporate new working groups and initiatives in order to ensure that it has the access to the most experienced and able-bodied parties to deal with specific issues. The inclusion of the G5 countries under the HDP is one prime example of this.

Outreach does not come without its share of problems however. Ever since the instigation of the HAP and HDP, the issue of G8 expansion and reduction have been brought up. These calls have ranged from expanding the G8 to a G13/14, or on the other end of the spectrum, a reduction to a G7.

PM Harper has already come under fire for the large list of invitees that are attending the G8 Summit.^{332,333}

The G8 must strike a balance between involving other nations and maintaining the positions and influence of its original members, finding the harmonious balance between expansion and avoidance of the dissolution of power, in order to avoid losing key parts of its traditional agenda to other international fora.³³⁴

Scoring

³³¹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³³² Huntsville G8 will host 10 more countries, says PM, The Star (Ottawa) 14 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.thestar.com/news/world/g8/article/823412--huntsville-g8-will-host-10-more-countries-says-pm>.

³³³ G8 ‘outreach’ invitees share Harper’s foreign-policy priorities, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 14 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/news/poorer-countries-to-join-g8-in-special-session/article1602476/>.

³³⁴ Old boys club determined to protect its turf on development, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 14 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/blog-global-view/old-boys-club-determined-to-protect-its-turf-on-development/article1603262/>.

0	The G8 does not deal with the issue of constructing a new balance of power within its own system under the auspices of outreach and expansion (i.e. no communiqués or policy statements on the objective are released, no evidence that the objective was discussed, etc.) OR the G8 reaches a consensus on the issue area that is contrary to the objective of the G8 Presidency.
0.25	There is evidence to suggest that the G8 engaged in discussion on the issue objective, but no measurable action was taken by the G8 in relation to the objective (i.e. no action plan on this issue was identified in any of the communiqués or statements released at the summit).
0.5	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan positively related to the G8 Presidency's objective in this issue area, but it is a highly-diluted, heavily compromised version of the G8 Presidency's objective in this issue area.
0.75	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan positively related to the G8 Presidency's objective in this issue area, but notable concessions with respect to the original objective are evident.
1	The G8 releases communiqués or makes statements committing to an action plan that is highly aligned with the G8 Presidency's objective in this issue area.

Prospects

Depending on the success of achieving the first objective, the prospects of achievement of this second objective are unknown. PM Harper's multitude of invitations to non G8 members to attend this year's Summit are a good indicator that the development of new working groups and/or partnerships may well be a key part of the Muskoka Summit's final communiqué.

Postscript: Score: 0.25

For this objective, a score of 0.25 has been awarded due to a lack of any signs of there having been constructive, measurable discussion or effort to constructing a new balance of power through a system of either outreach or consolidation. Article 41 of the Muskoka Declaration notes the success of the outreach session with Haiti, Jamaica and Colombia on the issue of conflict, crime, piracy and terrorism. As a result of this outreach session, the G8 has tasked its Ministers to consult jointly with any other interested parties in reaching substantive conclusions and developing action plans for the future.³³⁵

Furthermore, the communiqué went on to state that the G8 welcomes existing programmes of outreach with no concrete plans for any future avenues of outreach and/or expansion. It remains to be seen what will happen with regards to the internal balancing of power within the G8 under the French Presidency for 2010-2011.

Analysts: John Ashbourne, Augustine Kwok

³³⁵ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.