



Country Assessment Report 2006 St. Petersburg Summit

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Canada: A

Objective 1: Energy Security

Prior to the St. Petersburg Summit, Canada indicated an intention to focus on three main aspects of energy security: the need for market-based solutions to ensure a secure supply of energy, improved energy access for poor nations and the facilitation of investment and innovation in the energy sector. All three of these components of Canada's energy security objective were met at the Summit.

Market-based solutions: In a joint Canada-Russia statement released 15 July 2006, the two countries agreed to “fully respect market principles and ensure that open, clear and predictable policy and regulatory frameworks are in place.”¹ The Global Energy Security document released by the G8 leaders on 16 July 2006 reiterated this point in greater depth: “Free, competitive and open markets are essential to the efficient functioning of the global energy system. Efforts to advance transparency; to deepen and spread the rule of law; to establish and strengthen predictable, efficient fiscal and regulatory regimes; and to encourage sound energy supply and demand policies all play significant roles in maintaining global energy security.”²

Facilitation of Investment: Russia and Canada pledged to “ensure that transparent tax, legal, regulatory and commercial conditions are in place to remove barriers to trade and encourage mutual investments in the energy industry.”³ The Global Energy Security document further pledged the G8 countries “to work to reduce barriers to energy investment and trade.”⁴

Improved Access for Poor Nations: Section VI of the document on Global Energy Security addresses means of improving the plight of “energy-poor” countries, mainly in the developing world. In particular, the leaders have committed to “enhance existing bilateral and multilateral development mechanisms.”⁵ They welcomed “the EU's Energy Facility, which will use grants to co-finance projects aimed at filling the energy gap, especially in Africa, as well as activities by Japan in partnership with AfDB to promote the “Enhanced Private Sector Assistance” (EPSA) for Africa. We look forward to the outcome of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development's two-year cycle of work

¹ Joint Statement by Stephen Harper and Vladimir Putin on Canada-Russia Energy Cooperation, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/harperputin060715b.html>

² Global Energy Security, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

³ Joint Statement by Stephen Harper and Vladimir Putin on Canada-Russia Energy Cooperation, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/harperputin060715b.html>

⁴ Global Energy Security, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

⁵ Global Energy Security, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

(2006-7) devoted to the review/policy discussion of the Energy for Sustainable Development issue.”⁶

Objective 2: Nuclear Energy

Canada sought to promote nuclear energy as a safe, reliable, economic and clean energy resource at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. An agreement pledging the support of the G8 towards nuclear energy through the diversification of energy resources fulfill Canada’s nuclear energy objective. Such an agreement was made at the summit, in fulfillment of Canada’s nuclear energy objective.

Section IV of the Global Energy Security document released on 16 July 2006, affirmed the G8’s belief that energy diversification is an integral part of energy security and that nuclear energy is a component of energy diversification. The document states that those “who have or are considering plans relating to the use and/or development of safe and secure nuclear energy believe that its development will contribute to global energy security, while simultaneously reducing harmful air pollution and addressing the climate change challenge.”⁷

Objective 3: Avian Flu and Pandemic Preparedness

At the St. Petersburg Summit, Canada sought the further development of a collaborative approach to minimizing the risk of transmission or entry of the virus into North America as well a commitment to, alongside the WHO, create greater stockpiles of an avian flu vaccine. Canada also sought a pledge of support for the development of both a rapid response unit to combat pandemics that may arise in the wake of natural disasters and early detection measures for diseases such as avian flu. All objectives were fulfilled in St. Petersburg.

In their document, *Fight Against Infectious Disease*, the G8 leaders emphasized their determination to facilitate “improved international cooperation on the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases, including better coordination between the animal and human health communities, building laboratory capacities, and full transparency by all nations in sharing, on a timely basis, virus samples in accordance with national and international regulations and conventions and other relevant information about the outbreaks of diseases.”⁸ They expressed support for the Global Early Warning System that will improve cooperation between organizations and experts working in the area of human and animal health and will aid detection, identification and timely responses. As well, they encouraged rapid progress of the WHO in preparing a Protocol for Rapid Response and Containment in the event of a human pandemic.

⁶ Global Energy Security, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

⁷ Global Energy Security, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

⁸ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

Finally, the G8 pledged to support “efforts to increase worldwide production capacity for, and stockpiling of, antivirals” and to work “with pharmaceutical companies to examine options for increasing production capacities for vaccines, and encouraging development of next generation influenza vaccines.”⁹

Objective 4: International Terrorism

Canadian objectives prior to the Summit focussed on intercepting the financing of terrorist organizations and securing perceived vulnerabilities and terrorist access points. The G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, released 16 July 2006, fulfills Canadian objectives with respect to terrorism. It calls for the implementation and improvement of the international legal framework on counter-terrorism, the countering of “attempts to misuse cyberspace for terrorist purposes, including incitement to commit terrorist acts, to communicate and plan terrorist acts, as well as recruitment and training of terrorists,” prevention of “any abuse of the migration regime for terrorist purposes while at the same time facilitating legitimate travel” and the bringing to justice of, “in accordance with obligations under international law, those guilty of terrorist acts, as well as their sponsors, supporters, those who plan such acts and those who incite terrorist acts.”¹⁰ It also calls for “international cooperation in subway, rail and road security and in raising standards in aviation, and maritime security.”¹¹

Objective 5: HIV/AIDS and Polio

Prior to the summit, it was predicted that Canada was unlikely to make a financial commitment to further HIV/AIDS and Polio initiatives although it maintain its committed levels of support for the Global Fund to Eradicate Polio and the UN’s Global Fund to Fight Aids, Tuberculosis and Malaria. As predicted, Canada offered only rhetorical support to the Global Fund, pledging no new funding in the new compliance cycle and subsequently fulfilling a summit objective.

Objective 6: Aid to Darfur

Canada looked to encourage other G8 countries to commit aid to Darfur as well as to lend support to a commitment to help achieve a peaceful resolution in the region, at the summit. Although not evident that Canada took a leadership role, it is evident that the G8 leaders felt compelled to reaffirm their commitments to Darfur. In the Chairman’s Summary, they confirm that they have “fully approved the results of the meeting of the G8 Foreign Ministers held in Moscow on 29 June 2006 as well as the recommendations

⁹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

¹⁰ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html>

¹¹ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism.html>

and approaches set out in the Chairman's Statement of the Foreign Ministers' Meeting" regarding Iraq, Afghanistan and Sudan/Darfur.¹²

Objective 7: Education

At the St. Petersburg Summit, Canada looked to address issues of labour force integration, as Canada has a highly skilled immigrant labour force which often faces insurmountable challenges in having foreign qualifications recognized. In addition, Prime Minister Stephen Harper committed to improve immigrants' labour force integration during the 2006 federal election campaign. He was looking to express a further commitment to that goal at the St. Petersburg Summit. The document on education released at the 2006 summit fulfills these objectives.

Section IV of the Education document, titled "Advancing Social Cohesion and Immigrant Integration through Education," offers a commitment to "promote civic participation, as well as equality of opportunity and cross-cultural understanding to help people to maximize their individual potential and overcome barriers to their participation in society" and to "facilitate social, cultural and professional integration in our societies by promoting support for life-long learning, and encouraging the language competencies necessary to secure employment commensurate with levels of skill and experience."¹³ The statement also included a "call for joint research and exchange of knowledge, experiences, and best practices among the G-8 countries and other stakeholders in this important area."¹⁴

Conclusion

The St. Petersburg Summit was a successful one for Canada. Seven Canadian objectives were fulfilled and Canada demonstrated, particularly on the subject of energy security, that it was a global power whose resources ought to be considered commensurate to its influence in that area. For the achievement of its summit objectives, Canada receives a grade of A.

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¹² Chair's Summary, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

¹³ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

¹⁴ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, UofT G8 Information Centre, (Toronto), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

France: B

Objective 1: Energy Security

During the course of the Summit, President Jacques Chirac devoted a speech to Climate Change, and mentioned both energy security and climate change in his first press conference, as well as climate change issues for a second time in his final press conference.¹⁵ Success at the St. Petersburg Summit for France should have consisted of sound agreements to cooperate on energy security, agreements which would benefit the European Union and work with the principles of the Energy Charter Treaty, such as diversification and sustainable energy systems. The document adopted by the G8 on energy security does touch on all these principles but is lacking strong commitments, new initiatives or pledges of funds.¹⁶ The same is true looking specifically at the issue of Climate Change, as leaders simply re-affirmed last year's commitments on what was said to be a pressing issue requiring new commitments.¹⁷ In this light, it is difficult to view energy security and climate change discussions with great optimism, despite the number of principles outlined in the communiqué itself. Thus, it does not look like other G8 leaders heeded President Jacques Chirac's call for real attention to issues of climate change.

One initiative by France which must be noted is the idea of a new UN organization for the environment. This organization would bring together the work of many existing bodies in a more efficient and coordinated manner.¹⁸ Unfortunately, it does not look like the St. Petersburg Summit led to support for this initiative, as it fails to be mentioned at all in the climate change document released by G8 leaders.¹⁹

Objective 2: Global Health

The most visible initiative taken by France over the past year has been its leadership role in securing new and stable funding for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria in the form of a solidarity levy on air travel, recognized by the G8 Health Ministers in their recent pre-Summit statement.²⁰

¹⁵ Éléments d'intervention du Président de la République sur le changement climatique, 16 July 2006. Date of access 17 July 2006.

http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2006/juillet/elements_d_intervention_du_president_de_la_republique_sur_le_changement_climatique.55951.html.

¹⁶ St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security. Date of access 17 July 2006.

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

¹⁷ St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security. Date of access 17 July 2006.

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

¹⁸ Mémoire Français sur l'organisation des Nations Unies pour L'Environnement (ONUE), St. Petersburg Summit 2006.

¹⁹ St. Petersburg Plan of Action on Global Energy Security. Date of access 17 July 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>, Climate Change section

²⁰ Pre-summit health ministers statement. Date of access 27 July 2006.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/healthmins/health060428.html>

Accordingly, one of France's stated goals for the summit²¹ was to discuss new, innovative ways to replenish the Global Fund. Unfortunately, although G8 leaders re-stated their commitment to the Fund in the Summit's health communiqué, France and Canada are the only countries who appear to be contributing new funding, and France's solidarity levy project, UNITAID, is not mentioned by any G8 country other than France.²² Considering this, it would take great optimism to state that France's objectives regarding international health were met at the St. Petersburg summit, despite the fact that officials might insist they were. One wonders to what extent President Chirac pressured other leaders to join the UNITAID initiative; French officials have been downplaying this initiative from the start. Instead, they have insisted that any form of innovative funding for the Global Fund to fight AIDS, TB and Malaria would be an acceptable summit commitment.²³

In his final press conference, President Chirac noted that French officials "evoked" the UNITAID initiative in discussions with other G8 countries.²⁴ As stated by President Chirac in his speech on infectious diseases, any form of new funding pledges to the Global Fund initiative itself, as established by the G8 five years ago, would have been valuable. Certainly, France's own commitment to contribute 300 million euros to the fund through the UNITAID initiative in the following year²⁵ is to be commended.

Also, France has taken the lead in the idea of developing programs to provide basic healthcare in poorer countries, along the lines of universal healthcare. Its leadership can be perceived in its offer to host a high-level international conference on this issue by the end of 2006, welcomed by G8 leaders in the health communiqué,²⁶ and outlined in detail in a French memorandum on the topic.²⁷

²¹ Elysée Palace spokesperson Jerome Bonnafont, press briefing, 15 July 2006.

²² Health Communiqué, "Fight Against Infectious Diseases." Date of access 27 July 2006.

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

²³ Elysée Palace spokesperson Jerome Bonnafont, press briefing, 15 July 2006.

²⁴ Conférence de presse du Président de la République à l'issue du Sommet du G8, St. Petersburg July 16 2006. Date of access 27 July 2006.

http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/conferences_et_points_de_presse/2006/juillet/conference_de_presse_du_president_de_la_republique_a_l_issue_du_sommet_du_g8.56191.html

²⁵ Éléments d'intervention du Président de la République sur les maladies infectieuses, 16 July 2006. Date of access 27 July 2006.

http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2006/juillet/elements_d_intervention_du_president_de_la_republique_sur_les_maladies_infectieuses.55952.html

²⁶ Health Communiqué, "Fight Against Infectious Diseases." Date of access 27 July 2006.

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

²⁷ « Memorandum français : une conférence internationale sur l'amélioration de l'accès à la couverture maladie contre les risques de santé majeurs dans les pays en développement », St. Petersburg 2006.

http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/actualites/deplacements_a_l_etranger/2006/juillet/fiches/g8_saintpetersbourg/memorandum_francais_concernant_une_conference_internationale_pour_l_amelioration_d_e_l_acces_a_la_couverture_maladie_dans_les_pays_en_developpement.55953.html

Objective 3: Education

Education priorities for France were stated to be attracting international research and building scientific networks,²⁸ as well as continuing promotion of programs of cultural diversity and language, specifically in partnership with African nations.²⁹

Noting the importance of education in development and growth, as well as the fact that many developing countries experience serious difficulties in introducing advanced education methods and information technologies, and in line with the Moscow Declaration adopted by the Ministers on Education on 2 June 2006, leaders adopted a declaration highlighting these principles.³⁰

Thus, the final declaration is in accordance with French objectives. However, President Chirac did not mention the issue of education in any detail in either of his press conferences or speeches.

Objective 4: Non-Proliferation

Along with Britain and Germany (forming the “EU3”), France has been involved throughout the year in negotiations with Iran over the development of its nuclear program. It was suggested that the St. Petersburg summit might lead to a strong declaration on the issue, despite that Russian officials made it clear they would prefer to minimize the amount of discussion, specifically regarding Iran.³¹

However, due to this Russian hesitancy and the development of events in the Middle East, it is somewhat unsurprising that this issue of international security was not touched upon to the extent it was expected to be, although a declaration was adopted on non-proliferation and President Chirac himself devoted a speech to the issue.³²

Conclusion

The 2006 St. Petersburg summit seems to have been approached by France with the hope of taking a certain lead on certain issues. This is notable as it should be mentioned that President Chirac came into the summit from a certain position of weakness at home, where he does not enjoy a great deal of support nor is he expected to run again for the French Presidency in 2007. Because of this, it is safe to guess that President Chirac was

²⁸ Education and Sciences: France’s international policy. Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Date of access: 20 June 2006. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/education-university_2274/index.html.

²⁹ Country Objective Report: France, Héloïse Apestéguy-Reux, G8 Research Group, June 2006.

³⁰ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, St. Petersburg 16 July 2006. Date of access 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

³¹ *Prospective Agenda for the 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit*, compiled by Laura Sunderland, Senior Researcher, G8 Research Group, 15 June 2006.

³² Éléments d'intervention du Président de la République sur la sécurité internationale, St. Petersburg 16 July 2006. Date of access 27 July 2006. http://www.elysee.fr/elysee/elysee.fr/francais/interventions/discours_et_declarations/2006/juillet/elements_d_intervention_du_president_de_la_republique_sur_la_securite_internationale.55963.html

looking for a successful summit where he could take the lead on issues but not so much as to cause any disagreements.

Overall, events in the Middle East compelled President Chirac to take a certain lead and be quite vocal about developments in Israel and Lebanon, at the same time, this may have de-prioritized issues that France had planned to push, such as Climate Change and new commitments for the Global Fund.

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Germany: B

Objective 1: Energy Security

Germany partially met its threefold energy security objective to press for Russian ratification of the Energy Charter, secure energy supplies from Russia, and strengthen German-Russian energy relations. Moscow did not agree to ratify the Energy Charter. However, the G8's Global Energy Security document committed member-states to supporting the principles of the Energy Charter.³³ Moreover, in a 16 July briefing, the Russian Minister of Energy Viktor Khristenko stated that Russia would ratify the Charter on completion of the Transit Protocol negotiations.³⁴ Berlin succeeded in securing Russian energy supplies. In the Global Energy Security document, G8 leaders committed to upholding energy contracts, promoting market openness and transparency, and planning strategic stocks, all of which, if properly implemented, should help western European markets secure Russian energy.³⁵ Similarly, the G8's Plan of Action on Global Energy Security, included in the larger energy security document, committed member-states to increase the predictability and stability of global energy markets.³⁶ The measures included the Plan of Action, particularly about improving investment in the energy sector, if properly implemented, would also constitute a strengthening of German-Russian energy relations. At her July 17 press conference, Chancellor Angela Merkel noted that Russia is a "reliable" energy supplier.³⁷

Objective 2: Non-Proliferation

Germany partially met its non-proliferation objective to build a common, and likely punitive, approach. The G8's Statement on Non-Proliferation noted that member-states "remain united" to resolve the implications of Iran's nuclear program, and that they fully support the P5+1 proposal presented to Iran in early June 2006.³⁸ They also expressed their "full support" for the P5+1 group's decision, in light of Iran's failure to respond to their proposal, to return the matter to the UN Security Council.³⁹ However, sanctions, or punitive actions of any kind, were neither agreed to nor mentioned. Thus Berlin's partial success: a common front was realized but it did not include any punitive measures.

³³ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

³⁴ Viktor Khristenko Briefing, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

³⁵ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

³⁶ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

³⁷ Press Briefing by Angela Merkel, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

³⁸ Middle East, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

³⁹ Middle East, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

Objective 3: UN Reform

Germany did not meet its goal to reinforce its claim to a Security Council seat through discussions with its supporters. UN reform was not on the G8 agenda and it is little surprise that no official documents were released. The UN was the focus of the G8's Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program.⁴⁰ However, the reform it proposed was related to the UN's counter-terrorism efforts and not Berlin's interest, the Security Council.

Objective 4: Russia's Democracy

Berlin met its objective to see Russia's democracy on the G8's agenda. No official documents were released on Russia's democracy; however, it was a frequent topic at press briefings. Responding to a question at his July 15 press conference, US President George Bush said that he and Russian President Vladimir Putin had a "good discussion on governing philosophies."⁴¹ Similarly, at her July 17 press conference, German Chancellor Angela Merkel, responding to a question, noted that there was a general discussion on Russia's domestic situation but stressed that it was not detailed and that German concerns would be expressed on a case-by-case basis to the Russian government and relevant non-governmental organizations.⁴² Interestingly, both Merkel and Bush stressed that all democracies are different, with Bush recognizing a particular "Russian style" of democracy.⁴³ There were no documents or comments related specifically to Moscow's role in the economy. The fact that it clearly appeared on the G8's agenda is sufficient to consider Germany's Russian democracy objective successfully met.

Conclusion

Berlin received a B because it met two of its four summit objectives. Though the state of Russian democracy did not appear in any official documents, there is significant evidence that it was widely discussed. Moscow did not agree to ratify the Energy Charter, but it qualified the conditions of its ratification and secured Russian energy supplies and closer German-Russian energy relations through strong G8 commitments to energy market reforms. Berlin failed only to meet its UN reform commitment, though its failure is not surprising.

⁴⁰ G8 Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/18.html>.

⁴¹ Press Briefing by President George Bush and President Vladimir Putin, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁴² Press Briefing by Angela Merkel, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁴³ Press Briefing by President George Bush and President Vladimir Putin, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.; Press Briefing by Angela Merkel, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

Addendum

Despite the German Grand Coalition's four-year agreement not to import nuclear energy, and in spite of Germany's reluctance to endorse its use, provisions for the safe use of nuclear energy were included in the G8's document on Global Energy Security.⁴⁴ However, the document also recognized that "G8 members pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals."⁴⁵ Despite the obvious disagreement, it shows a significant movement in Germany's pre-Summit position. Commenting on a draft of the Global Energy Security document in March 2006, a German official was quoted saying that any endorsement of nuclear power "was not acceptable to Germany," and nuclear issues did not appear on March's energy ministers' meeting.⁴⁶

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⁴⁴ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

⁴⁵ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

⁴⁶ G8's nuclear plan draws fire from Germany, Financial Times, (London): 16 March 2006: 11.

Italy: B-

Objective 1: Energy Security

Italy was only partially successful in meeting its objectives relating to Energy Security. The Italian government managed to secure some success in getting G8 leaders to agree to free market principles in energy markets, but failed to negotiate unequivocal support of the Energy Charter Treaty, let alone a Russian promise to ratify the treaty. Italy was also only partially successful in opposing expanded use of nuclear power.

The comprehensive document entitled *Global Energy Security* outlined the areas of agreement between the G8 members in this area. They committed to a set of broad principles including “open, transparent, efficient and competitive markets for energy production, supply, use, transmission and transit services”.⁴⁷ Leaders also explicitly said that they “support the principles of the Energy Charter and the efforts of participating countries to improve international energy cooperation”.⁴⁸ This statement fell short of the Italian goal of Russian ratification of the Charter. The Chair’s Summary further reiterated that the leaders had “adopted the St. Petersburg Plan of Action to enhance global energy security through efforts to increase transparency, predictability and stability of the global energy markets”.⁴⁹

On the nuclear power issue, Italy was unable to eliminate mention of expansion of nuclear power from the final communiqués, but, along with Germany, did manage to gain an exemption from this commitment for itself. *Global Energy Security* stated that only “[t]hose of us who have or are considering plans relating to the use and/or development of safe and secure nuclear energy believe that its development will contribute to global energy security”.⁵⁰ Italy, along with all G8 members, committed to “further reduce the risks associated with the safe use of nuclear energy”.⁵¹ Italy was unable to remove nuclear power from the agenda entirely and indeed, speaking at the conclusion of the Summit, Mr Prodi noted that while Italy and Germany did not participate in the discussions, he had never heard such extensive discussions around nuclear power in the nine G8 Summits that he has attended.⁵²

⁴⁷ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

⁴⁸ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

⁴⁹ Chair’s Summary, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

⁵⁰ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

⁵¹ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

⁵² Press conference: Romano Prodi – Prime Minister of Italy, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 17 July 2006.

Objective 2: Iranian Nuclear Development

Italy was successful in its objectives related to the Iranian nuclear development. The G8 leaders agreed, as predicted, to unequivocal language about Iranian non-proliferation, stating that they “remain seriously concerned over the proliferation implications of Iran’s advanced nuclear program and we remain united in our commitment to see those implications resolved” and that they “stand fully behind the far reaching proposals presented to Iran on June 6, 2006”.⁵³ The communiqué on nuclear non-proliferation also clearly does not mention the threat of sanctions, indicating that Italy was successful in mitigating the potential for their inclusion. Indeed, Russian President Vladimir Putin summarized the G8 leaders’ position on the issue of sanctions during the Chair’s summary press conference by stating that he was unwilling to discuss them because their very question would create an “unfavourable situation” for negotiations.⁵⁴ Thus, Italy fulfilled all its objectives vis-à-vis Iran.

Objective 3: Global Health

Italy achieved almost all of its objectives around global health. Italy secured agreement from other G8 countries to support its proposal for Advance Market Commitment to develop a vaccine for pneumococcal disease. Italy originally proposed this initiative jointly with the United Kingdom at the 9 June 2006 meeting of G8 finance ministers.⁵⁵ In the document entitled *Fight against infectious diseases*, Italy noted that it had developed a pilot project with the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization (GAVI) and the World Bank and it is set to launch later in 2006.⁵⁶ The same document lists a number of commitments for the project that Italy secured from other G8 members. A total of CAD100 million was secured from Canada with statements of support from the United Kingdom, the United States and Russia. This falls far short of the original goal of USD1.5-2 billion that the Italian government had hoped to secure.⁵⁷

Objective 4: Education

Italy fully succeeded in promoting the European Higher Education Area, the only objective forecast prior to the summit. In a 16 July 2006 press conference, Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation Andrei Fursenko stated unequivocally that Russia will by 2010 be fully integrated into the Bologna Process, the tool which

⁵³ Press conference: Romano Prodi – Prime Minister of Italy, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 17 July 2006

⁵⁴ Press conference: Vladimir Putin – President of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 17 July 2006.

⁵⁵ G8 will study vaccine pilot project proposal: source, Reuters, (St. Petersburg), 9 June 2006. Date of Access: 25 June 2006. http://today.reuters.com/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=healthNews&storyID=2006-06-09T162751Z_01_N09193886_RTRUKOC_0_US-GROUP-VACCINE.xml

⁵⁶ Fight against infectious diseases, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/10.html>

⁵⁷ G8 will study vaccine pilot project proposal: source, Reuters, (St. Petersburg), 9 June 2006. Date of Access: 25 June 2006. http://today.reuters.com/news/newsArticle.aspx?type=healthNews&storyID=2006-06-09T162751Z_01_N09193886_RTRUKOC_0_US-GROUP-VACCINE.xml

harmonises academic degree standards and quality assurance standards throughout Europe.⁵⁸ In addition, the Italian government offered to organize in cooperation with UNESCO a World Forum on “Education, Innovation, and Research: New Partnership for Sustainable Development”.⁵⁹

Conclusion

Italian performance at the summit was solid if unspectacular. The most conspicuous shortcomings of Italian diplomacy came in the fields of Energy Security and Global Health. Italy was unable to push for Russian ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty, and the funding it secured for the Advanced Market Commitment for pneumococcal vaccinations paled in comparison to that which it was seeking. The Italian government was, however, able to prevent Iran being threatened with sanctions, and Italy’s exclusion from the discussions on nuclear development represented a significant foreign policy achievement.

Addendum

Due to the sudden outbreak of Israeli-Lebanese hostilities, much of the summit’s agenda was altered to produce a consensual statement. All G8 members supported the statement,⁶⁰ though Prime Minister Prodi, British Prime Minister Tony Blair and UN Secretary General Kofi Annan pushed for a UN peacekeeping mission.⁶¹ Mr Prodi confirmed during his press conference that the international mission would count at least 8,000 troops, though he was unable to state the number of Italian troops who would participate.⁶²

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⁵⁸ Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 17 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

⁵⁹ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>

⁶⁰ Middle East, Official Website of the G8 presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>

⁶¹ Press conference: Romano Prodi – Prime Minister of Italy, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 17 July 2006.

⁶² Press conference: Romano Prodi – Prime Minister of Italy, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 17 July 2006.

Japan: B+

Objective 1: North Korea

This objective was fully attained by Japan, touching on both nuclear concern and abduction issue. Japan successfully raised the North Korean question and received full supports from other G8 members as well as invited participants⁶³. In the afternoon G8 meeting on July 16, Koizumi led the discussion of both nuclear and abduction concerns, and received a great deal of understanding from all the summiteers. Japan also reached agreements in the summit bilateral meetings with other G8 leaders in two aspects — tackling of the issue by sending strong message to North Korea and ultimate integration of the isolated country into international community through resumption of Six-Party Talks. This objective was fully met to the extent that Japanese delegation is “satisfied”⁶⁴.

Objective 2: Nuclear Energy

Japan achieved a moderate success in this objective. Japan expressed that nuclear energy is one of the several clean energies that should be noted, and also addressed the need to consider safety associated with peaceful nuclear development⁶⁵. Japan has been recognizing the use of nuclear energy as an important contributor to global energy security, and this was successfully underlined in the summit along with other countries endorsing it⁶⁶. Japan also addressed the importance of efficiency and the spirit of 3R initiative (recycle, reduce, reuse). However, no joint action plan was made nor did Japan seek understanding towards its often-criticized nuclear development.

Objective 3: Iran

This objective was fulfilled by Japan in the St. Petersburg Summit. As Putin addressed in his Chair’s Summary, the G8 countries including Japan “fully supported the proposals presented to Iran in June 2006 on behalf of China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States of America” with “cooperation and mutual respect.”⁶⁷

Objective 4: Non-Proliferation

Despite the speculated small chance of success, Japan managed to meet the objective on non-proliferation as well. G8 leaders including Koizumi reaffirmed their “full commitment to all three pillars of the NPT”, which is the core commitment in the non-

⁶³ Press Conference by Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 18 July 2006.

⁶⁴ Japan Satisfied with G8 Statement on North Korea, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060716/1239410.html>.

⁶⁵ Briefing by Japanese Government Official on Morning G8 Summit Meeting, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁶⁶ Global Security Energy, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>.

⁶⁷ Chair’s Summary, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>.

proliferation regime⁶⁸. Full compliance with the NPT obligations in the peaceful use of nuclear energy was also promised⁶⁹. The commitment to the Global Partnership was also reaffirmed with the other leaders, promising the “commitment to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 to support priority projects under this initiative, initially in Russia.”⁷⁰

Conclusion

Japan is very close to full achievement of their objectives, but the absence of joint action on nuclear energy and efforts to seek understanding on Japan’s nuclear development pulled overall grade down to B+.

Addendum

Outside the objectives mentioned in this report, Japan also touched extensively on Middle East, which was greatly due to intensified conflicts just before the summit and coincidental pre-summit visits to Israel, Palestine and Jordan by Koizumi.

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⁶⁸ Statement on Non-Proliferation, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

⁶⁹ Statement on Non-Proliferation, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

⁷⁰ Statement on Non-Proliferation, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

Russia: B-

Objective 1: Global Energy Security

Russia was partially successful in achieving its pre-summit goals relating the Energy Security agenda item. This was the primary issue of the Russian agenda prior to the beginning of the St Petersburg meetings, and was therefore widely discussed and referenced during the proceedings. The final document, Global Energy Security, runs a long eight pages and reflects each of the core issues of this agenda item. The language, however, demonstrates divergence on the issues of the Energy Charter and the expansion of the global nuclear sector. The innovative energy poverty item earned a better reception, and appears to reflect President Putin's objectives on this issue. The Global Energy Security Agenda also garnered numerous comments in the briefings of the leaders and many officials, appearing alongside of the middle east crisis as the dominant themes of the St Petersburg summit.

The energy document represents a level consensus on specific market principles that equally reflect the needs of energy consumers and producers alike, as well as commitments to further partnerships between the public and private sectors on energy projects. The leaders have committed to "improving the investment climate in the energy sector", by creating and maintaining "the conditions to attract these funds"⁷¹.

Moreover, the energy statement reflects the Russian desire to secure a commitment to a regime that will insulate the energy markets from the effects of political turmoil and conflict — thus stabilizing prices.

Russia was not able, however, to secure the necessary concessions from its European G8 partners on the issue of national controls of energy production and distribution. Although the energy statement explains the leaders "support the principles of the energy charter"⁷², President Putin made it clear in his final briefing that the terms of the charter would not be accepted by Russia without European concessions in other economic sectors,⁷³ despite the fact that the energy document commits leaders to "reduce barriers to energy investment and trade", and to respect "competition rules to improve the global efficiency of energy production and consumption".⁷⁴

Russian results were more favourable regarding the President's desire to address global energy poverty. Mr Putin sought robust language recognizing this as a barrier to development, and commitments to improving transit infrastructure and access to energy for developing states. The energy document commits the leaders to "establish or upgrade

⁷¹ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁷² Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁷³ President Putin's Briefing Following the End of the St Petersburg Summit, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060717/1246115.html>>

⁷⁴ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

infrastructure for energy transport and storage”⁷⁵, and most specifically, to helping “vulnerable countries overcome the macroeconomic shocks related to energy prices.”⁷⁶ Moreover, the G8 called on other countries and IFIs to “facilitate access to energy in the poorest countries”.⁷⁷ Although the issue of energy poverty was little discussed in other documents or briefings, the language of the Global Energy Security document is a demonstration of success on this issue.

A further aim of the Russian presidency on the Energy issue was a commitment to the development and expansion of the global nuclear sector, coupled with a further commitment to prevent the possibility of nuclear terror attacks. To this end, President Putin sought a commitment to establish international centres to license nuclear research.

Presidents Bush and Putin, who mutually committed to this Russian “proposal to establish a system of international centers to provide nuclear fuel services, including uranium enrichment in a joint statement”.⁷⁸ Yet this proposal was not endorsed by the G8. The nuclear energy section document recognizes that “G8 members pursue different ways to achieve energy security”.⁷⁹ The document does, however, demonstrate a level of commitment to combat “the spread of sensitive nuclear technologies”, and adherence to “all relevant international non-proliferation commitments”.⁸⁰ Ultimately, the Chair’s Summary only notes that “those of us who have or are considering plans related to the use of safe and secure nuclear energy underlined its important contribution to global energy security”.⁸¹

Objective 2: Infectious Disease

As promised, Russia devoted a significant amount of attention to the issue of health and infectious disease at the 2006 Summit, but only partially met its objectives. Russia’s original intentions were to focus attention on the control and eradication of infectious diseases, to “discuss an early alert system for outbreaks, and to initiate a G8 Trust Fund to fight the bird flu with a contribution of US\$1 million”.⁸² Foreign Minister Lavrov indicated that “strengthening of a global information and analytical network” should

⁷⁵ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁷⁶ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁷⁷ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁷⁸ Joint Statement By President George Bush and President VV Putin, G8 Russia 2006, 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/6.html>>

⁷⁹ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁸⁰ Global Energy Security, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>>

⁸¹ Chair’s Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>>

⁸² Tamara Frolova and Irina Shatalova (February 3, 2006), “Russia to offer plan of actions for bird flu fight,” Itar-Tass World Service.

become the focal point of G8 efforts on this front.⁸³ Diseases that were intended to receive attention include: bird flu, malaria and poliomyelitis, HIV/AIDS, and tuberculosis.

On 16 July 2006 the G8 released its official report entitled: *Fight Against Infectious Diseases*. The 6000-word document had extensive coverage of all the aforementioned topics.⁸⁴ In addition, two press briefings were held specifically on the issue of health.

Significant attention was given to controlling infectious diseases. However, the language in the report was vague and no new commitments were made. Instead donors were encouraged to honour their commitments made at the International Pledging Conference on Avian Flu and Human Influenza, and the WHO was encouraged to prepare a Protocol for Rapid Response and Containment.⁸⁵

In regards to global surveillance and monitoring of infectious disease the G8 did not discuss a new early alert system for outbreaks as promised. Although Zurabov, Minister of Public Health and Education, mentioned the establishment of a centre to monitor infectious diseases in a brief, it is not present in the final document. Instead, the use of existing global networks, such as the Global Outlook Alert and Response Network and the Global Early Warning System, is endorsed.⁸⁶

The strengthening of global information systems was a focal point of discussions. The group will also “aim to increase scientific cooperation with developing countries, encourage partnerships between experts and laboratories of developing and developed countries,” with increased encouragement to fund public research.⁸⁷

To further build on the Gleneagles initiative to fight AIDS, Russia “agreed to collaborate in developing debt-for-development swap for channeling US\$250 million freed-up from debt service to high priority development actions in Sub-Saharan Africa.”⁸⁸ Old commitments such as meeting the United Nations Development Goals and contributing to the Global Fund to fight AIDS were upheld.

In regards to Polio and Malaria, Putin was successful in moving beyond simply examining the issue. The G8 has vowed to maintain the Global Polio Initiative until the disease is fully eradicated, and to assist the Global Measles Partnership.⁸⁹

⁸³ Tamara Frolkina and Irina Shatalova (February 3, 2006), “Russia to offer plan of actions for bird flu fight,” Itar-Tass World Service.

⁸⁴ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.3.

⁸⁵ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.3.

⁸⁶ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.2-3.

⁸⁷ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.10.

⁸⁸ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.10.

⁸⁹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006, p.10.

Objective 3: Education

In the sphere of education, Russia intended to create a more systematic global approach.⁹⁰ Fostering a greater link between educational institutions and the labour market was stressed as a priority. The intent was to ensure that educational standards met the requirements of the global economy. Increasing academic exchanges and creating closer cooperation among universities was also one of the goals. Reducing the education gap in the developing world, as well as developing mechanisms to assess the quality of education, were the goals for the developing world. Building on the EFA framework of 2000 was also an intention.⁹¹

The G8 produced its official Summit document on education on 16 July 2006. This document outlines many intentions of the G8 members. The first promise is to promote global innovation “by integrating all three elements of the ‘knowledge triangle’ (education, research, innovation).”⁹² Achievement of Millennium goals on education was stressed. Eight promises were made in regards to developing a global innovation society. Among them, greater investment in knowledge and research development, policies to promote dissemination of new technologies, the exchange of ideas on education governance, and promotion of international academic mobility. In regards to the standardization of education degrees worldwide, the G8 will “promote understanding of our respective countries’ qualifications systems, teaching methods, education management and financing.”⁹³ The report reaffirms a commitment to EFA goals for universal primary education, despite the failure to reach interim targets.

Although the report is far-reaching, covering all necessary areas of education, the goals are vague and lack specificity. No clear prescription was given for how educational standards are to meet labour market requirements. No new initiative was mentioned for a systematic approach to education on the global level. Also no mechanisms were developed to assess the quality of education in the developing world.

Overall, the education report is vague, signifying that chances for tangible progress in the 2006-07 year are low. No concrete benchmarks were given for the achievement of any of the said goals, outside of the EFA framework. This will make G8 progress in the area of education difficult to measure.

⁹⁰ Vladimir Putin (March 1, 2006), "The Upcoming G8 Summit in St. Petersburg: Challenges, Opportunities, and Responsibility."

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2006stpetersburg/2006agenda.html#education>

⁹¹ Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, "Education: Russia's Position and Role," <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/education/russianrole>.

⁹² Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, "Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century." <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12/html>

⁹³ Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, "Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century." <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12/html>

Objective 4: WTO Membership

Despite expectations, Russia failed to gain US approval for Russian membership in the WTO. In a briefing following a bi-lateral meeting between Presidents Bush and Putin, President Bush noted the deal was “almost done”, adding that both sides are tough negotiators looking after national interests.⁹⁴ The official trade document notes that members “welcome the progress in the WTO accession negotiations of the Russian Federation. We support Russia’s expeditious accession to the WTO in accordance with the rules that apply to all of its members”.⁹⁵ This is a clear demonstration of President Putin’s failure to conclude an agreement with President Bush.

Conclusion

Despite a number of positive results for Russia at the St Petersburg summit, Russia failed to secure commitments to a number of its key objectives. Success on the energy poverty issue was matched by limited results on the other energy issues. On the infectious disease agenda, Russia was only able to secure modest commitments from the G8 on each element of this agenda item. Russia fared better, however, on its education agenda.

Finally, while the G8 offered strong support for Russia’s efforts to gain membership to the WTO, President Putin was unable successfully conclude negotiations with US President Bush.

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⁹⁴ Joint Press Briefing by Presidents Bush and Putin, (St Petersburg), 15 July 2006.

⁹⁵ Trade, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/16.html>>

United Kingdom: B+

Objective 1: Global Health

The UK succeeded in its goals of addressing global health at this year's G8 Summit. With regards to the use of financial mechanisms to focus especially on preventable diseases, the G8 committed to tackling tuberculosis, Malaria, Polio, and Measles.

Within the document, and regarding polio, the UK committed to providing €60 million between 2006 and 2008 towards the cost of eradicating polio, the UK also committed to spend £1.5 billion on HIV/AIDS from 2005/06 to 2007/08 and to contribute £360 million to the Global Fund between 2002 and 2008.⁹⁶ The UK is also prepared to make a long-term financial contribution to pilot AMC.⁹⁷ It supports the launch of a Pneumococcus AMC by the end of 2006 and believes that a Malaria AMC should be explored.⁹⁸ In addition to this the UK is also funding seven product development public private partnerships, which carry out research into new drugs, vaccines and microbicides for tackling communicable diseases.⁹⁹

Objective 2: Energy Security

The UK was partially successful at including Climate Change as part of the Energy Security discussions in St. Petersburg, The G8 moved to recognise its importance, however, it did not move to create any new commitments beyond reaffirmation of previous goals.

With regards to sustainability, the G8 committed to enhancing energy efficiency and energy saving, including the 3R's initiative.¹⁰⁰ For those participating in the Kyoto Accord, the G8 also reconfirmed its commitment and view the Clean Development Mechanism and the Joint Implementation Mechanism as a central component of it.¹⁰¹

The G8 also noted that they were pleased with the progress made at Gleneagles Dialogue on Climate Change and that they looked forwards to the Ministerial meeting in Mexico in October 2006. The goal there will be to, "continue to identify opportunities for greater collaboration" to "pursue energy security and sustainable development through deployment of cleaner, more efficient and low-carbon energy technologies," and to

⁹⁶ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

⁹⁷ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

⁹⁸ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

⁹⁹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

¹⁰⁰ Global Energy Security, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

¹⁰¹ Global Energy Security, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

“finance and market mechanisms, including, as appropriate, Clean Development Mechanism, Joint Implementation, emissions trade, and adaptation.”¹⁰²

Objective 3: Development and International Finance

At the St. Petersburg Summit, the UK did not meet its objective of expanding the number of LDC countries. The G8 countries nonetheless reaffirmed their commitment to LDC’s made at Gleneagles. The UK committed to provide £1.4 Billion to innovative financing mechanisms.¹⁰³ The G8 also focused on the issue of disaster risk and reconstruction.¹⁰⁴

Objective 4: Education

The document produced on Education at the St. Petersburg Summit, entitled Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, addresses many of the objectives outlined by the UK. It commits the G8 to cooperate to achieve, “high quality basic education, literacy and gender equality in accord with the education-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the objectives of Education for All (EFA).”¹⁰⁵

In addition to this, the document commits the G8 to, “cooperate with the private sector to expand research networks to generate knowledge, encourage innovation, and move new technologies quickly from the laboratory to the marketplace” and to, “increase exchanges in science and technology and other fields at all levels of education, and promote better understanding of foreign qualifications and educational outcomes.”¹⁰⁶ In so doing it reflects the UK’s goals of looking for progress on the Education Fast Track Initiative, as well as focusing on education information management systems, education in science and technology, higher education, education for vulnerable and disabled children, as well as quality education for females and the Millennium Development Goals.¹⁰⁷ The lack of money mobilized limited the UK’s desire to assist in financing ten-year education plans. A specific mention of working towards the Millennium Development Goal of universal free education was also lacking, although the Millennium Development Goals factored prominently.

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¹⁰² Global Energy Security, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>

¹⁰³ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/infdis.html>

¹⁰⁵ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

¹⁰⁶ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

¹⁰⁷ Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st Century, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/education.html>

United States: B+

Objective 1: Energy Security

High oil prices, increased violence in the Middle East, growing demand from China and India for energy, and vulnerability of critical energy infrastructure made energy security one of the main priorities for the government of the United States at the St. Petersburg Summit. The United States to address three proposals that relate to energy security: (1) research and development of alternative and renewable energy sources; (2) expansion of nuclear energy sector; (3) protection of the world's energy infrastructure.

The G8 achieved success in addressing the development of alternative and renewable energy sources. Under the Global Energy Security Plan of Action, the G8 will take steps to continue implementing the Gleneagles Plan of Action. In addition, they will enhance international cooperation, diversify local energy consumption and take advantage of renewable solar, wind, hydro, biomass, and geothermal energy resources.¹⁰⁸

The G8 will also take measures to expand the nuclear energy sector in those G8 states where nuclear energy is used to increase energy security. Under the St. Petersburg Plan of Action, G8 states will aim to improve access to nuclear energy, develop innovative nuclear power systems while ensuring a commitment to non-proliferation.¹⁰⁹

The US government's third objective with regards to energy security aimed at protecting the world's energy infrastructure. This was also addressed in the St. Petersburg Plan of Action. The G8 failed to develop key actions to protect the world's energy infrastructure but will address challenges to energy infrastructure in a report to be delivered to the Russian Presidency by the end of 2006.¹¹⁰

Objective 2: Nuclear Non-Proliferation

On the opening day of the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, President Bush stated: "North Korea and Iran are two difficult issues, [but they have been] made less difficult because Russia and the United States are willing to work together to send clear messages to both governments that their nuclear weapons ambitions are not acceptable."¹¹¹ The issue of nuclear non-proliferation in North Korea and Iran is a security threat to the government of the United States. Given the influence of the Russian Federation in the two regions, it

¹⁰⁸ Global Energy Security. St. Petersburg Summit Documents, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>>.

¹⁰⁹ Global Energy Security. St. Petersburg Summit Documents, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>>.

¹¹⁰ Global Energy Security. St. Petersburg Summit Documents, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/energy.html>>.

¹¹¹ Remarks by Bush and Putin, G8 Russian Presidency, (Srelina, Russia), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

is significant that President Putin has extended his support in the G8's efforts to curb the threat of nuclear weapons ambitions in North Korea and Iran.

North Korea

It is understood that the United States is North Korea's main target for missiles,¹¹² thus the US government had a special interest in placing the issue of North Korea's nuclear weapons program on the agenda in St. Petersburg. President Bush affirmed on 15 July 2006 that "[the American] objective is to have a nuclear weapons-free Korean Peninsula."¹¹³ President Bush added that the Russian Federation also shares this vision.¹¹⁴

Experts say that North Korea is developing long-range missiles that will have the capability one day to deliver a nuclear bomb. It was expected that President Bush and Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi would propose a statement for a declaration that requires Pyongyang to halt North Korea's missile launches at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. However, the G8 collectively condemned North Korea for launching multiple ballistic missiles on 5 July 2006;¹¹⁵ this action violates the DPRK's pledge to maintain a moratorium on missile launches and is inconsistent with the purposes of the Six-Party Talks Joint Statement of 19 September 2005 in which all parties committed to joint efforts to lasting peace and stability in NE Asia.¹¹⁶ This led the G8 leaders to affirm that Pyongyang's behavior jeopardizes peace, stability and security in the region and beyond.¹¹⁷ Accordingly, the G8 states have called on the DPRK to "reestablish its pre-existing commitments to a moratorium on missile launches and to refrain from contributing to missile proliferation..."¹¹⁸

Additionally, the G8 states supported the UNSC sanctions on North Korea as a result of its recent missile tests. While North Korea has rejected the resolution and has vowed to continue missile launches, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergei Lavrov has stressed: "the leaders of the G8 will add voice in their appeal to North Korea"¹¹⁹ in order to put pressure on the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programs.

¹¹² G8 News, 7 July 2006, Are Russian generals declining to comment on North Korea's escapades because the Russian Far East is totally defenseless? 7 July 2006 WPS: Defense & Security

¹¹³ Remarks by Bush and Putin, G8 Russian Presidency, (Srelina, Russia), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹¹⁴ Remarks by Bush and Putin, G8 Russian, Presidency, (Srelina, Russia), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹¹⁵ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹¹⁶ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹¹⁷ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹¹⁸ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹¹⁹ Sergei Lavrov Press Briefing, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

Iran

Iran poses an immense threat to American national interests in the Middle East. The government of the United States has long been concerned with the Iranian government's pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and its sponsorship of terrorism. On 1 June 2006, the United States, China, Russia, Great Britain France and Germany (P5 + 1) agreed to give incentives to Iran in exchange for a guarantee to abandon Iranian uranium enrichment.¹²⁰ The P5+1 had hoped to receive a response from Iran prior to the St. Petersburg Summit. However, on 15 July 2006, Presidents Bush and Putin expressed the following in a joint statement: "We are concerned by the failure of the Iranian government to engage seriously on the proposals made by the P-5 countries and Germany."¹²¹ The Russian Federation expressed further regrets that Iran has not yet responded to the P5+1 proposal, however, Sergei Lavrov (Russian Foreign Affairs Minister), is hopeful that Iran will respond to the document.¹²²

While Putin supported President Bush in the above-mentioned statement, the Russian Federation maintained a distinct stance on the issue of Iran's nuclear program. Unlike the US government, President Putin articulated that 'all countries should have the right to have access to nuclear energy, [however,] what needs to happen is to put in place policies that protect peaceful nuclear energy.'¹²³ This position was reiterated by Lavrov when he asserted that every country should have access to nuclear energy but security should be ensured.¹²⁴ Moreover, the Russian Federation expressed its hesitation to impose sanctions on Iran during a press briefing in St. Petersburg on 16 July 2006. When posed a question by the media regarding Russia's support of sanctions against Iran, Lavrov simply said: "We, as diplomats, must focus on what is going on..."¹²⁵ Due to its economic, military and energy ties to Iran, the Russian Federation is clearly uncomfortable with the idea of possible sanctions against Iran.

Nevertheless, G8 member countries affirmed that "[the G8 member states] remain united in [their] commitment to see the proliferation implications of Iran's advanced nuclear programme resolved."¹²⁶ The G8 leaders have also acknowledged that Iran has failed to take the steps needed to allow negotiations to begin, specifically the suspension of all enrichment related and reprocessing activities, as required by the IAEA and therefore

¹²⁰ Chairman's Statement, G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G8 Russia, (Moscow), 29 June 2006. Date of Access: 29 June 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060629/1164296.html>.

¹²¹ Joint Statement by President George Bush and President V.V. Putin, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹²² Sergei Lavrov, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, 16 July 2006.

¹²³ Putin Press Briefing Conference, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹²⁴ Sergei Lavrov Press Briefing, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹²⁵ Sergei Lavrov Press Briefing, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹²⁶ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

have reiterated their support for the Paris appeal to Iran to respond positively to the substantive proposals made on 6 June 2006.¹²⁷

Objective 3: Iraq

Despite Iraq being a significant issue for the US administration, more urgent issues such as the crisis in the Middle East, nuclear non-proliferation, and energy security were priorities at the St. Petersburg Summit. The United States failed to bring the issue of Iraq to the table at St. Petersburg despite ongoing violence which poses a security threat in the broader Middle East.

Objective 4: Terrorism

For the US government, the war on terror is intractably linked to the promotion of democracy. Therefore, prior to the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, it was predicted that the US government will push to sow further seeds of democracy in regions such as Iran, where terrorist-related activities have been of great concern for the Bush Administration. In St. Petersburg, the G8 states sought various measures to uproot terrorist activities from the international system. To begin with— in the 2006 G8 Summit declaration on counter-terrorism—the G8 leaders reaffirmed their “unshakable belief that terrorism will not succeed.”¹²⁸ Additionally, the leaders pledged that they “will not rest until the terrible blight of terrorism has been removed from [their] daily lives.”¹²⁹

While it was expected that Russia would disrupt a united G8 front in pushing forth democratic principles on counter terrorism, the G8 leaders spoke with one voice in asserting that they “will advance the ideals of peace, freedom and democracy based on the rule of law”¹³⁰ in combating terrorism. Moreover, the Russian Federation and the US government pledged to increase their efforts to counter new threats demonstrated by their “joint initiative to hold in spring 2007 in Vienna a political conference on the partnership of governments, civil society and business in counter-terrorism.”¹³¹

Additionally, The US government and the Russian Federation announced their decision to launch the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism on 15 July 2006.¹³² The Global Initiative reflects the American and Russian governments’ intentions to “prevent the acquisition, transport, or use by terrorists of nuclear materials and radioactive

¹²⁷ Statement on Non-proliferation, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹²⁸ G8 Summit declaration on counter-terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹²⁹ G8 Summit declaration on counter-terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹³⁰ G8 Summit declaration on counter-terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

¹³¹ Remarks by Bush and Putin, G8 Russian Presidency, (Srelina, Russia), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹³² Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President V.V. Putin Announcing the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006, Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

substances as well as hostile actions against nuclear facilities.”¹³³ Along with participating countries and the IAEA, the US and Russian Federation pledged to take steps to “improve participants’ capabilities to: ensure accounting, control, and physical protection of nuclear material and radioactive substances, as well as security of nuclear facilities...”¹³⁴

Conclusion

The United States achieved success in three of the four objectives outlined for discussion at the St. Petersburg Summit. In these areas, steps were taken to ensure the increase of energy security and strong statements were released to address the issues of nuclear non-proliferation and terrorism. However, the United States failed to bring Iraq to the table which negatively impacted its overall grade. A comprehensive Plan of Action was determined for energy security at the St. Petersburg Summit which was a significant priority for the United States. Specifically, the G8 released strong statements on both nuclear non-proliferation and terrorism—the G8 Summit Statement on Non- Proliferation and G8 Summit Declaration on Counter- Terrorism.

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¹³³ Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President V.V. Putin Announcing the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006, Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

¹³⁴ Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President V.V. Putin Announcing the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006, Date of Access: 15 July 2006.

European Union: A

Objective 1: Energy Market Liberalization

The G8 summit successfully delivered on the EU's objectives to liberalize the global energy market. In his capacity as president of the European Council, Finnish Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen stated that he was very satisfied with agreements by the G8 member states on the issue of energy and the consensus on key principles guiding the global energy sector, and its trading.¹³⁵ He highlighted open and effective transparency in the energy market, security of its transport, increased energy saving, further investment to guarantee a supply of energy, and a continued consideration for the environment in the formulation of energy policies.¹³⁶ With the upcoming meeting of European leaders on 20 October 2006 in Lahti to exchange views on the EU's developing energy policy and Action Plan, the EU and Russia have solidified clear positions from which they can continue negotiations on energy.

In a press brief in which he issued the Chair's remarks President Putin did, however, articulate concerns over the opening of Russia's energy market to foreign direct investment. In particular he encouraged the EU and other WTO states to open their key economic industries to foreign direct investment. Such a gesture would facilitate future negotiations over a liberalization of the global energy market. Although President Putin did not ratify the Energy Protocol, he did accept its main principles and thus encouraged the EU to continue negotiations with the two parties. Moreover, the President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso responded by stating that the EU would be quite probable that the EU would be willing to negotiate and be flexible on some of the energy charter principles.¹³⁷

The Summit also established concrete steps to further the liberalization of Russia's energy sector, promoting an open market system and greater foreign investment.

In a document on global energy security, the member states collectively committed to: increase transparency and security in global energy markets; improving the investment climate; enhance energy efficiency and energy saving; and address climate change and sustainable development among others.¹³⁸ Such steps will promote an open market system and encourage greater foreign investment.

Objective 2: Iran Nuclear Program

Prior to the summit, the Iranian government did not respond to the international community's proposal issued on 1 June 2006. The EU demanded a deadline for 29 June

¹³⁵ Statement by Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

¹³⁶ Statement by Prime Minister Matti Vanhanen, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

¹³⁷ Statement by President of the European Commission Jose Manuel Barroso, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg) 15 July 2006

¹³⁸ Global Energy Security, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

2006, by which time it would respond to the six states endorsing the 1 June proposal. After Iran's continued refusal to respond, EU Foreign Minister Javier Solana — on behalf G5 + 1 — initiated intense negotiations with Iran's top nuclear negotiator Ali Larijani.¹³⁹ These negotiations did not produce an acceptable outcome for Iran to issue a satisfactory response to the 1 June proposal before 15 July; Iran stated that it would respond at the end of August.¹⁴⁰

Before the opening of the summit, the United States and Russia issued a joint statement announcing two initiatives that deal with nuclear energy.¹⁴¹ In the first statement both Presidents Bush and Putin agreed to increase cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy as source of energy, and to ensure reliable supplies of energy to promote international stability.¹⁴² The second statement called for an opening of negotiations to create an initiative to combat global terrorism through like-minded states, which would prevent the acquisition, transport, and use of nuclear materials and radio-active substances by terrorists.¹⁴³

Both initiatives specifically relate to concerns over nuclear programs in Iran and North Korea, and the desire to facilitate their development of nuclear energy for civilian purposes, but prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. In view of negotiations between the EU and Iran to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the joint initiatives will place increased pressure on Iran to accept the G5 +1 proposal. As a result of this joint initiative, the G8 member states were not obligated to collectively address Iran's lack of action, and thus did not dominate the summit's agenda.

The G8 member states did, however, issue a statement of non-proliferation emphasizing their concern over the implication of Iran's nuclear program.¹⁴⁴ Disappointed by Iran's inaction, they collectively decided to return the issue to the United Nations Security Council, fully supporting the course of action the Security Council endeavors to implement.¹⁴⁵ Furthermore, the summit identified its awareness of Article IV of the NPT which preserves the "right of all the Parties to the Treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity

¹³⁹ No result in Iran nuclear talks, BBC News, (London), 11 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/5167416.stm

¹⁴⁰ Q&A: Iran nuclear stand-off, BBC News, (London), 28 June 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/4031603.stm

¹⁴¹ Following their talks Russian President Vladimir Putin and US President George W. Bush approved two Joint Statements, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1197177.html>

¹⁴² Following their talks Russian President Vladimir Putin and US President George W. Bush approved two Joint Statements, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1197177.html>

¹⁴³ Following their talks Russian President Vladimir Putin and US President George W. Bush approved two Joint Statements, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1197177.html>

¹⁴⁴ Statement of Non-proliferation. G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

¹⁴⁵ Statement of Non-proliferation. G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

with Articles I and II of the Treaty.”¹⁴⁶ As a result, the G8 summit was a success for the EU as the G8 member states addressed Iran’s nuclear program, acted to ensure a diplomatic solution to the issue, and reaffirmed Iran’s right to produce peaceful nuclear energy.

Objective 3: Clean Energy Technologies

The G8 summit successfully delivered on the EU’s objectives to endorse clean energy technologies. In a document on global energy security, the summit promoted measures that endorse climate-friendly technologies, increased energy efficiency and sustainable development at both the national and international level.¹⁴⁷

In the Chair’s summary, President Putin of Russia declared that the G8 adopted the St. Petersburg Plan of Action which, among other things, promotes increased energy efficiency and sustainable development.¹⁴⁸ In the Plan of Action, the G8 member states committed to encourage developing economies to join G8 energy efficiency initiatives, to strengthen the system of national and multilateral energy efficiency statistics, to encourage the development of best practice energy efficiency programs, and to raise public awareness about energy efficiency.¹⁴⁹

To promote climate-friendly technologies the G8 member states committed to support market-led policies that encourage investment in developing markets through continued funding in research and development.¹⁵⁰ In particular the document singled out deep-sea oil and gas production, oil production from bitumen sands, clean coal technologies, and the production of synthetic fuel.¹⁵¹

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¹⁴⁶ Statement of Non-proliferation. G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html>

¹⁴⁷ Global Energy Security, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

¹⁴⁸ Chair’s Summary, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

¹⁴⁹ Global Energy Security, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

¹⁵⁰ Global Energy Security, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

¹⁵¹ Global Energy Security, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>