



Issue Assessment Report 2006 St. Petersburg Summit

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Energy Security

Energy Principles: A–

Energy Principles were introduced at the 2003 Evian Summit and reaffirmed at the 2004 Sea Island Summit. At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 leaders agreed to the Gleneagles Plan of Action which established three goals: to develop markets for clean energy technologies, create infrastructure for renewable energy, and increase availability of energy, particularly in developing countries, in order to ensure a sustainable future. At the St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 leaders followed through by addressing energy as one of the three key themes.

As expected, G8 leaders reaffirmed energy principles relating to renewables, security of supply and demand, and energy poverty as outlined in the ‘Global Energy Security’ document published 16 July 2006. In addition, President Putin and President Bush issued a joint statement to launch the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism which includes important initiatives to prevent the acquisition, transport, and use of nuclear material by terrorists.¹

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper and Russian President Vladimir Putin conveyed strong bilateral relations between their respective governments by issuing a joint statement on Russo-Canadian energy co-operation. The statement affirmed their intention to work towards joint action in the enhancement of global energy security by focusing efforts on a number of key areas. These areas include: the focus[ing] on diversification of energy sources, the encouragement of investment in the energy sector, investment in energy efficiency, scientific and technological cooperation, and research into renewables and alternative sources of energy.² The St. Petersburg Plan of Action also stipulates their commitment to increasing the transparency of global energy markets and reducing barriers to investment and trade.³

Objective 1: Energy Security

With a backdrop of rising oil and gas prices, growing demand of energy from China and India, and violence in the Middle East, the G8 achieved their goal of reaching a comprehensive strategy to provide global energy security and sustainable development for the future. The ‘Global Energy Security’ document stipulates seven key goals that the G8 will aim to implement in efforts to secure global energy supplies. The G8 will improve the energy sector investment climate, enhance energy efficiency and energy saving, diversify energy, reduce energy poverty, and ensure physical security of critical

¹ Joint Statement by George Bush and Vladimir Putin on the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, 15 July 2006. Date of Access: July 17, 2006.
<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/bushputin060715b.html>

² Joint Statement by Stephen Harper and Vladimir Putin on Canada- Russia Energy Cooperation, St. Petersburg Summit Documents, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.
<<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/harperputin060715b.html>.

³ 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>>.

energy infrastructure.⁴ In addition, the G8 will continue to address the issues of climate change and the reduction of greenhouse gasses.⁵ Furthermore, they will increase the transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets by implementing the Joint Oil Data Initiative (JODI) in order to “improve and enhance the collection and reporting of market data on oil and other energy sources by all countries...”⁶ The leaders affirmed their support for the principles of the Energy Charter despite the fact that Russia has yet to ratify the charter.

Objective 2: Energy Poverty

In President Putin’s address to visitors on the Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, President Putin states: “...we must think very seriously about ways to bridge the gap between energy-sufficient and energy-lacking countries.”⁷ At the St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 leaders delivered on their commitment to address energy poverty under the “Global Energy Security” plan. In light of the energy security position laid out by the G8, the leaders reaffirmed their support of the Millennium Development Goals by facilitating access to reliable and efficient energy. Of particular importance, the G8 committed to assisting vulnerable states overcome shocks to energy prices.⁸ They also committed to develop local energy sources including wind-power, hydropower, geothermal power, biomass and solar energy.⁹ The G8 is determined to work with institutions such as the World Bank, Regional Development Banks and various UN agencies as well as existing frameworks like the EU Energy Charter, MEDREP, GBEP, the Global Village Energy Partnership (GVEP) to increase access to energy in energy- lacking countries.¹⁰

Objective 3: Renewable Energy

The G8 leaders followed through on reaffirming their commitment to renewable energy as outlined at the Gleneagles Plan of Action. At St. Petersburg, the ‘Global Energy Document’ stated that G8 members will co-operate internationally in areas addressing deforestation, promoting sustainable forest management, and international mechanisms like the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Program (REEEP), the Renewable Energy Policy Network for the 21st Century (REN21), and the Mediterranean Renewable

⁴ 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>>.

⁵ 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>>.

⁶ 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>>.

⁷ Address by Russian President Vladimir Putin to visitors to the official site of Russia’s G8 Presidency in 2006, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006. Date of Access: 15 June 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/>.

⁸ 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>>.

⁹ 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>>.

¹⁰ 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>>.

Energy Partnership (MEDREP).¹¹ In addition, the G8 resolved to work with developing countries to advance the use of renewable energy.¹²

Conclusion

Despite the fact that issues such as the Middle East, North Korea and Iran were heavily focused in press briefings; the leaders achieved success in addressing energy security at the St. Petersburg Summit. With violence increasing in the Middle East, the leaders worked to ensure that the state of global energy markets was not further strained. The comprehensive St. Petersburg Plan of Action aims to address issues relating to energy security, renewables, energy poverty, energy technologies, transparency, predictability and stability of global energy markets and to improve the investment climate in the energy sector. While Russia did not ratify the Energy Charter Treaty, it did take a clear position in affirming its effort to improve energy security.

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Energy Charter Treaty and the Plus Five Process: C

Within the broader issue area of energy security, the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit addressed two specific mechanisms for securing global energy security: the Energy Charter Treaty and the Plus Five Process.

The Energy Charter Treaty is a binding multilateral agreement governing aspects of the energy sector¹³ in order to “establish a legal framework in order to promote long-term co-operation in the energy field.”¹⁴ Of the G8 countries, Germany, Italy, Britain, France, and Japan have ratified the ECT, Russia has signed but has not ratified, and Canada and the United States have observer status.¹⁵ The objective of the G8, particularly the European countries, at the St. Petersburg Summit was to get Russia to ratify the Treaty in order to make energy supplies from Russia more stable and predictable. Specifically this meant reaching an agreement on the outstanding Transit Protocol negotiations between the EU and Russia, as this was the component of the Treaty with which Russia disagreed.

¹¹ 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>>.

¹² 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>>.

¹³ The Energy Charter, Charter News: Newsletter from the Energy Charter, (Brussels), Spring 2006. Date of Access: 10 June 2006. www.encharter.org.

¹⁴ Craig Bamberger, Jan Linehan, and Thomas Waelde, *The Energy Charter Treaty in 2000: In a New Phase*, Energy Law in Europe, (Oxford: Oxford University Press), 2000. Date of Access: 10 June 2006. <http://www.dundee.ac.uk/cepmlp/journal/html/article7-1.html>.

¹⁵ Status of Ratification – Energy Charter Treaty, The Energy Charter Secretariat, (Brussels), 20 April 2006. Date of Access: 10 June 2006. <http://www.encharter.org>.

In a statement released by the G8 leaders on energy security, the G8 defined their position on the ECT. The Treaty has been discussed in press conferences by Russian President Putin, the Russian Energy Minister, the President of the European Union, etc.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, British President Tony Blair started a new G8 initiative: to regularly include the voices of the five largest and most heavily industrialized developing countries in G8 talks on climate change and energy usage,¹⁶ motivated by the fact that the G8 would be unlikely to achieve significant progress on combating climate change and discussing energy usage without the countries that are producing increasingly significant amounts of emissions.¹⁷ The five developing countries involved in the talks were China, Brazil, India, Mexico, and South Africa. Through the past year, the Plus Five Process has continued, with significant Plus Five involvement in climate change and energy security discussions. The object of the 2006 Summit was to continue to involve the Plus Five on discussions on energy and the environment.

At the Summit, the Plus Five co-authored a statement primarily about terrorism,¹⁸ participated in the talks on and were mentioned in the G8 energy communiqué.¹⁹

Objective 1: The Energy Charter

The G8 failed to meet its objective to secure Russian ratification of the Energy Charter Treaty; it also failed to reach the necessary consensus on the Energy Charter Treaty that would have been necessary for Russia to ratify.

In the G8 joint statement on Global Energy Security, the countries state that “We support the principles of the Energy Charter and the efforts of participating countries to improve international energy cooperation.”²⁰ This does not represent a change from the recent G8 Finance Ministers meeting, where the countries issued a similar endorsement of the principles of the Treaty.²¹

In a press conference on the concluding day of the Summit, Russian President emphasized his support of explained Russia’s threefold justification for not agreeing to

¹⁶ John Kirton and Laura Sunderland, *Russia’s 2006 G8: Combining Continuity and Innovation for Summit Success*, G8 Research Group, (Toronto), 12 May 2006. Date of Access: 10 June 2006. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/scholar/kirton2006/kirton_060512.html.

¹⁷ Prime Minister’s Statement to the House of Commons on the G8, Mark Lazarowicz, MP, (Edinburgh), 11 July 2005. Date of Access: 10 June 2006. http://www.marklazarowicz.org/uk/parliament/speeches2005/PM1_2005.htm.

¹⁸ Statement by the G-8, the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa, Chairman of the Council of the Heads of State of the CIS, Chairman of the African Union, and the Heads of the International Organizations, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/23.html>.

¹⁹ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

²⁰ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

²¹ G8 finance ministers to discuss the least developed countries’ access to energy infrastructure, SKRIN Newswire, 9 June 2006.

ratify the Treaty.²² First, Putin explained that the mutual access to energy infrastructure guaranteed by the Treaty is only beneficial to the other partners, while Russia does not get anything significant in return for providing this access. Second, the disproportionately fundamental role of energy in the Russian economy means that the type of access it gives other countries is not matched in terms of giving Russia access to the important industries of other countries. Putin cited the inability to access high-level technology as one example of the phenomenon. Finally, Putin argued that there are logical contradictions in the Charter itself which need to be rectified before Russian ratification.

Objective 2: The Plus Five Process

The G8 almost completely achieved the objective of continuing the Plus Five Process and the specific goal of ensuring that the large developing economies participate in talks on energy and environment.

The Plus Five countries were involved in the energy and environment talks leading up to the Summit,²³ and thus contributed to the final energy communiqué released on the second day of the Summit. The participation in these talks was a significant component of reaching the objective of continuing the Plus Five Process, and the importance of involving the major developing economies in environmental mechanisms was stressed in the energy communiqué.²⁴ The importance of including such countries in energy talks was stressed by President Putin in his press conference.²⁵ The Plus Five countries, as well as international organizations, also participated in talks on energy and the environment on the final day of the Summit.²⁶

However, the G8 cannot be considered to have fully reached the Plus Five objective because in the language of the energy communiqué does not explicitly include the Plus Five countries as equal participants. It refers to the authors of the communiqué as the G8 only.

Conclusion

Given that the G8 failed to reach one objective but almost fully reached the second objective, it received a grade of C in the areas of the Energy Charter Treaty and the Plus Five Process.

²² Russian President Vladimir Putin held a press conference following the end of the G-8 summit, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060717/1246115.html>.

²³ Working Meetings Summit 2006, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. http://en.g8russia.ru/page_work/

²⁴ Global Energy Security, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>.

²⁵ Russian President Vladimir Putin held a press conference following the end of the G-8 summit, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060717/1246115.html>.

²⁶ Russian President Vladimir Putin held a press conference following the end of the G-8 summit, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060717/1246115.html>.

Addendum

Although the Plus Five Process was originally intended to include the Plus Five countries in discussions on issues related to energy and the environment, this year's Summit represented an expansion of the mandate of the Plus Five Process.

The issue areas addressed by the outreach countries were expanded, and all twelve countries discussed the major issues of the Summit.²⁷ The outreach countries, along with the major international organization, authored a statement condemning international terrorism, another action outside the original Plus Five objective.²⁸ Finally, the recent push from Prime Minister Blair to have the five countries included as full members in the Summit — an expansion to the G12 — represents another element of the broadening of the Plus Five Process.

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Climate Change: C

In spite of a desire on the part of some G8 members and numerous civil society groups to see climate change continue to be a focal issue, the G8 did not focus on climate change at the St. Petersburg summit as 'traditional' energy security and the crisis in Lebanon dominated the agenda. This was in sharp contrast to the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, which launched the Gleneagles Plan of Action and the 'G8+5' Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development. The G8 countries concluded in 2005 to support the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) process, which saw its annual meetings take place in Montreal in November 2005. They were unable, however, to come to an agreement on bridging the wide gap between the United States and its G8 allies on how to approach the climate change issue. The United States is the only G8 member that has refused to ratify the 1997 Kyoto Protocol, which came into force on 16 February 2005 after the ratification of the document by the Russian Federation in November 2004. The Kyoto Protocol sets out specific national targets for reductions in annual emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) over 1990 levels by 2012. Kyoto's binding emissions reduction targets and the exemption for developing economies such as China and India have been the main points of contention for the US Bush administration.

The 2006 St. Petersburg Summit featured climate change discussed as an issue in the context of Energy Security. In a document entitled *Global Energy Security*, the G8 leaders agreed that "the need to protect the environment and to tackle climate change"

²⁷ Russian President Vladimir Putin held a press conference following the end of the G-8 summit, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060717/1246115.html>.

²⁸ Statement by the G-8, the leaders of Brazil, China, India, Mexico, South Africa, Chairman of the Council of the Heads of State of the CIS, Chairman of the African Union, and the Heads of the International Organizations, Official Website of the Russian Presidency of the G8, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/23.html>.

was a challenge that was “serious and linked” with a number of others, including “high and volatile oil prices”, “growing demand for energy” and others.²⁹ Climate change was also dealt with in the Chair’s Statement at the conclusion of the Summit. Leaders “reaffirmed ... commitments to meet the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dealing with climate change, including through promoting an inclusive dialogue on further action in the future.”³⁰ Several G8 leaders including Russian President Vladimir Putin and Italian Prime Minister Romano Prodi mentioned climate change in their final press conferences, but only in passing. French President Jacques Chirac in particular spoke extensively, both privately with other G8 leaders³¹ and publicly,³² about the need to secure post-2012 GHG emissions reductions commitments. The United Kingdom distributed several documents to the press highlighting the UK government’s work to implement its Gleneagles climate change commitments but Prime Minister Tony Blair’s time was dominated by meetings related to the crisis in the Middle East.³³

Objective 1: Reiterating Gleneagles Commitments

G8 members fully met their objective of reiterating their Gleneagles climate change-related commitments at St. Petersburg. The Chair’s Summary noted that “reaffirmed ... commitments to meet the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas emissions and dealing with climate change”.³⁴ In *Global Energy Security*, the G8 leaders specifically mention the Gleneagles climate change process begun in 2005, stating that “Last year in Gleneagles, we agreed to enhance our work under the Plan of Action for Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development and resolved to take forward the dialogue on these issues whose results will be reported at the 2008 G8 Summit in Japan[, and ... w]e reaffirm this commitment.” G8 members committed to “move forward with timely implementation of the Gleneagles Plan of Action [and will] ... continue the Dialogue on Climate Change, Clean Energy and Sustainable Development and report its outcomes to the G8 Summit in 2008.”

Objective 2: Moving Beyond Gleneagles

The St. Petersburg Summit failed to bridge the divide between the positions of the United States and other G8 members on how to proceed with international climate change, agreeing to disagree as at Gleneagles. All members committed to “continue to work to reduce greenhouse gas and deal effectively with the challenge of climate change” and to

²⁹ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

³⁰ Chair’s Summary, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

³¹ Speech by Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, On climate change, Présidence de la république française, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

³² Jacques Chirac Press Conference, St. Petersburg, 16 July 2006.

³³ Gleneagles Anniversary – UK Facts and Figures, United Kingdom G8 Delegation, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

³⁴ Chair’s Summary, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

the UNFCCC process in general.³⁵ However, on the Kyoto Protocol, G8 members only said that “those of us committed to making the Kyoto Protocol a success underline the importance we attach to it”, highlighting the divide between the United States and the rest of the G8 on the issue.³⁶

This gap is particularly striking considering the efforts made by the United Kingdom and France to forge a compromise. UK Prime Minister Tony Blair was to suggest to his counterparts that the ‘+5’ members of China, India, Brazil, Mexico and South Africa be made full members, in the hopes of forging a new round of GHG emissions reductions targets beyond 2012 that would include developing nations and the United States.³⁷ In a concluding press conference, Mr Prodi noted that the issue of membership expansion was discussed, but that discussions on the issue would be ongoing.³⁸ French President Jacques Chirac spoke to G8 leaders early on 16 July 2006 and highlighted his government’s objectives to work towards a post-2012 commitment period that included the United States and large developing emitters.³⁹ A draft statement released to the media indicated that Chirac was to say that “We cannot discuss energy security without talking about climate change” and made it clear that he sought an “ambitious” agreement to follow up on Kyoto.⁴⁰ On that count, G8 leaders were only able to agree to the statement that there are numerous fora in which each member is participating to tackle the issue, including the UNFCCC and the Asia-Pacific Partnership on Clean Development and Climate, a process begun by the United States, Japan, Australia and other south East Asian nations. “All these undertakings are the foundation of our current efforts to address climate change, and will form the basis of an inclusive dialogue on further action in the future, including the period beyond 2012.”⁴¹ The Chair’s Statement further noted that G8 leaders agreed to promote “an inclusive dialogue on further action [on climate change] in the future.”⁴²

Conclusion

The G8 must receive a grade of C for its efforts to reach agreement on climate change at St. Petersburg, having fulfilled only one of two objectives. As predicted, leaders found it easy to agree to reaffirm Gleneagles commitments on climate change, with seven of eight members supporting their obligations under the Kyoto Protocol and all calling for

³⁵ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

³⁶ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

³⁷ Larry Elliott and Patrick Wintour, Blair wants developing nations in new G13 to help secure key deals, Guardian Unlimited, (London), 13 July 2006. Date of Access 16 July 2006. <http://politics.guardian.co.uk/foreignaffairs/story/0,,1819099,00.html>

³⁸ Romano Prodi Press Conference, St. Petersburg, 17 July 2006.

³⁹ Speech by Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, On climate change, Présidence de la république française, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁴⁰ Speech by Mr Jacques Chirac, President of the French Republic, On climate change, Présidence de la république française, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁴¹ Global Energy Security, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/11.html>

⁴² Chair’s Summary, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

continued support of the UNFCCC. The G8 objective of moving towards agreements on how to deal with climate change beyond 2012 that included the United States and developing nations, by far the more significant of the two objectives, was not achieved. In spite of efforts led by French President Jacques Chirac, no significant discussion of the climate change process took place outside of the energy security agenda. The leaders only agreed to work towards “inclusive dialogue on further action in the future” and noted the upcoming meeting this fall of the Gleneagles Plan of Action.⁴³ It did not appear that most G8 members undertook to move significantly beyond the Gleneagles agreements at St. Petersburg and thus must receive a grade of C for their efforts.

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Nuclear Energy: C

Nuclear energy was expected to be covered in the St. Petersburg Summit as a part of the discussion on energy security, focusing on an expansion of civilian nuclear power, non-proliferation and Russia’s enrichment proposal. According to the summit paper on the issue, the leaders acknowledged the possibility of nuclear energy being used to ensure security, but recognized separate paths to pursue energy security.⁴⁴ The issue was raised as a strategic importance in the bilateral meetings between Bush and Harper as well as Harper and Putin⁴⁵.

Objective 1: Expanding the Use of Civilian Nuclear Power

This objective was ignored in the St. Petersburg Summit. G8 countries did not make any joint plans or recommendations on the role of civilian nuclear power in the summit. According to the released document on global energy security, leaders “recognize that G8 members pursue different ways to achieve energy security and climate protection goals”, rather than agreeing on one energy source, nuclear energy, to ensure energy security⁴⁶.

Objective 2: Nuclear Non-Proliferation

This objective was partially met by the summiteers. They reiterated the importance of non-proliferation, and they emphasized on the need for further development of nuclear energy “in a manner that promotes proliferation resistance of the nuclear fuel cycle,

⁴³ Chair’s Summary, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

⁴⁴ Briefing by Japanese government official on G8 Summit on July 16, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁴⁵ Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/bushputin060715a.html>

Joint Statement by Stephen Harper and Vladimir Putin on Canada-Russia Energy Cooperation <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/harperputin060715b.html>

⁴⁶ 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>.

including preventing the spread of sensitive nuclear technologies.”⁴⁷ While the released paper on global security energy does not touch on Iran or North Korean issue, G8 leaders supported the pre-summit proposal against Iran and agreed to “send message to let Iran react positively” in their afternoon meeting on July 16⁴⁸. North Korean issue was discussed in the leaders’ afternoon meeting on July 16 and several bilateral meetings including Koizumi’s talk with Merkel, and agreement was reached to send strong message to North Korea⁴⁹.

Objective 3: Russian Nuclear Enrichment Proposal

The third objective was partially fulfilled by the G8 leaders in the summit. While there were no clear statements or Action Plans made in their meetings, the leaders demonstrated their intention “to make additional joint efforts to ensure reliable access to low enriched uranium for power reactor fuel and spent fuel recycling” and ensure non-proliferation commitments at the same time⁵⁰. The leaders also agreed to “take note of” International Atomic Energy Agency’s framework and proposals by Russia and the United States, but no detailed decisions or promises were made.⁵¹

Conclusion

Two of the three objectives were partially discussed, and one was ignored. A grade of C is given to this issue for the lack of static statements and promise of commitments made by the leaders on the three objectives.

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⁴⁷ 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>.

⁴⁸ Briefing by Japanese government official on G8 Summit on July 16, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁴⁹ Briefing by Japanese government official on G8 Summit on July 16, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006.

⁵⁰ 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>.

⁵¹ 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>.

Infectious Diseases

HIV/AIDS: B

Through its focus on global health at this year's summit in St. Petersburg, Russia, the Group of Eight is helping to ensure that existing and emerging infectious disease threats are tackled at the very highest level.⁵² Several press briefings hosted by G8 leaders at the Summit reiterated the G8's commitment to combating the issue of infectious diseases. Additionally, many NGO releases and official statements highlighted the G8 leaders' efforts in the fight against infectious diseases. The following is an analysis of how the G8 nations fared with respect to their pre-summit objectives. These objectives included: (1) replenishment of the global fund; (2) enhanced global monitoring of infectious diseases; (3) HIV/AIDS in Eurasia; and (4) development of an HIV/AIDS vaccine.

Objective 1: Replenishment of the Global Fund

The Global Fund is a key multilateral mechanism to provide funds to combat HIV/AIDS, TB and malaria. Financial support for the Global Fund is critical, as a funding deficit exists for Round 6. A summit document, released on 16 July 2006, endorsed the need for new financial support for the Global Fund for AIDS, TB and Malaria, primarily by Russia, the United States, and France.⁵³ Russia currently faces the largest HIV epidemic in Europe and it is therefore understandable that it has taken a large step to repay everything the Global Fund has spent in Russia with a USD \$250 million contribution.⁵⁴ Additionally, France will make an increased contribution to the Global Fund (€225 million in 2006 and €300 million in 2007) and will therefore be its second contributor after the U.S. Canada, on the other hand, did not mobilize any new money towards the Fund. Irrespective of the new money mobilized, the fund is still lacking money for Round 6, leading some NGOs to doubt whether or not G8 nations will be able to achieve their aim of coming as close as possible to the goal of universal access to treatment by 2010 for all those who need it.

Objective 2: Enhanced Global Monitoring of Infectious Diseases

Global monitoring of infectious diseases was discussed extensively at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. A Summit document detailing the G8's commitments in the fight against infectious disease states: "effective monitoring of infectious diseases...are an essential part of preventing and fighting epidemics."⁵⁵ The G8 leaders have called upon the international community to take the necessary measures to further strengthen global

⁵² Group of Eight Summit, World Health Organization, (Geneva), 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁵³ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁵⁴ G8 Supports New Funding for Global Fund, And Russia Commits \$270 Million, The Global Fund, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

⁵⁵ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

surveillance mechanisms.⁵⁶ In the same statement, the G8 leaders stressed that they are determined to “improve international cooperation on the surveillance and monitoring of infectious diseases...”⁵⁷ Additionally, a stronger language was used at the St. Petersburg Summit wherein the leaders articulated that they will continue the promotion of a comprehensive and well-balanced approach to tackling HIV/AIDS, which includes prevention, treatment and care.⁵⁸

Objective 3: HIV/AIDS in Eurasia

HIV/AIDS is currently proliferating in Eurasia. In a document released by the Russian presidency, the importance of scientific and clinical research in the battle against infectious disease was stressed: “The G8 leaders will aim to increase scientific cooperation with developing countries...and increase the scientific potential in countries of all income levels to achieve a broad-based program of scientific research to combat infectious diseases.”⁵⁹ The same document stressed the inclusion of “civil society, the private sector and people living with HIV/AIDS in the activities to tackle the HIV/AIDS pandemic and to reduce stigma and discrimination against people with this disease.”⁶⁰ Moreover, in order to bring to fruition the creation of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise (as was stated at the 2005 Sea-Island Summit),⁶¹ the G8 leaders have “welcome[d] the Russian proposal to establish a regional coordination mechanism to promote HIV vaccine development in the countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia...”⁶² This will certainly help to strengthen the fight against infectious diseases, as was outlined prior to the St. Petersburg Summit.

Objective 4: HIV/AIDS Vaccine

As stated above, the G8 leaders “remain committed to [their] Sea-Island Summit initiative on creation of a Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise” and have therefore “reaffirmed [their] determination to bring it to realization.”⁶³ In addition, the G8 leaders have affirmed their support for the “development of new, safe, and effective drugs, creation of a vaccine, and promotion of the widest possible availability of prevention and treatment

⁵⁶ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁵⁷ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

⁵⁸ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

⁵⁹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶⁰ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶¹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶² Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶³ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

to people in need”⁶⁴ at the St. Petersburg Summit. In its efforts to achieve “as close as possible to universal access to treatment for those who need it by 2010,” the leaders have agreed to emphasize the training, deployment and retention of health workers in health sector assistance programs.⁶⁵ Additionally, the G8 leaders have called for the “wider use of strategies and tools that promote investment in the research, development and production of vaccines, microbicides and drugs for HIV, TB and malaria.”⁶⁶ In order to stimulate active involvement of the pharmaceutical industry, the G8 countries have also committed to “strengthening cooperation with regulatory authorities in developing countries.”⁶⁷

“The G8’s commitments to health in the past have made a real difference,” said Dr. Anders Nordstrom— acting Director-General of the World Health Organization (WHO)⁶⁸— at the Summit. “The commitments are detailed and specific, and represent another step forward in G8 leadership on public health,”⁶⁹ continues Nordstrom. Representatives from the WHO mentioned that they are pleased with the G8’s commitments regarding the fight against HIV/AIDS because they are comprehensive.⁷⁰ Yet, there is concern regarding the Global Fund’s deficit for Round 6, which can only be remedied with further financial pledges. The commitment of additional funds from the G8 nations for the Global Fund will certainly aid in the realization of the other listed objectives.

Addendum

The G8 nations pledged their continued support for the “Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years.”⁷¹ Russia carried on the G8 tradition of supporting polio eradication. Like the United Kingdom in Gleneagles in 2005, Russia made a specific funding pledge for polio eradication, committing USD \$18 million to the program.⁷² In 2006, Canada will contribute \$45

⁶⁴ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶⁵ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶⁶ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶⁷ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁶⁸ Health Leaders Welcome Infectious Disease Focus at G8, WHO/UNAIDS/Global Fund/Gavi, (Geneva), 4 July 2006, Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<http://www.who.int/mediacentre/news/statements/2006/s10/en/index.html>

⁶⁹ G8 Commitments to Infectious Disease Can Improve Global Health Security, World Health Organization, (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁷⁰ World Health Organization Press Briefing, G8 Presidency (St. Petersburg), 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁷¹ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006

⁷² Mikhail Zurabov Press Briefing, G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

million to the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.⁷³ The G8 leaders also pledged to assist the Global Measles Partnership and encourage the WHO to continue to implement its plan on measles prevention and elimination.⁷⁴

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Avian Flu: A

The fight against avian flu and the threat of a human pandemic has received a vigorous response from G8 leaders at the St. Petersburg Summit. On 16 July 2006, they released a ten-page document that outlines their plan to combat infectious diseases, including avian flu. The release comes after Chief Medical Officer for the Russian Federation outlined the key components of the document on 15 July 2006, calling the threat posed by infectious disease “the only topic that is relevant to every person on the planet.”⁷⁵ In the document, they propose a number of concrete initiatives and allocate a substantial amount of funding to the prevention, monitoring, response and control of avian flu and a possible human pandemic.

Objective 1: Early Detection and Control at the Source

This commitment has been fulfilled. The objective called for the G8 to develop capacities for early detection and containment of an outbreak of human-to-human avian influenza with a reference to recommendations made at the Beijing Conference in January 2006. It also called for a commitment to improve cooperation and create more open communication between states and international health agencies, including the early warning system, coordinated by the WHO, FAO and OIE.

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.”⁷⁶ 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.

⁷³ Update on Africa, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

⁷⁴ Fight Against Infectious Diseases, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

⁷⁵ Gennady Onischenko Briefing Note: July 15 – 11a.m., Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 15 July 2006. Date of Access: 15 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1194347.html>

⁷⁶ 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>

Objective 2: Pandemic Preparedness and Response

The objective was met. It called for a reiteration of their support for commitments made at the 2006 Beijing Conference and a pledge of funding for pandemic preparedness and response mechanisms. It also called for the implementation of national action plans within the framework of WHO/FAO/IOE global strategies and support for the WHO-administered Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network (GOARN).

The document calls for “support for efforts by the relevant international organizations to respond effectively to outbreaks of avian influenza and to help the international community prepare...including timely implementation of the commitments made at the January 2006 Beijing International Pledging Conference on Avian and Pandemic Influenza.”⁷⁷ To this end, they pledged to work with the WHO, FAO and other UN agencies to enhance reporting, preparedness and logistical mechanisms with regards to avian influenza.

The document encourages rapid progress by the WHO in preparing an initial response mechanism — the “Protocol for Rapid Response and Containment” — should an outbreak of human influenza occur. They called upon potential donors to support rapid response and assessment teams under the auspices of the OIE/FAO. They also impelled the international community to honour the financial commitments made at the Beijing Conference in January 2006. The G8 leaders themselves made a pledge to “coordinate our [G8 countries] international investments to fight the spread and impact of the disease.”⁷⁸

Moreover, they reiterated their support for the WHO-administered Global Outbreak Alert and Response Network.

Financial pledges were also made towards the improvement of pandemic preparedness and response: Canada pledged C\$157 million to support the international response to avian flu, and to prepare for potential future pandemics, the European Commission pledged EUR100 million towards scientific research about avian flu and assistance programs, Germany pledged EUR40 million to avian flu, a portion of which will go towards a global crises-reaction-mechanism and Japan has pledged and dispersed the US\$155 it pledged at the 2006 Beijing Conference to combat avian flu.⁷⁹

Objective 3: International Health Regulations (IHRs)

This objective was fulfilled. The objective called for the G8 to pledge assistance in the universal application of IHRs and implement them in advance of the 2007 deadline.

⁷⁷ 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>

⁷⁸ 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>

⁷⁹ 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>

The document released by the leaders makes an explicit pledge to this effect: “we support immediate implementation of the provisions of the revised International Health Regulations considered relevant to the risk posed by avian and pandemic influenza. We will comply with the provisions, including those related to rapid and transparent notification, and the provision of essential information.”⁸⁰

Conclusion

Since the commitments made in the document on infectious diseases regarding avian flu are consistent with the identified objectives, the G8 receives an “A” on the issue of avian influenza.

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⁸⁰ 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>

Tsunami Surveillance: C

With the intention to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases created from man-made and natural disasters, the G8 member states have not fully met their objectives on the issue of tsunami surveillance. The G8 released a document entitled *Fight Against Infectious Diseases* which highlighted the need to prevent the outbreak of infectious diseases by, among other things, reacting to natural disasters. In a press release Gennady Onischenko, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Russian Federation, discussed the issue of infectious diseases and specifically highlighted the issue of tsunamis as natural disaster the G8 member states should monitor. The G8 summit also issued a background briefing that did not reference tsunami surveillance specifically, however, did give information about the devastating consequences that result from such natural disasters.

The G8 member states outlined several methods to combat infectious diseases, including prevention against epidemics caused by natural calamities and technological disasters.⁸¹ Although the summit did discuss the occurrence of tsunamis in Asia, hurricanes in America, and earthquakes in South Asia, the G8 member states focused on how developing nations will cope with the aftermath of natural disasters as they relate to infectious diseases. The Summit did not give any specifications over how to monitor natural disasters.⁸²

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Education: B

The Russian Federation chose education as one of three themes of this year's summit in St. Petersburg, wishing to "give a fresh impetus to efforts to find solutions to key international problems",⁸³ and opining that "the time has come to focus on ways of improving the quality and effectiveness of national education systems and professional training."⁸⁴ The choice of education as a theme for the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit was a consolidation of past efforts, providing a forum for the advancement of new proposals based on a re-evaluation of prior commitments. G8 leaders hoped to secure agreement on

⁸¹ Fighting infectious diseases: the problem, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/diseases/>

⁸² Fighting infectious diseases: the problem, G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/diseases/>

⁸³ Address by Russian President Vladimir Putin to visitors to the official site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg). Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/>

⁸⁴ Address by Russian President Vladimir Putin to visitors to the official site of Russia's G8 Presidency in 2006, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg). Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/agenda/>

issues related to integration through education, Education for All (EFA) and development, and information and communications technologies (ITCs).⁸⁵

The 1-2 June 2006 G8 Ministerial Meeting on Education provided much of the groundwork for G8 leaders' discussions in St. Petersburg.⁸⁶ As one of the Summit's priority themes, two press conferences were devoted to education. Vladimir Fridlyanov, Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, and Andrei Fursenko, Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, addressed the press on consecutive afternoons from 15-16 July 2006. On 16 July 2006, the document 'Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century' was released, listing the various commitments made by G8 leaders during the summit.⁸⁷ Finally, the Chair's Summary, delivered by Russian President Vladimir Putin on the summit's final day, devoted 7 paragraphs to the issue of education.⁸⁸

Objective 1: Social, Cultural and Professional Adaptation of Migrants

G8 leaders made significant progress toward altering their respective educational systems to facilitate migrant integration. In an address to the press on 15 July 2006, Russian Deputy Minister Vladimir Fridlyanov explained the difficulty of tailoring an agreement that would reflect the domestic policies of each member state.⁸⁹ Nevertheless, the Russian Federation was able to couple education and migration, which represented what Deputy Minister Fridlyanov called "a diplomatic victory" for the Russian Federation.⁹⁰

Andrey Volkov, Mr Fridlyanov's aide, stated that internationalising education would allow countries to exchange best practices and to jointly create linguistic and educational programs.⁹¹ To this end, G8 leaders discussed the issue of the acceptance of academic qualifications from other countries for immigrants. This is consistent with a G8

⁸⁵ G-8 Ministerial Meeting on Education, Moscow, 1-2 June 2006, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 2 June 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060602/1151807.html>

⁸⁶ G-8 Ministerial Meeting on Education, Moscow, 1-2 June 2006, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 2 June 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060602/1151807.html>

⁸⁷ 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: 16 July 2006.

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

⁸⁸ Chair's Summary, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

⁸⁹ Press conference: Vladimir Fridlyanov – Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 15 July 2006.

⁹⁰ Press conference: Vladimir Fridlyanov – Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 15 July 2006.

⁹¹ Press conference: Vladimir Fridlyanov – Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 15 July 2006.

commitment to “promote civic participation, as well as equality of opportunity and cross-cultural understanding”.⁹²

On 16 July 2006, Russian Minister of Science and Education Andrei Fursenko told reporters that an agreement on easing visa regulations had already been reached between Russia and Japan and that a similar agreement was being discussed with the European Union.⁹³ These visa programs focus primarily on students and are designed to increase mobility for educational exchanges.

Objective 2: Pursuit of the Millennium Development Goals

Leaders at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit showed a strengthened and renewed commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly those of Education for All (EFA) agenda and its Fast-Track Initiative (FTI).

During Deputy Minister Fridlyanov’s press conference, Mr Volkov stressed that the G8’s goal of more comprehensive professional education systems includes those of developing countries and is thus in the global interest.⁹⁴ Minister Fursenko stated that the goal of basic education included in EFA is insufficient for the needs of the modern economy⁹⁵ and must be expanded to include the principles of the G-8 Cologne Summit Charter on Aims and Ambitions for Lifelong Learning.⁹⁶ Other tenets of EFA were fully endorsed, with leaders stating their commitment “to attaining EFA goals and to eliminating obstacles in other sectors that narrow education opportunities”.⁹⁷ Rightly mirroring the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the Russian Presidency paid close attention to the African continent and called for UNESCO and the convening agencies of the Dakar Framework “to support harmonization and alignment with national priorities, plans and targets and to utilize each organization’s unique capacities to eliminate duplication of effort and increase efficiency”.⁹⁸

⁹² 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. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>, IV – 43.

⁹³ Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 16 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

⁹⁴ Press conference: Vladimir Fridlyanov – Deputy Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 15 July 2006.

⁹⁵ Press conference: Andrei Fursenko – Minister of Education and Science of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

⁹⁶ 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: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>, 5.

⁹⁷ 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: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>, III – 32.

⁹⁸ 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. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>, III – 28.

Objective 3: Information and Communications Technologies

Though it received less attention in press briefings and official documents, the G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to use information and communication technologies (ICTs) in education more effectively.⁹⁹ In his 16 July 2006 press briefing, Minister Fursenko stated that Internet users form a mere 10 percent of the global population.¹⁰⁰ He went on to explain that the Russian government has set an ambitious target to provide Internet access in every school across the country.¹⁰¹ Little information was provided on the objective by other G8 governments, however.

Conclusion

G8 leaders performed admirably at the St. Petersburg Summit with respect to education. All major documents and press conferences referred to those objectives forecast prior to the summit itself. Governments were at times able to achieve more than expected, such as the visa program agreed between the Japanese and Russian governments to facilitate the exchange of students and researchers.¹⁰² Both the key document ‘Education for Innovative Societies in the 21st century’ Chair’s Summary devoted much attention to the issue, emphasising expected objectives and stating new initiatives designed to facilitate implementation of the whole.¹⁰³

Not all objectives were met, however, and there was a disappointing though understandable lack of emphasis on the issue during national press conferences. Commitment to ITCs seemed particularly weak, acknowledged only briefly during Mr Fursenko’s statement¹⁰⁴ and in the Chair’s Summary.¹⁰⁵

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⁹⁹ 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. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/12.html>, II – 20.

¹⁰⁰ Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 16 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

¹⁰¹ Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 16 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

¹⁰² Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 16 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

¹⁰³ Chair’s Summary, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

¹⁰⁴ Andrei Fursenko Briefing Note July 16 – 1 P.M., St. Petersburg 2006 G8 Summit, (St. Petersburg). 16 July 2006.

¹⁰⁵ Chair’s Summary, Official Website of the G8 Presidency of the Russian Federation in 2006, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

International Economy

Financial Imbalances: D

Although not one of the three main agenda items for the St Petersburg summit, the issue of international financial imbalances was considered a key theme during the lead up to the G8 meetings. Despite this, the issue appears to have received little attention from the leaders during the summit. Currency reform, trade imbalances, balance of payments deficits, and structural reform all appear to have fallen from the agenda in the wake of the new crisis in the middle east and recent events in India and North Korea. Only the Chair's Summary explicitly refers to these items noting the leaders "re-iterated [their] commitment to address global imbalances," and their desire to work together to "remove distortions to the global adjustment process."¹⁰⁶

Objective 1: Currency Reform

There is no evidence currency reform was addressed by leaders in any of the meetings between leaders of the member states, or meetings with invited guests. The Chair's Summary only refers to "global imbalances".¹⁰⁷ The statement released by the G8 and the invited guests, of which China was one, makes no mention of issues relating to financial imbalances. There is also no evidence available that the issue found its way into any of the briefings or bilateral meetings.

Objective 2: Balance of Payments

This issue also was not directly addressed in official documents, nor does it appear in the statement released following the bilateral meeting between the Chinese Premier and the US President.¹⁰⁸ See objective three below for further elaboration on this issue.

Objective 3: Trade Deficits

Much of the financial imbalance issue relates to China's trade surplus with the US. As noted in issue report prepared prior to the start of the summit, this has been a source of tension between the US and China. The post bi-lateral meeting statement appears to allude to the issue as it explains the leaders "also believe that we need to respect and

¹⁰⁶ Chair's Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>.

¹⁰⁷ Chair's Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>.

¹⁰⁸ President Bush Meets With President Hu of China at the G8 Summit, The White House, (Washington), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/07/20060716-3.html>.

properly address each other's concerns and properly handle the sensitive issues in the bilateral relationship".¹⁰⁹

Objective 4: Structural Adjustments and Macro Reforms

This is the one item within this issue that appears to have garnered some attention during the meetings this weekend. The African and Trade documents, and the Chair's Summary made explicit reference to WTO commitments and the completion of the Doha round of negotiations. The trade document notes that in the area of agriculture G8 members have committed to "substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as agreed in Hong Kong".¹¹⁰ The document does not, however, make explicit reference to the structural issue relevant to the economies of the European Union or Japan.

The Africa document refers directly to members WTO commitments and the Doha round of negotiations, but makes no reference to structural adjustment commitments made by G8 members.¹¹¹

The Chair's Summary makes the most explicit reference of any document to structural reform issues. It notes that members will ask the WTO Director General to "consult Members intensively in order to promote early agreement and called upon him to report to the WTO Membership as soon as possible with the aim of facilitating agreement on negotiating modalities on agriculture and industrial tariffs within a month."¹¹² This tepid call for further study reveals little about the nature of any discussion on the issue of structural reforms in member states.

Conclusion

The G8 leaders arrived at this summit facing unprecedented economic circumstances. The Chinese and Russian economies continue to perform as the European, US, and Japanese economies falter. Russia and China now hold massive foreign currency reserves due to their respective advantages in trade with the other members. Success in this issue area required expensive concessions from the majority of G8 members in different areas. The terms of trade on these issues were clearly deemed unfavourable by all concerned parties.

¹⁰⁹ President Bush Meets With President Hu of China at the G8 Summit, The White House, (Washington), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

<<http://www.whitehouse.gov/news/releases/2006/07/20060716-3.html>>

¹¹⁰ Trade, G8 Russia 2006, 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006 <<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/16.html>>

¹¹¹ Update on Africa, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/13.html>>

¹¹² Chair's Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>>

Addendum

In the days prior to the summit, expectations rose regarding a possible agreement between the Russian and American Presidents that would have finally paved the way for Russian membership in the WTO. Although the agreement did not materialize, the final point of the Trade document notes that leaders “welcome the progress in the WTO accession negotiations of the Russian Federation”.¹¹³ It further notes that leaders “support Russia’s expeditious accession to the WTO in accordance with the rules that apply to all of its members”.¹¹⁴ Russia has long sought membership in the organization, and has now become more attractive to investors interested in Russia’s oil sector. WTO membership may open this industry up to FDI, and help to ease some currency and trade issues regarding Russia.

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Trade: A–

Trade issues are regularly on the G8 agenda. For the St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 set two trade-related goals: to support efforts to conclude the WTO’s Doha Round negotiations and to reaffirm commitment to protect the Intellectual Property Rights, outlining steps to further enforce the laws pertaining to this issue. In addition, it was expected that either Russia would sign an agreement that would open for it a door to WTO prior to the Summit or the topic would be discussed in a meeting between George Bush and Vladimir Putin.

Objective 1: Doha Round Progress (Agricultural Access and Subsidies; Services)

The St. Petersburg Summit fully met the G8’s objective of supporting the commitment of reaching the 2013 deadline for elimination of all forms of export subsidies, set at the Sixth WTO Ministerial Conference in Hong Kong in December, 2005.¹¹⁵ Moreover, in the Statement on Trade, the member-states called to all parties to “work with utmost urgency” for conclusion of the Doha Round by the end of 2006”.¹¹⁶ They expressed regret about the lack of success on the Geneva negotiations on 29 June — 1 July, 2006 and called on the WTO Director General to “consult Members intensively” and to report “as soon as possible with the aim of facilitating agreement on negotiating modalities on agriculture and industrial tariffs within a month”.¹¹⁷ The participants renewed their commitment to “substantially reducing trade-distorting domestic support and to the parallel elimination by the end of 2013 of all forms of export subsidies, as well as the establishment of effective disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as

¹¹³ Chair’s Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>>

¹¹⁴ Chair’s Summary, G8 Russia 2006, 17 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006
<<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>>

¹¹⁵ G8 Statement on Trade, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹¹⁶ G8 Statement on Trade, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹¹⁷ G8 Statement on Trade, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

agreed in Hong Kong”.¹¹⁸ Doha Round commitments were reaffirmed in the G8 Chair’s Summary at the end of the Summit.¹¹⁹

Objective 2: Intellectual Property

The St. Petersburg Summit fully met the G8’s objective of committing to protect the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and outlining steps to further enforce the laws pertaining to this issue. In the Statement on Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting, the member-countries reaffirmed their commitment to “strengthening individual and collective efforts to combat piracy and counterfeiting”.¹²⁰ They called for an enhanced cooperation in that area among the G8 and other countries, as well as “competent international organizations”.¹²¹ The countries declared it necessary to take, “as a basis of a G8 work plan on piracy and counterfeiting”, such near term steps as creating anti-piracy and anti-counterfeiting websites for businesses and individuals in each G8 country or developing and beginning to implement in cooperation with international organizations of technical assistance pilot plans in interested developing countries to build the capacity necessary to combat trade in counterfeit and pirated goods.¹²² Intellectual Property commitments were reaffirmed in the G8 Chair’s Summary at the end of the Summit.¹²³

Objective 3: Russian Accession to the World Trade Organization

Although Russia’s accession to the WTO was not mentioned in the Gleneagles documents, it was expected that this topic would be either resolved in the days preceding the St. Petersburg Summit or discussed by George Bush and Vladimir Putin. At the joint briefing on July 15, 2006, Bush announced that, despite the failure to sign the agreement giving Russia green light to access to the WTO, the United States “want Russian accession into WTO ... and we will continue negotiating”.¹²⁴ Later on the same day, German Gref, the Economic Development and Trade Minister, announced in a briefing that most issues are already resolved that the main issued — SPS certificates for pork and beef imports from the U.S. to Russia — should be resolved by the end of October 2006. In addition, in the Statement on Trade, G8 “welcomed the progress in the WTO accession negotiations” of Russia and expressed support of “Russia’s expeditious accession to the WTO in accordance with the rules that apply to all of its members”.¹²⁵

¹¹⁸ G8 Statement on Trade, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹¹⁹ G8 Chair’s Summary, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July, 2006.

¹²⁰ G8 Statement on Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹²¹ G8 Statement on Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹²² G8 Statement on Combating IPR Piracy and Counterfeiting, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

¹²³ G8 Chair’s Summary, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 17 July, 2006.

¹²⁴ Remarks by President Bush and Russian President Putin in press availability, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 15 July, 2006.

¹²⁵ G8 Statement on Trade, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July, 2006.

Conclusion

Trade receives A-, because St. Petersburg met 3 out of 3 pre-Summit objectives. The Summit confirmed commitment to a prompt and timely conclusion of the Doha Round, as well as to protection of IPR. Although, Russia did not reach the trade agreement with the U.S., the topic was discussed, a timeline to finalize the negotiations provided and accession supported in the G8 Statement on Trade.

Stan Orlov
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Bretton Woods System Reform: F

The G8 did not address the issue of World Bank and IMF reform at the 2006 summit. This is not surprising as the issue was not on the perspective agenda. World Bank and IMF institutional reforms were not discussed during any of the press conferences or press briefings. The G8 failed to acknowledge the need to reform the structure of the Bretton Wood system, including voting shares and inclusion of emerging economies.

Christina Jabbour
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Official Development Assistance: C–

The 2005 Gleneagles Summit was one of monumental promises and commitments in the areas of international aid and development. Tony Blair's dedication to the implementation of the highly ambitious African agenda resulted in the signing of a series of agreements promising the cancellation of debts for the world's poorest countries as well as increased aid, particularly to Africa. Prior to the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 leaders and finance ministers noted their intention to address their progress on Gleneagles' Africa commitments and to explore further developmental support possibilities.¹²⁶ In official St. Petersburg Summit dialogue, mentions of aid and development numbered around ten, including topical discussion of the Doha Agenda and HIPC Initiative in both the Trade and Update on Africa communiqués. Throughout the summit, NGOs such as Oxfam, DATA, and WWF released documents critical of the policies adopted by the G8 leaders. Most mentions of aid and development were about intentions. Overall, the Summit lacked concrete and measurable forward movement.

Objective 1: Doha Development Agenda

While aspirations for successful completion of the Doha Round and its importance to international development were acknowledged by the G8 in the Trade communiqué, no new measures were taken to ensure its implementation. The document called for a “concerted effort to conclude the negotiations...and fulfill the development objectives of the Round” and asked for deliverance of “real cuts in tariffs, effective cuts in subsidies and new trade flows.”¹²⁷ In his final press conference, Romano Prodi expressed that completion of the Doha Round was “absolutely quintessential to progress in the world economy.” These recommendations are vague and lack concrete targets — no decisions were made calling for specific multilateral changes on subsidies or tariffs. The G8's communiqué on Africa also supported agricultural development by again stressing the importance of urgent progress on the Doha Agenda.¹²⁸ However, it was another call for progress without substantive measures.

Objective 2: Millennium Development Goals

The G8 made no progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals. The only mention of the goals was by European Commission President Manuel Barroso in his press conference on July 15, prior to formal G8 negotiations. He noted that Europe is on track to meet the 0.7% GNI to ODA by 2015. The G8 leaders did not set timetables for achieving these goals, nor did they discuss it.

¹²⁶ Pre-Summit Statement by G8 Finance Ministers, G8 Finance Ministers Meetings, 9-10 June 2006. Accessed: 16 June 2006. www.g8finance.ru/fs_eng_100606_final.htm

¹²⁷ Trade, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Accessed: 16 July 2006.

¹²⁸ Update on Africa, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Accessed 16 July 2006.

Objective 3: HIPC Initiative

The G8 acknowledged the need for sustainable human development through the fostering of trade in developing nations, especially in those countries which received debt cancellation in 2005. In the Update on Africa communiqué, the leaders committed to continuing support for Africa's trade development. The document also noted that the leaders will be working hard to deliver on their 2005 commitment of an increase in ODA to Africa of \$25 billion per year by 2010.¹²⁹ Up to 24 more countries will qualify for MDRI upon completion of the HIPC process, but no mention was made of extending the initiative to the CIS states. The practice of G8 nations doubling debt cancellation as ODA was also ignored.

Conclusion

Though some discussion took place at the 2006 G8 Summit regarding aid and development, the communiqués lacked a comprehensive plan with concrete objectives. While the importance of achieving the objectives of the Doha Round was acknowledged and reiterated, no real changes were made on trade subsidies and tariffs to cultivate trade for developing nations. The lack of progress on achieving the Millennium Development Goals, to which all G8 countries are committed, was completely ignored. While the HIPC was evaluated and sustainable growth was identified as a vital complement to the debt cancellations of 2005, nothing new was proposed. The issues of doubling debt cancellation as aid and extending the initiatives to the CIS states were also left out of the discussions. President Putin and President Bush did not mention aid and development issues in their joint communiqué. For the most part, development and aid were overshadowed by discussions on the Middle East and energy security. The leaders have agreed to once again review progress on prior aid and development commitments in 2007.

Addendum

In his communiqué St. Petersburg: A G8 Summit for Global Security and Stability, French President Jacques Chirac presented a modern approach to producing the funds to finance the fight against poverty. The program is based on a solidarity contribution on airline tickets, 90% of which will go to financing an international drug purchase facility, UNITAID, which will ensure an uninterrupted supply of pre-qualified products at a reduced price for beneficiary countries.¹³⁰ An explanation of the initiative was also included in the annex of the communiqués, and it will be launched at the UN General Assembly in mid-September.

Rachel Hoff
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¹²⁹ Update on Africa, G8 Russian Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Accessed 16 July 2006.

¹³⁰ St. Petersburg: A G8 Summit for Global Security and Stability, Presidence de la Republique, Comment by Mr. Jacques Chirac, 13 July 2006

Non-Proliferation: A

The G8 regards the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and their delivery means, together with international terrorism, as the pre-eminent threats to international peace and security. As such, the proliferation of these sorts of weapons is regularly discussed at G8 summits.

At the 2006 summit, the three main objectives of the G8, when discussing WMD non-proliferation, were: re-affirming a commitment to non-proliferation, reaching an agreement over Iran, and reaching an agreement over North Korea. The G8 succeeded in achieving all three of these objectives.

During the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 released a statement on non-proliferation. Non-proliferation was also one of the subject areas addressed in Russian President Vladimir Putin's Chairman's Statement. The issue, particularly as relating Iran and North Korea, was also addressed in press conferences by, among others, Russian officials, Russian President Vladimir Putin, Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, and U.S. President George Bush.

Objective 1: Reaffirming the Commitment to Non-Proliferation

The G8 met this objective at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.

In the *Statement on non-proliferation* released by the G8 on July 16, 2006, the G8 stated that they “reaffirm our full commitment to all three pillars of the NPT [Non-Proliferation Treaty]. We call on all states to comply with their NPT obligations, including all IAEA safeguards...”¹³¹

In the statement the G8 also stressed “the importance of the IAEA safeguards system”¹³² and reaffirmed their commitment to the Proliferation Security Initiative (PSI).¹³³ Furthermore, the G8 stated that it supports the development of measures to counter the proliferation of nuclear materials that could be utilized to develop weapons, particularly illicit proliferation of these materials.¹³⁴

The statement also iterated the G8's commitment “to the full implementation of all G8 the Global Partnership objectives.”¹³⁵ The G8 further stated that they “remain fully committed to our pledges in Kananaskis to raise up to \$20 billion through 2012 for the Global Partnership [...] and to continue to turn these pledges into concrete actions.”¹³⁶

¹³¹ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 1.

¹³² Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 1.

¹³³ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 5.

¹³⁴ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 2.

¹³⁵ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 5.

¹³⁶ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 5.

Additionally, the G8 “continued to support full implementation of the Chemical Weapons Convention”¹³⁷ and reaffirmed its “commitment to work toward the universalization of the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation.”¹³⁸

Finally, according to the *Chairman’s Statement* released by Russian President Vladimir Putin at the close of the summit, the G8 “support the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, announced by Russian Federation President Vladimir Putin and U.S. President George Bush on 15 July. We looked forward to working together with other like-minded nations and the IAEA to expand and accelerate efforts that develop partnership capacity to combat nuclear terrorism on a determined and systematic basis.”¹³⁹

Objective 2: Reaching Agreement over Iran

The G8 met this objective at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.

At the St. Petersburg Summit the G8 “addressed the proliferation implications of Iran’s advanced nuclear programme and confirmed our commitment to see those implications resolved. We 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 the support of the High Representative of the European Union for a long-term comprehensive agreement with Iran based on cooperation and mutual respect.”¹⁴⁰

The G8 agreed at the summit to support the proposals made to Iran on June 6, 2006, and the July 12 statement by the Foreign Ministers of the P-5 countries plus Germany.¹⁴¹ When Iran failed to indicate that it was ready to commence negotiations, the G8 “fully support[ed] the decision to return the issue to the United Nations Security Council.”¹⁴²

Objective 3: Reaching Agreement over North Korea

The G8 met this objective at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.

At a press conference held on July 15, 2006, Sergei Ivanov, the Russian Minister of Defence, stated that the United States and Russia were “very close” to reaching an agreement over North Korea. “We have always supported the nuclear-free status of the Korean peninsula. Both Russia and the U.S. insist that the North Korean authorities resume their own moratorium on long range missiles,” Minister Ivanov told reporters.¹⁴³

¹³⁷ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 3.

¹³⁸ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 4.

¹³⁹ Chair’s Summary (St. Petersburg) July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

¹⁴⁰ Chair’s Summary (St. Petersburg) July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

¹⁴¹ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 4.

¹⁴² Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 5.

¹⁴³ “Sergey Ivanov, Defence Minister, Briefing Note July 15, 2006 2:30 p.m.” (St. Petersburg) July 15, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1204995.html>

On July 15, 2006, President Bush stated in another press conference that “there’s agreement [between the United States and Russia] that we need to get something done on North Korea at the United Nations.”¹⁴⁴

Also on July 15, 2006, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted Resolution 1695, which demands that United Nations member states bar imports and exports of missile materials to North Korea, and that North Korea halt its ballistic missile program.¹⁴⁵ The resolution also deplores North Korea’s withdrawal from the NPT.¹⁴⁶ According to Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi, UN resolution 1695 was discussed at the G8 Summit.¹⁴⁷ The resolution was welcomed by the G8.¹⁴⁸

The G8 also reiterated “the necessity for the DPRK promptly to return to full compliance with the NPT [and] strongly urge[d] the DPRK to abandon all nuclear weapons and existing nuclear programmes [and] reaffirm[ed] our full support for the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement and the Six-Party talks.”¹⁴⁹ The G8 invited Iran to make “the right decision” and “react positively to the concrete proposals presented to it on 6 June 2006.”¹⁵⁰

Conclusion

The G8 received the grade of A for compliance with non-proliferation issues at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit. It complied with each of the three main non-proliferation objectives discussed at the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit.

Addendum

At the 2006 St. Petersburg G8 Summit, the G8 also stated that it looked forward to further working with India on non-proliferation issues.¹⁵¹ Also, the G8 made note of the international community’s positive response to Libya’s decision to renounce weapons of mass destruction.¹⁵²

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¹⁴⁴ “Remarks by President Bush and Russian President Putin in press availability” (St. Petersburg) July 15, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20060715/1196301.html>

¹⁴⁵ “Security Council demands that DPR Korea suspend ballistic missile activities” United Nations News Center (New York) July 15 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=19211&Cr=Korea&Cr1=>

¹⁴⁶ “Security Council demands that DPR Korea suspend ballistic missile activities” United Nations News Center (New York) July 15 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://www.un.org/apps/news/story.asp?NewsID=19211&Cr=Korea&Cr1=>

¹⁴⁷ Junichiro Koizumi, press conference. (St. Petersburg) July 17, 2006.

¹⁴⁸ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 5.

¹⁴⁹ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 1.

¹⁵⁰ Chair’s Summary (St. Petersburg) July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.

<http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/25.html>

¹⁵¹ Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 3.

¹⁵² Statement on non-proliferation (St. Petersburg) July 16, 20006. p. 4.

Terrorism: B+

Going into St. Petersburg, the G8 set three broad, terrorism-related goals: creating a coordinating role for the UN, enhancing information sharing and cooperation, and combating terrorist recruitment. The Middle-East crisis, which began in late-June, escalated through early July and featured prominently at the Summit. G8 members released four key documents: the Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, the Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program, the Statement on Non-proliferation, the Report on the G8 Global Partnership, a statement on the Middle East, the Report of the Nuclear Safety and Security Group, and the Chair's Summary.

Objective 1: Coordinating Role for the United Nations

The St. Petersburg Summit met the G8's broad objective of promoting the UN's role in combating terrorism. The objective was a Russian suggestion and lacked detail beyond a commitment to discussion. In the Summit's Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program, G8 member-states "[pledged] the sustained commitment required to identify and counter the terrorist threat, and to work together to strengthen the UN's counter-terrorism efforts," noting that their goal was to ensure that the UN made a sizable and long-term contribution to the global counter-terrorism effort.¹⁵³ Member-states also committed to "work with the UN to ensure that each of its programs is results-focused and calibrated to maximize its impact and that subsidiary bodies and their staffs are streamlined and engage with each other...with increased cooperation and systemic coherence."¹⁵⁴ Member-states pledged to report on their progress at the 2007 G8 Summit.¹⁵⁵ While no new UN related initiatives were established, the statement clearly dedicates the G8 to promoting the centrality of the UN's role in countering terrorism.

Objective 2: Information Sharing/Cooperation

St. Petersburg met the objective to improve information sharing and cooperation in combating terrorism. The Summit's Declaration on Counter-Terrorism announced a plan of action to enhance cooperation to secure "global critical energy infrastructure", including assessing risks and developing best practices for effective security across energy sectors.¹⁵⁶ The statement also committed G8 member-states to collaborative work with international partners implementing and improving, among other things, the relevant international legal framework, enhancing efforts to counter terrorist financing, and promoting international cooperation in subway, rail, and road security.¹⁵⁷ Similarly, the

¹⁵³ 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>.

¹⁵⁴ 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>.

¹⁵⁵ 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>.

¹⁵⁶ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/17.html>.

¹⁵⁷ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/17.html>.

Statement on Strengthening the UN's Counter-Terrorism Program committed G8 states to help coordinate the UN's various counter-terrorism bodies and programs, ensuring that they share information and coordinate a coherent approach.¹⁵⁸ However, there was no mention of a new mechanism to exchange DNA information for use as evidence in terrorist prosecutions, an objective noted by Russia in mid-June, nor was there a refinement of the deal struck at the June Justice Ministers' meeting, where a broad information sharing and coordination deal was struck.

Objective 3: Terrorist Recruitment

St. Petersburg partially met the goal to prevent terrorist recruitment. The finer points of an agreement to pool resources to combat terrorist recruitment, made at the June Justice Ministers' meeting, were not worked out and neither was a specific agreement on information sharing related to terrorist recruitment. However, member-states committed to "developing and implementing an effective strategy to counter terrorist propaganda and recruitment" and pledged to "effectively" and collaboratively counter efforts to use the internet as a terrorist recruitment and planning tool.¹⁵⁹ While no new agreements were reached, the commitment to build and apply an anti-recruitment strategy and the pledge to cooperatively counter terrorist uses of the internet constitutes a partial success with St. Petersburg's pre-Summit objectives.

Conclusion

Terrorism receives a B+ because St. Petersburg met 2.5 out of 3 pre-Summit objectives. The Summit placed a heavy emphasis on an enlarged role for the UN and committed to information sharing and cooperation in combating terrorism. While the G8 did not elaborate an agreement to counter terrorist recruitment, it did commit to developing and implementing such a strategy and to enhancing cooperation to oppose terrorist uses of the internet.

Addendum

The Middle East crisis, between Israel, Hamas and Lebanon played heavily at the Summit, particularly during questions at press briefings. In a Middle East statement, the G8 offered full support for the UN Secretary-General's mission, identified the root cause of the region's problems as the absence of a comprehensive Mid-East peace, and the immediate cause of the crisis as the product of "extremist forces", Hamas and Hezbollah.¹⁶⁰ It called for the return of the captured soldiers, an end to the shelling of Israeli territory, an end to and an early withdrawal of Israeli military operations, and the

¹⁵⁸ 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.

¹⁵⁹ G8 Summit Declaration on Counter-Terrorism, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/17.html>.

¹⁶⁰ Middle East, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

release of arrested Palestinian government officials.¹⁶¹ It also called for an end to terrorist attacks against Israel and a resumption of dialogue and security cooperation between Israeli and Palestinian officials.¹⁶² However, the statement masked a deeper disagreement, with the United States and Canada siding more towards Israel and Russia and France, among others, being more critical of Jerusalem.¹⁶³

Also of note was an agreement between the United States and Russia, announced during a joint press conference on 15 July 2006, to launch a new initiative to combat nuclear terrorism, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism. The initiative aims to prevent the acquisition, transport, and use by terrorists of nuclear materials and hostile actions against nuclear facilities.¹⁶⁴ Washington and Moscow called on partner nations to attend an initial meeting later in 2006 and agree on a statement of principles.¹⁶⁵ The initiative was not mentioned in any terrorism-related G8 statements or declarations, but it was given support in the Chair's Summary.

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¹⁶¹ Middle East, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

¹⁶² Middle East, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/21.html>.

¹⁶³ Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President V.V. Putin Announcing the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 13 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/5.html>; Comment by Mr. Jacques Chirac, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 13 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006.

¹⁶⁴ Joint Statement by US President George Bush and Russian Federation President V.V. Putin Announcing the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 13 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/5.html>.

¹⁶⁵ Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism: Joint Fact Sheet, 2006 G8 St. Petersburg Summit, (St. Petersburg), 13 July 2006. Date of Access: 17 July 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/7.html>.

Regional Security: B-

Heading into the St. Petersburg Summit, the most pressing threats to regional security included the developments in the Middle East, Iran, North Korea, Afghanistan, Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC). In response to these topics, and developments just prior to and during the summit, the G8 agreed to a statement on the Middle East, a Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, a Statement on Non-Proliferation, and an Update on Africa.

Objective 1: The Middle East

The recent developments in the Middle East and the deterioration of Israeli-Lebanese relations have greatly altered the situation in the Middle East. That said, the G8 countries have met, at least in part (the emergence of conflict between Israel and Lebanon and the limited time the G8 had to address the issue remains the main cause for a lack of full grade), their goal of creating a new focus for action. Specifically this takes the form of the statement on the Middle East. In the statement, the G8 agreed to the goal of an immediate end to the current violence, as well as, “a resumption of security cooperation and of a political engagement both among Palestinians and with Israel.”¹⁶⁶ To do so the G8 have decided on the need for, among other issues, an, “immediate expansion of the temporary international mechanism for donors to establish under the direction of the Quartet,”¹⁶⁷ a resumption of the efforts of “President Abbas to ensure that the Palestinian government complies with the Quartet principles;”¹⁶⁸ and a need to, “ensure that the Palestinian security forces comply with Palestinian law and with the Roadmap, so that they are unified and effective in providing security for the Palestinian people.”¹⁶⁹ In so doing the G8 have agreed to not only embrace the principles of disengagement, and reform outlined in Mr. Wolfensohn’s plan, but to also tie up and coordinate a plan of action to incorporate the current temporary arrangements to Palestine.

Objective 2: Iran

The G8 did focus on the Iranian issue at St. Petersburg this year and stated their profound disappointment at Iran’s refusal to show any indication that it is ready to engage on the substance of the P5+1 proposal. In response to Iran’s refusal, the G8 Ministers decided to return the issue to the United Nations Security Council, stating, “ We, the Leaders of the G-8, fully support this decision and the clear messages it sends to Iran about the choice it

¹⁶⁶ Statement on the Middle East, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/mideast.html>

¹⁶⁷ Statement on the Middle East, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/mideast.html>

¹⁶⁸ Statement on the Middle East, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/mideast.html>

¹⁶⁹ Statement on the Middle East, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/mideast.html>

must make. We support the Paris appeal to Iran to respond positively to the substantive proposals made on June 6, 2006.¹⁷⁰

Objective 3: North Korea

At St. Petersburg the G8 members reaffirmed their support for the September 19, 2005 Joint Statement and the Six-Party talks. In so doing the G8 met their commitment outlined prior to the summit. They also urged North Korea to return to the talks and settle their outstanding differences. In light of North Korea's July 5, 2006 missile testing, the G8 condemned the launch and unanimously adopted the UN Security Council Resolution 1695.¹⁷¹

Objective 4: Afghanistan

On Afghanistan, the G8 countries fully approved the results of the G8 Foreign Ministers meeting held in Moscow on 29 June 2006, as well as the Chairman's Statement of the Foreign Ministers' meeting. In so doing the G8 committed to welcoming the successful holding of elections for the National Assembly and the Provincial Council. They also support the commitments made within the framework of the London Conference on Afghanistan — such as the Afghan Compact. In addition the G8 welcomed the role of the UN, and the ISAF's expansion southward and call on regional states to contribute to the effort.¹⁷²

Objective 5: Sudan

On Sudan, the G8 countries fully approved the results of the G8 Foreign Ministers meeting held in Moscow on 29 June 2006, as well as the Chairman's Statement of the Foreign Ministers' meeting. In so doing the G8 committed to supporting the peacebuilding process in Sudan, welcomed the Abuja Agreement of May 5, 2006 as the basis for a political settlement in Darfur. The G8 also call for the international community to provide additional support to the African Union and are committed to UNSC resolution 1679, which commits them to strive for the implementation of a transformation of the AMIS to the UN led peacekeeping operation in Darfur.¹⁷³

Objective 6: Democratic Republic of Congo

The G8 have partially completed their objective to continue to support its commitments in the DRC as well as move to ensure a peaceful and stable conclusion to the DRC's elections. The G8 did not reference the elections. It did, however, discuss issues

¹⁷⁰ Statement on Non-Proliferation, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html> [insert G8 information centre link when online]

¹⁷¹ Statement on Non-Proliferation, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://en.g8russia.ru/docs/20.html> [insert G8 information centre link when online]

¹⁷² Chariman's Summary, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

¹⁷³ Chairman's Summary, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

pertaining to post conflict stabilization and reconstruction. In addition, the G8 have reconfirmed their support for the establishment of the African Standby Force, development of international training centres, as well as distributing (thus far) \$92 million as part of the UN's Central Emergency Response Fund.¹⁷⁴

Conclusion

The G8 receives a grade of B- for regional security because it successfully completed 4 of 6 objectives. It is true that progress was made on all 6, however, on the objectives on the Middle East, Iran, and North Korea were addressed sufficiently to warrant a full grade. The decisions on Afghanistan, Sudan, and the DRC, though mentioned do not warrant a full grade.

Addendum

The deteriorating situation in the Middle East dramatically altered the course of this year's G8 Summit and its approach to regional security. Rather than addressing many of the issues originally outlined, the G8 were forced to respond with the statement on the Middle East. As a result, issues such as Iran, North Korea, but especially Afghanistan, Sudan, and Africa (and specifically the DRC) were given less time than intended. To counter this, the G8 moved to use the Chairman's Summary to help articulate their policy choices. The problem, however, is that the Chairman's Summary is a non-binding document and one not attributable to the G8 countries. For the in-term, the scores for Regional Security reflect this discrepancy because although intent appears to be made, the actual documentation produced at this year's summit does not reflect the objectives for the G8 members.

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¹⁷⁴ Chairman's Summary, St. Petersburg Summit, July 17, 2006. Accessed: July 17, 2006.
<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/summary.html>

United Nations Reform: D+

The issue of United Nations (UN) reform focuses on specific objectives of averting the budget crisis due to budget caps imposed by developed states, assessing the Human Rights Council, and reforming and expanding the Security Council according to the current four proposals. UN Reform was not directly addressed in any speeches, communiqués, or statements in the course of the Summit. However, the Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction peripherally deals with other aspects of UN reform, and the Statement on the Middle East emphasizes the central role of the Security Council in restoring peace to the region.

Objective 1: Budget Crisis

The objective was partially met. The budget caps were lifted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (UN) on 30 June and therefore ceased to be an issue. Therefore, it was not addressed in any formal documents or briefings. However the Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction adopted by G8 leaders, stated that the G8 states commit to pursuing reforms in the United Nations to ensure that resources are available in advance to the UN as it carries out its peacekeeping and peace support operations.¹⁷⁵ This is a significant contribution to ensure future funding.

Objective 2: Human Rights Council

This objective was ignored. However, the Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction adopted by G8 leaders, calls for a central role for the United Nations in peace support operations, conflict prevention, coordination, pre-positioning resources, strengthening regional organizations, and interoperability.¹⁷⁶

Objective 3: Security Council Reform

This objective was ignored. However, the Statement on the Middle East adopted by the G8 leaders calls for the restoration of calm in the Middle east in accordance with the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions.¹⁷⁷

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of G8 performance on UN Reform objectives, this issue received a D+. This is due to the fact that the precise objectives listed were not addressed directly.

¹⁷⁵ G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

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

¹⁷⁶ G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

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

¹⁷⁷ G8 Statement on the Middle East, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/mideast.html>

However, in the Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, the G8 leaders expressed their support for the new UN Peacebuilding Commission, which was a product of the reform process.¹⁷⁸ The Declaration also endorsed the future establishment of the Peacebuilding Support Office and a Standing Fund for Peacebuilding.¹⁷⁹ These were key initiatives in the Peacebuilding dimension of the reform process.

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¹⁷⁸ G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

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

¹⁷⁹ G8 Declaration on Cooperation and Future Action in Stabilization and Reconstruction, Russian G8 Presidency, (St. Petersburg), 16 July 2006. Date of Access: 16 July 2006.

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