

Canadian Objectives for the 2002 Kananaskis G8 Summit

Political Data

Government

Head of government:	Prime Minister Jean Chretien
Deputy Prime Minister:	John Manley
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Bill Graham
Federal Minister of Justice:	Martin Cauchon
Federal Minister of Defense:	John McCallum
Minister of Finance:	John Manley
Federal Minister of the Trade:	Pierre Pettigrew
Federal Minister of International co-operation and francophonie:	Susan Whelan
Federal Minister of Labour:	Claudette Bradshaw
Central Bank Governor:	David Dodge
Federal Minister of the Environment:	David Anderson
Fisheries & Oceans:	Robert Thibault
Federal Minister Health:	Anne McLennan
Federal Minister of Industry:	Allan Rock
Sherpa:	Robert Fowler

Government Type

Canada is a constitutional monarchy with a bicameral federal parliament; House of Commons of 301 members elected from individual constituencies; Senate of 112 members appointed by the Prime Minister. The electoral system is based on universal direct suffrage for all citizens over the age of 18.

Main Political Parties: Liberal Party; Canadian Alliance (formerly Reform Party); Bloc Quebecois; New Democratic Party (NDP); Progressive Conservatives.

Parliament

170 Liberal Party - P.M. Jean Chretien
63 Canadian Alliance - Stephen Harper
37 Bloc Quebecois – Gilles Duceppe
14 New Democratic Party (NDP) - Alexa McDonough
13 Progressive Conservatives (PC) - Joe Clark

3 Independent

1 Vacant

National Elections: Held every four years; eligible voters: Canadian citizens 18 years or older.

Most recent elections: November 27 2000.

Next Elections: November 2005

Economic Data

GDP:	(2001) US \$689.7 billion (at current prices and exchange rates, May 2002) Source: The OECD
GDP per capita:	Approximately 22, 800 US\$ (May 2002)
GDP growth :	<i>Growth from 2000 – 2001 1.5 % at 1995 prices and 1995 exchange rates.</i>
Consumer Price Inflation:	1.7 (% change pa; av) April 2002 Source: Stats Canada
Unemployment rate:	(March 2002) 7.7%
Interest Rate:	Banks prime 5.81 % per annum (May 29, 2002) Source: Stats Canada
Exchange Rate:	Canadian Dollars per US dollar 64.56 cents (May 29, 2002) Source: Stats Canada
Current Account: (latest 12 months)	\$26.9 billion (Canadian) January – December 2001 Source: DFAIT
Foreign Aid:	\$2.7 billion (0.3% of GNP)
Major trading partners:	Export to: USA, Japan, UK, China, Germany Import from: USA, Japan, China, Mexico, UK
3 major exports:	auto parts, machinery and equipment, and industrial goods

Summit Objectives for Canada

While the events of September 11th have had a direct impact on global governance issues and the G8 Summit agenda, they have not yet overshadowed the importance the Canadian government places on both African development and maintaining a strong global economy.

The government of Canada, as host of the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, has positioned itself to focus on three core issues at the Summit:

- Strengthening Global Economic Growth;
- Building a New Partnership for Africa's Development; and
- Fighting Terrorism.

1. Building a New Partnership for Africa's Development

For the Canadian government, the success of the Kananaskis Summit will be measured by the G8's response and the level of support given to building a new partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). An enthusiastic proponent of the NEPAD initiative, the Canadian government hopes that at Kananaskis the leaders of the G8 will approve the financing required to implement the concrete action plan that the Personal Representatives for Africa (APR) have been coordinating throughout this past year.

The political will to implement NEPAD appears to be in place for the Canadian government. In the aftermath of September 11th, the Prime Minister and Canadian government officials have repeatedly stated their desire for African Development to remain a priority Summit issue. Examples of this continuing devotion to the NEPAD initiative include: the announcement in the December 10th, 2001 budget of the creation of a \$500 million Africa Fund; the Prime Minister's devotion of his speech to the World Economic Forum Plenary Session to the issues surrounding African Development; and finally, the Prime Minister's visit to Africa from April 3rd to the 13th, 2002 to consult with African leaders to obtain a better understanding of the role that the G8 can play in implementing NEPAD.

In addition, Prime Minister Chretien has promised that his government will increase foreign aid by at least 8 percent a year and that more emphasis will be placed on enhancing investment and trade with the African continent. Currently, Canada imposes the highest tariffs amongst the world's most industrialized countries on imports from developing countries. These tariffs, which range from 16 to 19 percent, have been accused of impeding the competitiveness of developing countries.

One of the specific objectives of NEPAD, already committed to by Canada and other industrialized countries, is to drop tariffs by as much as 20% on imports of textiles and clothes by 2005. Agricultural tariffs, which are well over 100% in some supply-managed sectors, may also be dropped for the world's poorest countries. The reduction of trade barriers would be a welcome move by developing countries and is an important aspect of the NEPAD initiative for amongst the 48 least-developed countries in the world, 36 are in Africa. This means the continent suffers the most from tariffs that restrain access to the Canadian market. However, Canada faces strong domestic lobbies that favour protectionist trade policies, especially in agricultural and textile industries. Progress on tariff reduction policies may also be hampered by the United States whose trade policies have become increasingly protectionist in nature.

Regardless, the NEPAD issue is an important one for the quality of life for the majority of Africans remains poor. Over 40% of Sub-Saharan Africa's citizens live on less than \$1 (US) a day. In a time when many countries are accruing the benefits of trade liberalization, Africa's share of world trade has drastically declined to account for less than 2% of the world's total.

For NEPAD to succeed, the Canadian government is going to have to work to achieve a consensus amongst G8 members as to the best strategy for implementing such a holistic, large-scale development effort. The consensus building could prove difficult since a rift exists between European models for development and those proposed by the United States. One area of contention is whether foreign aid should be tied to good governance practices. The United States' position is that development assistance should be tied to legal, political and economic reform in recipient states. While the Europeans also favour a 'carrot and stick' approach, due to their imperialist histories, they tend to be more hesitant about overly tying development monies to domestic policy reforms.

In summary, for the Kananaskis Summit to be considered a success for the Canadian government, the G8 member countries will have to agree to a concrete framework for the implementation of an action plan for the NEPAD initiative that includes a definite timeline for tariff reductions.

2. Strengthening Global Economic Growth

While the promotion of an open and growing global economy has always been at the heart of G8 Summit deliberations, the emphasis on the alleviation of poverty at the Kananaskis Summit injects the issue of global economic growth with renewed salience. As noted at by the G8 leaders at the Genoa Summit, the strengthening of global economic growth is critical if globalization is to work for all, including people living within the world's developing countries. Canada will seek to promote initiatives aimed at sustaining long-term global growth and continue recovering from the economic malaise experienced worldwide in the past year.

Reduce subsidies (agricultural)

In conjunction with its efforts to substantially reduce or eliminate tariffs on products from least-developed countries, Canada will also seek a reduction in subsidies provided by the United States and Europe to agricultural products. Again, this position has at its core the objective of reducing poverty in Africa. As noted by Prime Minister in an address to the International Monetary Conference on June 3, 2002, these subsidies presently exceed the benefits derived by African countries through development assistance seven-fold. By depressing prices, these subsidies often shut out producers from developing nations. Accordingly, Canada's supports the collective reduction of agricultural subsidies on the grounds that this will yield global markets that are "healthier, more efficient and, above all, fairer".¹

Security Infrastructure Investment (Smart Border)

In the wake of the September 11th terrorist attacks on the World Trade Center in New York, the Canada-United States border came under intense scrutiny for potential security

¹ Canada, "Address by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien To the International Monetary Conference" Ottawa, Ontario, June 3, 2002.
http://pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=Speeches&Doc=imc.20020603_e.htm

threats. Since then, a number of “strategic investments” have been announced by both countries. At the same time, Canada and the United States sought to achieve their mutual security objectives without impeding the flow of trade that is vital to the health of each country’s economy. Consequently, the two countries issued the “Smart Border Declaration” and a companion 30-point Action Plan. The Smart Border plan is founded on the basic tenet that security concerns do not necessarily entail obstructions to trade flows, but rather that when the right security foundation is in place, the flow of goods and people can actually be expedited across the border. Significant strategic new investments aimed at both improving Canada’s shared border with the United States and eliminating bottlenecks in key trade corridors have also been announced.² On May 6, 2002, Canada’s Deputy Prime Minister John Manley stated in an address to the Can-AM Border Trade Alliance that “even as we make investments to improve the efficiency of our existing infrastructure, we cannot lose sight of the need to increase our infrastructure capacity for the future, to support our fast growing trade relationship with the US”.³ Accordingly, given the presence of the two central priorities of global economic growth and terrorism at the 2002 G8 Summit, where two of the three main priorities are terrorism and strengthening the global economy, it is likely that Canada will seek to use the forum of the G8 Summit to explore improvements to the “smart border”, move forward on implementation of previously announced initiatives, and perhaps pursue related initiatives with other member countries.

Trade liberalization

Trade issues are key to Canadian interests as exports in goods and services account for 44 percent of Canada’s GDP (2002)⁴ and one in every three new jobs created in Canada is a result of exports. Trade liberalization is critical to the economic prosperity of Canada, and integral to Canada’s development initiatives. Canada’s Minister for International Trade, Pierre Pettigrew, affirmed this notion in an address on June 10, 2002, and stated “Canada is a nation of free traders”.⁵ Accordingly, as in previous years, it will remain a top priority for Canada in economic discussions at Kananaskis.

In a recent address to the Forum of the New Economy on May 9, 2002, Prime Minister Jean Chretien, also reiterated Canada’s support for trade liberalization as an engine of global growth. In addition, he noted Canada’s commitments to promote a “more inclusive and coherent rules-based approach to free trade, anchored in the WTO” and to

² Canada, “Address by Prime Minister Jean Chrétien to the Forum of the New Economy” May 9, 2002 Madrid, Spain.
http://pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=Speeches&Doc=madrid.20020509_e.htm
)

³ Canada, “Notes for an Address by the Honourable John Manley Deputy Prime Minister of Canada and Minister of Infrastructure and Crown Corporations to the Can-Am Border Trade Alliance” Ottawa, Ontario, May 6, 2002. <http://www.can-am.gc.ca/menu-e.asp?act=v&mid=1&cat=10&did=1379>

⁴ Australia, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, “Canada Fact Sheet”
<http://www.dfat.gov.au/geo/fs/can.pdf>.

⁵ Canada, “Notes for an Address by the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, at the Forum for International Trade Training” Ottawa, Ontario, June 10, 2002. http://webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105281.htm&Language=E

expand trade across the Atlantic.⁶ On June 10, 2002, Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, stated that the successful launch of a new WTO round is another trade priority for Canada. He noted that the elements of a new round, which includes particular attention to the needs of less developed countries, were agreed upon in Doha, Qatar last November.⁷ In addition, in his address, Minister Pettigrew also discussed Free Trade Area of the Americas framework, noting that a timetable has been agreed upon and that leaders in the western hemisphere “are up to the challenge of opening markets further”.⁸ At the Summit, Canada will certainly strive to advance the launch of a new WTO round, and may pursue progress in other regional trade initiatives such as the Free Trade Area of the Americas.

Trade disputes

Going into the Summit, Canada continues to have a number of simmering trade disputes with its most important trading partner, the increasingly protectionist United States. The highest priority of these disputes relate to softwood lumber, steel, durum wheat, sugar and sugar-containing products, country of origin labelling requirements, agriculture, and the Michigan Business Tax.⁹

Canada has committed to reinforcing its advocacy resources for the Canadian Embassy and consulates general in the United States to combat trade protectionism emerging from the United States. This will include a doubling of resources to raise awareness of the impact of United States actions in lumber, agriculture and other sectors (to \$20 million over the next two years) and pursuit of WTO and NAFTA challenges against the United States.¹⁰ Given the negative effect these established trade disputes for Canada’s export-oriented economy, it is likely that Canada will raise its concerns to the United States at

⁶ Canada, “Address by Prime Minister Jean Chretien to the Forum of the New Economy” May 9, 2002, Madrid, Spain.
http://pm.gc.ca/default.asp?Language=E&Page=newsroom&Sub=Speeches&Doc=madrid.20020509_e.htm

⁷ World Trade Organization, “Negotiations, implementation and development: the Doha agenda”.
http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm

⁸ Canada, “Notes for an Address by the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, at the Forum for International Trade Training” Ottawa, Canada, June 10, 2002. http://webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105281.htm&Language=E

⁹ Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, “Opening Doors to the World: Canada’s International Market Access Priorities 2002”, <http://www.can-am.gc.ca/menu-e.asp?mid=1&cat=7>; Canada, “Notes for an Address by the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, at the Forum for International Trade Training” Ottawa, Ontario, June 10, 2002. http://webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105281.htm&Language=E; Canada, “Notes for a Statement by Michael Kergin Ambassador of Canada to the United States to the Mid America Committee and the Canadian Club of Chicago. Canada and the United States: Safeguarding security and prosperity, at home and abroad”. Chicago, United States, March 27, 2002 <http://www.can-am.gc.ca/menu-e.asp?act=v&mid=1&cat=10&did=1380>

¹⁰ Canada, “Notes for an Address by the Honourable Pierre Pettigrew, Minister for International Trade, on Securing the Future for the Canadian Softwood Industry” Montreal, Canada, May 27, 2002.
http://webapps.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/minpub/Publication.asp?FileSpec=/Min_Pub_Docs/105239.htm&bPrint=False&Year=&Language=E

the Summit. Indeed, if addressed in the broader context of trade liberalization, Canada may be able to recruit allies at the Summit table to help induce the United States to address its concerns.

Education and the Economy

At the Labour and Employment ministerial meeting on April 26-27, 2002 in Montreal, Canada, the G8 members affirmed that long-term “structural shifts mean that today, more than ever, a knowledgeable and skillful workforce is key to economic growth, increased productivity, global competitiveness and social progress” and that “that public policy plays a key role in establishing a macro-economic environment that stimulates and supports sustainable economic growth and employment”. Their discussions focused on three interrelated themes – increasing participation in the labour force and promoting an inclusive society; promoting lifelong learning; and increasing opportunity.¹¹ Under the rubric of generating global growth, Canada may opt to reinforce the commitments made by the G8 Labour and Employment ministers at Montreal to make progress in these three core issue areas.

3. Fighting Terrorism

In the wake of the September 11th attacks on the United States addressing terrorism has become a priority for the Canadian government. Canada has since identified terrorism as one of its three main issue areas for Kananaskis. As such, Canada has set forth a five-pronged plan of action in its fight against terrorism. This multi-layered approach, as set out in “Canada’s Anti-Terrorism Plan” aims to prevent terrorists from getting into Canada; to protect Canadians from terrorist acts; to bring forward tools to identify, prosecute, convict and punish terrorists; to keep the Canada-U.S. border secure and open to legitimate trade; and to work with the international community to bring terrorists to justice and address the root causes of terrorism.¹² At Kananaskis, the Canadian government will work with the other G8 member countries to help establish common strategies and practices in the fight against terrorism.

In its efforts to prevent terrorists from entering into Canada, the Canadian government has taken a number of steps to increase its ability to identify, track, and detain possible terrorists wishing to enter through its borders. The Canadian government took action by investing CAN \$280 million on immediate measures to enhance policing, security and intelligence along its borders. These initiatives included, fast-tracking a fraud-resistant Permanent Resident Card for new immigrants; more front-end security screening for refugee claimants; increased detention capacity; increased deportation activity; hiring of new staff to enforce upgraded security at ports of entry; redeployment of over 2000 federal police officers to national security duties; and various technological upgrades in the intelligence field.¹³ Canada has also continued a number of unique initiatives such as

¹¹ Chair’s Conclusions, G8 Labour and Employment Ministers Conference, Montreal Canada, April 27-28, 2002. http://www.g8montreal2002.ca/chair_e.htm

¹² [http://pubx.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/00_Global/Pubs_Cat2.nsf/0B6A9E77FDF1898C85256B9C0047A331/\\$file/Anti_Terrorism-e.pdf](http://pubx.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/00_Global/Pubs_Cat2.nsf/0B6A9E77FDF1898C85256B9C0047A331/$file/Anti_Terrorism-e.pdf)

¹³ <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/anti-terrorism/canadaactions-en.asp>

placing customs officers overseas to pre-screen people wishing to enter the country at their point of departure. This program, which has been in operation for the past six years has stopped more than 33 000 people with false documents before they had the opportunity to board planes for North America.

Given their interest in tracking of potential terrorists abroad and preventive border measures the Canadian government will likely try to work towards increase trans-national integration *vis a vis* immigration information and monitoring of high risk visitors to Canada while in Kananaskis. This will likely take the form of increased intelligence sharing between national border and intelligence agencies, as well as technology sharing.

In addition, the Canadian Budget for 2001 allocated a total of \$7.7 billion to be dispersed over the next five years to enhance security for Canadians and make Canada's borders more secure, open and efficient. With regard to enhancing security, measures include major investments to “equip and deploy more front line personnel; boost inter-agency and marine security. . . upgrade infrastructure protection and emergency response, and contribute to an expanded anti-terrorist capacity for the military; create a new air security organization; enhance policing and assign armed undercover police officers to Canadian aircraft; purchase explosives detection equipment; and strengthen Canada’s ability to address threats of chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear attack.”¹⁴

Given their interest in both preventative and responsive measures within its borders, it is likely that Canada will attempt to lobby for increased trade liberalization in areas which effect domestic security. This might include such sectors as the pharmaceutical and technological industries.

Canadian efforts to bring forward tools to identify, prosecute, convict and punish terrorists within its borders and abroad culminated in Bill C-36, the *Anti-Terrorism Act*. The bill, which was introduced on October 15 2001, defines terrorist groups and activities and makes it illegal “to knowingly participate in, facilitate or contribute to a terrorist group.”¹⁵ In addition to defining and outlawing terrorist activities, the bill makes it a crime to knowingly collect or give funds to carry out terrorism and facilitates the employment of electronic surveillance against terrorist groups. Moreover, the ***Public Safety Act***, introduced on November 22, amended 18 federal laws in an effort to increase the Canadian governments ability to protect Canadians from acts of terrorism. Finally, amendments were made to the Canadian *Aeronautics Act* in an effort to secure air travel. In Kananaskis Canada will likely ascend to any pressure to integrate the global intelligence and technological effort to fight terrorism.

In doing so, look for Canada, in concert with other G8 nations, to take a more aggressive and pro-active stance on international money laundering and financing for terrorism. Further, look for increase harmonization of global intelligence efforts and the creation of an institutional framework for the global anti-terrorist effort.

¹⁴ *Ibid*

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

In pursuing their goal of keeping the Canada – US border open to the flow of legitimate goods and trade Canada has drafted new border arrangements with the United States. The *Smart Border Declaration* of December 12, 2001 focuses on four areas and seeks to secure the flow of people, secure the flow of goods, attempts to create a secure infrastructure and endeavors to increase coordination and information sharing in the enforcement of these objectives. The declaration aims to achieve these objectives through the identification of high risk and low risk peoples and goods as well as increased information sharing, technological advancement and bi-lateral integration as well as improvements in infrastructure.¹⁶ Specific steps to realize these goals were set out in the 30-point action plan produced by the two nations which identifies 30 specific measures that will be employed by the two governments.¹⁷ More recently, progress has been made on the NEXUS program for low risk travelers crossing the Canada-US border. The program aims to facilitate the easy and quick crossing of the border and utilizes information sharing and technological advances to achieve this end.¹⁸ One of Canada's top post-September 11th priorities with regard to the United States has been maintaining the relatively free and secure transfer of goods and people across the Canada-U.S. border. This transfer of goods is vital to the Canadian economy and Canada will do everything within its power at Kananaskis to ensure that this artery remains open and safe for trade with the superpower to its south.

The final objective of Canada's action plan against terrorism is to work with the international community to bring terrorists to justice and address the root causes of terrorism. In doing so, the Canadian government has placed an emphasis on increased international and domestic anti-terrorist law enforcement, military activity, diplomatic activities and humanitarian relief. Canada's compliance with UN Security Council Resolution 1373 to freeze the assets of those who commit terrorist acts has thus far frozen the assets of at least 22 bank accounts with assets of \$344 000. In addition Canadian police agencies are participating in the international investigation to discover and eliminate terrorist organizations abroad. Militarily, under Operation Apollo, Canada has contributed over 3000 men and women including a 750 person light infantry unit that was stationed in Kandahar, has stationed a Naval Task Group (two frigates, a destroyer and a supply ship) in the Arabian sea, a frigate to be integrated into an American battle group and aircraft to be conduct airlifts in Afghanistan. Canada has also taken the diplomatic offensive against terrorism and has utilized its G8 presidency as well as its membership in a variety of other multilateral organizations to advance the anti-terrorist agenda. Furthermore, Canada has supported the new administration in Afghanistan. Finally, Canada has attempted to address an underlying cause of terrorism by providing increased humanitarian relief, where, in Afghanistan alone, the Canadian budget for 2001 has provided for \$100 million in humanitarian funding.¹⁹ In declaring that its summit agenda will focus on development, economic growth, and terrorism Canada has, in many ways, sought to integrate its three objectives through the thread of human security and

¹⁶ <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/anti-terrorism/declaration-en.asp>

¹⁷ <http://www.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/anti-terrorism/actionplan-en.asp>

¹⁸ <http://www.can-am.gc.ca/menu-e.asp?act=v&mid=1&cat=5&did=1429>

¹⁹ [http://pubx.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/00_Global/Pubs_Cat2.nsf/0B6A9E77FDF1898C85256B9C0047A331/\\$file/Anti_Terrorism-e.pdf](http://pubx.dfait-maeci.gc.ca/00_Global/Pubs_Cat2.nsf/0B6A9E77FDF1898C85256B9C0047A331/$file/Anti_Terrorism-e.pdf)

development. This will likely be a major theme of the Canadian policy on terrorism with Canada focusing on the prevention of terrorism through humanitarian efforts. Canada is one of the few G8 nations who have looked to attack terrorism by addressing the underlying causes of the terrorists' dissatisfaction. This trend is likely to continue with Canada lobbying for increased international aid and development assistance to address the root causes of terrorism.

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