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Presents the

2010 Muskoka G8 Summit Country Assessment Report

26 June 2010

Prepared by

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with

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Executive Summary

The G8 Research Group, the world's leading independent research institute on the G8, provides onsite analysis of the performance of each G8 member country at the annual G8 leaders' summit. This analysis is presented in the G8 Country Assessment Report, which is released annually at the close of the G8 summit.

Definitions and Methodology

Approximately one month prior to the summit, a team of more than twenty analysts identified priority objectives for each G8 member. This timeline was established in order to capture a member country's priorities before entering into the "expectations management" phase, at which time political rhetoric is adjusted in order to manage public expectations once concessions are made at sherpa meetings and ministerials.

For the purposes of this report, performance is defined as the ability of a state to successfully pursue its priority objectives at a given summit and to steer the statements that emerge from the G8 to reflect said objectives. The objectives of each member country are ranked and weighted in priority sequence following a rigorous review of government statements, communiqués, and speeches, as well as domestic and international media coverage. At the summit, G8 countries are scored based on pre-established interpretative guidelines for evaluating the success or failure of a country in advancing its priority objectives. The score is based on how well the communiqués that are released by the G8 at the annual leaders' summit reflect the stated objectives of each of the G8 countries.

If the statements and communiqués emerging from the summit reflect a pre-identified priority objective of a given G8 country, that country receives a high score for the objective. Scores for priority objectives are aggregated using a weighted formula and offer empirical insight into how well each G8 country has performed at the summit. Scores are then compared with historical data collected by the G8 Research Group since 1996 in order to assess how well each country has performed relative to historical precedent.

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

The Overall Final Performance Score

The results of the G8 Research Group's assessments indicate that, for the 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit, the G8 member states received an average performance score of 0.624. The average final score is on par with previous year's.

Performance by Member

G8 members' rankings are roughly in line with past reports. The United States has maintained its traditional first place, while Japan has risen to second. Canada, the host of the Summit, ranked third. Canada received high marks for its maternal and child health initiative, regional security, and the economic issues discussed at the G8 Summit, but was scored low for climate change, which received very little attention in the communiqué. Italy achieved its best performance since the inauguration of these reports, ranking fourth. France and the United Kingdom came in fifth and sixth, respectively. Russia ranked seventh. Germany, ranked last, a particularly poor result given its historical strong performance. These results are detailed in Table 1 of this Executive Summary.

Table 1: Performance Scores by G8 Country

Canada	France	Germany	Italy	Japan	Russia	United Kingdom	United States		Average
0.695	0.614	0.465	0.664	0.719	0.509	0.533	0.796		0.624

Acknowledgments

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

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Canada

Economic Data

Currency: Canadian Dollar

Population: 33, 739, 900

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD1.319 trillion

Gross Domestic Product per capita (PPP): USD38, 400

Major Trading Partners: US, Japan, UK, China, Mexico

Political Data

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy, Parliamentary Democracy, and Federation

Date of Establishment: 1 July 1867

Legislature: Bicameral: House of Commons and Senate

Head of State: Governor General Michaëlle Jean (Rep. HRM Queen Elizabeth II)

Head of Government: Prime Minister Stephen Harper

Background

The 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit will be the first time that Prime Minister Stephen Harper holds the G8 Presidency; however, it will be his fifth time attending the international meeting of leaders as Canada's Head of Government. As President of the G8 for 2010, Prime Minister Harper has set the agenda for the G8 Muskoka Summit. He has given priority to maternal and child health, world economy, nuclear non-proliferation, and regional security.¹

The "signature" priority of the Canadian Presidency is maternal and child health. This issue will be at the centre of attention for Canada at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Canadian officials have stated that Canada's focus on this issue is due to the importance of re-establishing developmental aid as a top international priority in the wake of the worldwide financial crisis.² This initiative has put Canada at odds with both the United States and the United Kingdom, due to Prime Minister Harper's refusal to include funding for safe abortion practices in the initiative. In April, Conservative MP Jim Abbott told the House of Commons that, "We're focused on how to make a positive difference to save the lives of mothers and children in the developing world."³ Both the United States and the United Kingdom have insisted that abortion funding is necessary to make a significant difference in maternal health.

Canada will also highlight development at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, by stressing the long-term reconstruction of Haiti and food security. In his statement at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in March 2010, Prime Minister Harper stated, "While relief efforts in Haiti continue, our focus must continue to shift to long-term reconstruction. We have a genuine opportunity to

¹ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

² With plight of mothers, Harper seeks new G8 course, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/with-plight-of-mothers-harper-seeks-new-g8-course/article1445531/>

³ Tories say 'no' to abortion in G8 health initiative, The National Post (Ottawa) 25 April 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.nationalpost.com/scripts/story.html?id=2953756>

rebuild Haiti as a new and better country.”⁴ Canada will be looking for a G8 financial commitment to rebuild Haiti. Further, Canada will seek reaffirmation of the G8 commits on food security made at last year’s G8 L’Aquila Summit.

Prime Minister Harper has made world economy a priority at the Muskoka Summit, emphasizing financial sector regulation reform, globally-coordinated stimulus measures, and global trade and growth strategies.⁵ A point of contention in the world economy discussions will be the desire of certain G8 members, such as France, to impose a global bank tax and Canada’s resolute objection to such a policy. The Government of Canada is strongly opposed to the global bank tax and Prime Minister Harper has suggested that the other G8 nations should model their financial regulation systems on Canada’s.⁶

Nuclear Proliferation will also be a Canadian priority at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. The Government of Canada will push for the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) which prohibits nuclear test explosions. Canadian Parliament ratified the CTBT on 18 December 1998 and, since this point, Canada has promoted the entry into force of the treaty on the international stage.⁷ At the G8 Muskoka Summit, Canada will be looking for the G8 to immediately implement the CTBT and to set a timeframe for international compliance. Canada’s continued commitment in Afghanistan has again influenced the Canadian decision to bring regional security concerns onto the G8 agenda. Since the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit, twenty-two Canadian soldiers have been killed in the line of duty in Afghanistan. This brings the total of Canadian casualties in Afghanistan to 150. The pending Canadian withdrawal from Afghanistan in 2011 has prompted the Canadian government to seek the safety of the country before the Canadian mission concludes. As a result, Prime Minister Harper has placed the issue of regional security in Afghanistan and the Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions on the Muskoka agenda.⁸

Finally, Prime Minister Harper will use his G8 Presidency to emphasize the importance of G8 accountability, by pushing for the adoption of the accountability mechanism proposed at the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit. Prime Minister Harper will also push for G8 commitment on fulfilling existing obligations and a collective pledge to uphold future commitments.⁹

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

Objective 1: Maternal and Child Health [0.75]

⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=3&id=3249>

⁵ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

⁶ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

⁷ Canada and the Treaty, Health Canada (Ottawa) 23 April 2009. Date of Access: 19 June 2010. <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/contaminants/radiation/nuclea/canada-eng.php>

⁸ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

⁹ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

At the Muskoka Summit, Canada will champion its “signature” maternal and children’s health initiative, which seeks to lower mortality rates amongst mothers, expectant mothers and children under five in the developing world.

Maternal and Child Health

On 26 January 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that Canada’s major initiative as president of the G8 for 2010 was to “improve the health of women and children in the world’s poorest regions.”¹⁰ The Canadian Government has cited that approximately 500, 000 women die during pregnancy or childbirth each year in the developing world and that 80 per cent of these deaths are easily preventable. Furthermore, it is estimated that nine million children under the age of five die every year in these same regions.¹¹

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has emphasized that the means of ameliorating maternal and child health in the developing world are relatively inexpensive, and hence maternal and child health is an attainable goal.¹² Canada will stress the importance of clean water, inoculations, improved nutrition and trained birth attendants to reach the United Nations’ Millennium Development Goal of reducing pregnancy-related deaths by 75 per cent by 2015.¹³ These same factors will also improve the health of susceptible children under the age of five. The Canadian Government has emphasized that, “The first five years of children’s lives are critical to their cognitive and physical development, and to giving children the head start they need in life.”¹⁴ At the Muskoka Summit Canada will work to collectively mobilize the G8 governments, non-governmental organizations and private foundations to achieve this goal.¹⁵

The maternal and child health initiative is a new priority for Canada at the G8. Canadian officials have stated that Canada’s focus on this issue is due to the importance of re-establishing developmental aid as a top international priority in the wake of the worldwide financial crisis.¹⁶

Over the course of the year, Canada has worked with the other G8 nations, non-governmental organizations, and health care professionals to outline the Canadian maternal and child health initiative. Canada has also taken its own steps to highlight this issue, notably, the Canadian

¹⁰ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

¹¹ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

¹² Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

¹³ G8 Development Ministers Strongly Commit to Save the Lives of Mothers and Children in Developing Countries, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6555/g8-development-ministers-strongly-commit-to-save-the-lives-of-mothers-and-children-in-developing-countries/>.

¹⁴ Background- Why focus on maternal, newborn and child health?, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/development-ministers/why-focus-on-maternal-newborn-and-child-health/>

¹⁵ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

¹⁶ With plight of mothers, Harper seeks new G8 course, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/with-plight-of-mothers-harper-seeks-new-g8-course/article1445531/>

International Development Agency (CIDA) named “child survival, including maternal health” as one of its priorities for 2010.¹⁷ Finally, the Canadian Government announced in May that it would contribute CAD1 billion towards the maternal and children’s health initiative, with the condition that the other G8 members also contribute financially. The CAD1 billion contribution is significantly less than the CAD2 billion over five years that the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) advised Canada was necessary to make a notable difference in maternal and child health in the developing world.¹⁸ It is the Canadian Government’s hope, however, that this monetary pledge will be enough to spur other members to donate.

Canada’s initial refusal to include both contraception and abortion funding in the maternal and child health initiative has put Canada’s initiative at odds with American and British policy. Both US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and British Foreign Secretary David Milliband have stated that any maternal health plan must include family planning and access to safe abortion practices.¹⁹ Prime Minister Stephen Harper amended in March that Canada would consider contraception funding. He affirmed that “we do not want a debate here or elsewhere on abortion.”²⁰

Scoring Guidelines

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

Prospects

As the maternal and children’s health initiative is Canada’s key initiative and the focus of the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the issue will be at the forefront of proceedings. All G8 members have

¹⁷ Securing the Future of Children and Youth, Canadian International Development Agency (Ottawa) 15 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June, 2010. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-1015151610-QLN>

¹⁸ Canada ready to pay \$1-billion for maternal-health programs, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-ready-to-spend-1b-on-maternal-health-sources/article1585836/>

¹⁹ Ottawa Refuses to Fund Abortion in G8 Plan, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-refuses-to-fund-abortion-in-g8-plan/article1547671/>

²⁰ Canada ‘not closing doors’ on contraception, PM declares, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 18 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-notebook/canada-not-closing-doors-on-contraception-pm-declares/article1504851/>

indicated support for the initiative, with the exception of the dispute over the inclusion of contraception and access to safe abortion practices in the initiative. This dispute may prove to be the true focus of the Summit. Canada is firm in its position to exclude access to safe abortion practices in the initiative, while the United Kingdom and the United States are adamant that such access is pivotal for the success of the initiative.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Canada has succeeded in securing G8 monetary support for its signature maternal and child health initiative and has successfully blocked access to safe abortion practices from the action plan; therefore, Canada has achieved the two pillars of its Muskoka 2010 health objectives. However, while Canada has secured G8 monetary support for the initiative it has itself contributed a disproportionate amount of the G8 funds, meaning that the other members have not adequately supplemented Canada's donation.

On 25 June 2010, the Government of Canada committed an additional US\$1.1 billion to maternal and child health, bringing the total Canadian contribution to US\$2.75 billion over the next five years.²¹ In a press conference on 25 June 2010 given at Muskoka, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced that the G8 members had collectively pledged US\$5 billion of "new money" to the newly christened "Muskoka Initiative". All G8 members contributed funding to the initiative, however none matched Canada's donation. This amount is to be coupled with the US\$2.3 billion collectively donated by the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland, Spain, South Korea, the UN Foundation and the Bill Gates Foundation. This brings the overall "new money" contribution to the Muskoka Initiative to US\$7.3 billion. However, in the G8 Muskoka Declaration entitled "Recovery and New Beginnings", released on 26 June 2010, the G8 leaders stated that they fully anticipate that by 2015 the Muskoka Initiative will have mobilized more than US\$10 billion.

This funding will be directed towards improving pre-natal care and providing safe delivery services, as well as, improving nutrition for mothers, expectant mothers and children. While, the Group of Eight Leaders specified in the Muskoka Declaration that the pledged funding for maternal health will provide 12 million couples with access to "modern methods of family planning" by 2015, abortion funding was conspicuously absent.

Therefore, Canada has secured funding from all G8 nations for their signature initiative and has successfully blocked abortion funding from the G8 action plan on maternal and child health. However, due to the fact that Canada itself has contributed over twenty per cent of the total US\$5 billion G8 contribution, it failed to persuade the other G8 members to adequately support Canada's donation. Therefore, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.75.

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

²¹ PM pledges \$1.1B to G8 maternal health plan, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/06/25/g8-g20-huntsville-leaders.html>

Objective 2: Development [0.75]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, Canada will stress the importance of continued developmental aid for Haiti, in the wake of the devastating earthquake that the country suffered in January 2010, and it will look for reaffirmation of the food security commitments made at the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit.

Haiti

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has called for the G8 nations to commit to the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, following the devastating earthquake that the country suffered in January 2010. Prime Minister Harper stated that, "We have a genuine opportunity to rebuild Haiti as a new and better country."²² Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon also stressed the importance of coordinated relief response in Haiti, which will allow for better G8 transparency and accountability.²³ Canada is pushing for G8 commitment on the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, specifically in the areas of infrastructure, good governance and security.²⁴

Canada has been a key supporter of Haitian development since the early 1990s, when it became a member of Friends of Haiti, an informal group of nations and nongovernmental organizations that has been working to ameliorate the situation in the country. Due to Canada's previous experience in Haiti, the Canadian Government assumed a leading role in the relief effort and reconstruction of Haiti after the January 2010 earthquake.²⁵ Canada hosted an international summit on Haiti following the earthquake, in order to define the future challenges of the situation and formulate a long-term development strategy. At this conference Canada, along with other members of Friends for Haiti, including the United States and France, pledged to rebuild Haiti.²⁶ Further, the 2010 Canadian Budget specified that part of Canada's CAD5 billion International Assistance Budget was to be allocated to the relief effort and long-term recovery of Haiti.²⁷

In February, at the G7/8 Finance Ministers' Meeting in Iqaluit, the G8 finance ministers resolved to absolve Haiti's foreign debt in an effort to expedite recovery.²⁸ At the 2010 G8 Muskoka

²² Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

²³ Canadian Chair's Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

²⁴ Canadian Chair's Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

²⁵ Canada to hold Haiti summit amid historic relief effort, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/haiti/canada-to-hold-haiti-summit-amid-historic-relief-effort/article1434568/>

²⁶ Montreal summit on Haiti ends with reconstruction principles, The Gazette (Montreal) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/opinion/editorials/summit+Haiti+ends+with+reconstruction+principles/2483254/story.html>

²⁷ Budget 2010: Honouring Canada's International Commitments, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 4 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.budget.gc.ca/2010/plan/chap3e-eng.html>

²⁸ G7 Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 February 2010. Date of Access: 28 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100206.html>

Summit, Prime Minister Stephen Harper will seek to further secure G8 commitment for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti.

Food Security

Canada will also push for a reaffirmation of the promises made at the 2009 L'Aquila Summit concerning food security. At the L'Aquila Summit, G8 leaders agreed to donate USD20 billion over three years in support of sustainable agricultural development.²⁹ In April 2010, at the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting in Halifax, the ministers agreed to accelerate the commitments made in L'Aquila and reiterated their support for comprehensive country-led initiatives.³⁰

In keeping with the Canadian "signature" initiative, Canada has stressed the importance of nutrition to maternal and child health. On 22 April 2010, Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty announced Canada's participation in a new World Bank initiative to improve agriculture and food security in the developing world. Canada will donate CAD230 million to the programme as part of a three-year CAD600 million agriculture package.³¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	Neither of Canada's development priority areas is discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or both of Canada's development priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to one of the following: (1) coordinated G8 relief response in Haiti; (2) G8 financial support for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, with specific funding for rebuilding infrastructure, re-establishing security and promoting good governance, OR (3) the reaffirmation of existing food security commitments.
0.75	The G8 commits to two of the following: (1) coordinated G8 relief response in Haiti; (2) G8 financial support for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, with specific funding for rebuilding infrastructure, re-establishing security and promoting good governance, OR (3) the reaffirmation of existing food security commitments.
1	The G8 commits to all of the following: (1) coordinated G8 relief response in Haiti; (2) G8 financial support for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti, with specific funding for rebuilding infrastructure, re-establishing security and promoting good governance, AND (3) the reaffirmation of existing food security commitments.

Prospects

²⁹ L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security: L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI), G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 July 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2009laquila/2009-food.html>

³⁰ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

³¹ Canada Helps Launch Global Agriculture and Food Security Program, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.fin.gc.ca/n10/10-030-eng.asp>

On 14 January 2010, Prime Minister Stephen Harper, on behalf of the G20 nations, issued a statement concerning the situation in Haiti following the devastating earthquake of 12 January 2010. In this statement, Prime Minister Harper stated, “ We the G20 reaffirm our readiness and commitment to send immediate economic and in kind assistance to attend to the basic human needs of the Haitian population at this time of hardship and will follow closely the relief and reconstruction process in that country.”³² As the G8 are all also members of the Group of 20 and G8 commitment to Haiti has been consistent up until this point, the reconstruction of Haiti is expected to be a priority at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Further, as the G8 leaders already committed to a food security initiative at the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit, Canada’s desire for a reaffirmation of this commitment will likely be realized.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit Canada achieved two of its three development objectives, resulting in a development score of 0.75. The G8 leaders reaffirmed both their commitment to food security and their collective support of Haiti, in the wake of the earthquake the nation suffered in January 2010, however, no new G8 financial commitments were made pertaining to the long-term reconstruction of Haiti.

In the G8 Muskoka Declaration entitled “Recovery and New Beginnings”, released on 26 June 2010, the Group of Eight Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the food security initiatives made at the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit.

The Group of Eight Leaders also collectively reaffirmed their commitment to support Haiti in the wake of the natural disaster the country faced in January. While, the G8 did pledge to collectively support Haiti, no new or specific financial commitments were made for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti.

Therefore, Canada achieved both a reaffirmation of the L’Aquila food security commitments and a declaration of collective G8 support for Haiti, however, as no new financial commitments for the long-term reconstruction of Haiti were forthcoming, it receives a development score of 0.75.

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

Objective 3: World Economy [0.75]

In a statement at the 2010 World Economic Forum, Prime Minister Stephen Harper stated that Canada’s economic objectives as President of the G8 for 2010 would be “Recovery and New Beginnings”.³³ In this vein, at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, Canada plans to discuss three major issues: financial sector regulation reform; globally-coordinated stimulus measures; and

³² Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada on behalf of the Group of 20, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3062>

³³ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

global trade and growth strategies.³⁴ The ongoing global recession is the driving force behind this Canadian sponsored world economy agenda. Prime Minister Harper will also highlight Canada's response to the global recession.

Financial Sector Regulation Reform

Canada wishes to discuss further the reform of existing financial sector regulation, an issue previously discussed at the 2008 Washington G20 Summit on Financial Markets and the World Economy. In his statement at the 2010 World Economic Forum, Prime Minister Stephen Harper stressed the necessity of financial sector regulation to prevent the worldwide transmission of another sector failure.³⁵

At the 2010 World Economic Forum, Prime Minister Harper stated that Canadian banks were not a part of the problem, as they maintained healthy leverage ratios and largely avoided exposure to toxic assets.³⁶ This assertion has led to Canada's strong opposition to the proposed global bank tax. The proposed global bank tax would be detrimental to Canada as it would penalize countries that did not bail out their banking system during the financial crisis. The bank tax would force banks to pass on the cost of the tax to clients, resulting in higher financing costs. Canada also fears the moral hazard of such a tax, as banks may be encouraged to act in risky ways due to the knowledge that their governments have money in reserve to help the financial sector in times of trouble.³⁷

In a meeting with British Prime Minister David Cameron on 2 June, Prime Minister Stephen Harper reaffirmed Canada's opposition to the global bank tax and stated that, "Look, every country always has the option of pursuing its own policies for its own financial sector. That's an option that exists for Britain and for all of us."³⁸ Therefore, at this year's G8 and Summit, Canada will be seeking to block the global bank tax in favour of maintaining existing Canadian policy. In a statement on 4 June, Canadian Finance Minister Jim Flaherty urged his G20 counterparts not to be distracted by the strong divisions over the global bank tax and instead to focus on a strategy that would prevent a further global economic recession by preventing banks from acting irresponsibly.³⁹

In his statement at the 2010 World Economic Forum, Prime Minister Harper also pointed to the fact that the International Monetary Fund noted that Canada's financial sector has shown, "remarkable stability amid the global turbulence, thanks in good part to strong supervision and

³⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

³⁵ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

³⁶ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

³⁷ Far apart on global bank tax, Financial Post (Ottawa) 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.financialpost.com/apart+global+bank/3108952/story.html>

³⁸ Far apart on global bank tax, Financial Post (Ottawa) 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.financialpost.com/apart+global+bank/3108952/story.html>

³⁹ Flaherty urges G20 not to be distracted by bank-tax row, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/flaherty-urges-g20-not-to-be-distracted-by-bank-tax-row/article1591884/>

regulation.”⁴⁰ It was also remarked that both the World Economic Forum and Moody’s Investors Services ranked Canadian banks as the world’s soundest in both 2008 and 2009. As a result, Prime Minister Harper will urge the other G8 members to adopt both a global model and individual national models, based on Canada’s regulatory system. This system would be subject to international peer review, in order to promote transparency.⁴¹

Globally-Coordinated Stimulus Measures

Canada also wants to discuss globally-coordinated stimulus measures at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Prime Minister Harper has stated that while it is early to discuss abandoning stimulus programmes, the G8 should discuss possible exit strategies for when such a time arrives. Fiscal policy, specifically increased government spending, has been used in countries worldwide to reverse the effects of the global recession and Prime Minister Harper has stressed the long-term negative effects of this expansion. Renewed inflation, rising interest rates and decreased investment will all likely arise from this long-term expansive fiscal policy. Therefore, Canada believes it is necessary for the G8 members to commit to a collective exit strategy from these policies.⁴²

In 2008, Canada instituted its own national Economic Action Plan designed to stimulate the Canadian economy by creating jobs, providing income tax relief and creating incentives for investment. In this, the second fiscal year of the Canadian Economic Action Plan, the Canadian government has pledged CAD3.2 billion in personal income tax relief, which targets lower income families and workers, and CAD4 billion in actions to create and maintain jobs, which include additional Employment Insurance (EI) benefits and funding for additional job training. In addition, the Canadian government has pledged CAD7.7 billion in infrastructure stimulus to create jobs; CAD1.9 billion to encourage investment, and CAD2.2 billion to maintain industries and communities, which will support areas of the country that were affected particularly badly by the recession.⁴³

Global Trade and Growth Strategies

In his statement to the 2010 World Economic Forum, Prime Minister Stephen Harper stressed the importance of free trade and resisting protectionism. He stated that, “In Canada, we have tried to be leaders in promoting free trade and open markets. Our stimulus package did not raise tariffs, it lowered them unilaterally, I might add. Since 2006, we have concluded free trade agreements with eight additional countries and we are engaged in six other negotiations, including with the European Union. We will continue to resist protectionism and work to reduce or eliminate tariff barriers.”⁴⁴ At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, Canada will continue to promote free trade and oppose protectionism.

⁴⁰ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

⁴¹ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

⁴² Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

⁴³ Canada’s Economic Action Plan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.actionplan.gc.ca/eng/feature.asp?featureId=18>

⁴⁴ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada at the 2010 World Economic Forum, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/harper-davos.html>

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Canada's world economy priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Canada's world economy priorities in detail, but does not commit to any new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to one of Canada's world economy priorities: (1) national regulatory models and not a global bank tax; (2) collective exit strategies, OR (3) the promotion of free trade and the elimination of protectionist measures.
0.75	The G8 commits to two of Canada's world economy priorities: (1) national regulatory models and not a global bank tax; (2) collective exit strategies, OR (3) the promotion of free trade and the elimination of protectionist measures.
1	The G8 commits to all three of Canada's world economy priorities: (1) national regulatory models and not a global bank tax; (2) collective exit strategies, AND (3) the promotion of free trade and the elimination of protectionist measures.

Prospects

Global financial issues were the founding principle of the G8 and therefore, world economy has always been paramount on the G8 agenda. Since its formation in 1999, however, the G20 has become the world's leading economic forum. As a result, world economic issues will likely be discussed in more detail at the 2010 G20 Toronto Summit, rather than the G8 Muskoka Summit. That being said, the global recession is a pertinent topic for all of the G8 leaders, and initiatives promoting both globally-coordinated stimulus measures and free trade have been backed by the G8 in the past. The one factor that may halt progress is the discord concerning the proposed global bank tax. Canada has taken a strong stance against the tax, while other members, particularly France, strongly support the initiative.

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

Objective 4: Nuclear Proliferation [0.5]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, Canada will seek the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which prohibits nuclear weapon test explosions. Canada will push for G8 commitment with a firm deadline for nations to sign and ratify the treaty.

Non-Proliferation Treaty

Canada will promote the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), which seeks to strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1970.⁴⁵ On 20 March 2010, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Lawrence Cannon stated that, "The global community, including the G-8, must remind itself of the importance of the goal of a world without nuclear

⁴⁵ Backgrounder- Non-Proliferation, arms control and disarmament, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/foreign-ministers/backgrounder-non-proliferation-arms-control-and-disarmament/>.

weapons, and of what we need to do to reach it.”⁴⁶ The G8 Foreign Ministers met in Gatineau, Quebec in March, upon which occasion they reaffirmed their, “unequivocal support” for the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and called for the “swift entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT)”.⁴⁷ Canada will encourage the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty at the Muskoka Summit and will seek a clear commitment from the G8 towards the ratification of the CTBT.

Canada ratified the CTBT on 3 December 1998. Since this point, Canada has worked with like-minded states and nongovernmental organizations to promote the entry into force of the treaty. The CTBT prohibits any type of nuclear weapon test explosion and will therefore constrain the development of new nuclear weapon technologies.⁴⁸

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 does not discuss in detail the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
0.25	The G8 discusses in detail the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT), but does not commit to an action plan.
0.5	The G8 issues a statement of support for the implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT).
0.75	The G8 calls for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) to be implemented in the near future.
1	The G8 calls for the immediate implementation of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) and sets a firm timeframe for international compliance.

Prospects

All of the G8 members have both signed and ratified the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, with the exception of the United States which is a signatory, but has yet to ratify the treaty.⁴⁹ Therefore, support for the CTBT within the G8 is strong. At the May 2010 Non-Proliferation Conference held in United Nations Headquarters in New York, the five Permanent Members of the Security Council (P5), four of which are also members of the G8, reaffirmed their determination to “abide by [their] respective moratoria on nuclear test explosions before entry into force of the CTBT.”⁵⁰ The P5 also encouraged other countries to refrain from

⁴⁶ A Safer World for All: The Gatineau G8 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/4641/a-safer-world-for-all-the-gatineau-g8-foreign-ministers%e2%80%99-meeting/>.

⁴⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 15 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>

⁴⁸ Nuclear Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban-Treaty, Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 18 July 2008. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.international.gc.ca/arms-armes/nuclear-nucleaire/ctbt-ticen.aspx?lang=en&menu_id=82&menu=R

⁴⁹ CTBTO World Map, Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (Vienna) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.ctbto.org/map/#status>

⁵⁰ CTBT Support at NPT Conference: A Powerful and Overwhelming Verdict on the part of the International Community, CTBTO Preparatory Commission (Vienna) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010.

performing nuclear test explosions. This is in line with Canada's priority at the Muskoka Summit.

Postscript: Score [0.5]

Nuclear proliferation was a major issue at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. In the Muskoka Declaration released on June 26 2010, the Group of Eight Leaders reaffirmed their support for the outcome of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and urged all countries to comply with the conference's recommendations, which included calling on all States to refrain from any action that would defeat the object and purpose of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty pending its entry into force.⁵¹ In addition, the G8 leaders "urged" all countries to support firm action against non-compliance. For these reasons, Canada has been assigned a score of 0.5.

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

Objective 5: Regional Security [0.75]

Canada will be pushing for a holistic and unified G8 approach to regional security at the Muskoka Summit. Canada wants the G8 leaders to commit to collective action concerning security in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions. These regions are known to harbour terrorist cells which may pose a security threat in the future.⁵² There is to be a specific emphasis on building a stable regime in Afghanistan and assisting Pakistan in disarming terrorist cells in the border regions.

Afghanistan

One of the Canadian Government's major priorities is to secure Afghanistan, prior to the withdrawal of the Canadian Forces from the country in 2011. In March 2010, at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Gatineau, Quebec, the foreign ministers acknowledged that instability in Afghanistan may spur terrorism, leading to an international security threat.⁵³ At this year's Muskoka Summit, Canada will seek to secure support for collective G8 action concerning Afghan state building through the means of G8 support for the transition of greater responsibility for national security to the Afghan Government and G8 promotion of greater transparency and

<http://www.ctbto.org/press-centre/highlights/2010/ctbt-support-at-npt-conference-a-powerful-and-overwhelming-verdict-on-the-part-of-the-international-community/>

⁵¹ http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/50%20%28VOL.1%29

⁵² A Safer World for All: The Gatineau G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 20 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/4641/a-safer-world-for-all-the-gatineau-g8-foreign-ministers%e2%80%99-meeting/>.

⁵³ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html>

democracy in Afghanistan.⁵⁴ Canada has been promoting unified action in Afghanistan at the G8 since the Kananaskis Summit in 2002.⁵⁵

Since 2001, when the Canadian Forces entered Afghanistan under the auspices of NATO, 147 Canadian soldiers and four Canadian civilians have been killed. In 2002, at a Tokyo conference concerning Afghanistan, Canada pledged to assist in the reconstruction of the war torn country.⁵⁶ In March 2008, Parliament extended the Canadian mission in Afghanistan until 2011; however, Prime Minister Stephen Harper vowed that Canada would not extend the mission beyond 2011. Prime Minister Harper asserted that, “You have to put an end date on these things ... we have to say to the government of Afghanistan that there is an expectation that you are going to be responsible for your own security.”⁵⁷ In March 2009, Canadian Lieutenant-General Andrew Leslie told the Canadian Senate that the Canadian Forces’ capabilities will be exhausted by 2011 and that a “short operational break” of at least one year will be necessary.⁵⁸ Both the United States and the United Kingdom have opposed Canada’s decision to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan in 2011.

In May 2010, Canadian Defence Minister Peter McKay stated that even after the Canadian military mandate ends in 2011 Canada will continue to play a role in Afghanistan. McKay claimed that Canada will continue to train the Afghan police force and military and that, “we’re going to build the schools, provide the immunization programs, and work with organizations to get microfinance credit available.”⁵⁹

Canada’s involvement in Afghanistan has been based on a set of six priorities outlined by the Canadian government. These priorities include establishing law and order in Afghanistan through building the capacity of the Afghan National Army and the Police Force; providing jobs, education, and essential services such as clean water; and providing humanitarian assistance to people in need, including refugees. Other priorities include enhancing the security of the Afghanistan-Pakistan border; building and supporting democratic institutions, such as free elections; and supporting the Afghan Government’s efforts of creating a sustainable peace.⁶⁰

Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Regions

⁵⁴ Canadian Chair’s Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>

⁵⁵ The Campaign in Afghanistan and Beyond, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 2002. Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g8online/2002/english/2002/17.pdf>

⁵⁶ Canada in Afghanistan, CBC News (Toronto) 10 February 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2009/02/10/f-afghanistan.html>

⁵⁷ Military commitment in Afghanistan over by 2011: Harper, CTV.ca (Ottawa) 10 September 2008. Date of Access: 31 May 2010.

http://www.ctv.ca/servlet/ArticleNews/story/CTVNews/20080909/election2008_harper_080910?s_name=election2008&no_ads=

⁵⁸ Military will need break when Afghan mission end: Canadian army chief, CBC News (Ottawa) 9 March 2009.

Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2009/03/09/military-break.html>.

⁵⁹ Ottawa mulls role in Afghanistan past 2011, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://v1.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/RTGAM.20090517.wafghan18/BNSStory/Afghanistan/home>

⁶⁰ Canada’s Six Priorities in Afghanistan, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 7 May 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.afghanistan.gc.ca/canada-afghanistan/news-nouvelles/2009/2009_05_07b.aspx

At the Muskoka Summit, Canada will push for a G8 commitment on securing the Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions, so as to isolate the terrorist cells in that area. Pushing for greater security in the border regions of Afghanistan and Pakistan is not a new objective for Canada, as Prime Minister Stephen Harper also brought this issue to the G8 table at the Hokkaido-Toyako Summit in 2008.⁶¹

The Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions have become the front lines in the war against Taliban insurgents in Afghanistan. The region is not fully controlled by either the governments of Afghanistan or Pakistan, resulting in the ideal climate for terrorist activity.⁶²

Canada's investment in Afghanistan has been significant since 2001, resulting in the deaths of a hundred and forty-seven Canadian soldiers. With the pending withdrawal of the Canadian Forces from Afghanistan in 2011, the Canadian government wishes to secure the country, and thus preserve the efforts Canada has made to create a climate of sustainable peace in Afghanistan. Since 2007, Canada has been the host of the Dubai Talks between officials from Afghanistan and Pakistan concerning border security and bilateral relations. In March, these talks produced the foundation for the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative which was announced at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Gatineau.⁶³ The initiative seeks to increase trade between the two countries, by supporting infrastructure projects necessary for fostering trade and economic development in Afghanistan.⁶⁴

Scoring Guidelines

0	Neither of Canada's regional security priorities is discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or both of Canada's regional security priorities, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 pledges its support to both the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative and to Afghan state building.
0.75	The G8 calls for the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative to be implemented in the near future and for G8 members to financially contribute to Afghan state building efforts.
1	The G8 calls for the immediate implementation of the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative and commits to a firm action plan concerning Afghan state building, which includes monetary support and specific objectives.

⁶¹ 'Serious challenges' in Afghanistan: Harper, Ottawa Citizen (Ottawa) 9 July 2008. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.canada.com/topics/news/world/story.html?id=8d56ddc9-9f6d-4f99-95c6-b98692e7302c>

⁶² The Afghan-Pakistan militant nexus, The BBC (London) 1 December 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/7601748.stm>

⁶³ Canada brokers Afghan-Pakistani border security deal, CBC News (Toronto) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2009/03/31/hague-conference.html>

⁶⁴ G8 Foreign Ministers Announce Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-apbrpi.html>

Prospects

Five of the eight G8 members have troops in Afghanistan, making the Canadian regional security priorities in Afghanistan pertinent to the majority of the G8 members. In March 2010, at the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Gatineau, the G8 members reaffirmed their collective commitment to, "support Afghanistan on its road to peace and stability. As noted by G8 foreign ministers and most recently last June at the Trieste ministerial meeting, stability in Afghanistan and the surrounding region is crucial to stemming terrorism with a global reach."⁶⁵ This statement indicates strong G8 support for this initiative. The G8 foreign ministers at their meeting in March also produced the framework for the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Regions Prosperity Initiative.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

It is clear that the issues surrounding Afghanistan and the Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions were discussed in detail at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. In the Muskoka Declaration issued on 26 June 2010, the G8 leaders stated that, "Clear steps by Afghanistan towards more credible, inclusive and transparent parliamentary elections in September will be an important step forward in the country's maturing democracy. We reaffirm our commitment to support Afghanistan in this process of transition and development."

The G8 leaders also reaffirmed their support for Afghan state building and the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative. Although no new G8 commitments were made in these areas, the G8 committed to make progress on two key projects: a Peshawar-Jalalabad expressway and a feasibility study for a Peshawar-Jalalabad rail link.

Therefore, as the G8 discussed the security threats present in Afghanistan and the Afghanistan-Pakistan border regions in detail, and reaffirmed their support for both Afghan state building and the Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, Canada receives a regional security score of 0.75.

Lead Analyst: Katie Andrews

Objective 6: Accountability Mechanism [0.75]

Prime Minister Stephen Harper has stressed the importance of members' accountability to G8 commitments. On 26 January, Prime Minister Harper stated that, "Finally, if the G8 is to remain credible, accountability is absolutely necessary. Member nations must keep their commitments on economic pledges, on development and on security actions."⁶⁶ Therefore, Canada will push for the G8 nations to fulfill their existing commitments.

⁶⁵ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html>

⁶⁶ Statement by Prime Minister Stephen Harper, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 26 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 April 2010. <http://www.pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3093>.

This accountability mechanism was launched at the L’Aquila 2009 Summit with the objective of assessing the actions of G8 members undertaken to meet G8 commitments. A council composed of senior experts was assembled to consolidate a list of commitments, to outline a common methodology for reporting as to enhance transparency and to monitor member progress.⁶⁷ At the L’Aquila Summit, the G8 leaders, Canada included, pledged to adopt a comprehensive accountability mechanism by 2010.⁶⁸

Prime Minister Stephen Harper hopes to establish this comprehensive accountability mechanism at the Muskoka Summit and has stressed that both the G8 and G20 summits, “should be less about new agreements than accountability for existing ones. Less about lofty promises than real results.”⁶⁹

Scoring Guidelines

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

Prospects

The G8 leaders agreed at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit to implement a comprehensive accountability mechanism by 2010. In April, at the G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting in Halifax, the development ministers agreed that more determined political action is necessary to fulfill existing obligations and that greater predictably and transparency of aid is necessary for G8 accountability.⁷⁰

Postscript: Score: 0.75

The Muskoka Accountability Report recommends that for the exercise “to be effective and credible, the G8 reporting needs to be multi-year... A comprehensive review will be produced

⁶⁷ G8 Accountability Tool, Government of Italy (Rome) July 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2010.

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

⁶⁸ Plans for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: June 25-26, 2010, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 April 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010plans/2010-g8plans-100412.pdf>

⁶⁹ Recovery and New Beginnings, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 28 February 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://g20.gc.ca/recovery-and-new-beginnings/>

⁷⁰ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting Chair’s Summary, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 3 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://g8.gc.ca/6599/g8-development-ministers-meeting-chairs-summary/>

every two to three years. During the interim years, specific sectors (for example health or food security) or themes (mutual accountability) could be examined.”

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

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

Objective 7: Climate Change [0.25]

Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper’s decision to accord only modest importance to the issue of climate change at the upcoming 2010 G8 Summit has led to protests from UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who has called on Canada to place greater emphasis on environmental issues and fulfilling climate change commitments.^{71 72}

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Canada intends to achieve its environmental goals and stimulate international progress on issues related to climate change by stressing three key areas: balancing environmental protection and economic prosperity; regulating emissions; and increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewable sources, and encourage technology development and deployment.⁷³

At the 2009 L’Aquila Summit, climate change was one of the foremost priorities on the leaders’ agendas, and the members released a joint declaration, which discussed climate change and environmental issues at length.⁷⁴ In addition to providing guidelines for developed and developing countries in their efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition to more sustainable energy sources, the joint declaration agreed with the “broad scientific view that the increase in global average temperature above pre-industrial levels ought not to exceed 2°C.”⁷⁵ Furthermore, the G8 member states reaffirmed the importance of achieving a decline of at least 50 per cent in global emissions by 2050.⁷⁶

⁷¹ UN Chief Urges Climate Change on G8, G20 Agenda, People’s Daily Online, 13 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn/90001/90777/90856/6984346.html>

⁷² Climate Change and the Environment at the G8 and G20, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/briefs/cc-env-100530.pdf>

⁷³ Canada’s Action on Climate Change (Ottawa) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. <http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1>

⁷⁴ Climate Change at the G8 Leaders’ Summit in L’Aquila, Italy, The Pembina Institute, July 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. <http://pubs.pembina.org/reports/climate-bg-g8-2009.pdf>

⁷⁵ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, L’Aquila Summit 2009 (L’Aquila) 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf

⁷⁶ Responsible Leadership for a Sustainable Future, L’Aquila Summit 2009 (L’Aquila) 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/static/G8_Allegato/G8_Declaration_08_07_09_final.0.pdf

Yet notwithstanding this encouraging rhetoric, the Canadian government has not taken many tangible steps aimed at keeping climate change at the top of its agenda or fulfilling the pledges made a year ago at L'Aquila. Canada's decision to not renew funding for the Canadian Foundation for Climate and Atmospheric Sciences (CFCAS) has led to international criticism.⁷⁷

Despite these realities, the Canadian government has made some noteworthy efforts. Parliament recently passed the Climate Change Accountability Act, which, among other stipulations, mandated the execution of environmental policies to which Canada agreed at the Pittsburgh G20 Summit in 2009. The bill also stated that Canada should “provide our fair share of new climate change financing for developing countries to support their adaptation and mitigation efforts to deal with the climate change crisis.”⁷⁸ Moreover, Prime Minister Harper recently reiterated the importance of making progress on climate change negotiations at an international level, stating that “Canada is working actively and constructively to achieve an ambitious and comprehensive new agreement, one that covers the vast majority of global emissions and includes binding commitments by all major economies.”⁷⁹ Harper also lent weight to Canada's commitment to reduce its total greenhouse gas emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020, and expressed his desire to encourage his fellow leaders at the 2010 Summit to adhere to similar commitments.⁸⁰

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Canada's climate change priority areas are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Canada's climate change priority areas, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 fulfills one of the following, concerning Canada's three climate change priorities: (1) forges and commits to a plan for balancing environmental protection and economic prosperity; (2) commits to reducing greenhouse emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020, OR (3) commits to increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewable sources.
0.75	The G8 fulfills two of the following, concerning Canada's three climate change priorities: (1) forges and commits to a plan for balancing environmental protection and economic prosperity; (2) commits to reducing greenhouse emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020, OR (3) commits to increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewable sources.
1	The G8 fulfills one of the following, concerning Canada's three climate change priorities: (1) forges and commits to a plan for balancing environmental protection and economic prosperity; (2) commits to reducing greenhouse emissions by 17 per cent from 2005 levels by 2020, AND (3) commits to increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewable sources.

⁷⁷ Les Cerveaux du Climat Désertent le Canada, Cyberpresse, 10 January 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010.

<http://www.cyberpresse.ca/environnement/201001/10/01-937798-les-cerveaux-du-climat-desertent-le-canada.php>

⁷⁸ Bill C-311, House Publications (Ottawa) 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010.

<http://www2.parl.gc.ca/HousePublications/Publication.aspx?DocId=3662654&Language=e&Mode=1&File=14>

⁷⁹ Prospects for the 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 July 2009. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010prospects090702.html>

⁸⁰ Canada's Action on Climate Change (Ottawa) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010.

<http://www.climatechange.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=D43918F1-1>

Prospects

Prime Minister Stephen Harper's decision to avoid placing climate change high on the 2010 Muskoka Summit agenda, will likely result in the issue being overlooked. Prime Minister Harper's decision to overlook climate change was controversial and resulted in criticism from the United Nations Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, who wanted Canada to use its G8 Presidency to highlight climate change and to press the other G8 leaders to live up to their previous aid commitments. The Prime Minister's response was, "I anticipate that a range of subject matters will be talked about, including climate change. This government's position is clear. We support the Copenhagen Accord, which for the first time includes all major emitters."⁸¹

Postscript: Score [0.25]

Two of Canada's three climate change priority areas were discussed in detail at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. While, Canada's priorities of increasing the proportion of energy derived from renewable resources and of balancing environmental protection with economic prosperity were discussed in detail at the Summit and G8 support for the priorities was affirmed, this support was not accompanied by an action plan for either priority.

In the Muskoka Declaration released on 26 June 2010, the Group of Eight Leaders encouraged the IEA to develop work on an International Platform for low-carbon technologies and issued a statement of support for the elimination or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in environmental goods and services as to promote green technologies. However, there were no firm G8 commitments made in these areas.

Thus, because two of Canada's climate change priorities were discussed in detail at the Muskoka Summit, but this discussion failed to spur the creation of a firm action plan, Canada has been awarded a score of 0.25 for climate change.

Analyst: Somm Tabrizi

⁸¹ UN chief presses Harper on climate change, CBC News (Ottawa) 12 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/05/12/ban-ottawa012.html>

France

Economic Data

Currency: Euro

Population: 64 057 792

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD2.666 trillion

Gross Domestic Product (PPP): USD32 800

Major Trading Partners:

Political Data

Type of government: Republic

Date of establishment: 5 October 1958

Legislature: Bicameral: Senate and National Assembly

Head of State: President Nicolas Sarkozy

Head of Government: Prime Minister François Fillon

Background

The 2010 G8 Summit in Muskoka will be President Nicolas Sarkozy's fourth G8 Summit as France's head of state. Since the L'Aquila Summit, France has undergone regional elections, in which the presidential centre-right party was soundly defeated by the left wing. Approval ratings for the President are at an all time low, despite Sarkozy being only two years away from the end of his first mandate. In addition to dissatisfaction in matters related to internal politics, the low approval ratings also have a lot in connection to the ongoing international economic crisis. Consequently, financial concerns are very likely to be a priority for France during summit discussions, as they have been since the 2008 G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit.

President Sarkozy will seek to encourage a global revamping of the financial system, focusing on fiscal regulation, transparency of institutions and hedge fund management. He will likely wish to discuss at length the problem of the recent Greek debt crisis, particularly since France and Germany have been at odds about finding a mutually acceptable bailout solution. France will attempt to get all G8 nations on board to support Greece financially. Additionally, Sarkozy will seek support from his G8 partners to establish regulatory mechanisms that would place limits on bank sizes and discourage financial speculation. As such, world economy will be one of France's top two priorities at the Muskoka Summit.

The second important priority for France at the Summit will be nuclear nonproliferation. Over the past year Sarkozy has become increasingly involved in talks of nuclear security. While he has made it clear that France is not willing to give up its nuclear capacity, the President will encourage a further scaling down of nuclear arsenals at the Summit in June. Sarkozy will likely draw the G8's attention toward the need for a firm response to proliferation crises, particularly in

Iran and North Korea and toward the danger of nuclear terrorism.⁸² The French delegation will also focus on peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

Traditionally, France has been a strong advocate for carbon emissions reductions and is therefore likely to continue with this position, despite the recent legislative rejection of a domestic French carbon tax. France's position for climate protection will be fuelled by events such as the earthquake in Haiti and the Gulf of Mexico oil spill, which have made environmental concerns prominent issues in political agendas during the past year. Furthermore, Sarkozy will seek to place the issue of African development high on the Summit's agenda, seeing as he recently made a pledge to support African representation in the UN Security Council. France will also likely be vocal about regional security in regions such as Africa, Afghanistan and Israel.

Lead Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Objective 1: World Economy [0.5]

World economy will be a central priority for France at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. France will seek to increase financial regulation by placing limits on bank sizes and promoting institutional transparency and reliability, especially in what concerns credit rating agencies. Additionally, France will seek out a G8 action plan pledging financial support for Greece during its debt crisis.

Financial Regulation

Since the onset of the global financial crisis in 2008, President Sarkozy has insisted on rewriting global banking regulations, in order to discourage speculation and ensure financial reliability. At the L'Aquila G8 Summit in 2009, Sarkozy expressed his support for a European, as well as an international financial code, and was relatively successful in achieving a commitment from the G8 on the regulation, oversight and transparency of important hedge funds and credit rating agencies.⁸³

In January 2010, at the 40th World Economic Forum in Switzerland, President Sarkozy articulated his support for placing limits on banks, so that they would be discouraged from financing speculative funds and making a "quick and easy profit" with high costs to the public in the long run.⁸⁴ Sarkozy has made it clear that he considers capitalism the only viable option for the world economy, but has added that some regulation is needed to prevent the few shortcomings of the free-market system, such as the creation of financial "mega-conglomerates that encompass disproportionate amounts of national wealth, forcing governments to provide

⁸² France's Action: Overall Principles, France NPT 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris). Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.francetnp2010.fr/spip.php?article75>.

⁸³ Statement by President Nicolas Sarkozy, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (L'Aquila) 8 July 2009. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/President-Sarkozy-s-press.15318.html>.

⁸⁴ Sarkozy supports bank limits in opening keynote speech, France 24 (Davos) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.france24.com/en/20100127-banking-reform-regulation-sarkozy-keynote-obama-limits-davos-economic-forum>.

taxpayer-funded bailouts when the firms risk collapse.”⁸⁵ Furthermore, President Sarkozy has advanced a joint proposal with German Chancellor Angela Merkel to the European Commission to strengthen supervision of credit rating agencies and assess their influence.⁸⁶ Merkel and Sarkozy are urging the European Commission to speed up its work to establish stricter control of markets in sovereign credit default swaps and to implement a complete ban on the naked short-selling of government bonds.⁸⁷

President Sarkozy and his European counterparts have already begun making regulatory changes to the European banking systems. In May 2010, France announced it would side with the UK in introducing a bank tax for general budget purposes. This move marks a split with Germany, as Berlin favours a European Union bank-bailout fund as the destination of the levy on banks.⁸⁸ France is nevertheless committed to a unified European approach to financial regulation and will seek to smooth out differences with Germany at the G8 Summit.

Greek Debt Crisis

Over the past year, the Greek economy has spiraled down into a debt crisis, which could have significant effects over the euro zone. As Greece is struggling with lowering expenditures and raising taxes, the European Commission in cooperation with the IMF and the European Central bank have prepared a bailout package of EUR110 billion.⁸⁹ Although it is unclear whether the rescue package will be sufficient, France has shown solidarity with Greece throughout the whole process.

During the spring of 2010, President Sarkozy has repeatedly warned that the European Union must back Greece financially, or put the future of the European monetary union at risk.⁹⁰ Over the course of the crisis France has moved toward supporting German calls for tighter sanctions to enforce budget discipline in Europe, even going as far as imposing a three year freeze on additional government spending and debating increasing the retirement age from 60.⁹¹

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, France is likely to look for a G8 consensus on providing further aid to Greece in order to maintain economic stability in the euro zone. As other euro zone

⁸⁵ Sarkozy supports bank limits in opening keynote speech, France 24 (Davos) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.france24.com/en/20100127-banking-reform-regulation-sarkozy-keynote-obama-limits-davos-economic-forum>.

⁸⁶ Germany and France speak with common voice on euro stability, The New York Times (Berlin) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/07/world/europe/07iht-union.html>.

⁸⁷ Ban naked short-selling of government bonds say Merkel and Sarkozy, The Guardian (London) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/jun/09/naked-short-selling-merkel-sarkozy>.

⁸⁸ Short-selling ban highlights German French split, The Wall Street Journal (Berlin) 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703561604575281893914750572.html?mod=googlenews_wsj.

⁸⁹ Greek debt crisis: timeline, The Guardian (London) 5 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/business/2010/may/05/greece-debt-crisis-timeline>.

⁹⁰ Sarkozy says EU must back Greece or put monetary union at risk, Bloomberg Businessweek (London) 7 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-03-06/sarkozy-says-eu-must-back-greece-or-put-monetary-union-at-risk.html>.

⁹¹ Defending the euro is more than an economic issue, The New York Times (Paris) 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/01/business/global/01inside.html?src=busln>.

members such as Spain and Portugal are showing signs of financial volatility, President Sarkozy will seek support in this matter from the international community conjointly with his request for broader financial regulation.

France will be successful in its world economy objective if it is able to encourage G8 nations to promptly impose the aforementioned regulatory measures on banks and to support Greece financially during its economic crisis.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of France's economic priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of France's economic priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan that is a diluted version of France's economic priorities: (1) imposing financial regulations on banks AND (2) supporting Greece financially during its debt crisis.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with one of France's economic priorities: (1) imposing financial regulations on banks OR (2) supporting Greece financially during its debt crisis.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with both of France's economic priorities: (1) imposing financial regulations on banks AND (2) supporting Greece financially during its debt crisis.

Prospects

The debt crisis in Greece is having an impact on the economies of all European G8 members, and by extension on the whole G8. In addition, several large, multinational financial institutions have been found to be involved in the Greek predicament, thereby creating a strong connection with France's other concern: regulating large financial institutions. It is, thus, highly likely that both of France's economic priorities will be addressed at length during the Summit and that President Sarkozy will achieve significant progress in both areas. France is likely to meet some resistance to its commitment regarding financial institutions, as some G8 members, most notably Canada, have expressed their opposition to a bank tax. The G20 finance ministers recently agreed to leave the issue at the latitude of each individual country, but it is possible that this decision will be overturned at the leaders' meeting in Canada.⁹²

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Objective 2: Nuclear Security [0.75]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, France will be looking for a G8 consensus on implementing concrete and binding measures for nuclear and conventional disarmament, universalizing the

⁹² Communiqué: Meeting of Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G20 (Busan) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. http://www.g20.org/Documents/201006_Communique_Busan.pdf.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT), assuring responsible development of peaceful uses of nuclear energy and taking international action against nuclear terrorism.

Disarmament

As one of the two countries in Europe (the other being the United Kingdom) to hold nuclear weapons, France has repeatedly voiced its commitment to global disarmament. Since the development of its force de frappe in the mid-1950s, France has remained committed to the principle of strategic sufficiency. That is, France's nuclear as well as its conventional arsenals have been maintained at "the lowest possible level in light of the strategic context and the development of threats that can be predicted."⁹³ In 2008, President Nicolas Sarkozy formally announced a reduction in nuclear warheads to less than 300.⁹⁴

Since the last Summit in L'Aquila, Sarkozy has been actively involved in discussions for simultaneous and mutual disarmament of all countries with a military nuclear capacity. At the Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010, Sarkozy expressed France's support for the projects undertaken by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and applauded Ukraine's pledge to get rid of all its highly enriched uranium by 2012.⁹⁵ At this year's Summit, France will uphold UN resolution 1887, adopted by the Security Council on 9 September 2009. The resolution calls for creating conditions for a world free of nuclear weapons in accordance with the provisions of the NPT.⁹⁶

France has welcomed the US and Russia's signing of the new START treaty on 8 April 2010 and will continue to encourage such multilateral actions on disarmament in Muskoka. Furthermore, drawing on proposals made by President Sarkozy ahead of the NPT review conference in May 2010, France will seek to achieve a G8 consensus on universalizing the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty and will look for the G8's support in the creation "without delay and without preconditions" of a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty.⁹⁷

At the closing of the NPT Review Conference in New York, on 28 May 2010, France pledged along with the other five recognized nuclear powers to report on its disarmament progress by 2014.⁹⁸

⁹³ France's action: Overall Principles, France NPT 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris). Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://www.francetnp2010.fr/spip.php?article75>.

⁹⁴ France to reduce nuclear warheads, BBC News (London) 21 March 2008. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/7308563.stm>.

⁹⁵ Speech by President Nicolas Sarkozy at the Washington Nuclear Security Summit, Presidency of France (Washington) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 11 June 2010. <http://www.elysee.fr/president/international/dossiers/securite-nucleaire/sommet-de-washington-sur-la-securite-nucleaire.8527.html>.

⁹⁶ United Nations Security Council resolution 1887, 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. http://www.francetnp2010.fr/IMG/pdf/1887_ENG.pdf.

⁹⁷ France's Action on Disarmament: A concrete and comprehensive approach to disarmament, France NPT 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris). Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://www.francetnp2010.fr/spip.php?article77>.

⁹⁸ NPT review conference approves final declaration, RIA Novosti (New York) 29 May 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/world/20100529/159206768.html>.

Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)

Traditionally, France has supported G8 as well as other international initiatives against the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. At the G8 Summits in 2003 and 2004, France has made significant contributions of ideas for the G8 Action Plan for Securing Radioactive Sources and the G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation, respectively. At the Muskoka Summit, France will seek support from the other G8 nations to universalize the NPT and determine strict consequences for a state's non-compliance with or withdrawal from the NPT.⁹⁹

During its European Union Presidency, France and its European partners pledged EUR25 million toward the development of a nuclear fuel bank, under the auspices of the IAEA. France has since maintained and reiterated its commitments to supporting peaceful uses of nuclear energy for both economic and environmental reasons.¹⁰⁰ At the G8 Summit, France will likely seek support for the development of multilateral networks for the responsible development of safe nuclear plants.

Nuclear Terrorism

At the Nuclear Security Summit in April 2010, President Sarkozy delivered a speech, reminding conference members of the dangers of nuclear terrorism. At the April conference the President expressed the necessity for the International Criminal Court to expand its juridical umbrella to cover acts of nuclear terrorism and the prosecution of states who supply nuclear material to terrorist groups. Sarkozy also suggested ad hoc tribunals in case the aforementioned expansion is not possible.¹⁰¹ The French delegation is very likely to pursue this idea at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, in order to gain support from its G8 counterparts.

France will achieve success in its nuclear security objective if it convinces the G8 to implement strict and binding measures for nuclear disarmament, create a framework for a multinational effort to combat nuclear terrorism and support making revisions to the NPT.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of France's nonproliferation priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of France's nonproliferation priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan that is a diluted version of France's nonproliferation priorities: (1) commit to concrete and binding measures for disarmament; (2) create a framework to combat nuclear terrorism, OR (3) make revisions to the NPT.

⁹⁹ France's action on nonproliferation: G8 and G8GP, France NPT 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris). Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://www.francetnp2010.fr/spip.php?article88>.

¹⁰⁰ France's action: Peaceful uses of nuclear energy, France NPT 2010, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris). Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://www.francetnp2010.fr/spip.php?article78>.

¹⁰¹ Speech by President Nicolas Sarkozy at Washington Nuclear Security Summit, Presidency of France (Washington) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. <http://www.elysee.fr/president/international/dossiers/secureite-nucleaire/sommet-de-washington-sur-la-secureite-nucleaire.8527.html>.

0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with one of France's three nonproliferation priorities: (1) commit to concrete and binding measures for disarmament and nonproliferation; (2) create a framework to combat nuclear terrorism, OR (3) make revisions to the NPT.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with at least two of France's nonproliferation priorities: (1) implementing concrete and binding measures for disarmament and nonproliferation; (2) creating a framework to combat nuclear terrorism, OR (3) make revisions to the NPT.

Prospects

The nuclear security objective is likely to receive some attention at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, as the G8 countries deem nuclear proliferation a threat to international peace. In light of the extensive discussions in the past months and of the positive outcome of the NPT review session, it is likely that the G8 members will agree to implement further measures on disarmament and/or on nuclear terrorism.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

France receives a score of 0.75 at the 2010 G8 Summit for achieving one of its three nuclear security priorities. The G8 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the provisions of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT); however, no new commitments were made pertaining to reforming the Treaty and establishing sanctions for noncompliance. Nuclear terrorism was discussed briefly, but the G8 did not commit to a specific multinational framework for combating this threat.

Disarmament, France's third nuclear priority, was discussed in detail during the G8 Summit. The G8 members committed to pursuing "concrete disarmament efforts" in order to create conditions for a world without nuclear weapons. No clear mention was made as to what these efforts will entail, nevertheless this statement is in line with France's priority of implementing concrete and binding measures for disarmament.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Objective 3: African Development [0.75]

African development will be a priority concern for France during the 2010 Muskoka Summit. France will seek G8 support in matters of African food and energy security.

Food security

On 1 June 2010, the Heads of State participating in the Africa-France Summit stressed the importance of food security on the African continent. France announced the creation of the African Agriculture Fund, to support agricultural development and food distribution through

private investments. The fund is set to raise between USD120 million and USD300 million.¹⁰² The French and African leaders have also announced their intention of working together to create a mechanism to combat volatile agricultural prices and strengthen food security. France has pledged to support this issue in future G8 Summits.¹⁰³

Energy Security

France has expressed its commitment to support the development of a renewable energy plan for Africa. France will support sub-regional, trans-regional, as well as trans-continental energy integration initiatives to provide sustainable electricity to African countries through concrete projects and innovative financing.¹⁰⁴

France will be successful in the African development objective if it is able to gather support from the G8 for: an international mechanism to strengthen food security in Africa and the development of a global renewable energy plan for the continent.

Scoring Guidelines

0	African development is not discussed in any of the communiqués at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of France’s African development priorities: (1) a mechanism to strengthen food security particularly in Africa, OR (2) a plan to support sustainable energy in Africa, and makes no commitments.
0.5	The G8 discusses both of France’s African development priorities: (1) a mechanism to strengthen food security particularly in Africa, AND (2) a plan to support sustainable energy in Africa, but makes no commitments.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with one of France’s African development priorities: (1) a mechanism to strengthen food security, particularly in Africa, OR (2) a plan to support sustainable energy in Africa.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan that is in line with both of France’s African development priorities: (1) a mechanism to strengthen food security, particularly in Africa, AND (2) a plan to support sustainable energy in Africa.

Prospects

The G8 is highly likely to discuss African development. Food security and renewable energy have been topics of discussion at G8 Summits and are thus likely to be discussed again. France will likely be successful in emphasizing Africa’s imperative need for international action in both areas.

¹⁰² Final declaration at the Africa- France Summit, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afrique_1063/sommets-afrique-france_326/xxveme-sommet-afrique-france_20187/sommet-afrique-france-declaration-finale-01.06.10_82713.html.

¹⁰³ 25th Africa-France Summit Final Declaration, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (Nice) 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/France-Africa-Summit-conclusions.html>.

¹⁰⁴ 25th Africa-France Summit Final Declaration, French Embassy in the United Kingdom (Nice) 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. <http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/France-Africa-Summit-conclusions.html>.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

France receives a score of 0.75 on its commitment to African development. In the G8 Final Communiqué, the leaders expressed their support for sustainable, long-term, low-emission development in the developing world. The G8 has committed to building climate resilient economies, characterized by green growth and improved resource efficiency. The leaders expressed their wish to create a binding and comprehensive post-2012 agreement on sustainable energy development for all countries, including African ones, while at the same time keeping in mind the economic vulnerabilities of the world's poorest nations. The G8 also discussed food security and applauded the launch of the African Agriculture Fund launched this year through a conjoint French-African initiative. However, no new commitments were made regarding food security in Africa.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Objective 4: Climate Change [0.25]

Climate change has been and will remain a key issue in France's domestic and foreign policy. At the upcoming 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, France will seek to organize a framework for the creation of a United Nations World Environmental Organization (WEO) ahead of the Rio+20 conference in 2012. France will also push for a tax on financial transactions to help developing nations in the fight against climate change as well fund the creation of WEO.

At the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, France along with the remainder of the G8 set the goal of reducing all emissions by 80% by 2050.¹⁰⁵ France has traditionally been a strong supporter of new measures at the annual climate change conferences hosted by the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). They have also been a proponent of both the UN's Kyoto Protocol and the EU's 20-20-20 Plan.¹⁰⁶

World Environmental Organization

On 7 December 2009, French foreign affairs minister Bernard Kouchner met with UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon to discuss climate protection initiatives. In a statement following the meeting, the French minister expressed France's support for a World Environmental Organization that would be devoted strictly to the control of carbon emissions. The organization would also verify how well countries comply with their carbon emission reduction commitments.¹⁰⁷

In his keynote speech at the World Economic Forum in January 2010, French President Nicolas

¹⁰⁵ Ban criticizes G8 climate efforts, BBC (London) 9 July 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8141715.stm>.

¹⁰⁶ EU leaders agree on climate-change deal, CBC (Toronto) 12 December 2008. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2008/12/12/eu-climate.html>.

¹⁰⁷ Statement and press briefing by French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner following his meeting with Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon, France at the United Nations (New York) 7 December 2009. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.franceonu.org/spip.php?article4265>.

Sarkozy also called for the creation of WEO. He proposed that the new environmental organization be as powerful as the World Trade Organization, so that health and environmental standards can become as enforceable as trade rules.¹⁰⁸ After the international climate talks in Copenhagen in 2009, President Sarkozy “proposed forming a ‘balanced, representative’ group of 28 countries that would provide ideas and prepare for the next round of negotiations in Cancun.”¹⁰⁹ The G28 would attempt to reconcile a comprehensible and mutually acceptable treaty unlike that at Copenhagen. A framework for an effective WEO would be a large part of this treaty.

Tax on financial transactions

Despite being forced by public opinion to shelve his domestic carbon tax proposition, President Sarkozy has continued to advocate for a worldwide tax on financial transactions. His intentions for this tax, as expressed in Davos in January 2010, are to help fund the creation of a World Environmental Organization and to help “associate poor countries to the fight against climate change.”¹¹⁰

On 11 March 2010, President Sarkozy repeated his call for a renewed effort on climate change through a tax on financial transactions. He has announced that France will be making climate funding one of the top priorities during its presidency of the G8 in 2011.¹¹¹ In light of a recent drastic fall in domestic support, President Sarkozy will likely push for the above mentioned financial reform at the Muskoka Summit, in order to show progress before the 2011 G8 Summit in France.

France will be successful in the world climate objective if it is able to gather G8 support for the creation of WEO and the implementation of an international tax on financial transactions.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of France’s climate change priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of France’s climate change priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan that is a diluted version of one of France’s climate change priorities: (1) setting up a framework for the creation of the United Nations World Environment Organization OR (2) setting up a tax on financial transactions to help fund the fight against climate change.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan that is a diluted version of both of France’s economic priorities: (1) setting up a framework for the creation of the United Nations World Environment Organization OR (2) setting up a tax on financial

¹⁰⁸ Sarkozy calls for global finance rules, The New York Times (Davos) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/28/business/global/28davos.html>.

¹⁰⁹ France wants “G28” to guide climate change talks, Reuters (London). 22 January 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-45621320100122>.

¹¹⁰ Sarkozy calls for global finance rules, The New York Times (Davos) 27 January 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/01/28/business/global/28davos.html>.

¹¹¹ Sarkozy to press G20 on climate funding, Reuters (Paris) 11 March 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE62A2R120100311>.

	transactions to help fund the fight against climate change.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of France's two climate change priorities: (1) setting up a framework for the creation of the United Nations World Environment Organization OR (2) setting up a tax on financial transactions to help fund the fight against climate change.

Prospects

Climate change has traditionally been an important subject of discussion at past G8 Summits. In light of recent climate-impacting events such as the Gulf of Mexico Oil spill and the numerous earthquakes registered in the past year, environmental protection will likely be a hot topic in Muskoka as well, despite Prime Minister Harper's reluctance.¹¹² It is this probable that both of France's priorities will be discussed at the Summit. However, it is somewhat unlikely that the G8 will reach a consensus regarding the tax on market transactions, since it would mean greater governmental involvement and many international actors see this as limiting the free market economy.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The G8 final communiqué makes no mention of a tax on financial transactions that would be used to help fund the fight against climate change. While the G8 members expressed their support for other climate funding initiatives, there is no evidence to indicate that such a tax was discussed during the Summit.

The G8 members remain committed to jointly reducing their carbon emissions by at least 50 percent 2050 and have encouraged those countries that have not already done so to associate themselves to the Copenhagen Accord. The leaders stressed the importance of complying with the Accord and called for an effective and universal implementation of all its provisions, particularly those relating to measurement, reporting and verification of carbon emission levels. While these G8 statements demonstrate a clear commitment to the control of carbon emissions worldwide, they do not express support for the creation of a World Environmental Organization and thus only make for a diluted version of France's climate change priority. Therefore, France has been awarded a score of 0.25.

Analyst: Semra Eylul Sevi

Objective 5: Regional Security [1]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, France will focus on security issues pertaining to three areas. France will draw the G8's attention to the security of the Korean peninsula, seeking international action to resolve the tensions created by the deadly North Korean sinking of a South Korean warship. France will also push for G8 support in helping African countries combat piracy,

¹¹² Canada cheap on G8 maternal health, foreign aid: report, CTV (Ottawa) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.ctv.ca/CTVNews/Canada/20100609/g8-maternal-health-foreign-aid-poverty-group-100609/>.

terrorism and drug trafficking. France will seek G8 consensus for a solution to Israel's blockade of Gaza, as well as further rebuilding action in Afghanistan.

North Korea

In May 2010, a torpedo near the North Korean border sank the Republic of Korea's naval vessel, the *Chenoan*. A multinational investigation has found evidence that the torpedo came from a North Korean submarine, causing 46 victims on the sunken warship. While North Korea has firmly denied any involvement, South Korean President Lee Myung-Bak has halted all trade with the North and has asked the UN Security Council for support.¹¹³ On 25 May 2010, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner firmly condemned the attack on the *Chenoan*, while urging North Korea to refrain from any provocation. Kouchner "reiterated France's determination to ensure that this act be punished by the international community."¹¹⁴ The UN Security Council, of which France is part, is presently debating the situation and planning a course of action. The French Foreign Ministry has pledged to back South Korea in its quest to seek punishment for North Korea.¹¹⁵ France is thus likely to address the issue during the Summit and look for G8 help to resolve the tensions in the Korean peninsula.

Africa

France has a long history of involvement in Africa, as both a colonial and a modern economic power. Recently, France reiterated its interest in combating piracy, terrorism and drug trafficking in the continent. In 2008, France became a key member of the European Union anti-piracy mission, *Atalante*. On 1 June 2010, President Sarkozy noted that east African countries lack the necessary naval forces needed to root out piracy off the Somali coast. He pledged France's help in this matter and agreed with the 38 African leaders present at the meeting on creating regional and sub-regional multilateral plans to combat the threat of piracy as well as other transnational threats.¹¹⁶

At the Africa-France Summit in June 2010, President Sarkozy pledged French support against drug trafficking in Western Africa. The region has recently become a major hub for cocaine headed to Europe.¹¹⁷

At the same Summit in June, President Sarkozy emphasized the dangers of terrorism on the African continent, particularly in the Sahel region. In order to help combat this threat to regional

¹¹³ France calls for North Korea to be punished, Deutsche Welle, 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5604665,00.html>.

¹¹⁴ Situation in the Korean Peninsula, Ministry for Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/france-priorities_1/conflicts-and-crisis_1959/north-korea_3762/situation-in-the-korean-peninsula-25.05.10_13961.html.

¹¹⁵ France calls for North Korea to be punished, Deutsche Welle, 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5604665,00.html>.

¹¹⁶ Final declaration at the Africa- France Summit, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afrique_1063/sommets-afrique-france_326/xxveme-sommet-afrique-france_20187/sommet-afrique-france-declaration-finale-01.06.10_82713.html.

¹¹⁷ France vows to help Africa fight piracy, terrorism, Agence France Press (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 14 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5i4MROSI4AIXrsYDTSgaVAdbqcMfA>.

security, France has set aside EUR300 million over the period of 2010-2012. Over the same period, France has agreed to train 12000 peacekeeping troops for the African Union and the United Nations.¹¹⁸

Israel

France has repeatedly expressed its wish to see the Israeli-Palestinian conflict to a mutually acceptable resolution. To this end, French efforts have appealed to both sides. On 23 May 2010, French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner made diplomatic visits to both Syria and Lebanon to put pressure on both countries to continue improving neighbourly relations with Israel. Kouchner asked both states to respect the 2006 cease-fire and refrain from facilitating the delivery of arms to Hezbollah.¹¹⁹

After the deadly Israeli raid on a Turkish aid ship going into the Gaza region on 31 May 2010, Minister Kouchner urged Israel to accept an international investigation into the matter. Kouchner also called on the European Union to play a greater role in checking the cargo of ships going into Gaza and controlling the Rafah border with Egypt.¹²⁰ French President Sarkozy stressed the need for a solution to the Israeli blockade of Hamas-ruled Gaza, “in a way that would also guarantee Israel’s security.”¹²¹

Afghanistan

France remains militarily involved in Afghanistan. Along with other G8 members, France also remains committed to building crime-fighting and counter- terrorism capabilities in Afghanistan and Pakistan and providing financial and technical assistance to foster economic and social development in the region. In an interview for Le Figaro, Foreign Minister Kouchner said that France remains committed to protecting the security of the civilians living in the region, as well as rehabilitating the area by building schools, hospitals and agricultural zones. Although France will not increase the number of troops it holds in Afghanistan, it remains committed to defending the security of the area.¹²²

In order to achieve success on the regional security priority, France must obtain G8 support for its above-mentioned security objectives in Korea, Africa, Israel and Afghanistan.

¹¹⁸ Final declaration at the Africa- France Summit, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Nice) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 12 June 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afrique_1063/sommets-afrique-france_326/xxveme-sommet-afrique-france_20187/sommet-afrique-france-declaration-finale-01.06.10_82713.html.

¹¹⁹ Kouchner calls for Israel’s neighbours to ease tensions, France 24, 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.france24.com/en/20100523-french-foreign-minister-bernard-kouchner-lebanon-syria-israel-diplomacy>.

¹²⁰ Kouchner and Hague pressure Israel over Gaza, BBC News (London) 7 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/middle_east/10251805.stm.

¹²¹ France urges Israel to accept international probe into raid on aid flotilla, The Associated Press (Paris) 6 June 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/canadianpress/article/ALeqM5g3FjG-iT3Cf7ywJpCbuF6NPFHigQ>.

¹²² Bernard Kouchner interview by Le Figaro: Why we are staying in Afghanistan, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (Paris) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 15 June 2010. http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/pays-zones-geo_833/afghanistan_529/france-afghanistan_1012/presentation_4388/entretien-bernard-kouchner-avec-figaro-pourquoi-nous-restons-afghanistan-01.02.10_79492.html.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of France's regional security priorities are discussed in detail.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of France's regional security priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with France's regional security priorities in one of its four areas of interest: (1) North Korea, (2) Africa, (3) Israel OR (4) Afghanistan.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with France's regional security priorities in two of its four areas of interest: (1) North Korea, (2) Africa, (3) Israel OR (4) Afghanistan.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with France's regional security priorities in at least three of its four areas of interest: (1) North Korea, (2) Africa, (3) Israel, (4) Afghanistan.

Prospects

Regional security issues have always been present at G8 summit discussions. All four of the areas France is interested in are of great geostrategic significance. As most G8 members have either vested interests in or are directly affected by one or more of France's priority regions, it is highly likely that France's objectives will be discussed at great length during the 2010 Summit. In L'Aquila, the G8 discussed Afghanistan at great length; hence, it is unclear whether the group will commit to any new resolutions, or it will simply reiterate the current ones. G8 leaders are unlikely to commit to concrete agreements regarding the situation in Israel, other than to reaffirm commitment to regional security, as there is contention between the EU and the US with respect to organizations such as Hezbollah and Hamas. It is unclear whether any agreements will be reached in what concerns North Korea. Nevertheless, since most of the international community has an unambiguous stance with respect to piracy, drug trafficking and terrorism, it is highly likely that new initiatives will be adopted for African regional security.

Postscript: Score [1]

France has received a score of 1 for its regional security objective. All four of France's priorities were addressed in detail at the Summit. The G8 discussed the security situation in the Korean Peninsula and condemned North Korea for the sinking of the *Chenoan*. North Korea was similarly urged to cooperate with international efforts on regional peace and security, as well as nonproliferation and human rights.

The G8 final communiqué also addressed the situation in Afghanistan and reiterated their commitment to fostering regional stability and sustainable economic and social development in the region. The Israeli-Palestinian conflict was also discussed at the Summit, and the G8 leaders called for a mutually acceptable solution to the dispute. They urged both parties to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1860 and ensure the flow of humanitarian and commercial goods and persons, to and from Gaza.

The final communiqué included statement on African security, specifically committing the G8 to work with African leaders to combat such transnational threats as maritime piracy, drug trafficking, organized crime and terrorism. To this end, the G8 members pledged assist in capacity building in littoral states, especially in Somalia.

Analyst: Sabina Voicu

Germany

Economic Data

Currency: Euro

Population: 82,369,548

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD 3.667 trillion

Gross Domestic Product per capita (PPP): USD 44,660

Major Trading Partners: France, US, UK, Italy, Netherlands, Austria, Belgium, Spain, China

Political Data

Type of government: Federal Republic

Date of Establishment: 23 May 1949

Legislature: Bicameral; Federal Assembly and Federal Council

Head of State: To be determined

Head of Government: Chancellor Angela Merkel

Background

Germany will come to the 2010 Muskoka Summit with priorities on world economy, trade, regional security, climate protection, humanitarian aid and nuclear disarmament. The regulation and monitoring of the financial markets will be some of the most important priorities for Germany at this year's G8 summit. In light of Europe's current financial problems, Germany will want to emphasize the importance of stricter financial regulations and policies, including regulation of hedge funds, and the introduction of a financial transactions tax or a bank tax. Germany will also push for sustainable economic growth and competitiveness in line with the European 2020 Strategy for growth.

Germany's economic development and competitiveness on the global market relies on trade. Considering the significant market share that Germany has established through exports, the country will seek to expand its economic cooperation through trade with other countries at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The German government supports clear regulations on global trade, and barrier and tariff reductions.

Afghanistan will also be an issue for priority for Germany, as well as the other G8 states. The G8 members agree that joint efforts are necessary to secure Afghanistan's peace and security, and that the Karzai government should be held accountable for promoting good governance and democratic measures, reinforcing security, tackling corruption and addressing human rights violations. Germany believes that regional security and peace is established by supporting civil reconstruction and displaced persons at Afghanistan's border region with Pakistan, and that cooperation between the two countries is crucial for stability, which will eventually lead to a responsible withdrawal. The G8 member will push for all these points at this year's summit.

Germany remains a leader in the climate protection debate, as well as the development and implementation of energy efficient technologies. The clean energy production in Germany has introduced a new market share that creates numerous possibilities for economic growth, promotes trade and contributes to the mitigation of climate change. Germany has stated that it wants to reduce the production of greenhouse emissions gases by 40 per cent by 2020. At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Germany will seek to advance the outcomes of the Petersburg Climate Dialogue, promote energy efficient technologies and support emerging and developing economies with adaption measures.

Development aid will continue to be an objective for Germany. The focus will be on reconstruction in Haiti and the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, as well as child and maternal health, with Germany supporting Tanzania's health education programs. Germany will likely discuss the Millennium Development Goals, considering the upcoming Millennium Development Goals conference at the United Nations in New York in September 2010.

Keeping in mind that disarmament is a key German policy, Germany will expect other G8 counterparts to speak with one voice on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation.

In sum, Germany will be prepared to debate the world economy, regional security, trade, climate protection, humanitarian aid, and nuclear disarmament.

Lead Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Objective 1: World Economy [0.25]

Just as at the G8 Summit in L'Aquila in 2009, world economy will be a top priority at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. Germany will seek to establish a more stable global financial architecture, with its priorities being stricter regulation of the common European currency, the euro, and hedge funds; introduction of a market transaction tax or financial activities tax that can take the form of a global bank tax, as well as the promotion of sustainable growth and competitiveness.

Oversight of Financial Market and Regulation

Germany will seek to strengthen the financial market through tougher regulation of the common currency euro and hedge funds operating in Europe. The German parliament approved a rescue plan for the euro zone, a stability package that amounts to EUR 750 billion.¹²³ The package is aimed at stabilizing the euro after Greece's financial troubles, and introducing stricter regulatory measures, in order to avoid a similar financial downfall in Spain or Portugal. Chancellor Merkel stated that the Stability Pact and its criteria on economic and currency regulations need to be respected to maintain a strengthened currency.¹²⁴ The new measures for currency regulation

¹²³ Germans approve euro rescue plan, BBC News UK Edition (London) 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/europe/10136128.stm>.

¹²⁴ EU's 2020 strategy for competitiveness and sustainable growth, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/03/2010-03-25-regierungserklaerung-bundeskanzlerin-europaeischer-rat_en.html.

include “implementing greater budgetary discipline, creating an effective crisis management mechanism, and the need to strengthen economic governance across the eurozone”.¹²⁵ In addition, the German government intends to make changes to the treaty for the common currency in order to hold those in violation accountable. According to *Handelsblatt*, the German government appeals for stricter monitoring of each member’s annual budget proposals. If, in turn, the member states violate the debt regulations, they will have sanctions imposed, their voting right in the European Council will be renounced, and insolvent member countries will need to file bankruptcy.¹²⁶

During a series of meetings on 17 – 19 May 2010 in Brussels, the European Union Finance Ministers agreed on stricter financial market regulation, more specifically the regulation of hedge funds. This would mean registration of all European hedge fund activities and registration of non-EU countries’ hedge funds with regulators. Furthermore, to ensure transparency and accountability, hedge fund managers would have to disclose their investment strategies.¹²⁷

International Cooperation on a Global Financial Tax

In search for greater global financial regulation, the German government will call out to other G8 counterparts at the 2010 Muskoka Summit for the introduction of an international financial transaction tax or a financial activities tax¹²⁸, which could be a tax on financial institutions’ profits and salaries.¹²⁹ Chancellor Angela Merkel has already expressed her support for the international tax, and the possibility of its unilateral implementation in Europe, if the tax is not endorsed by all states.¹³⁰ At the international financial market conference in Berlin, the Chancellor has already appealed to the G20 countries for the introduction of a global bank tax.¹³¹

Sustainable Economic Growth

Chancellor Merkel has endorsed the European 2020 strategy for growth, as long as it does not compromise the terms of the Stability Pact.¹³² As part of this new strategy, EU member states will set specific country goals to promote sustainable growth and competitiveness. One of the

¹²⁵ Germans approve euro rescue plan, BBC News UK Edition (London) 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/europe/10136128.stm>.

¹²⁶ Germany Forges Ahead on Reforming the Euro, Der Spiegel (Hamburg) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,695679,00.html>.

¹²⁷ How serious is the EU about Regulation?, Der Spiegel (Hamburg) 19 May. Date of Access: 19 June 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,695546,00.html>.

¹²⁸ Protecting the euro to preserve the European vision, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/05/2010-05-19-regierungserkl_C3_A4rung-stabilisierung-euro_en.html.

¹²⁹ The tax would not prevent the next crash, Der Spiegel (Hamburg) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,695638,00.html>.

¹³⁰ The tax would not prevent the next crash, Der Spiegel (Hamburg) 19 May 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,695638,00.html>.

¹³¹ Merkel wirbt für Bankenabgabe – und blitzt ab, Die Welt (Berlin) 20 May 2010. Date of Access: 25 May 2010. <http://www.welt.de/wirtschaft/article7717785/Merkel-wirbt-fuer-Bankenabgabe-und-blitzt-ab.html>.

¹³² EU’s 2020 strategy for competitiveness and sustainable growth, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 25 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/03/2010-03-25-regierungserklaerung-bundeskanzlerin-europaeischer-rat_en.html.

priorities that Germany will endorse is investing 3 per cent on research and development. Germany's funding for research and education will also need to go up to 10 per cent of the gross domestic product by 2015. Furthermore, the German government will seek measures that will facilitate the creation of new jobs, which ultimately spur economic growth.

Overall, at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Germany will push the other G8 members to commit to a stricter regulation of the hedge funds, introduction of a financial transaction tax or bank tax and promotion of sustainable economic growth.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany's economic priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses Germany's economic priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Germany's economic priorities: (1) stricter regulations for hedge funds; (2) implementation of a global bank tax or a financial transaction tax, OR (3) pursuit of measures that support sustainable economic growth.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Germany's economic priorities: (1) stricter regulations for hedge funds; (2) implementation of a global bank tax or a financial transaction tax, OR (3) pursuit of measures that support sustainable economic growth.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Germany's economic priorities: (1) stricter regulations for hedge funds; (2) implementation of a global bank tax, AND (3) pursuit of measures that support sustainable economic growth.

Prospects

World economy, with a focus on stabilizing the global financial architecture will be at the forefront of the 2010 Muskoka Summit. Germany will likely seek to attain multilateral support on stricter regulation of hedge funds, introduction of a global bank tax or financial transaction tax, and sustainable growth. This tax is also supported by the U.S, France and Britain. Canada does not support this tax, however, and considering that Canada has the presidency this year, a consensus may be hard to reach.¹³³

Postscript: Score [0.25]

Germany has earned a score of 0.25 on the world economy objective. The G8 states discussed the global economy; however they did mention that the priorities for this objective will be further debated within the G20.

Analyst: Hana Bokshi

¹³³ Harper, Sarkozy differ on tax, CBC (Ottawa) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/politics/story/2010/06/04/harper-france-bank-tax.html>.

Objective 2: Regional Security [0.25]

Regional Security in Afghanistan will be another priority for Germany at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. At an address to Stanford University in California in April 2010, Chancellor Angela Merkel emphasized the importance of international security and its connection to the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.¹³⁴ At this year's summit, Germany will seek to promote investments in capacity building for Afghan police and security forces, civilian reconstruction, and the reintegration of former fighters and moderate Taliban. This will be achieved contingent on the Afghan Government assuming responsibility for reforms Germany will also call out on other G8 states for NATO reforms, including a strategic plan for its role in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan

Germany's stance on Afghanistan continues to be security and reconstruction.¹³⁵ In a statement to the German Bundestag, Chancellor Angela Merkel reinstated her support for the Federal Armed Forces mission in Afghanistan as Germany's international responsibility. She stated that withdrawal from Afghanistan would be an irresponsible measure, and that this had to be a "responsible hand-over" rather than a "responsible withdrawal."¹³⁶

On 28 January 2010, the German, French and British governments organized the Afghanistan Conference in London, England where they agreed upon a longer term security plan for the stabilization of Afghanistan. German Foreign Minister Westerwelle stated that the goal is to hand over the security responsibilities to the Afghan security forces for some provinces by the end of 2010, followed by gradual withdrawal of the German troops in 2011, and complete hand over to the Afghan security forces by 2014.¹³⁷

The German government intends to double the assistance for civilian reconstruction, as well as increase training for the Afghan security forces.¹³⁸ The government published an engagement plan in Afghanistan after the London Conference. The plan states that the amount for civilian reconstruction will be doubled from EUR220 million to EUR430 million beginning of 2010, which is invested annually until 2013. In this plan, Germany asserts its support to reconstruction

¹³⁴ California - research for business and prosperity, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 16 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 April 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nr_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/04/2010-04-15-usa-reise-san-francisco_en.html.

¹³⁵ Reconstruction and security – Germany's commitment in Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) Date of Access: 23 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/Uebersicht-Afghanistan.html>.

¹³⁶ Unswerving commitment to the Afghanistan mission, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 22 April 2010. Date of Access: 23 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nr_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/04/2010-04-22-regierungserklaerung-der-bundeskanzlerin-afghanistan-einsatz_en.html.

¹³⁷ Strategic New Start for Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/100128-afghanistankonferenz-london-cntd.html>.

¹³⁸ Strategic New Start for Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 28 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/100128-afghanistankonferenz-london-cntd.html>.

and development, reintegration of former fighters and moderate Taliban, and capacity building for both the security and police force.

Reconstruction and development would be dependent on Afghan government ensuring transparency and good governance, anti-corruption, reconstruction and development in Afghanistan.¹³⁹ At a G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Gatineau on 29-30 March 2010, Germany's Foreign Minister Westerwelle reiterated that the international community would keep the promises to Afghanistan on the basis of the Afghan government fulfilling its responsibilities.¹⁴⁰

NATO's Involvement in Afghanistan

The German Federal Armed Forces will remain within the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by NATO in Afghanistan until 13 December 2010, when the mandate expires. The German troops would be withdrawn soon thereafter, however, the training of Afghan security forces would continue, as the German Foreign Minister Westerwelle pointed out.¹⁴¹ In a speech at the Munich Security Conference, German Federal Defence Minister Karl-Theodor zu Guttenberg called for rapid NATO reforms, and a development of a new strategic plan for NATO's involvement in Afghanistan.¹⁴²

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany's regional security priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Germany's regional security priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of Germany's regional security priorities: (1) capacity building for Afghan police and security forces, (2) civilian reconstruction in Afghanistan and border region with Pakistan, (3) reintegration of former fighters, <u>OR</u> (4) development of a strategic plan for NATO's involvement in Afghanistan.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least two of Germany's regional security priorities: (1) capacity building for Afghan police and security forces, (2) civilian reconstruction in Afghanistan and border region with Pakistan, (3)

¹³⁹ Paving the way for a responsible handover – Germany's Engagement in Afghanistan after the London Conference, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 23 May 2010.

<http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/AktuelleArtikel/100128-deutschesStrategiepapier.pdf>.

¹⁴⁰ Westerwelle at G8 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) Date of Access: 23 May 2010. <http://www.innovation-germany.ca/events/projects/foreign-minister-in-canada/westerwelle-at-g8-foreign-ministers-meeting/>.

¹⁴¹ Germany's Military Engagement in Afghanistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) Date of Access: 24 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/AfghanistanZentralasien/MilitaerischesEngagement.html>.

¹⁴² Rapid reform of NATO called for, Die Bundesregierung (Berlin) 7 February 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6562/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/02/2010-02-07-muesiko-abschluss_en.html.

	reintegration of former fighters, <u>OR</u> (4) development of a strategic plan for NATO's involvement in Afghanistan.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least three of Germany's regional security priorities: (1) capacity building for Afghan police and security forces, (2) civilian reconstruction in Afghanistan and border region with Pakistan, (3) reintegration of former fighters, <u>OR</u> (4) development of a strategic plan for NATO's involvement in Afghanistan.

Prospects

Restoration of security and peace in Afghanistan has been of significant importance in the G8 agenda in the past summits. Considering the recent commitments that Germany made after the London Conference for Afghanistan, it is highly likely that Germany will encourage the international community to contribute to the Afghan civilian reconstruction, as well as training of Afghan security and police forces. Germany strongly believes in a gradual transition and hand-over to Afghan security forces province by province, and will hold this stance at this year's summit.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

Germany has received a score of 0.25 on the regional security objective. The G8 countries discussed and reiterated its support for Afghanistan and the border region with Pakistan, but no action plan was set in place.

Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Objective 3: Nuclear Disarmament [0.75]

Nuclear disarmament is a key issue in German foreign policy. Germany has put particular emphasis on the situation concerning North Korea and has called for increased nuclear disarmament and further arms control.

North Korea

Germany has condemned the actions of North Korea and their recent nuclear testing.¹⁴³ Further, in the interest of peace, the German government has called for North Korea to cease all irresponsible provocations.¹⁴⁴ Germany, in addition to other international partners, aims for a peaceful and verifiable denuclearization of North Korea.¹⁴⁵

¹⁴³ North Korea's nuclear programme, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/Nukleares/0902-nordkorea.navCtx=211756.html>.

¹⁴⁴ North Korea's nuclear programme, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/Nukleares/0902-nordkorea.navCtx=211756.html>.

¹⁴⁵ North Korea's nuclear programme, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/Nukleares/0902-nordkorea.navCtx=211756.html>.

Disarmament and Arms Control

Minister Westerwelle is pushing “the G8 to adopt a common position on disarmament and arms control.”¹⁴⁶ Germany is looking towards the United States and Russia to take the lead in reducing their stockpiles of weapons. The two countries control 90 per cent of all nuclear weapons and their negotiations can create the groundwork for further negotiations concerning the reduction of tactical nuclear weapons.¹⁴⁷ Minister Westerwelle has also called for the withdrawal of all US nuclear weapons from Germany.¹⁴⁸ In addition, Minister Westerwelle has expressed that “progress on nuclear disarmament must not lead to a situation where conventional wars could again be waged.”¹⁴⁹

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany’s nuclear disarmament priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses at least one or more of Germany’s nuclear disarmament priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to a highly diluted version of Germany’s nuclear disarmament priorities: (1) apply pressure to North Korea to comply with demands from the international community regarding their nuclear programs AND (2) commit to a reduction of nuclear weaponry.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Germany’s nuclear disarmament priorities: 1) apply pressure to North Korea to comply with demands from the international community regarding their nuclear programs, OR (2) commit to a reduction of nuclear weaponry.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both of Germany’s nuclear disarmament priorities: 1) apply pressure to North Korea to comply with demands from the international community regarding their nuclear programs, AND (2) commit to a reduction of nuclear weaponry.

Prospects

The international community has shown the same stance as Germany concerning the proliferation of nuclear arms in North Korea. The G8 is likely to address their concerns in unison to seek a sound resolution. Germany’s stance is likely to resonate amongst member nations and will be addressed as has been done in past summits. The issue of further disarmament and arms

¹⁴⁶ Disarmament – a key German foreign policy task, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/AktuelleArtikel/100326-BMRedeAbruestungsbericht.navCtx=88054.html>.

¹⁴⁷ Disarmament – a key German foreign policy task, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/AktuelleArtikel/100326-BMRedeAbruestungsbericht.navCtx=88054.html>.

¹⁴⁸ Europe Lacks Plan on Nuclear Arms, New York Times (Berlin) 3 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/03/world/europe/03iht-treaty.html>.

¹⁴⁹ Disarmament – a key German foreign policy task, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Themen/Abruestung/AktuelleArtikel/100326-BMRedeAbruestungsbericht.navCtx=88054.html>.

control may also be pushed further due to the recent conference held in Washington where the key players expressed a desire to cooperate regarding this concern.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

For the Nuclear Disarmament Objective, Germany has received a score of 0.75. Germany, along with other G8 members discussed North Korea's nuclear program. The G8 collectively expressed their dissatisfaction over Democratic Peoples' Republic Korea's nuclear program and condemned its responsibility for the sinking of Korea's naval vessel *Cheonan*. They further called out for appropriate measures in line with UN Security Council resolutions, diplomatic negotiations and nuclear disarmament in accordance with the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin

Objective 4: Development Aid [0.75]

Considering the new agenda that Germany is pushing forward on Afghanistan's civil reconstruction, development aid to this country will be a priority at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The German Development Minister Dirk Niebel visited Afghanistan to express Germany's support, as well as discuss progress and what the country needed to move forward with the reforms.¹⁵⁰ Other issues that Germany will raise are reconstruction in Haiti and Pakistan, particularly Pakistan's western border, contributing to child and maternal health programs, which Germany has supported in Tanzania, as well as Millennium Development Goals.

Reconstruction in Haiti

Since the earthquake hit the poverty stricken Haiti, the German government has continuously supported it with emergency and humanitarian aid. The German government has provided EUR15 million in emergency aid, while the Federal Foreign Office gave EUR5 million in humanitarian aid. The Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development followed with EUR5 million for food aid and EUR5 million for emergency accommodation.¹⁵¹

At the New York Conference for Haiti's Reconstruction, Germany's State Secretary Beerfeltz stated that the German government will donate another US\$55.2 million for Haiti's reconstruction.¹⁵² Thus, Germany will most likely continue to support Haiti and call out on other G8 countries at the summit to do the same.

Pakistan

¹⁵⁰ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel in Afghanistan, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 1 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100401_49.html.

¹⁵¹ Aid for Haiti, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Laenderinformationen/Haiti/100113-HilfeErdbeben.navCtx=176140.html>.

¹⁵² State Secretary Beerfeltz on the Haiti Reconstruction Conference in New York: Germany will continue to be involved in Haiti's reconstruction, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm_20100331_48.html.

The German government continues to support the western border regions of Pakistan, especially through health care, education and energy supplies. The Parliamentary State Secretary of the German Development Ministry, Gudrun Kopp has reiterated Germany's commitment to "back it up with substantial amounts of financial support in the years to come."¹⁵³ At the same time, Germany has committed to support the internally displaced persons in Pakistan, registered by United Nations to be 1.3 million people. The Federal Foreign Office has donated EUR2 million to United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for goods, tents, basic security and support for registration and management of the camps.¹⁵⁴ At the Muskoka Summit, Germany will seek from other G8 counterparts to provide financial support for the Pakistan region near Afghanistan, as well as promote cooperation between the two countries as a key strategy to establish regional security.

Child and Maternal Health

At the G8 development ministers meeting in Halifax, Development Minister Niebel supported Canada's priority issue on maternal and child health in the 2010 Muskoka Summit agenda, however he did state that Germany supports "not only sexual and reproductive health but also the strengthening of health systems as a whole...[and] improve people's access to a modern range of high-quality contraceptives."¹⁵⁵ Germany will therefore seek to push this agenda forward at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

Germany's support in this area is also proven by its financial support to health educational initiative in Tanzania. The German Development Minister Dirk Niebel has announced EUR8.5 million to support and expand the Population Services International (PSI) outreach. PSI is a non-governmental organization focusing on healthy behaviour educational programs, including those on child and reproductive health, malaria and HIV. The organization also sells subsidized contraceptives, condoms, water treatment products and mosquito nets. Minister Niebel stated that the cooperation with this organization is "helping to reduce HIV/AIDS and to promote family planning."¹⁵⁶

Millennium Development Goals

On 27 April 2010, the Development Minister Niebel met with the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-moon in New York to discuss the progress achieved so far on the Millennium Development

¹⁵³ Pakistan: An important partner for regional stability, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 2 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/march/pm_20100302_34.html.

¹⁵⁴ Federal Foreign Office provides support for internally displaced persons in Pakistan, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2010/100527-HH-Pakistan.html>.

¹⁵⁵ Niebel attends meeting of G8 development ministers in Halifax, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 27 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100428_74.html.

¹⁵⁶ During visit to Tanzania, Niebel commits additional funding for health, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100408_52.html.

Goals. Minister Niebel emphasized that individual countries need to develop their own national strategies to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, and that attention should be paid to climate change, human rights, good governance and gender equality.¹⁵⁷ In light of the upcoming conference on the Millennium Development Goals to be held in New York in September 2010, Germany will likely want to address the Millennium Development Goals at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany's priority areas for development aid are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Germany's development aid priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to a highly diluted version of Germany's development aid priorities: (1) reconstruction in Haiti or Pakistan, (2) maternal and child health, and (3) Millennium Development Goals.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of Germany's development aid priorities: (1) reconstruction in Haiti and Pakistan, (2) maternal and child health, and (3) Millennium Development Goals.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with at least one of Germany's development aid priorities: (1) reconstruction in Haiti and Pakistan, (2) maternal and child health, and (3) Millennium Development Goals.

Prospects

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Germany will likely want to focus on Afghanistan and the border region with Pakistan. Germany's investments will support the development of infrastructure, civilian reconstruction, as well as security in these regions in order to withdraw responsibly. Reconstruction in Haiti will also be an important issue on Germany's development aid agenda, with priorities on Haiti's stabilization, reconstruction and development. Furthermore, Germany will seek from its G8 counterparts for multilateral support on child and maternal health and Millennium Development Goals.

Although Germany continues to support different development projects, however, it will contribute less to development aid for 2010 than promised.¹⁵⁸ The Development Minister Niebel has stated that Germany may not be able to increase aid to 0.7 per cent of GDP by 2015, which means that Germany will not reach the aid target that it had set.¹⁵⁹ At the G8 Development Ministers Meeting in Halifax, Niebel also reiterated that Germany will pledge US3 billion for the food security initiative to be implemented by 2013, and stated that Germany has shifted its focus

¹⁵⁷ German Development Minister Dirk Niebel meets UN-Secretary Ban Ki-moon, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100427_70.html.

¹⁵⁸ Entwicklungshilfe: OECD stellt Deutschland an den Pranger, Spiegel Online (Hamburg) 17 February 2010. Date of Access: 25 April 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/wirtschaft/soziales/0,1518,678583,00.html>.

¹⁵⁹ Germany will miss 2010 development aid target, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 3 March 2010. Date of Access: 23 May 2010. <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,5329562,00.html>.

from Official Development Assistance to mobilizing the developing countries' own resources, and advancing their private sector and tax system.¹⁶⁰

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Germany has scored a 0.75 on the development aid objective. Although G8 states discussed all of Germany's development aid priorities reflected in the G8 Communiqué on June 26th, 2010, the G8 states have only committed to a maternal and child health initiative. Through this new initiative, called the Muskoka Initiative, the G8 states have pledged US\$5 billion of additional funding over the next five years for "pre-pregnancy, pregnancy, childbirth, infancy and early childhood" initiatives. As other Millennium Development Goals are concerned, the G8 counterparts emphasized their support for the UN Secretary General's report "**Keeping the Promise**" and the UNDP International Assessment. They recognized the need for specific country bound strategies to advance MDGs progress, however no specific and concrete steps were stated. Furthermore, the G8 countries reaffirmed their support for Haiti and welcomed the progress made so far in Pakistan, but no specific and concrete steps were taken.

Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Objective 5: Climate Change [0.25]

Climate change and protection will be priority issues on the agenda for Germany at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. On 28 April 2010, a joint press release that includes Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel named climate protection a "top priority."¹⁶¹ Germany will seek to promote green energy technologies among its G8 counterparts and developing economies, particularly as the country continues to vastly invest in renewable energies, and remains committed to emissions trading and energy efficiency.¹⁶² Through the innovative national and international Climate Initiative, Germany also intends to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40 per cent by 2020, and in cooperation with other countries, will most likely facilitate to reach an international climate agreement after 2012.¹⁶³

International Climate Protection Negotiations

¹⁶⁰ Niebel attends meeting of G8 development ministers in Halifax, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100428_74.html.

¹⁶¹ Joint press release by Federal Chancellor Angela Merkel, OECD Secretary-General Angel Gurría, WTO Director-General Pascal Lamy, ILO Director-General Juan Somavia, IMF Managing Director Dominique Strauss-Kahn and World Bank President Robert B. Zoellick, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6538/Content/DE/Artikel/2010/04/2010-04-28-engl-presseerklarung.html.

¹⁶² Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/climate_energy/doc/41327.php.

¹⁶³ The Climate Initiative, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) August 2009. Date of Access: 5 May 2010. http://www.bmu-klimaschutzinitiative.de/en/home_i.

Considering that the Copenhagen Conference did not result in any concrete commitments on climate protection measures, Germany and Mexico organized The Petersburg Climate Dialogue in Bonn and invited representatives from 43 countries to further discuss the international climate policy and protection initiatives. The participants agreed to the 2 degrees Celsius target; the financing and implementation of climate protection protective measures in the industrialized and developing countries; the monitoring of mitigation activities and the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.¹⁶⁴ Germany will seek to advance these priorities at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, as well as the development of a Post-Kyoto framework for emissions target. Germany met the target to reduce greenhouse emissions under the Kyoto Protocol in 2008¹⁶⁵, and aims to further the reduction to 40 per cent by 2020, which is more than any other country has committed to.¹⁶⁶

Investing in Developing Countries to Tackle Climate Change

Germany will encourage the other G8 states at the 2010 Muskoka Summit to invest in supporting development countries in their transition to mitigate climate change. At the Petersburg Climate Dialogue, Germany, in cooperation with South Africa and South Korea, has already committed to helping developing countries with their “environment- and climate-friendly growth strategies.”¹⁶⁷ Germany’s Federal Environment Minister Röttgen stated that the German government would use 30 per cent or EUR350 million to prevent deforestation, and pledge EUR10 million to the Kyoto Adaption Fund to support developing countries to address climate change. Germany will also push for investments to help developing countries lower their greenhouse gas emissions. Germany’s support in this regard has been shown through its support of the Clean Technology Fund. A KfW Entwicklungsbank loan of EUR500 million was also given to the World Bank for its Clean Technology Fund that promotes “renewable energy, highly efficient power plants, efficiency improvements in buildings and power grids, as well as environmentally friendly public transport systems in major cities.”¹⁶⁸

Renewable Energy

At the G8 Muskoka Summit, Germany will likely promote investments on energy efficient technologies, as an emerging market to bolster the economy, produce cleaner energy and thus mitigate climate change. The German government has proven that despite the economic

¹⁶⁴ Minister Röttgen: New momentum for international climate negotiations, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45968.php.

¹⁶⁵ Germany met its climate protection commitments under the Kyoto Protocol in 2008, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 1 February 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45596.php.

¹⁶⁶ Röttgen: Important step in international climate negotiations, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45616.php.

¹⁶⁷ Minister Röttgen: New momentum for international climate negotiations, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 4 May 2010. Date of Access: 8 May 2010. http://www.bmu.de/english/current_press_releases/pm/45968.php.

¹⁶⁸ World Bank President Zoellick visits BMZ – 500 million-euro loan for climate protection, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Berlin) 29 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.bmz.de/en/press/pm/2010/april/pm_20100429_77.html.

downturn, renewable energies “can stand firm in the economic crisis”¹⁶⁹, which is reflected by the employment that this sector has secured, and will push other G8 counterparts to endorse renewable energies as a viable option. Germany will also promote within its G8 counterparts the expansion of solar power production as another renewable energy source. Germany’s support of this initiative is evident in the approval of the reduction of solar power feed-in tariffs as of 1 July 2010,¹⁷⁰ as well as the establishment of the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) which is to serve 143 countries. Jürgen Becker, State Secretary at the German Environment Ministry announced that the organization “collects and dissipates knowledge and experience as a centre of excellence, advises states on setting up framework conditions and supports capacity building efforts.”¹⁷¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany’s climate protection priorities are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses Germany’s climate protection priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Germany’s climate protection priorities: (1) establishing an international framework for emissions target and country reduction target; (2) investing in energy efficient technologies, OR (3) funding for developing countries to tackle climate change.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Germany’s climate protection priorities: (1) establishing an international framework for emissions target and country reduction target; (2) investing in energy efficient technologies, OR (3) funding for developing countries to tackle climate change.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of Germany’s climate protection priorities: (1) establishing an international framework for emissions target and country reduction target; (2) investing in energy efficient technologies, AND (3) funding for developing countries to tackle climate change.

Prospects

Germany will likely push for the establishment of a post-Kyoto international framework for emissions target and will seek multilateral support from the G8 counterparts on this matter. It will also encourage G8 members to increase investments in energy efficiency, renewable energy and the development of new innovative technologies that promote green economies both in the industrialized and the developing countries. In order to address the adaption of the developing countries for climate protection, Germany will seek to agree on the terms of assistance for the developing and emerging economies.

¹⁶⁹ Renewable energies are standing firm in the economic crisis, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/45816/3860/>.

¹⁷⁰ Bundestag adopts modification of solar power feed-in tariffs, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/46008/3860/>.

¹⁷¹ Decisions clear the way for setting up the IRENA Secretariat in Abu Dhabi and the IRENA Centre of Innovation and Technology in Bonn, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (Berlin) 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.erneuerbare-energien.de/inhalt/45542/45149/>.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

G8 states, including Germany, received a score of 0.25 on the climate change objective. Discussions took place on the establishment of a binding international framework to reduce greenhouse gas emissions after 2012, supporting adaptive measures for developing countries to green economies, as well as energy efficient technologies as an emerging market share for sustainable energy production and job creation. Although G8 states committed to address all of these priorities, no specific action plan was released in their communiqué.

Analyst: Hana Bokshi

Objective 6: Foreign Trade [0.5]

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Germany will seek to expand foreign trade with other countries. In light of the fact that Germany's economic growth relies heavily on its export market, the country will seek to create stronger and more effective ties between trade partners. Further, the German government will focus on improving existing regulations on global trade by reducing barriers and tariffs. In addition, Germany has also introduced a new-targeted foreign trade initiative to promote open markets while freeing global trade.

Breaking Barriers

Germany will most likely be pursuing the implementation of a framework “that foster[s] the free development of global competition and trade.”¹⁷² The German government has indicated that protectionist policies are counterproductive in rejuvenating the world economy.¹⁷³ Further, the German government has indicated that it will be using multilateral and bilateral negotiations through bodies such as the EU, OECD and WTO to establish this framework.¹⁷⁴ Considering that 40 per cent of Germany's GDP comes from export markets, and the government has already expressed that it will be looking to other bodies in global governance for support, addressing this issue at the Summit will likely be a priority.¹⁷⁵

Expanding Trade Network: EU and Abroad

¹⁷² Foreign trade campaign, Federal Ministry of Economics and Technology (Berlin). Date of Access: 26 May 2010. <http://www.bmwi.de/English/Navigation/External-economic-policy/foreign-trade-campaign.html>.

¹⁷³ Germany expects G-20 summit to bolster free trade, Yonhap (Seoul) 16 February 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://english.yonhapnews.co.kr/Interview/2010/01/19/53/0902000000AEN20100119008100315F.HTML>.

¹⁷⁴ The Federal Foreign Office's tasks: Foreign policy and external economic promotion, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/diplo/en/Aussenpolitik/Weltwirtschaft/AufgabenAA.html>.

¹⁷⁵ Strong exports are good for everyone, Bundesregierung (Berlin) 23 March 2010. Date of Access: 26 May 2010. http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/Artikel/2010/03/2010-03-22-aussenwirtschaftsinitiative_en.html.

As in past summits, Germany will be looking to improve its trading relations with many countries. The German government wishes to reduce tariffs so that trade can flow more freely.¹⁷⁶ Central and Eastern European countries are Germany's first priority, but economies such as India and China are increasing in importance.¹⁷⁷ Further, Germany is looking to Saudi Arabia for greater support to increase trade around the Middle East.¹⁷⁸ At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Germany may call for the G8 members to increase trade with Asian and Eastern European states to support its own efforts of expanding trade networks.

Defend Export Surplus

Germany has remained unscathed in comparison to other EU countries during the recent global recession.¹⁷⁹ This gap has been discussed at recent EU ministerial meetings.¹⁸⁰ If Germany's export surplus is addressed, it is likely that Germany will defend its export markets. Many economists agree with Germany's position on the matter – it is German industry that is succeeding and the country's strong export output is not due to government policy.¹⁸¹ Germany may call for greater support from other members to support their strong export market in Europe.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Germany's trade priorities are reflected in the Summit communiqués and statements.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of Germany's trade priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Germany's trade priorities: (1) reduction of trade barriers to improve global trade through increased partnership, (2) open Eastern European and Asian markets to German exports, and (3) support Germany's trade surplus.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Germany's trade priorities: (1) reduction of trade barriers to improve global trade through increased partnership, (2) open Eastern European and Asian markets to German exports, and (3) support Germany's trade surplus.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Germany's trade priorities: (1) reduction of trade barriers to improve global trade through increased partnership, (2) open Eastern European and Asian markets to German

¹⁷⁶ Foreign trade, Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/Schwerpunkte/Au_C3_9Fenpolitik/aussenpolitik-aussenhandel.html.

¹⁷⁷ Foreign trade, Bundesregierung (Berlin). Date of Access: 27 May 2010.

http://www.bundesregierung.de/nn_6516/Content/EN/StatischeSeiten/Schwerpunkte/Au_C3_9Fenpolitik/aussenpolitik-aussenhandel.html.

¹⁷⁸ German Chancellor Merkel vows to boost trade, Asian Tribune (Jeddah) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.asiantribune.com/news/2010/05/27/german-chancellor-merkel-vows-boost-trade>.

¹⁷⁹ France urges Germany to curb export surplus, Spiegel (Berlin) 15 March 2010. Date of access 2 June 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,683567,00.html>.

¹⁸⁰ France urges Germany to curb export surplus, Spiegel (Berlin) 15 March 2010. Date of access 2 June 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,683567,00.html>.

¹⁸¹ France urges Germany to curb export surplus, Spiegel (Berlin) 15 March 2010. Date of access 2 June 2010. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/europe/0,1518,683567,00.html>.

exports, and (3) support Germany's trade surplus.

Prospects

Increasing foreign trade has remained an important issue at past G8 Summits. Because of the recent financial crisis, the G8 members will most likely look towards establishing less protectionist policies concerning trade. Further, it is likely that with the goal of increasing trade amongst countries, the G8 will work to reduce barriers that are impeding growth. Germany's strength as an export economy in comparison to other countries is noted by many members and may be addressed if necessary. Germany's priorities will most likely be addressed due to its increasing strength amongst the EU nations as a leading force in European market growth.

Postscript: Score [0.5]

Germany earned a score of 0.5 on the foreign trade objective. The G8 states reiterated their commitment to the Doha Development Agenda. They further committed to the liberalization of trade, reduction of trade barriers as a strategy to quickly emerge from the global financial recession, as well as promotion of the trade of environmental goods and services.

Analyst: Salahuddin Rafiquddin

Italy

Economic Data

Currency: Euro

Population: 58, 090, 681

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD2.114 trillion

Gross Domestic Product per capita (PPP): USD30,300

Major Trading Partners: Germany, France, Spain, US, UK, China, Netherlands

Political Data

Type of Government: Republic

Date of Establishment: 2 June 1946

Legislature: Bicameral; Chamber of Deputies and Senate

Head of State: President Giorgio Napolitano

Head of Government: Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi

Background

The 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit will be Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's eighth summit. Italy is coming off a year in which it held the presidency at the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit, and it will continue to focus on issues that featured prominently on the agenda at last year's summit.

Over the past year, one of Italy's main areas of focus in terms of foreign policy has been the promotion of international development, with a particular focus on the African continent. The role of the G8 in Africa was emphasized on the agenda of the 2009 G8 L'Aquila Summit.¹⁸² Moreover, Italy has engaged in several diplomatic "missions" to Africa during the past year, and, according to Foreign Minister Franco Frattini, the Italian government is seeking to "relaunch" its role on the African continent.¹⁸³ Italy has endeavoured to show that it "can be a leader on dossiers that by now concern the entire international community" by showing "the African countries that [Italy] consider[s] them important political interlocutors."¹⁸⁴ As such, Italy will seek to give prominence to the issues surrounding African development at the upcoming G8 summit.

¹⁸² G8 Africa Under the Italian Presidency in 2009, L'Aquila Summit 2009 Website (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/Summit/G8Africa/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_G8AfricaPresidenza.htm.

¹⁸³ Minister Frattini's mission to Africa: relaunching Italy's role, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100118_missioneAfrica_ruoloItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁸⁴ Minister Frattini's mission to Africa: relaunching Italy's role, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 18 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100118_missioneAfrica_ruoloItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

In terms of international development more generally, Italy will look for G8 support for its vision of achieving sustainable development by increasing local ownership over the process and by promoting a “whole country” approach to development policy. Italy has repeatedly emphasized the need to mobilize all relevant actors and sources of financial resources, most notably private sector resources. Moreover, Italy has reiterated the importance of reaching the benchmarks set as part of the Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

Italy will also take a leading role in the discussions surrounding regional security. The Italian government has articulated three major areas of focus with regards to regional security: Iran, the Middle East peace process, and Afghanistan. On the issue of Iran, Italy has been a consistent supporter of a system of targeted international sanctions, provided that such sanctions are part of a “dual track” attempt to promote a diplomatic solution to the crisis. Moreover, Italy has also emphasized both Iran’s right to develop a civilian nuclear program and the need for a strong framework of international supervision (preferably by the IAEA) to ensure that the Iranian government does not acquire a nuclear arsenal.

In terms of the peace process in the Middle East, Italy has collaborated with international partners – most notably the United States – over the past year in an effort to apply pressure on both sides to resume their proximity talks. Despite its close alliance with Israel, Italy’s attitude towards its ally has shifted in the lead-up to the Summit, particularly in the aftermath of the arrest of six Italian nationals in connection with the raid on aid ships travelling to Gaza on 31 May 2010.¹⁸⁵ Italy has called on both sides to re-enter the talks without preconditions, and will likely seek a strong statement from the G8 along these lines.

With regards to Afghanistan, Italy has re-iterated its commitment to the international mission in the region, most notably through its decision to increase its troop commitment to 3,000 soldiers.¹⁸⁶ Italy has consistently resisted calls for an “exit strategy” from Afghanistan, advocating instead a transitional plan that would progressively turn over control over local security to the Afghan government. Moreover, Italy has emphasized the need to increase the focus on the civilian aspects of the mission, in an effort to speed up civil and political reconstruction in the country.

Italy has also been heavily involved in the discourse surrounding energy security. Italy’s concern for energy security is largely driven by its relative lack of domestic resources and its consequent reliance on energy imports. As of 2008, Italy’s oil and natural gas imports (in terms of total volume) ranked tenth and fourth in the world respectively.¹⁸⁷ As such, Italy will be seeking to achieve G8 support for its position on issues such as the increased use of nuclear energy, for instance. After reversing the legislation that had banned the construction of nuclear plants in

¹⁸⁵ Colloquio telefonico tra il Ministro Frattini e il suo omologo israeliano Lieberman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/06/20100601_ColloquioFrattiniLieberman.htm?LANG=IT.

¹⁸⁶ Transcript of Minister Frattini’s Interview with CNN, CNN (New York) 20 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/1004/20/ampr.01.html>.

¹⁸⁷ Country Report: Italy, CIA World Factbook (Langley) undated. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/it.html>.

Italy in May 2008,¹⁸⁸ Italy has been actively pursuing cooperative deals with countries such as Russia and the United States in an effort to bolster energy security – both for itself and for the international community more generally. Italy has also repeatedly called for measures to counteract the adverse effects of financial speculation on energy commodities.

Also in the field of energy security, Italy has been a strong advocate of the need for diversification of energy supplies, which has led to a call for more bi- and multi-lateral ties with resource-rich countries such as Russia. The Italian government believes that true energy security can only be achieved if countries forge new energy links and strengthen those that currently exist. Relatedly, Italy has also pushed for an increased focus on the protection of vital energy infrastructure, as evidenced by its diplomacy in forums such as NATO. As such, Italy will be seeking to create a consensus around its energy security priorities.

Italy will also be actively involved in the discussions on the issue of nuclear non-proliferation. Non-proliferation and disarmament have been central theme in Italian foreign policy over the past year, as evident, for instance, in Italy's participation in the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, held from 3 to 28 May 2010.¹⁸⁹ As such, the Italian government will endeavour to rally support around initiatives aimed at strengthening the NPT regime. Moreover, Italy will promote a variety of other non-proliferation instruments. Italy has also been a strong advocate for expanding and augmenting the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), another issue that is likely to be part of Italy's agenda at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit.

Finally, Italy will also advance its views on global financial governance issues. This is an area of particular interest to Italy, especially given its recent economic difficulties that have prompted the Italian government to introduce “deficit cutting” measures in May 2010.¹⁹⁰ The Italian government has called for a review of the coordination between the major global financial institutions, with a particular focus on the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Italy has also emphasized the need to strengthen global financial regulations, in keeping with its initiative at last year's L'Aquila Summit in putting forward the Lecce Framework. Finally, Italy has expressed concerns about the fragility of the global economic recovery – in particular given the recent developments in Greece – and will be seeking to keep this item on the G8's agenda at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit.

Lead Analyst: Sam Plett

Objective 1: Development/Africa [0.75]

Development – with a special emphasis on Africa – will be a priority issue for Italy at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Italy will look for a statement by the G8 in line with its position on

¹⁸⁸ Italy Embraces Nuclear Power, New York Times (New York) 23 May 2008. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2008/05/23/world/europe/23nuke.html>.

¹⁸⁹ Provisional List of Participants – 2010 Review of the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/MISC.1.

¹⁹⁰ Italy preparing European-style cuts, minister says, Reuters (New York) 16 May 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-48529920100516>.

sustainable development through local ownership and involvement; the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; and a holistic approach to development that provides for increased public/private cooperation with regards to development funding. Moreover, Italy will seek to focus the discussion surrounding these priority areas on issues pertaining to the situation in Africa.

Local Ownership/Sustainable Development

Italy has emphasized the need to achieve sustainable development by fostering local ownership over the process. The 2010-2012 Italian Development Co-Operation Programming Guidelines state that the Italian government is committed to creating a “complementary approach to aid provided by the central government and by the regions” in question.¹⁹¹ This goal is to be attained through “democratic ownership to the fullest extent, including through the involvement of local civil societies.”¹⁹²

Italy is also committed to building local capacity for development leadership through a variety of initiatives. In an article published on 15 January 2010, Foreign Minister Franco Frattini called on the international community to build up local capabilities in developing countries by “promoting new, ambitious projects to build more schools and universities.”¹⁹³ Minister Frattini added that “investing” in “human capital” in developing countries is the only way to create truly sustainable development.¹⁹⁴

Millennium Development Goals

Italy will also be seeking a strong statement in support of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). In a press release issued on 26 April 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that “2010 is a year of fundamental importance...for the advancement of the [MDGs].”¹⁹⁵ The aforementioned Programming Guidelines for the Italian Development Co-Operation further state that “reaching the Millennium Goals by the 2015 deadline...is not only an ethical imperative towards those who lack the basic essentials but also a strategic investment in [the] future.”¹⁹⁶ Moreover, on 17 November 2009, Minister Frattini met with President of the UN General

¹⁹¹ Italian Development Co-Operation – 2010-2012 Programming Guidelines and Directions, Italian Development Co-Operation (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/LineeGuida/pdf/Linee_Guida2010-2012_engl.pdf.

¹⁹² Italian Development Co-Operation – 2010-2012 Programming Guidelines and Directions, Italian Development Co-Operation (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/LineeGuida/pdf/Linee_Guida2010-2012_engl.pdf.

¹⁹³ Aid must focus on sustainable development, *The Monitor* (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.monitor.co.uk/OpEd/Commentary/-/689364/842256/-/ajiq79z/-/index.html>.

¹⁹⁴ Aid must focus on sustainable development, *The Monitor* (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.monitor.co.uk/OpEd/Commentary/-/689364/842256/-/ajiq79z/-/index.html>.

¹⁹⁵ G8: Ministeriale Sviluppo (Canada 26-28 Aprile), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/04/20100426_G8_ministeriale_canada.htm?LANG=EN.

¹⁹⁶ Italian Development Co-Operation – 2010-2012 Programming Guidelines and Directions, Italian Development Co-Operation (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/LineeGuida/pdf/Linee_Guida2010-2012_engl.pdf.

Assembly Ali Treki and re-iterated that Italy has used the MDGs as “its guidelines in development cooperation activities.”¹⁹⁷

African development

Italy has been an active proponent of development in Africa, and will look to focus the discussion surrounding the development priorities outlined above on issues faced by the African continent. During its presidency of the 2009 G8 Summit, Italy sought to “renew the G8 Summit’s focus on Africa” and to “reaffirm in concrete terms the political will to explore relations with the countries on the continent in greater depth.”¹⁹⁸ Italy has also been a vocal advocate of the “Pact for Africa,” put forward under its presidency at the 2009 L’Aquila Summit.¹⁹⁹ On 8 January 2010, Minister Frattini stated that Italy hopes that the Pact for Africa will result in an “enhanced partnership between African countries and the industrialized countries.”²⁰⁰

Italy will seek to create a consensus on applying the three above-mentioned three development priorities to the situation in Africa. In an article published on 15 January 2010, Minister Frattini outlined the importance of local ownership in Africa if sustainable development is to be achieved.²⁰¹ Minister Frattini stated that “it is up the African authorities to exercise their responsibilities in the political decisions that concern them, hence the need to move on from the donor-receiver mind set and develop political dialogue.”²⁰² Minister Frattini also highlighted the importance of “structural growth” and the need to “invest more and better in African human capital,” in order to foster truly sustainable development on the continent.²⁰³ In terms of the attainment of MDGs, the 2010-2012 Italian Development Co-Operation Programming Guidelines emphasize the need to achieve more “progress towards meeting the [MDGs],” as

¹⁹⁷ Minister Frattini meets with President of the 64th UN General Assembly Ali Treki, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 November 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/11/20091117_Treki.htm.

¹⁹⁸ G8 Africa Under the Italian Presidency in 2009, L’Aquila Summit 2009 Website (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/Summit/G8Africa/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_G8AfricaPresidenza.htm.

¹⁹⁹ Africa: A Key Italian Strategy Priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100108_Africa2.htm?mobile=Y?LANG=EN.

²⁰⁰ Africa: A Key Italian Strategy Priority, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 8 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100108_Africa2.htm?mobile=Y?LANG=EN.

²⁰¹ Aid must focus on sustainable development, The Monitor (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/-/689364/842256/-/ajiq79z/-/index.html>.

²⁰² Aid must focus on sustainable development, The Monitor (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/-/689364/842256/-/ajiq79z/-/index.html>.

²⁰³ Aid must focus on sustainable development, The Monitor (London) 15 January 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.monitor.co.ug/OpEd/Commentary/-/689364/842256/-/ajiq79z/-/index.html>.

Africa is the region where this goal “presents the most serious difficulties” for the international community.²⁰⁴

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Italy’s development priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit AND the G8 does not focus on development issues relating to Africa.
0.25	The G8 discusses in detail at least one of Italy’s two development priorities OR discusses in detail development issues relating to Africa.
0.50	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy’s position on at least one of its two development priorities: (1) local ownership/sustainable development; and (2) attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; OR commits to an action plan that specifically addresses the issue of African development.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy’s position on at least one of its two development priorities: (1) local ownership/sustainable development; and (2) attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; AND this action plan makes specific mention of the situation in Africa.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy’s position on both of its development priorities: (1) local ownership/sustainable development; and (2) attainment of the Millennium Development Goals; AND each action plan in question makes specific mention of the situation in Africa.

Prospects

The G8 will likely issue a strong statement in support of Italy’s position on the role of local ownership in sustainable development. At the G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting, held from 27 to 28 April 2010 in Halifax, G8 members expressed the need to use “country systems to deliver international assistance in order to reinforce the ownership and accountability of partner countries to their citizens.”²⁰⁵ The Millennium Development Goals were also featured prominently during these meetings.²⁰⁶ It also probable that the G8 will support Italy’s vision of an increased public-private cooperation in development. The Chair’s Summary of the G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting emphasized “the role of all actors,” including “private foundations” and the “private sector,” in achieving international development objectives.²⁰⁷ It is notable, however, that none of the documents emerging from these meetings make specific mention of Africa. As such, it is unclear what role African issues will play at the 2010 Muskoka Summit.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

²⁰⁴ Italian Development Co-Operation – 2010-2012 Programming Guidelines and Directions, Italian Development Co-Operation (Rome) undated. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.cooperazioneallosviluppo.esteri.it/pdgcs/italiano/LineeGuida/pdf/Linee_Guida2010-2012_engl.pdf.

²⁰⁵ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

²⁰⁶ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

²⁰⁷ G8 Development Ministers’ Meeting – Chair’s Summary, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

Italy has been awarded a score of 0.75 for its efforts to promote its vision of development with a special focus on Africa. The communiqué released at the end of the summit made mention of both the need to increase local ownership over the development process and the need to enhance efforts aimed at attaining the MDGs, however the G8 committed to a detailed action plan with regards to the latter.²⁰⁸ With regards to local ownership, the G8 stated that it “welcomes the increased ownership that Africa has over its development process,” but did not outline any actionable plan for enhancing this moving forward.²⁰⁹ On the issue of the MDGs, on the other hand, the G8 reiterated the need for the “need for renewed mutual commitments” in line with the recommendations of the UNDP International Assessment on meeting the MDGs.²¹⁰ Moreover, the communiqué called on “all development partners” to make measurable progress towards attaining the MDGs, through such measures as mobilization of “private financial resources,” and stressed the importance of attending the 2010 UN High-Level Plenary Meeting on the MDGs.²¹¹ Finally, both with regards to local ownership over development and the MDGs, the G8 made explicit reference to Africa, an indication that the discussion at the meetings did, in fact, focus on the issues facing the African continent.²¹²

Analyst: Sam Plett

Objective 2: Regional Security [1]

Italy will be focusing on the following three objectives with regards to regional security at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit: seeking a strong statement from the G8 endorsing a system of targeted sanctions and clear international oversight over Iran’s civilian nuclear program; advocating for continued support of proximity talks without preconditions in the Middle East; and an action plan for Afghanistan that provides for an incremental increase in Afghan control over the operation, as well as for an increased emphasis on the civilian aspect of the mission.

Iran

The issue of Iran will be a primary focus of Italian efforts at the G8 Muskoka Summit with regards to regional security. Italy will be seeking a strong statement from the G8 endorsing a “dual track approach” – combining targeted sanctions with continued diplomacy – as well as a clear system of oversight for Iran’s civilian nuclear program.

²⁰⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁰⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²¹⁰ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²¹¹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²¹² G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Italy's relationship with Iran has also been shaped by the trade ties between the two countries. As of 2008, Italy was the fifth largest market for Iranian exports.²¹³ On 2 February 2010, in response to growing concerns over Iran's nuclear arsenal, Minister Frattini announced that the Italian government was taking action to block "new investments in the oil and gas sector."²¹⁴ However, there is evidence to suggest that Italy is continuing to seek new opportunities for trade with Iran in other areas.²¹⁵

Italy's position on Iran's nuclear program has also been shaped by its close alliance with Israel. As such, the Italian government has been actively involved in the international diplomatic efforts to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear arsenal. On 3 February 2010, in an address to the Israeli Knesset, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi emphasized that Italy "cannot accept the nuclearization of a country whose leaders have explicitly expressed their desire to destroy Israel."²¹⁶

Italy has been consistently opposed to the prospect of Iran acquiring a nuclear arsenal. On 27 September 2009, in the aftermath of alleged Iranian nuclear tests, Minister Frattini called on Iran to "stop its missile testing, thereby proving its good faith and willingness to dialogue."²¹⁷ On 8 February 2010, Minister Frattini reiterated that, while Iran has "the right to the civilian use of nuclear power," the international community cannot allow Iran to attain nuclear weapons.²¹⁸

As such, Italy has been a strong advocate of sanctions against Iran. On 11 February 2010, Minister Frattini called for "unity in the international community" with regards to sanctions against Iran.²¹⁹ However, Minister Frattini also emphasized that any sanctions must be targeted, in order to ensure that they "hit the authorities and not the population."²²⁰ As such, Italy has

²¹³ Iran Country Briefing, CIA World Factbook (Langley) 27 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ir.html>.

²¹⁴ Italy-Iran Foreign Relations, American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research (Washington, D.C.) 17 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.irantracker.org/foreign-relations/italy-iran-foreign-relations>.

²¹⁵ Development of Trade Relations between Iran and Italy to be Explored in ICCIM, Iran Chamber of Commerce, Industries & Mines (Tehran) 20 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://en.iccim.ir/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=2894:development-of-trade-relations-between-iran-and-italy-to-be-explored-in-iccim-&catid=13:iran-chamber&Itemid=53.

²¹⁶ Italy's Berlusconi tells Israeli Parliament World Cannot Accept a Nuclear-Armed Iran, Associated Press (New York) 3 February 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://blog.taragana.com/politics/2010/02/03/italys-berlusconi-tells-israeli-parliament-world-cannot-accept-a-nuclear-armed-iran-16696/>.

²¹⁷ Statement by Minister Frattini regarding Iranian missile testing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 27 September 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090927_Frattini_test_iran.htm?LANG=EN.

²¹⁸ Frattini, Iran must stop "using these delay tactics," Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 8 February 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100208_FrattiniIran.htm.

²¹⁹ Iran: Sanctions must hit the authorities, not the people, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100211_IranFrattini.htm?LANG=EN.

²²⁰ Iran: Sanctions must hit the authorities, not the people, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100211_IranFrattini.htm?LANG=EN.

specifically expressed its disapproval of sanctions targeting commodities such as oil in such a way that the population would suffer.²²¹ This message was reiterated by Minister Frattini at the G8 Foreign Ministers meetings, held in Ottawa from 29 to 30 May 2010, where he reiterated that sanctions must not “strike” the general population.²²² Moreover, Italy has also insisted that any sanctions should follow the “dual-track” approach discussed at the aforementioned Foreign Ministers’ meetings.²²³ On 26 May 2010, at a meeting with his American counterpart, Minister Frattini stated that sanctions should not be viewed as an “alternative to talks” with Iran, but rather they should “serve to lead Iran to the negotiating table.”²²⁴

Finally, Italy has been a strong supporter of a clear system of centralized oversight of Iran’s civilian nuclear infrastructure by the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA). On 11 February 2010, Minister Frattini stated that the IAEA provides an avenue whereby Iran’s needs for civilian nuclear power can be met “within the international community.”²²⁵ Italy also believes that the IAEA can oversee the enrichment of uranium outside of Iran, thereby allowing for international supervision of the country’s civilian nuclear program. On 20 May 2010, Minister Frattini echoed his government’s call for Iran to clearly outline a “proposal concerning enriching uranium in Turkey” that would satisfy the requirements of the IAEA.²²⁶ As such, Italy will be pushing for a clear statement of support for the IAEA’s role in the Iranian situation.

Israeli-Palestinian Peace Process

Italy will be looking for strong statement in support of the proximity talks without preconditions between Israel and Palestine in the Middle East.

Italy’s position on the Middle East peace process will be shaped by its position as a strong ally of Israel. On 3 February 2010, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi was invited to address the Israeli Knesset and noted that he desired to “show our recognition and our pride in the fact that we are

²²¹ Iran: Sanctions must hit the authorities, not the people, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100211_IranFrattini.htm?LANG=EN.

²²² G8 Conclusions of the ministerial meeting in Canada, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/03/20100331_MinisterialeG8_Conclusioni.htm?LANG=EN.

²²³ G8 Conclusions of the ministerial meeting in Canada, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/03/20100331_MinisterialeG8_Conclusioni.htm?LANG=EN.

²²⁴ Italy/US: Frattini, solid collaboration in crisis theatres, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/05/20100526_ItaliaUsa.htm.

²²⁵ Iran: Sanctions must hit the authorities, not the people, says Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 11 February 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/02/20100211_IranFrattini.htm?LANG=EN.

²²⁶ UN discussions on Iran should not stop uranium swap deal – Lavrov, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 20 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/world/20100520/159090789.html>.

part of a Judeo-Christian culture that is the basis for European culture.”²²⁷ It should be pointed out, however, that relations between the two countries have become strained as a result of the arrest of six Italian nationals in connection with the raid on aid ships travelling to Gaza on 31 May 2010.²²⁸

Italy has been actively cooperated with key allies in the international efforts to facilitate talks between Israel and Palestine. On 26 May, Minister Frattini met with Middle East Envoy Senator George Mitchell in Washington to discuss policy cooperation with regards to the peace process. Minister Frattini stated that these meetings were “confirmation of broad-based collaboration in crisis theatres from Afghanistan to the Middle East.”²²⁹ Minister Frattini has also maintained regular contact with Senator Mitchell with regards to the progress of the peace talks. For instance, on 21 March 2010, Minister Frattini expressed his support for the resumption of proximity talks to Senator Mitchell.²³⁰ On 21 May 2010, during another phone call between the two, Minister Frattini reiterated his government’s commitment to encourage both sides to pursue peace with “determination.”²³¹

Italy’s position on the peace talks is that both sides must engage without setting restrictive pre-conditions. In December 2009, Minister Frattini called on both Israelis and Palestinians to “return to the negotiating table without pre-conditions,” arguing that “both want peace: the leaders, but above all the two peoples, because they are simply fed up with the current situation”.²³²

Afghanistan

Italy will be looking for the G8 to endorse a continued international presence in Afghanistan, while also advocating the need for a plan to progressively hand over control of security to the Afghani government and increase the focus on the civilian aspects of the mission.

²²⁷ Berlusconi ‘dreams’ of Israel becoming an EU member, EU Observer.com (Brussels) 2 February 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://euobserver.com/9/29387>.

²²⁸ Colloquio telefonico tra il Ministro Frattini e il suo omologo israeliano Lieberman, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/06/20100601_ColloquioFrattiniLieberman.htm?LANG=IT.

²²⁹ Italy/US: Frattini, solid collaboration in crisis theatres, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/05/20100526_ItaliaUsa.htm.

²³⁰ Dossier Mediorientale: Telefonata del Ministro Frattini con l’Inviato Speciale USA George Mitchell, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 21 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/03/20100321_telefonataMitchell.htm?LANG=IT.

²³¹ Colloquio telefonico tra il Ministro Frattini e il Senatore Mitchell, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 12 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/05/20100512_Frattini_Mitchell.htm?LANG=IT.

²³² Italy-Israel: first Inter-Governmental Summit (1-2 February 2010), Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 29 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100129_Italia_Israele.htm?LANG=EN.

Italy has been a strong supporter of the international mission in Afghanistan. On 20 April 2010, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini announced that Italy had decided to increase its contingent of soldiers in Afghanistan to 3,000 troops, adding that Italy “took a commitment to help Afghanistan until we have defeated the Taliban and...granted the people of Afghanistan a decent daily life condition.”²³³ On 17 May 2010, Minister Frattini further emphasized Italy’s commitment to the mission, stating that it “is an essential mission” for Italy and “one that will go on.”²³⁴

As such, Italy has strongly resisted calls for international forces to leave Afghanistan at this time. On 24 September 2009, during a G8 Foreign Ministers’ meeting, Minister Frattini argued that the notion of an “exit strategy” is “absurd.” However, Italy has also been a strong advocate for increased “Afghan ownership” over local security. At the same meeting, Minister Frattini proposed a detailed “transition strategy” that would set clear deadlines for the Afghan government to incrementally take control over security in the country.²³⁵ This proposal was in keeping with Minister Frattini’s call for the international efforts in Afghanistan to be aimed at “making the country self-sufficient” in the long-term.²³⁶

Moreover, Italy has called for an increased focus on the civilian aspect of the mission in Afghanistan. On 17 March 2010, during a speech to representative of the Afghan press, Minister Frattini stated that “the commitment to civil reconstruction is a priority” that must not be ignored.²³⁷ On 25 January 2010, Minister Frattini called for a “civil surge” in Afghanistan.²³⁸ Minister Frattini elaborated on this proposal, arguing that there is a need for a “comprehensive civil and political reconstruction strategy” that institutionalizes “cooperation between the military intervention and the civilian dimension more fruitful and better coordinated.”²³⁹ Italy has placed special emphasis on improving “education, public administration training, healthcare, economic and cultural development.”²⁴⁰

²³³ Transcript of Minister Frattini’s Interview with CNN, CNN (New York) 20 April 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://transcripts.cnn.com/TRANSCRIPTS/1004/20/ampr.01.html>.

²³⁴ Afghanistan: Frattini, condolences for soldiers killed. Mission essential and will continue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/05/20100517_AfghanistanFrattini_cordoglio_militari.htm?LANG=EN.

²³⁵ Afghanistan: a transition strategy, not an exit strategy, is needed, Minister Frattini tells his G8 colleagues, Ministry Foreign Affairs (Rome) 24 September 2009. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2009/09/20090924_Afghanistan_Frattini_G8.htm?LANG=EN.

²³⁶ Minister Frattini in Washington: Afghanistan, political solutions must come out of London, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100125_Washington_Afgghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

²³⁸ “The major international security challenges in 2010: Italy’s role and vision,” speech by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/01/20100126_DiscorsoSAIS.htm.

²³⁹ “The major international security challenges in 2010: Italy’s role and vision,” speech by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/01/20100126_DiscorsoSAIS.htm.

²⁴⁰ Afghanistan: Minister Frattini reports to the Foreign and Defence Committees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Italy's regional security priority areas are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses in detail at least one of Italy's three priority areas with regards to regional security.
0.50	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy's position on one of its three priority areas: (1) Iran, (2) the Middle East peace process, and (3) Afghanistan.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy's position on two of its three priority areas: (1) Iran, (2) the Middle East peace process, and (3) Afghanistan.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy's position on all three of its priority areas: (1) Iran, (2) the Middle East peace process, and (3) Afghanistan.

Prospects

It is highly likely that Italy's areas of focus will be discussed at the Summit, as all three are currently at the forefront of the international agenda. Additionally, all three were prominently featured in the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting held from 29 to 30 March 2010. With regards to Italy's specific objectives in each area, Italy's position on Iran appears largely in line with that of other G8 members – as evident by the discussion at the G8 Foreign Ministers' meeting referenced above.²⁴¹ Italy's stance on "proximity talks" in the Middle East is also similar to taken by the other G8 members.²⁴² On the issue of Afghanistan, Italy's desire to progressively turn over control to the Afghan government and focus on civil reconstruction is in line with the official position of NATO – and as such with the view of France, Germany, the US, and the UK.²⁴³ Italy's position on Afghanistan also closely conforms to the statement issued by the G8 Foreign Ministers on 29 March 2010.²⁴⁴ Moreover, in all three focus areas, Italy will have a powerful ally in the United States, with whom the Italian government shares several broad goals related to each of its priority areas.²⁴⁵

Postscript: Score [1]

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/12/20091216_Afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁴¹ Canadian Chair's Statement, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330.html>.

²⁴² G8 Conclusions of the ministerial meeting in Canada, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 31 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/03/20100331_MinisterialeG8_Conclusioni.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁴³ Afghanistan: Minister Frattini reports to the Foreign and Defence Committees, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 December 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2009/12/20091216_Afghanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁴⁴ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Afghanistan, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 March 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100329-afghanistan.html>.

²⁴⁵ Minister Frattini in Washington: Afghanistan, political solutions must come out of London, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100125_Washington_Afg_hanistan.htm?LANG=EN.

Italy has been awarded a score of 1 for its three-fold agenda on regional security. With regards to Iran, the communiqué emphasized that, while Iran has a “right to a civilian nuclear program,” the G8 stood firm on its position that Iran must satisfy the international community of the “peaceful nature” of its nuclear program.²⁴⁶ The G8 emphasized that its goal in taking a firm stance against Iran is to “persuade Iran’s leaders to engage in a transparent dialogue” – a position that, despite the lack of an explicit reference to sanctions, is in line with Italy’s desire to promote a “dual-track approach” with regards to Iran.²⁴⁷ Moreover, the communiqué emphasized the importance of augmenting the ability of the IAEA to monitor Iran’s civilian nuclear program. On the issue of the Middle East process, the G8 expressed its support for the “proximity talks” between Israel and the Palestinians, “urging” them to “create conditions conducive for direct talks” – echoing the Italian position on the matter.²⁴⁸ Finally, with regards to Afghanistan, the G8 stated that the non-military aspects such as the “provision of basic services and governance” needed to be “reinforced,” adding that it supported the “transition strategy” adopted this year by members of the International Security Assistance Force – which includes Italy.²⁴⁹

Analyst: Sam Plett

Objective 3: Energy Security [0.25]

Energy security is another important issue on the Italian government’s agenda at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Italy is particularly concerned with the issue of energy given its relative lack of domestic resources and its consequent reliance on energy imports. The Italian government’s energy security goals are as follows: advocating for increased use of nuclear power as means of achieving energy security; designing an action plan to counteract financial speculation on energy commodities; promoting increased diversification in energy supply sources; and, finally, calling for increased focus on the protection of vital energy infrastructure.

Nuclear Energy

Italy will be seeking G8 support for initiatives to increase the use of nuclear power as a means to improve global energy security. Italy has signed a number of bilateral agreements on nuclear power in an effort to bolster energy security. On 26 April 2010, Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi and Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin signed an agreement that formalized cooperation on nuclear energy research and development between the two countries.²⁵⁰ Prime Minister Berlusconi suggested that agreements such as these are critical to global energy security, adding

²⁴⁶ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁴⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁴⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁴⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁵⁰ Nuclear agreement between Putin and Berlusconi, La Repubblica (Rome) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.repubblica.it/esteri/2010/04/26/news/berlusconi-putin-3629213/>.

that “this project has the potential to change the way energy is produced for future generations and open new frontiers for nuclear energy.”²⁵¹

Moreover, on 29 September 2009, Italy signed a formal agreement with the United States on nuclear cooperation, which will lead to the construction of nuclear facilities starting in 2013.²⁵² On 7 April 2010, Prime Minister Berlusconi also led a delegation to the 28th Italy-France Intergovernmental Summit in Paris, where the issue of “bilateral collaboration on nuclear energy” was featured prominently on the agenda.²⁵³ Additionally, on 15 December 2009, Minister of Economic Development Claudio Scajola finalized an agreement with India to assist the latter in raising its production of nuclear energy.

Speculation on Energy Prices

Italy will try to create a consensus on the need to counteract financial speculation on energy commodities. Italy has been a vocal critic of financial speculation on energy commodities. On 16 March 2010, Minister of Foreign Affairs Franco Frattini pointed to the adverse effect of the “financialisation of oil and other commodities, which have become true financial assets... is a phenomenon that has not been given sufficient attention.”²⁵⁴ Minister Frattini called for strong measures to counteract the “volatility of prices resulting from financial speculation.”²⁵⁵ Minister Frattini also pointed to Italy’s past efforts to table this issue at last year’s L’Aquila Summit, a remark that suggests the Italian delegation is likely to seek G8 action on this front at the upcoming Muskoka Summit as well.²⁵⁶

Energy Diversification

Italy has repeatedly pointed to the need increased energy diversification as a means to achieve energy security. In a speech delivered on 13 April 2010, Minister Frattini called for a detailed plan whereby European countries in particular will “diversify our sources and supply routes” in

²⁵¹ Nuclear agreement between Putin and Berlusconi, La Repubblica (Rome) 26 April 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.repubblica.it/esteri/2010/04/26/news/berlusconi-putin-3629213/>.

²⁵² US, Italy sign pact to build nuclear power stations, Reuters (New York) 29 September 2009. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSN2916990820090929>.

²⁵³ Frattini: “Nuclear Energy: an Italian-French axis for the Good of Europe,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 7 April 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2010/04/20100408_AsseItalia-FranciaperbeneUe.htm.

²⁵⁴ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁵⁵ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁵⁶ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

order to “rebalance our energy consumption mix.”²⁵⁷ During a meeting with US Secretary of State Hilary Clinton, Minister Frattini further emphasized that Italy has been actively “diversifying [its] energy strategy” and has been calling for further action by other countries not only at the “bilateral level,” but also at the “European” and international level.²⁵⁸ One key component of Italy’s diversification strategy has been the belief that European countries in particular must develop stronger ties with Russia in terms of energy supply. On 3 December 2009, Prime Minister Berlusconi signed an agreement with Russian President Dmitry Medvedev on the development of the South Stream pipeline from Russia to Italy.²⁵⁹ In an earlier interview, given on 9 April 2009, Minister Frattini emphasized the importance of the South Stream gas pipeline, suggesting that it is “a strategic priority...and would contribute to European energy security by diversifying supply routes.”²⁶⁰ Minister Frattini also argued that “a relationship and collaboration with Russia is inevitable,” and that EU-Russian cooperation will be the key to future energy security in the region.²⁶¹

Additionally, on 19 October 2009, Minister of Economic Development Claudio Scajola signed an agreement with his Russian and Turkish counterparts on the construction of another pipeline originating from the Black Sea and travelling to the Mediterranean.²⁶² The accompanying press release suggests that this agreement “underlines [Italy’s] commitment to enhance energy security...through the diversification of transport routes.”²⁶³

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Italy’s regional security priority areas are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses in detail at least one of Italy’s three priority areas with regards to energy security, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.50	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy’s position on at least one of its three energy security priority areas: (1) nuclear energy, (2) speculation on energy prices, and (3) energy diversification.

²⁵⁷ Lecture by Minister Frattini at the University of Sarajevo: “Globalization and the Enlargement of the European Union,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 13 April 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/04/20100413_LectioSarajevo.

²⁵⁸ Remarks with Italian Foreign Minister Franco Frattini After Their Meeting, US Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 25 January 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/01/135727.htm>.

²⁵⁹ Russia and Italy sign on South Stream gas pipeline, EuroNews.net (Brussels) 3 December 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.euronews.net/2009/12/03/russia-and-italy-sign-on-south-stream-gas-pipeline/>.

²⁶⁰ Interview with Minister Frattini: “Towards new agreements with our Russian partner,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/08/20090824_Frattini-Africa.htm.

²⁶¹ Interview with Minister Frattini: “Towards new agreements with our Russian partner,” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 9 April 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interviste/2009/08/20090824_Frattini-Africa.htm.

²⁶² Italy, Russia, and Turkey sign joint agreement on Samsun-Ceyhan oil pipeline, ENI Energy (Rome) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. http://www.eni.com/en_IT/media/press-releases/2009/10/2009-10-19-italy-russia-turkey-sign-joint-agreement-samsun-ceyhan-oil-pipeline.shtml.

²⁶³ Italy, Russia, and Turkey sign joint agreement on Samsun-Ceyhan oil pipeline, ENI Energy (Rome) 19 October 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. http://www.eni.com/en_IT/media/press-releases/2009/10/2009-10-19-italy-russia-turkey-sign-joint-agreement-samsun-ceyhan-oil-pipeline.shtml.

0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy's position on at least two of its three energy security priority areas: (1) nuclear energy, (2) speculation on energy prices, (3) energy diversification.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with Italy's position on all three of its four energy security priority areas: (1) nuclear energy, (2) speculation on energy prices, (3) energy diversification.

Prospects

It is likely that Italy will be at least partially successful in advancing its energy security agenda at the upcoming 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Italy will have powerful allies for its energy agenda in the United States and Russia – in light of the cooperative efforts outlined above. Moreover, Italy's focus on the protection of vital infrastructure has been received favorably by NATO members, as evidenced by the agenda of the NATO meetings held in Rome in November 2009.²⁶⁴ However, there is less of a consensus surrounding Italy's vision of an increased role for Russia in European energy security. There are significant divisions among the European G8 members as to what extent Europe should depend on Russian energy supplies.²⁶⁵ However, there are reports that France, for instance, has decided to join the aforementioned South Stream project,²⁶⁶ a development that may give Italy an additional ally in its position on diversification of supply. That said, it is unclear at this point how big of a role energy security will play in the discussions at the Summit, given the lack of attention it received during the pre-summit ministerial.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

Italy has been awarded a score of 0.25 for its efforts to promote its energy security agenda at the 2010 summit. The G8 communiqué made no mention of the need to counter speculation on energy prices and promote energy diversification – with the exception of a passing mention of “bioenergy” as a means of ensuring energy security – two of Italy's three key priority areas at this year's meetings.²⁶⁷ With regards to the third objective, namely nuclear energy, the G8 did “recognize the role nuclear energy can play in addressing...energy security,” however it did not outline specific ways in which this goal can be achieved.²⁶⁸

Analyst: Geneva Fong

²⁶⁴ Italian perspective on NATO's new Strategic Concept discussed in Rome, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 23 November 2009. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/news_59401.htm.

²⁶⁵ Pipeline Politics? Russia and the EU's Battle for Energy, EURActiv.com (Brussels) 20 August 2009. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.euractiv.com/en/energy/pipeline-politics-russia-eu-battle-energy/article-177579>.

²⁶⁶ France's EDF to sign deal in St. Petersburg to join South Stream project, Ria Novosti (Moscow) 19 April 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/trend/stream/>.

²⁶⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁶⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Objective 4: Nuclear Non-Proliferation [0.75]

Nuclear non-proliferation will also feature prominently on the Italian government's agenda for the Muskoka Summit. The Italian government's nuclear security objectives are the following: strengthen the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT); promote the expansion and creation of other non-proliferation instruments; and, finally, expand and augment the mandate of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).

Strengthening of Nonproliferation Treaty

The Italian government has been a steadfast supporter of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). In a statement published on 4 January 2010, Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that "Italy continues to consider the NPT the cornerstone of the non-proliferation regime and the essential foundation of the pursuit of nuclear disarmament."²⁶⁹ As such, Italy will be seeking a strong statement by the G8 in support of strengthening all aspects the NPT regime.

In a press release issued on 4 January 2010, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs emphasized Italy's desire to "give the multilateral NPT regime a stronger and more universal reach" that will be better suited to the "complex realities of the 21st century."²⁷⁰ As part of this statement, Minister Frattini stated that reforms must be made in all three aspects of the NPT regime, namely "non-proliferation, disarmament, and the specific uses of nuclear energy."²⁷¹ Minister Frattini outlined the following proposals put forward by the Italian government: stricter rules for the use of nuclear energy; expanded powers of oversight and inspection for the IAEA; and, finally, more "reliable multilateral mechanisms to govern the production and distribution" of nuclear energy.²⁷² It is likely that these proposals will form the basis of Italy's stance at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit.

Italy also participated in the NPT Review Conference, held from 3 to 28 May 2010 in New York.²⁷³ In a statement issued on 3 June 2010, Minister Frattini emphasized that, despite the

²⁶⁹ UN: Appointment of Ambassador Trezza recognition of Italy's commitment to disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100104_ONUdisarmo.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁷⁰ UN: Appointment of Ambassador Trezza recognition of Italy's commitment to disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100104_ONUdisarmo.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁷¹ UN: Appointment of Ambassador Trezza recognition of Italy's commitment to disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100104_ONUdisarmo.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁷² UN: Appointment of Ambassador Trezza recognition of Italy's commitment to disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100104_ONUdisarmo.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁷³ Provisional List of Participants – 2010 Review of the Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, United Nations (New York) 6 May 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/MISC.1.

successes achieved at the conference, “much still remains to be done.”²⁷⁴ Minister Frattini argued that the “lack of universality” is a fundamental “weakness” of the NPT regime, pointing to the threats posed by Iran and North Korea.

Expansion/Creation of Other Non-Proliferation Agreements

Besides the NPT, Italy has also been actively involved in promoting a variety of other non-proliferation instruments – all of which will likely be promoted by the Italian delegation at the upcoming Summit. In a speech delivered on 9 February 2010 to the United Nations Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Vincenzo Scotti expressed Italy’s support for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which the Italian government feels “would perfectly complement the non-proliferation regime.”²⁷⁵ Secretary Scotti pointed out that although the treaty has yet to enter into force due to “insufficient number of ratifications,” Italy has ratified the CTBT.²⁷⁶ As such, Secretary Scotti called on “those States that have not yet signed...or have not yet ratified [the CTBT] to reassess their positions.”²⁷⁷

Italy has also called for the creation of a new Fissile Materials Cut-off Treaty (FMCT). In the aforementioned address, Secretary Scotti stated that such an agreement is “long overdue.”²⁷⁸ Moreover, according to Secretary Scotti, a FMCT would “make nuclear disarmament irreversible,” but that it must contain a “credible and workable verification mechanism” that would ensure compliance.²⁷⁹

In addition, Italy has supported the bilateral progress achieved in recent months in the field of nuclear disarmament. On 8 April 2010, Foreign Minister Frattini expressed Italy’s satisfaction at the signing of START II, a new agreement on disarmament between the United States and

²⁷⁴ Conferenza “A World Free of Nuclear Weapons” – Speech by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/06/20100603_ConferenzaNucleare.

²⁷⁵ Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy H.E. Vincenzo Scotti to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, United Nations (Geneva) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/\\$file/1167_Italy.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/$file/1167_Italy.pdf).

²⁷⁶ Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy H.E. Vincenzo Scotti to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, United Nations (Geneva) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/\\$file/1167_Italy.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/$file/1167_Italy.pdf).

²⁷⁷ Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy H.E. Vincenzo Scotti to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, United Nations (Geneva) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/\\$file/1167_Italy.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/$file/1167_Italy.pdf).

²⁷⁸ Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy H.E. Vincenzo Scotti to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, United Nations (Geneva) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/\\$file/1167_Italy.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/$file/1167_Italy.pdf).

²⁷⁹ Statement by Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Italy H.E. Vincenzo Scotti to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, United Nations (Geneva) 9 February 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

[http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/\\$file/1167_Italy.pdf](http://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/2F894F8F3D7BD1CCC12576C500533EC2/$file/1167_Italy.pdf).

Russia... signed the START II agreement with the Russian Federation on 8 April 2010.²⁸⁰ Minister Frattini articulated Italy's desire to see further progress between the two nations, stating that START II is a "major step on the way to disarmament and a nuclear weapons-free world."²⁸¹

International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

Italy has been a strong advocate of the importance of strengthening the role of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in enforcing the non-proliferation regime. As such, Italy has called for an expansion of the IAEA's authority and its powers of inspection.²⁸² In line with this position, on 3 June 2010, Minister Frattini called on all states that have not done so to ratify the IAEA additional protocol, which seeks to address some of the shortcomings of the current IAEA mandate.²⁸³ In an earlier statement, issued on 4 January 2010, Minister Frattini called for the "global expansion of the IAEA Additional Protocol," adding that there was a need for "more rigorous rules" and greater IAEA "powers of control and inspection."²⁸⁴

Moreover, on 7 May 2010, Italy co-sponsored a proposal at the 2010 NPT Review Conference aimed at "strengthening the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards."²⁸⁵ As such, it is likely that Italy will seek to advance this issue at the upcoming Summit.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Italy's non-proliferation priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses in detail at least one of Italy's three non-proliferation priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.50	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Italy's non-proliferation priorities: (1) strengthening the NPT, (2) promoting the expansion/creation of other non-proliferation instruments, and (3) expanding and augmenting the mandate of the IAEA.

²⁸⁰ Minister Frattini hails signing of START II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/04/20100408_Frattini_StartII.htm?LANG=IT.

²⁸¹ Minister Frattini hails signing of START II, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Comunicati/2010/04/20100408_Frattini_StartII.htm?LANG=IT.

²⁸² Conferenza "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons" – Speech by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/06/20100603_ConferenzaNucleare.

²⁸³ Conferenza "A World Free of Nuclear Weapons" – Speech by Minister Frattini, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/IT/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/06/20100603_ConferenzaNucleare.

²⁸⁴ UN: Appointment of Ambassador Trezza recognition of Italy's commitment to disarmament, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 4 January 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Approfondimenti/2010/01/20100104_ONUdisarmo.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁸⁵ Proposed elements for a final document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on strengthening the Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, United Nations (7 May 2010) Date of access: 7 June 2010.

http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/WP.5/Rev.1.

0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Italy's non-proliferation priorities: (1) strengthening the NPT, (2) promoting the expansion/creation of other non-proliferation instruments, and (3) expanding and augmenting the mandate of the IAEA.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Italy's non-proliferation priorities: (1) strengthening the NPT, (2) promoting the expansion/creation of other non-proliferation instruments, and (3) expanding and augmenting the mandate of the IAEA.

Prospects

Italy will likely enjoy at least partial success in advancing its non-proliferation agenda at the upcoming G8 Muskoka 2010 Summit. Non-proliferation will be a point of emphasis at the summit, as evidenced by the lengthy communiqué issued on the subject on 30 March 2010 during the G8 Foreign Ministers' Meetings in Gatineau.²⁸⁶ It is also evident that there is a great deal of agreement with Italy's position on the need to strengthen the NPT regime. In the aforementioned communiqué, The G8 Foreign Ministers emphasized their unequivocal support for the NPT, adding that "further demonstrable and concrete progress" on the implementation of the NPT is needed in order to "strengthen the international non-proliferation regime."²⁸⁷ With regards to its desire to expand the mandate of the IAEA, Italy will likely have a strong ally in France, who co-sponsored the aforementioned formal proposal to this effect at the 2010 NPT Review Conference.²⁸⁸ However, Italy will face some opposition from the United States in its efforts to promote the CTBT as a complement to the NPT, given that the latter has yet to ratify this instrument.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Italy has been awarded a score of 0.75 for its efforts to promote its agenda on nuclear non-proliferation. The G8 expressed strong support for the strengthening of the NPT regime, encouraging all states to "follow on actions" recommended by the recent NPT Review Conference.²⁸⁹ The communiqué strongly urged "all states to remedy all outstanding non-compliance issues with their NPT obligations."²⁹⁰ The G8 also outlined measures designed to expand and augment the mandate of the IAEA. The communiqué called on all "states that have not yet done so to conclude a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement" with the IAEA, adding further that it is necessary to ratify and Additional Protocol as a "new universally accepted

²⁸⁶ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>.

²⁸⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>.

²⁸⁸ Proposed elements for a final document of the 2010 NPT Review Conference on strengthening the Atomic Energy Agency safeguards, United Nations (7 May 2010) Date of access: 7 June 2010. http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=NPT/CONF.2010/WP.5/Rev.1.

²⁸⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁹⁰ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

standard for the verification of peaceful uses of nuclear energy.”²⁹¹ However, no mention was made of augmenting the NPT regime with instruments such as the CTBT.

Analyst: Geneva Fong

Objective 5: Global Financial Governance [0]

Although the Italian government has suggested that the G20 has become “the main multilateral economic forum,”²⁹¹ the Italian government plans to raise issues relating to the world economic situation at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Italy has a particular interest in global financial governance, given its recent economic difficulties that have prompted the Italian government to introduce “deficit cutting” measures in May 2010.²⁹²

The Italian government will be seeking action on the part of G8 members with regards to the following three priority areas: review and reform of major global financial institutions; strengthening global financial regulations; and sustaining the global economic recovery.

Review/Reform of Major Global Financial Institutions

Italy will seek to focus discussion on international institutional reform, which the Italian government sees as a fundamental step towards ensuring global financial stability. In a speech given on 16 March 2010, Foreign Minister Franco Frattini stated that one of the most pressing issues in financial governance is the “issue of relations between global bodies such as...the International Monetary Fund [and] the World Trade Organization.”²⁹³

Italy has called for structural reforms to the International Monetary Fund (IMF). In a speech delivered before the IMF on 24 April 2010, Minister of Finance Giulio Tremonti outlined Italy’s position on IMF reform.²⁹⁴ Minister Tremonti called for a review of the financing mechanism of the IMF, but stated that Italy was generally supportive of the “current flexibility” of the Flexible Credit Line (FCL) system.²⁹⁵ Minister Tremonti also emphasized the desirability of “strengthening Fund surveillance” capabilities in order to “reinforce [the IMF’s] crisis

²⁹¹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

²⁹² Italy preparing European-style cuts, minister says, Reuters (New York) 16 May 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://in.reuters.com/article/idINIndia-48529920100516>.

²⁹³ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁹⁴ Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

²⁹⁵ Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

prevention abilities.”²⁹⁶ As such, it is likely that Italy will attempt to raise the issue IMF reforms at the upcoming Summit.

Strengthening Global Financial Regulations

Besides institutional reform, Italy has also been a strong advocate of strengthening and refining global financial regulations.²⁹⁷ In the aforementioned speech on 16 March 2010, Minister Frattini called for a “review” of international financial regulations, in an effort to “redefine the institutions that regulate [international financial interactions].”²⁹⁸

As such, Italy will be seeking to further the progress achieved at the 2009 G8 L’Aquila Summit through the adoption of the Lecce Framework – a key element of the Italian’s presidency’s agenda.²⁹⁹ During the same address referenced above, Minister Frattini argued that by “advancing the Lecce Framework,” Italy hopes to aid the establishment of “common principles and standards...based on fairness, integrity, and transparency.”³⁰⁰

Sustaining a Global Financial Recovery

Italy will also seek a G8 action plan on sustaining the global economic recovery. In an address delivered on 24 April 2010, Minister of Finance Giulio Tremonti suggested that “the recovery of the global economy remains fragile,” adding that the recent recovery “continues to be critically dependent on stimulus.”³⁰¹ As such, Minister Tremonti called for increased “coordination among countries,” which the Italian government sees as “necessary in order to mitigate the negative spillovers” of the recent global recession.³⁰²

As such, Italy will seek to keep the issue of the global financial recovery on the G8 agenda, especially given its aforementioned domestic financial difficulties.

²⁹⁶ Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

²⁹⁷ Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

²⁹⁸ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

²⁹⁹ Lecce Framework, L’Aquila Summit (L’Aquila) 13 June 2009. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

http://www.g8italia2009.it/G8/Home/News/G8-G8_Layout_locale-1199882116809_1199898087351.htm.

³⁰⁰ Address by Minister Frattini at the 3rd Bank of Italy-MFA Conference, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Rome) 16 March 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010.

http://www.esteri.it/MAE/EN/Sala_Stampa/ArchivioNotizie/Interventi/2010/03/20100316_BancaItalia.htm?LANG=EN.

³⁰¹ Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

³⁰² Statement by Giulio Tremonti, Minister of Economy and Finance, Italy, International Monetary Fund (New York) 24 April 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010.

<http://www.imf.org/External/spring/2010/imfc/statement/eng/ita.pdf>.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Italy's global financial governance priorities are discussed in detail at the either the G8 or the G20 Summit OR the G8/G20 issues a statement that is contrary to Italy's position in these three areas.
0.25	The G8/G20 discusses in detail at least one of Italy's three global financial governance priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.50	The G8/G20 commits to an action plan in line with one of Italy's three global financial governance priorities: (1) review/reform of major global financial institutions; (2) strengthening global financial regulations; and (3) sustaining the global financial recovery.
0.75	The G8/G20 commits to an action plan in line with two of Italy's three global financial governance priorities: (1) review/reform of major global financial institutions; (2) strengthening global financial regulations; and (3) sustaining the global financial recovery.
1	The G8/G20 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Italy's global financial governance priorities: (1) review/reform of major global financial institutions; (2) strengthening global financial regulations; and (3) sustaining the global financial recovery.

Prospects

As the global financial situation is still at the forefront of the international agenda, it is likely that Italy's priorities in this area will at least be discussed in detail at the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit. Indeed, all of Italy's priorities were mentioned, albeit briefly, in the Statement by the G7 Finance Ministers issued on 9 May 2010.³⁰³

Analyst: Geneva Fong

³⁰³ Statement of G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 May 2010. Date of Access: 24 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/fm100509.html>.

Japan

On 2 June 2010, Japanese prime minister, Yukio Hatoyama resigned along with party secretary Ichiro Ozawa after only eight months in office. His election in the September 2010 was historic. For the first time in fifty years, the Japanese Democratic party defeated the ruling conservative party, and with the win, a sense of high hope for change in Japan. Yukio Hatayama's initially high levels of support plummeted amidst political scandal and broken campaign promises. Hatoyama's initial pledge to distinguish Japanese foreign policy from the US was broken when Hatoyama failed to move a US airbase from the island of Okinawa. The decision to keep the airbase on the island of Okinawa was only part of number of concerns surrounding Hatoyama's ability to lead.³⁰⁴ The drop in his approval ratings stimulated pressure within the DPJ for Hatoyama's resignation in order to give the DPJ its best chances at the elections scheduled for 11 July 2010. Replacing Hatoyama, his finance minister Naoto Kan.

Naoto Kan is Japan's sixth prime minister in three years. The instability in Japan's leadership has not necessarily stimulated significant variability on its foreign policy positions. In large part, Kan has indicated little shift from Japan's traditional foreign policy concerns.

In his policy speech on 10 June 2010, Prime Minister Kan supported the shift in policy of the DPJ towards a more forward position on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. He noted Japan's leadership ahead of COP16, the 16th Conference of The Parties under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), noting the need to "establish a fair and effective international framework in which all major economies participate."³⁰⁵ Kan also discussed COP10, where Japan hopes to "advance international efforts to preserve biological diversity."³⁰⁶ Japan will host COP10, the 10th Plenary Session on biodiversity from 18-29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Japan.

Japan has long maintained a position against the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and Prime Minister Kan has indicated no different, confirming that Japan's nuclear policy is geared towards a world free of nuclear weapons. A token area of Japan's foreign policy is its relations with North Korea, which is intrinsically associated with its position on North Korea's nuclear program. Japan has long banned trade with North Korea, and recently applied a new round of sanctions against North Korea, in reaction to the alleged attack on a South Korean warship.³⁰⁷ Relations remain sour as Japan and North Korea have yet to resolve a longstanding schism

³⁰⁴ Japan's prime minister Yukio Hatoyama resigns. The Guardian, Tokyo, 2 June 2010.

³⁰⁵ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 174th Session of the Diet. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet, 11 June 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010:

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201006/11syosin_e.html

³⁰⁶ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 174th Session of the Diet. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet, 11 June 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010:

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201006/11syosin_e.html

³⁰⁷ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 174th Session of the Diet. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet, 11 June 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010:

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201006/11syosin_e.html

between the two countries on the return of Japanese nationals, abducted during the 1970s and 1980s.³⁰⁸

Japan's concerns over North Korea's nuclear program run parallel to Japan's concerns over Iran's nuclear program. Japan indicated its support for the recent gamut of sanctions approved by the UN Security Council against the Ahmadinejad regime. Prime Minister Kan maintained that Japan supports the sanctions but seeks a diplomatic solution in the long term. On development, Prime Minister Kan noted Japan's existing positions on development assistance to Afghanistan and to Africa through the TICAD IV process in order to achieve the desired improvements on the Millennium Development Goals. Japan announced a new USD 5 billion aid package to Afghanistan in November 2009, focusing on increasing peace and stability. Kan indicated in his policy speech that Afghanistan and Pakistan are critical issues for global security and the fight against terrorism.

As Prime Minister Kan heads to the G8 Summit in Huntsville, Canada, his agenda is consistent with the foreign policy areas discussed in his policy speech on 11 June 2010. Japan will focus on nuclear nonproliferation, climate change, African development and regional security.

Objective 1: Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security [0.5]

Given Japan's history, nuclear nonproliferation and the disarmament of nuclear weapons are chief among Japan's objectives for the 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville, Canada. To this end, Japan will seek a statement from the G8 that supports three related objectives. First, Japan will look for a statement supporting the final document from the 2010 Non Proliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, which took place from 2-28 May 2010; second, Japan will look for a statement that promotes cooperation and greater education between governments, the UN and other international and regional organizations, and civil society and NGO's towards nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament; and third, Japan will seek a statement that supports a moratorium on the production of fissile materials.

NPT Review Conference – Confirmation

Japan seeks a statement that supports a further commitment by nuclear-capable states to reduce and eventually eliminate all nuclear weapons. In anticipation of the 2015 Review Conference, the next scheduled review of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, Japan welcomed the commitment by the Nuclear Weapons States to report "specific actions" taken towards reducing nuclear weapons. At the 2010 NPT Review Conference in New York, Japan's representative noted several key achievements Japan emphasized that US President Barack Obama's speech in Prague addressing nuclear non-proliferation was a positive initiative, as were discussions between the US and Russia that renewed negotiations on the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START) Agreement. Japan made specific note of statements made on concluding and implementing additional protocols of the International

³⁰⁸ Policy Speech by Prime Minister Naoto Kan at the 174th Session of the Diet. Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet, 11 June 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010:
http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/kan/statement/201006/11syosin_e.html

Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Japanese Presidency also noted the importance of addressing “cases of non-compliance with safeguards obligations,” stating that these cases need to be brought in full conformity with the IAEA’s statute and Member States’ respective legal obligations.”³⁰⁹

Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education

During the NPT Review Conference, Mr. Akio Sudo, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament, noted the “importance of disarmament and non-proliferation education,” considering it imperative to achieving a world without nuclear weapons. In his address to the Chairman, Sudo stated that “education can empower individuals and people to make their contribution, as national and world citizens, to disarmament and non-proliferation.”³¹⁰ He stressed the need for greater cooperation among the spectrum of policy players including the Member States (those party to the NPT), the UN, international and regional organization, civil society and NGOs, emphasizing a list of 34 recommendations made by the UN Secretary General in 2002. In April 2010 at the Washington Nuclear Summit, Japan confirmed its support for capacity building and education in the Asian countries to bolster nuclear security.³¹¹ Japan also stated that it plans to establish the “Integrated Comprehensive Support Center for Nuclear Non-Proliferation and Nuclear Security for Asia” under the Japan Atomic Energy Agency, which supports human resource development and education on nuclear security.³¹²

Fissile Material Moratorium

Japan will seek a statement by the G8 that supports a moratorium on the production of fissile materials. Japan noted the exemption of a specific call for a moratorium in the final document released following the NPT Review Conference.³¹³

Scoring Guidelines

³⁰⁹ Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Adopts Outcome Document Last Moment: Though Imperfect, Complex Test can Advance Process on All Fronts, Speakers Say. United Nations, Department of Public Information, News and Media Division, New York, 28 May 2010. Accessed on 6 June 2010:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2010/dc3243.doc.htm>

³¹⁰ Joint Statement on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation Education Delivered by H.E. Mr. Akio Suda, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Permanent Representative of Japan to the Conference on Disarmament at the NPT Review Conference in 2010 Meeting of Main Committee I, Minister of Foreign Affairs Japan, 11 May 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010: http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/npt/review2010-4/pdfs/jointstate_edu1005.pdf

³¹¹ Japan’s National Statement at the Washington Nuclear Security Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 12 April 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2011

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/nuclear_security/2010/national_statement.html

³¹² Japan’s National Statement at the Washington Nuclear Security Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 12 April 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2011

http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/un/disarmament/arms/nuclear_security/2010/national_statement.html

³¹³ Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Adopts Outcome Document Last Moment: Though Imperfect, Complex Test can Advance Process on All Fronts, Speakers Say. United Nations, Department of Public Information, News and Media Division, New York, 28 May 2010. Accessed on 6 June 2010:

<http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs//2010/dc3243.doc.htm>

0	None of Japan's priorities on nuclear security and nuclear non-proliferation are discussed
0.25	One or more of Japan's priorities are discussed but no statement is made
0.5	The G8 make a statement support one of Japan's priorities on nuclear non proliferation and security: 1) Support for the outcome of the NPT Review Conference, 2) Support for capacity building through non-proliferation education, 3) a call for an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile materials
0.75	The G8 made a statement that support two of Japan's priorities on nuclear non-proliferation and security: 1) Support for the outcome of the NPT Review Conference, 2) Support for capacity building through non-proliferation education, 3) a call for an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile materials
1	The G8 made a statement that support three of Japan's priorities on nuclear non-proliferation and security: 1) Support for the outcome of the NPT Review Conference, 2) Support for capacity building through non-proliferation education, 3) a call for an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile materials

Prospects

The G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting on 30 March 2010 released a Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament, and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, which offered emphatic support for the NPT Review Conference.³¹⁴ The statement was made in anticipation of the conference. Since all the G8 countries were present, it is likely that they will release a statement supporting the outcome of the conference. The statement released by the G8 Foreign Ministers is consistent with Japan's position during the NPT Review Conference. In the statement, the discussion by the United States and the Russian Federation on the START Treaty, and actions taken by France and the United Kingdom towards nuclear disarmament, are deemed to be positive steps towards nuclear disarmament, as is support for additional protocol and safeguards with the IAEA. While an immediate moratorium on the production of fissile materials was not mentioned in the Final Document from the NPT Review Conference, the G8 Foreign Ministers Statement calls upon "all states concerned to declare and uphold a immediate moratorium on the production of [fissile] material."³¹⁵ No other countries have specifically addressed increasing education and developing resources in their policies.

³¹⁴ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Foreign Ministers Meeting, Muskoka 2010 G8, Government of Canada, 30 March 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/foreign-ministers/g8-foreign-ministers-statement-on-nuclear-non-proliferation-disarmament-and-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-energy/>

³¹⁵ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Foreign Ministers Meeting, Muskoka 2010 G8, Government of Canada, 30 March 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/foreign->

Postscript: Score [0.5]

Japan has received a score of 0.5 for receiving support for one of its priorities on nuclear non-proliferation. The G8 made a strong statement outlining its support for the outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference which took place from 2-28 May 2010 in New York.³¹⁶ However, Japan's other priorities, which included a statement to promote education around non-proliferation and a statement calling for an immediate moratorium on fissile production, received no mention in the G8 Muskoka Declaration.

Objective 2: Regional Security - North Korea [0.75]

North Korea

Japan's relations with North Korea have long been strained, as many issues between the two countries remain unresolved. At the G8 Summit Japan will focus on two key issues. First, Japan is likely to seek support for a statement by the G8 leaders that reflects its position on the return of Japanese abductees from North Korea. Second, it will look for condemnation by the G8 of North Korea's alleged attack on a South Korean warship that killed forty-six South Korean sailors on 26 March 2010. Japan will seek a statement that supports a resolution by the UN Security Council for new sanctions against North Korea. As a corollary, Japan will seek a statement that encourages North Korea's return to the Six-Party Talks, a process that began in 2003 and brought the United States, Russia, China, South Korea, North Korea and Japan together to address North Korea's nuclear weapons program.

Abductee Issue

Japan remains focused on the return of Japanese nationals that were abducted by North Korea in the 1970s and 1980s. To date, Japan has identified 17 Japanese nationals abducted by North Korea. Japan considers the abductions "a matter of grave concern that affects the national sovereignty of Japan and the lives and safety of the Japanese people."³¹⁷ Japan maintains that this issue presents a roadblock towards normalization of relations with North Korea. Successive UN Resolutions on the Situation of Human Rights in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea have called for a solution to "unresolved issues related to the abduction of foreign nationals."³¹⁸ For the past two years, Japan has sought a statement of support from the G8 foreign leaders to reflect its position. At the 2009 G8 Summit in L'Aquila, Italy, and the 2008 G8 Summit in Hokkaido, Japan, the Leaders Declaration included a statement reflecting the concern of the UN

[ministers/g8-foreign-ministers-statement-on-nuclear-non-proliferation-disarmament-and-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-energy/](http://www.g8.go.jp/eng/foreign-ministers-statement-on-nuclear-non-proliferation-disarmament-and-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-energy/)

³¹⁶

³¹⁷ Abduction of Japanese Citizens by North Korea. Headquarters for the Abduction Issue, Government of Japan, April 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://www.rachi.go.jp/en/ratimondai/syousai.html#rm03>

³¹⁸ Abduction of Japanese Citizens by North Korea. Headquarters for the Abduction Issue, Government of Japan, April 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://www.rachi.go.jp/en/ratimondai/syousai.html#rm03>

and the international community over the human rights situation in North Korea, and specifically noted Japan's position on the abduction issue.³¹⁹ It is likely that Japan will seek a similar statement at the 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville, Canada.

Attack in South Korea and UN Resolution

On 26 March 2010, a South Korean Warship sank, killing 46 sailors. On 20 May 2010, the attack was linked "beyond doubt" to a torpedo launched from a North Korean submarine by a multilateral investigation consisting of analysts from the US, Australia, the United Kingdom and Sweden.³²⁰ North Korea rejected the allegations by the investigation team that it was responsible for the attack. Following the report, Japan announced that it would apply new sanctions against North Korea by reducing the amount of money that can be sent to North Korea before reporting it to the Japanese government. These sanctions are in addition to Japan's existing trade ban with North Korea. In a joint statement the US and Japan pledged to push for UN action against North Korea over the sinking of the warship, stating that they would cooperate in addressing the attack before the UN Security Council.³²¹ Given this, the Japan and the US will likely seek a statement from the G8 leaders that supports further UN condemnation of North Korea.

Six-Party Talks

The Six Party Talks began in 2003 after North Korea withdrew from the NPT. The purpose of the talks is to address security concerns over North Korea's nuclear proliferation policies. In 2007, the talks showed promise, as North Korea agreed to shut down its nuclear reactors in exchange for fuel aid.³²² In addition, there was progress made towards that normalization of North-Korean Japanese relations specifically addressing the abduction issue. However, on 14 April 2009 North Korea abruptly left the talks and expelled UN inspectors with the IAEA following a decision by the UN Security Council to tighten sanctions against North Korea in response to North Korea's failed attempt to launch missiles into space.³²³ Afterward, on 25 May 2009, North Korea conducted a nuclear test underground, stating it was part of "measures to bolster up its nuclear deterrent for self-defense."³²⁴

The Six Party Talks are viewed as holding a great deal of potential for bringing security to the region. At a bilateral meeting between US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton and Japanese Foreign Minister Katsuya Okada during the G8 Foreign Ministers , the two agreed that the "international community should show unity in dealing with the nuclear standoff and urge North

³¹⁹ Abduction of Japanese Citizens by North Korea. Headquarters for the Abduction Issue, Government of Japan, April 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010:

<http://www.rachi.go.jp/en/ratimondai/syousai.html#rm03><http://www.rachi.go.jp/en/ratimondai/syousai.html>

³²⁰ South Korea Blames North for Attack on Warship. Voice of America, 20 May 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010. <http://www1.voanews.com/english/news/South-Korea-Blames-North-Korea-for-Attack-on-Warship-94351834.html>

³²¹ Japan slaps new sanctions on North Korea. Associated Press, 27 May 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://www.google.com/hostednews/ap/article/ALeqM5jQydsIWmNQZpwRriADac51u5rx8gD9FVKSU00>

³²² Rice hails N Korea nuclear deal. BBC News, 13 February 2007. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/asia-pacific/6358797.stm>

³²³ North Korea Missile Launch Was a Failure, Experts Say.

³²⁴ North Korea Claims to Conduct 2nd Nuclear Test. New York Times, 24 May 2009. Accessed on 10 June 2010 http://www.nytimes.com/2009/05/25/world/asia/25nuke.html?ref=nuclear_program

Korea to return to the six-party talks unconditionally.³²⁵ It is likely they will seek a statement that aims to renew the Six-Party Talks.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 makes statements that do not reflect the Japanese priorities
0.25	One or more of Japan's priorities are discussed but no statement is made.
0.5	The G8 make a statement in support of one of Japan's priorities on North Korea: 1) Statement that calls for the return of Japanese nationals from North Korea, 2) Support for UN sanctions against North Korea for its alleged attack on a South Korean warship, 3) A statement supporting the Six-Party talks, and support for North Korea's unconditional return to the table.
0.75	The G8 made a statement in support two of Japan's priorities on North Korea: 1) Statement that calls for the return of Japanese nationals from North Korea, 2) Support for UN sanctions against North Korea for its alleged attack on a South Korean warship, 3) A statement supporting the Six-Party talks, and support for North Korea's unconditional return to the table.
1	The G8 made a statement in support of all three of Japan's priorities on North Korea: 1) Statement that calls for the return of Japanese nationals from North Korea, 2) Support for UN sanctions against North Korea for its alleged attack on a South Korean warship, 3) A statement supporting the Six-Party talks, and support for North Korea's unconditional return to the table.

Prospects

It is difficult to say whether the G8 will support a UN resolution supporting further sanctions against North Korea, given that Russia has not condemned the alleged North Korean attack on the South Korean warship, and has not indicated that it will support a resolution by the UN.³²⁶ The G8 leaders are likely to make a statement supporting Japan's position on its other two related issues on North Korea. In the Foreign Ministers Statement on Nuclear Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, they supported North Korea's "return to the Six-Party Talks without precondition, and to fulfill its commitments, including the complete and verifiable denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula."³²⁷ Given that the previous two G8 Summits have supported Japan's position on the return of Japanese nationals from North Korea, it is likely a similar statement will be made considering that the issue remains a hot button for Japan.

³²⁵ US forces said needed here. The Japan Times, 31 March 2010. Accessed on 9 June 2010.

<http://search.japantimes.co.jp/cgi-bin/nn20100331a5.html>

³²⁶ China, Russia still on fence on UN resolution. JoongAngDaily, 10 June 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010:

<http://joongangdaily.joins.com/article/view.asp?aid=2921633>

³²⁷ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A contribution to the 2010 NPT Review Conference, Foreign Ministers Meeting, Muskoka 2010 G8, Government of Canada, 30 March 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/foreign-ministers/g8-foreign-ministers-statement-on-nuclear-non-proliferation-disarmament-and-peaceful-uses-of-nuclear-energy/>

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Japan has received a score of 0.75 for its priorities on North Korea which included support for the return of Japanese nationals, abducted from North Korea in the 1970s and 1980s; support for new UN sanctions against North Korea for its alleged attack on a South Korean warship; and a statement calling for the resumption the Six-Party talks. The G8 Muskoka Declaration condemns the attack on the *Cheonan*, and calls “for appropriate measures to be taken against those responsible for the attack.” It condemns North Korea for the attacks, considering the report from the Joint Civilian-Military Investigation Group, a multilateral investigation team that held North Korea accountable for the sinking of the *Cheonan*. The G8 Muskoka Declaration indicates support for existing sanctions against North Korea, however does not mention support for any new sanctions. The G8 Muskoka Declaration states only that the G8 “remains committed to cooperating closely with all international parties in the pursuit of regional peace and security.” Japan received support from the G8 for the resolution of the abductee issue, and support for the resumption of the Six Party Talks.

Objective 3: Iran [0.75]

On 9 June 2010, the UN Security Council passed a resolution against Iran applying its fourth round of sanctions since 2006. The sanctions come as result of international concern that Iran has yet to suspend its “enrichment-related and reprocessing activities and heavy water related topics” as indicated in previous sanctions by the UN against the regime. The additional sanctions restrict travel for certain groups, apply financial restrictions against key supporters of the Iranian government, and authorize inspections of incoming boats believed to carry banned items.³²⁸

In consideration of Iran’s failure to comply with the requirements of the UN Security Council to allow full access to IAEA inspectors and to fully disclose its nuclear program, Japan has indicated that it will support new sanctions against Iran, calling Iran’s noncompliance “deplorable.”³²⁹ Japanese foreign minister Mr. Katsuya Okada made a statement on 10 June 2010 outlining his country’s support for the sanctions. As a caveat Okada indicated that a solution should be found through dialogue and diplomacy– “a return to the negotiation process as soon as possible.”³³⁰

Japan will push for a statement by the G8 leaders that supports the new round of sanctions against Iran, and encourages a return to the negotiating table to resolve the issue. Japan’s strong

³²⁸ EU Ministers propose extra sanctions against Iran: diplomat. Agence France Presse, 14 June 2010.

<http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5i7TNcKqPYHKzhLCSxi4zJR6KjaTw>

³²⁹ Statement by Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 concerning Iran’s Nuclear Issue. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 10 June 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/6/0610_02.html

³³⁰ Statement by Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 concerning Iran’s Nuclear Issue. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 10 June 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/6/0610_02.html

support for sanctions against Iran can be viewed within the context of its relations with North Korea and the current campaign by Japan, the US and South Korea to get a resolution from the UN Security Council condemning the alleged attack by the North Koreans on a South Korean warship on 28 March 2010. The sanctions against Iran are consistent with Japan's policy towards North Korea's nuclear program. Moreover, the success of the sanctions against Iran is perceived as a key indicator for the credibility of sanctions against North Korea.³³¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 makes no mention of Japan's position on Iran OR the wording of the statement contradicts Japan's position
0.25	The G8 discusses Iranian security issues, but makes no statement to indicated support for Japan's position
0.5	The G8 makes a statement that supports one of Japan's two priorities on Iran: 1) Support for UN resolution 1929 against Iranian nuclear activity 2) Support for a diplomatic solution
0.75	The G8 makes a statement that supports Japan's priorities on Iran, but the wording is particularly vague or weak.
1	The G8 makes a statement that fully supports Japan's priorities on Iran.

Prospects

Japan's support for UN Resolution 1929 is likely to receive strong support from the US, France, Canada, Britain and the EU. The EU announced on 12 June 2010 that it would push for tougher sanctions against Iran. The EU sanctions would target "key sectors of the oil and gas industry with prohibition of new investment, transfers of technologies, equipment and services." The EU also indicated that any sanctions must be accompanied by an openness to further negotiations. Foreign Affairs chief Catherine Ashton stated, "Sanctions are not the endgame. They are part of a dual approach. We hope that today's decision will bring Iran to the negotiating table."³³² In late May, the US Congress Senate Banking Committee Chairman Chris Dodd and House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Howard Berman, drafted legislation to "complement and augment" sanctions against Iran.³³³ Canada will also support the sanctions against Iran, as indicated by a statement by Prime Minister of Stephen Harper following the resolution: "We will do everything in our power to fully implement those sanctions."³³⁴ Finally, as a member of the Security Council, Russia voted to impose the sanctions, indicating that it was comfortable with how the

³³¹ Statement by Mr. Katsuya Okada, Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the Adoption of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 concerning Iran's Nuclear Issue. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 10 June 2010. Accessed on 11 June 2010: http://www.mofa.go.jp/announce/announce/2010/6/0610_02.html

³³² EU Set to target Iran with extra sanctions: diplomats. Agence France Presse, 12 June 2010. Accessed on 12 June 2010: <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5hXVvWQr4DdDkJHxPRq34EN7A9DLw>

³³³ US lawmakers see Iran sanctions bill in late June, Agence France Presse, 25 May 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h3AIRFg1JokRKTmoiFIQk-fcu6Q>

³³⁴ UN's vote sign against Iran growing anti-nuke opposition, ex-envoy says. Toronto Star, Ottawa, 9 June 2010: Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/821192--un-s-iran-vote-sign-of-growing-anti-nuke-opposition-ex-envoy-says>

sanctions were designed.³³⁵ Russian president, Dmitry Medvedev, stated his concerns ahead of the vote, “Iran is not demonstrating the required restraint and is behaving quite irresponsibly.”³³⁶

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Japan has received a score of 0.75 for its priorities on Iran which include support for UN Resolution 1929 against Iranian nuclear activity, and support for a diplomatic solution. The G8 Muskoka Declaration calls on “all states to implement [Resolution 1929] fully,” however it does not indicate that G8 will themselves equivocally implement the resolution, nor a strong commitment by the G8 to apply the sanctions. The statement on a diplomatic solution is more emphatic stating strong support for the “ongoing efforts in this regard by China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United and the EU High Representative,”³³⁷ and a statement supporting overtures by Brazil and Turkey to exchange reactor fuel for Iran's low-enriched uranium.

Objective 4: Climate change [1]

At the 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville Canada, Japan will look for a strong position on climate change that supports a legally binding framework for all major economies ahead of COP16 in Mexico in December. It is reasonable that Japan considers a legally binding framework the most effective mechanism for reducing greenhouse gases and combating climate change and hopes for a statement by the G8 that commits to a new post-Kyoto framework that holds states to greater account. As it stands the UNFCCC is not legally binding, however all of the G8 countries have established emissions reductions targets and submitted them to the UN. In addition, Japan will look for a statement by the G8 that supports COP10, the 10th Meeting of the Parties on Biodiversity, which Japan will host from 18-29 October 2010 in Nagoya, Aichi, Japan

UNFCC and Copenhagen Accord.

On 26 January 2010, the Japanese government, under the prime ministership of Hatoyama, ratified the Copenhagen Accord and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) a clear set of emissions targets. Japan stated that it would take actions to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 25 percent based on 1990 levels.³³⁸ This is a significant increase from previous targets set under Prime Minister Aso, who established a lower target of 15 per cent over 11 years, or an 8 per cent reduction from 1990 levels.³³⁹ At the G8 Foreign Minister Meeting on 28-30 March 2010, Press Secretary Kodama confirmed Prime

³³⁵ UN's vote sign against Iran growing anti-nuke opposition, ex-envoy says. Toronto Star, Ottawa, 9 June 2010: Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://www.thestar.com/news/canada/article/821192--un-s-iran-vote-sign-of-growing-anti-nuke-opposition-ex-envoy-says>

³³⁶ Russia Considers Iran Sanctions. Press TV, 27 April 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://www.presstv.ir/detail.aspx?id=124594§ionid=351020104>

³³⁷

³³⁸ Submissions of the information on Japan's willingness to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord and its quantified economy-wide emissions target 2020. Minister of Foreign Affairs Japan. 26 January 2010.

³³⁹ Japan sets „weak“ climate target, BBC (London) 10 June 2009. Date of Access: 10 June 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/science/nature/8092866.stm>.

Minister Hatoyama and Foreign Minister Okada's leadership on climate change, stating that "its very important for us to convince our people that climate change counter initiatives are compatible with sustained economic growth."³⁴⁰ In addition, on 28 April 2010 during the Japan-EU Summit, the EU and Japan released a joint statement calling for "a robust and effective legally binding agreement which establishes a fair and effective new international framework with participation by all major economies."³⁴¹

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 makes a statement that contradicts Japan's priorities.
0.25	The G8 discusses climate change, but makes no specific statement.
0.5	The G8 makes a statement supporting one of Japan's priorities on climate change: either, 1) a statement supporting a legally binding framework on climate change; 2) A statement that supports the outcome of the COP10, the conference on biodiversity being held in Japan.
0.75	The G8 makes a statement supporting both of Japan's priorities but the wording is vague or weak, indicating non-specific support for the climate change process; 1) a statement supporting a legally binding framework on climate change; 2) A statement that supports the outcome of the COP10, the conference on biodiversity being held in Japan.
1	The G8 makes a strong statement supporting both of Japan's priorities on climate change. 1) a statement supporting a legally binding framework on climate change; 2) A statement that supports the outcome of the COP10, the conference on biodiversity being held in Japan.

Prospects

It is likely that the G8 will support a statement that makes mention of the UNFCCC and the Copenhagen Accord, considering that all of the G8 countries have signed onto the accord, and set various targets to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions. It is unlikely, however, that the G8 will make a statement supporting a binding initiative in anticipation of COP16, the 16th Conference of the Parties under the UNFCCC, to be held in Mexico City at the end of the year. While the EU, Great Britain, Germany and France are likely to support such a statement, Canada, the US and Russia will not support a legally binding regime on climate change. Canada forwent hosting a G8 environment ministers conference ahead of the 2010 G8 Summit, and has only reluctantly added climate change to the G8 agenda.³⁴²

Postscript: Score [1]

³⁴⁰ Japan sets climate precedent for G8. Youth Climate Movement, 30 March 2010. Accessed on 10 June 2010: <http://itsgettinghotinhere.org/2010/03/30/japan-sets-climate-precedent-for-g8/>

³⁴¹ Japan-EU cooperation on key global issues. 19th Japan-EU Summit, Tokyo, Joint Press Statement, 28 April 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/summit/joint1004.html>

³⁴² Tories put climate change on G8 agenda after pressure from world leaders. Globe and Mail, Ottawa, 14 June 2010. Accessed on 15 June 2010: <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/tories-put-climate-change-on-g8-agenda-after-pressure-from-world-leaders/article1603818/>

Japan has received a score 1 for its priorities on climate change. Japan's priorities included a statement supporting a legally binding framework on climate change, and support for COP10, the 10th Session of the Conference on Parties on Biological Diversity. The G8 Muskoka Declaration expresses support for a legally binding post-2012 framework on climate change, noting the responsibility of all major economies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.³⁴³ The G8 Muskoka Declaration also noted support of COP10, the Parties Convention on Biological Diversity, which Japan will host in October 2010.³⁴⁴ The wording of on both a legally binding framework on climate change indicates strong support, as does G8 support for COP10.

Objective 5: Official Development Assistance [0.75]

In 2008 Japan hosted the fourth conference for the Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD IV). The TICAD process began in 1993, and has since evolved into a key venue to enhance Japan's partnership with Africa. In 2008, Japan established three priority areas for TICAD IV; 1) economic growth; 2) human security, with a focus on achieving the Millennium Development goals, and the "consolidation of peace and democratization; and 3) supporting green technology to address concerns over climate change.³⁴⁵ At the 2008 G8 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, Japan emphasized the role of TICAD IV as an important contribution to Africa-G8 relations, and the process received a nod in the 2008 Hokkaido G8 Summit Leaders Summary confirming its importance.³⁴⁶

At the 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville, Canada, Japan will look for a statement that supports the communiqué from the TICAD Follow-up Ministerial Meeting, and the three tenets of the TICAD IV process; support for the Millennium Development Goals, with specific attention paid to those goals lagging behind; economic development through infrastructure development and support from the private sector; and financial aid for the development of green technology.

TICAD Process

At the second TICAD Ministerial Meeting on 3 May 2010 between representatives from Africa and Japan, discussion focused on Japan's official development assistance to Africa. Delegates highlighted Japan's commitment to addressing environmental and climate change issues through the "introduction of renewable infrastructure such as solar and geothermal power generation,"³⁴⁷

³⁴³ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁴⁴ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁴⁵ About TICAD. Tokoya International Conference on African Development. Accessed on 13 June 2010: <http://www.ticad.net/about.shtml>

³⁴⁶ G8 Hokkaido Toyako Summit Leaders Declaration, Hokkaido Toyako G8 Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 8 July 2008. Accessed on 13 June 2010. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/economy/summit/2008/doc/doc080714_en.html

³⁴⁷ African delegates and development partners hail Japan's efforts to strengthen international economic cooperation with Africa. TICAD, Arusha, 3 May 2010. Accessed on 14 June 2010: <http://www.ticad.net/documents/SecondTICADMinisterialMeetingArusha2010%20final.pdf>

and agreed that more attention need be paid to the “inter-relatedness of the MDGs, focusing pro-actively in areas where gaps and delays are most striking in Africa.”³⁴⁸ Concerns from all parties were raised as to the effect of the global financial crises on Africa and how the private sector can better contribute to African development. The communiqué from the TICAD Follow-up Ministerial Meeting will be presented at the G8 and G20 Summits in Huntsville and Toronto and at the MDG Summit in September 2010 in New York.

Green Development Assistance

On October 2009, Hatoyama announced his plan to distribute \$15 billion among the developing world to support development through green technology. While there was some uncertainty as to whether this funding would continue after Prime Minister Hatoyama resigned at the end of May, on 4 June 2010 the foreign ministry confirmed that Japan would continue this funding.³⁴⁹

Economic Development

With consideration of the final tenet of the TICAD IV process, economic development, the Japanese government, with the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), affirmed on 20 May 2010 that Japan aims to strengthen investment and improve the terms of trade for Africa, indicating that the global market should be more open to African exports. Japan has agreed to provide assistance to improve basic infrastructure such as roads, ports and airport and irrigation projects in order to facilitate the flow of goods, and access between the cities and rural areas.³⁵⁰

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 does not discuss any of Japan’s priorities on African development
0.25	The G8 discusses one of Japan’s priorities on African development: 1) Addressing key areas of the MDGs where gaps exist; 2) Commitment to assistance towards green technology and adaptation mitigation; 3) Statement promoting economic development through open trade and partnerships with the private sector; 4) Statement supporting the TICAD IV communiqué from the TICAD IV Second Ministerial Meeting.
0.5	The G8 discusses two of Japan’s priorities on African development: 1) Addressing key areas of the MDGs where gaps exist; 2) Commitment to assistance towards green technology and adaptation mitigation; 3) Statement promoting economic development through open trade and partnerships with the private sector; 4) Statement supporting the TICAD IV communiqué from the TICAD IV Second Ministerial Meeting.
0.75	The G8 discusses three of Japan’s priorities on African development: 1)

³⁴⁸ African delegates and development partners hail Japan’s efforts to strengthen international economic cooperation with Africa. TICAD, Arusha, 3 May 2010. Accessed on 14 June 2010:

<http://www.ticad.net/documents/SecondTICADMinisterialMeetingArusha2010%20final.pdf>

³⁴⁹

	Addressing key areas of the MDGs where gaps exist; 2) Commitment to assistance towards green technology and adaptation mitigation; 3) Statement promoting economic development through open trade and partnerships with the private sector; 4) Statement supporting the TICAD IV communiqué from the TICAD IV Second Ministerial Meeting.
1	The G8 discusses one of Japan's priorities on African development: 1) Addressing key areas of the MDGs where gaps exist; 2) Commitment to assistance towards green technology and adaptation mitigation; 3) Statement promoting economic development through open trade and partnerships with the private sector; 4) Statement supporting the TICAD IV communiqué from the TICAD IV Second Ministerial Meeting.

Prospects

At the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting on 27-28 April 2010, the delegates confirmed their support for the MDGs, paying particular attention "those goals and regions where progress is slowest."³⁵¹ At the Japan-EU Summit on 28 April 2010, leaders agreed that "special emphasis on supporting fragile states and on meeting those MDGs which are most off-track such as education and health" is necessary to for the progress of the MDGs.³⁵² Canada has specifically identified maternal health as the goal most lacking progress. The EU supports Japan's policy for "concrete assistance programmes for mitigation and adaption measures by developing countries" to combat climate change.³⁵³ It is unclear whether the G8 will support the TICAD IV process, or the most recent communiqué specifically, but it is likely that all three of its tenets will be discussed by the G8 leaders.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

Japan has received a score of 0.75 for its priorities on African development. The G8 Final Communiqué addresses gaps in the Millennium Development Goals, investment challenges in developing countries, and support for climate change adaptation programs to develop low emission technology. There is no specific mention of the TICAD IV process. The Muskoka Initiative, a commitment by the G8 leaders to target USD5 billion towards child and maternal health addresses specific gaps in progress in Millennium Development Goals 4 and 5. This is consistent with Japan's position that the G8 should increase its support for areas of the Millennium Development Goals where the progress has been lacking. The G8 leaders also stated their support for their respective financial contribution to help developing countries implement long-term, low-emission development, in addition to recognizing that the vulnerabilities that climate change exposes for the world's poorest. Finally, the G8 Final Communiqué stressed the

³⁵¹ Hatoyama Resignation Won't Affect Japan's \$15 billion climate pledge: Official. Solve Climate, 4 June 2010. Accessed on 15 June 2010: <http://solveclimate.com/blog/20100604/hatoyama-resignation-wont-affect-japans-15-billion-climate-pledge-official>

³⁵² 19th Japan-EU Summit: Joint Press Statement. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, Tokyo, 28 April 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/summit/joint1004.html>

³⁵³ 19th Japan-EU Summit: Joint Press Statement. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, Tokyo, 28 April 2010. Accessed on 13 June 2010: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/europe/eu/summit/joint1004.html>

importance of addressing challenges related to international investment in developing countries, indicating support the work of the World Bank, regional development banks, FAO, UNCTAD and IFAD to develop best practices on investment in the agricultural sector.

Objective 6: Afghanistan and Pakistan [0.5]

Japan is among Afghanistan's top donors of foreign aid.³⁵⁴ On 10 November 2009 the Japanese government pledged USD5 billion in new aid to Afghanistan over the next five years, on the condition that President Hamid Karzai takes steps to tackle corruption and improve the government's legitimacy.³⁵⁵ Japan established three key priorities for the funding, all of which focus on enabling Afghans to make the changes necessary to achieve peace and stability. The three priority areas are as follows: 1) enhancing Afghanistan's own capacity to maintain security through capacity building of the Afghan National Police and other security mechanisms; 2) reintegration of Taliban soldiers by using expertise provided through the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Teams, and the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups, and through vocational training, and rural development programs for job creation; 3) assistance for nation-building including agriculture and rural development, energy security, education and health care assistance.³⁵⁶ The November 2010 announcement marked the end of Japanese aid to its Maritime Self Defense Force, which has provided fuel and water to international forces since 2001.³⁵⁷

On Pakistan, Japan announced that its assistance to the state would increase to USD1 billion over the next two years. The funding was prioritized for infrastructure development, macroeconomic development, poverty reduction through health care, basic education, and rural development, and to assist in the return of internally displaced persons and Afghan refugees.

In addition to the funding announcements on Afghanistan and Pakistan, at the London Conference on Afghanistan in January 2010, Japan with Britain agreed to establish an international fund to support the Afghanistan Peace and Reconciliation Programme. The details of the programme, whose aim is to help reintegrate Taliban fighters into Afghan society, is expected to be outlined by President Karzai at a conference in July 2010 in Kabul. Japan has allocated USD50 million to the international fund.³⁵⁸

³⁵⁴ New Japan PM calls for 'good governance.' BBC News, 17 June 2010. Date of Access 23 June 2010: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/world/asia_pacific/10337152.stm

³⁵⁵ New Strategy to counter the threat of terrorism: Japan's new assistance package to Afghanistan and Pakistan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 10 November 2010. Date of Access 23 June 2010: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf>

³⁵⁶ New Strategy to counter the threat of terrorism: Japan's new assistance package to Afghanistan and Pakistan. Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, 10 November 2010. Date of Access 23 June 2010: <http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/terrorism/strategy0911.pdf>

³⁵⁷ Japan: Navy Ends Mission in Support of Afghan War. New York Times, 15 January, 2010.

³⁵⁸ Britain, Japan to help reintegrate Taliban foot soldiers. Washington Post, Date of Access. Accessed on 23 June 2010: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2010/01/25/AR2010012503761.html>

At the G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, Foreign Minister Okada reiterated the outcomes of the London Conference, and outlined Japan’s support for the statement from the G8 Foreign Ministers meeting, considering it of the “utmost importance, so that decisions taken in London are not swept away by the sand but really materialize in a very concrete manner.”³⁵⁹

At the G8 Summit in Huntsville Canada, Japan will look for a statement by the G8 that supports existing funding commitments by the international community in support of the reintegration of Taliban soldiers, nation-building, and the improvement peace and security in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 does not discuss or make any statement related to Afghanistan and Pakistan OR makes a statement that contradicts Japan’s priorities.
0.25	The G8 discuss Afghanistan and Pakistan but do not make any concrete statement on Afghanistan.
0.5	The G8 make a statement on Afghanistan and Pakistan that reflects Japan’s one of priorities: 1) follow-through on commitments made by the international community to Afghanistan, as indicated in the London Conference Communique, 2) support for the international trust fund to support the Peace and Reconciliation Plan for Afghanistan; 3) statement on Pakistan supporting economic development, and the reintegration of IDPs, and Afghan refugees.
0.75	The G8 make a statement on Afghanistan and Pakistan that reflects Japan’s two of priorities: 1) follow-through on commitments made by the international community to Afghanistan, as indicated in the London Conference Communique, 2) support for the international trust fund to support the Peace and Reconciliation Plan for Afghanistan; 3) statement on Pakistan supporting economic development, and the reintegration of IDPs, and Afghan refugees.
1	The G8 make a statement on Afghanistan and Pakistan that reflects Japan’s all of priorities: 1) follow-through on commitments made by the international community to Afghanistan, as indicated in the London Conference Communique, 2) support for the international trust fund to support the Peace and Reconciliation Plan for Afghanistan; 3) statement on Pakistan supporting economic development, and the reintegration of IDPs, and Afghan refugees.

Prospects

The G8 Foreign Ministers released a statement supporting the engagement of the international community in Afghanistan and the Afghan government's increased responsibility over peace and stability in the region. Consistent with Japan’s position, the G8 foreign ministers confirmed their support for the “many mutual commitments made in the London Conference Communique,” for

³⁵⁹ Remarks with G8 Foreign Ministers After Their Ministerial Meetings. US Department of State, 30 March 2010. Date of Access 23 June 2010: <http://www.state.gov/secretary/rm/2010/03/139287.htm>

the development of a detailed plan by the Karzai government on peace and reintegration, and for the international community's establishment of a trust fund to finance the reintegration plan.³⁶⁰

Postscript: Score [0.5]

Japan has received a score of 0.5 on its priorities for Afghanistan and Pakistan, which include support for the international commitments as indicated in the London Communiqué, support for the international trust fund to support the Peace and Reconciliation Plan for Afghanistan, and a statement on Pakistan supporting economic development, nation-building and peace and security along the border. The G8 Muskoka Declaration notes the commitments made by the Government of Afghanistan in the London Conference Communiqué, and looks forward to the Kabul Conference in July 2010, where President Karzai will unveil his plans to address the drug trade, improve governance, strengthen the justice system, and improve the capacity of the Afghan National Security Forces. The G8 Muskoka Declaration commits the G8 to continue its support “of Afghanistan in this process of transition and development.” However, the G8 Muskoka Declaration makes no mention of a follow-through on financial commitments made at the London Conference by the international community, nor does it indicate support for the international trust fund to support the Government of Afghanistan's Peace and Reconciliation Plan. The G8 Muskoka Initiative affirms its support for the projects being implemented under the G8 Afghanistan Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, which aim to support economic development through increased trade, and support nation-building and stability in Pakistan.

³⁶⁰ G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Afghanistan. Muskoka 2010 G8, Government of Canada, 29 March 2010. Date of Access 23 June 2010: <http://g8.gc.ca/ministers-meetings/foreign-ministers/g8-foreign-ministers-statement-on-afghanistan/>

Russia

Economic Data

Currency: Ruble

Population: 139,390,205 (July 2010 est.)

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD1.232 trillion (2009 est.)

Gross Domestic Product per capita (PPP): USD15,100 (2009 est.)

Major Trading Partners: Netherlands, Italy, Germany, China, Ukraine, Japan, South Korea

Political Data

Type of government: Federation

Date of establishment: 12 December 1993

Legislature: Bicameral; Federal Council and State Duma

Head of State: President Dmitry Medvedev

Head of Government: Prime Minister Vladimir Putin

Background

President Dmitry Medvedev will be attending his third G8 Summit in Canada. The 2010 Muskoka Summit will also be Russia's fourteenth G8 Summit as a full member. Since 1997, Russia has incrementally increased its involvement and influence on both political and economic issues on the G8 agenda. Since the 2009 L'Aquila Summit, Russia has continued to experience the effects of the international financial crisis as well as other challenges, including terrorist attacks in various regions of the country and the immediate need for economic and technical modernization. Russia is expected to use the Muskoka G8 Summit to build consensus with its G8 partners on the global economy, energy security, regional issues, nuclear nonproliferation initiatives, health issues, and counterterrorism.

In the lead up to the Muskoka Summit, Medvedev planned to discuss the agenda items of the G8 and G20 Summits, including trade and economic development, with US President Barack Obama.³⁶¹ A maturing Russian-American economic relationship is likely to lead to increased agreement in the two countries' policies on regional and global security matters. In June 2010, Medvedev met French President Nicolas Sarkozy at the St. Petersburg Economic Forum to discuss global financial reform.³⁶² Also in June, Medvedev met with German Chancellor Angela Merkel to prepare for the G8 and G20 Summits. The two leaders discussed issues of regional security, including Afghanistan, the settlement of the Middle East conflict, and Iran's nuclear program.³⁶³

³⁶¹ Medvedev, Obama to discuss G8, G20 agendas, The Voice of Russia (Moscow) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 June 2010. <http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/06/22/10396372.html>.

³⁶² Medvedev, Obama to discuss G8, G20 agendas, The Voice of Russia (Moscow) 22 June 2010. Date of Access: 23 June 2010. <http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/06/22/10396372.html>.

³⁶³ Russian-German summit talks, President of Russia (Moscow) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/353>.

At the Muskoka Summit, Russia plans to push for global financial regulation and seek further support for its bid to join the World Trade Organization and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.³⁶⁴ As in previous G8 Summits, Russia will continue to advocate for the development of a new international energy charter. There are also numerous regional security issues that Russia will play an important role in, including the stabilization of Afghanistan, the Middle East peace settlement, Iran and North Korea's nuclear programs, and the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan. Furthermore, Russia seeks to achieve its counterterrorism and nonproliferation goals at the Muskoka Summit, including the extension of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction.

Objective 1: World Economy [0.25]

Russia has yet to join the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) despite its efforts to build international support for its membership. Russia has growing interest in the stability of the international finance system but is sceptical of some measures, such as a global bank tax.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Russia will continue to pursue accession into the WTO and OECD. In addition, Russia aims to work towards becoming a world economic power through the pursuit of a stable international finance system. Lastly, Russia supports the shifting of economic discussions to the G20.

WTO

Russia will seek to work toward its accession into the WTO, despite its plans to build a customs union with Kazakhstan and Belarus.³⁶⁵ As the result of the customs union, Russia will seek to enter the WTO accompanied by Kazakhstan and Belarus.³⁶⁶ In April 2010, White House economic adviser Lawrence Summers and U.S. Trade Representative Ron Kirk expressed support for Russia's accession into the WTO.³⁶⁷

OECD

³⁶⁴ Dmitry Medvedev met with representatives of US public, academic and political circles, President of Russia (Moscow) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/84>.

³⁶⁵ Russia's Position on WTO Accession Remains Unchanged-Medvedev, 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. http://www.wto.ru/en/news.asp?msg_id=26371.

³⁶⁶ Belarus Reaffirms Interest in Integration with Russia, Kazakhstan, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 29 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/world/20100529/159213806.html>.

³⁶⁷ US Officials Stress Importance of Russia's WTO Entry, Nasdaq (New York City) 27 April 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.nasdaq.com/aspx/stock-market-news-story.aspx?storyid=201004271822dowjonesdjonline000572&title=us-officials-stress-importance-of-russias-wto-entry---ustr>.

The OECD has invited Russia to join and the membership talks with Russia show progress after the entry of Chile and Israel in 2010.³⁶⁸ On 26 May 2010, the OECD suggested that revenue from Russia's oil industry should be saved and used to aid Russia's economic recovery.³⁶⁹

International Finance System

Russia will attempt to help develop programs that would stabilize the international finance system. On 3 June 2010, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev stated that “the modernization of Russia's financial market and an analysis of how best to attract investors should be key elements of a plan to create an international financial centre in Moscow.”³⁷⁰ However, Russia does not support the IMF's proposition of a global bank tax.³⁷¹ Lastly, Russia supports the shifting of economic discussions to the G20. President Dmitry Medvedev stated that the G20 leaders need to focus on the failures of global financial supervision.³⁷²

Russia will be successful at the Muskoka Summit if Russia discusses and generates support for its entry into the WTO and OECD. Furthermore, Russia will be successful if it participates in discussions with regards to how to stabilize the international finance system.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Russia's world economy priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Russia's world economy priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Russia's three world economy priorities: (1) to progress toward accession into the WTO, (2) to progress toward entry into the OECD, and (3) work toward the development of a stable international finance system.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Russia's three world economy priorities: (1) to progress toward accession into the WTO, (2) to progress toward entry into the OECD, and (3) work toward the development of a stable international finance system.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Russia's world economy priorities: (1) to progress toward accession into the WTO, (2) to progress toward entry into the OECD, and (3) work toward the development of a stable international finance system.

³⁶⁸ OECD Entry Shows Israel's Prominence, The Jerusalem Post (Jerusalem) 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.jpost.com/Home/Article.aspx?id=175208>.

³⁶⁹ Russia Recovery Creates Room for Stimulus Withdrawal, OECD Says, Bloomberg Businessweek (New York City) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-05-26/russia-recovery-creates-room-for-stimulus-withdrawal-oecd-says.html>.

³⁷⁰ Modernization Key to Creation of Russian Financial Centre, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20100603/159288562.html>.

³⁷¹ Like a pesky fly, bank tax debate will not go away, Globe and Mail (Toronto) 5 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/blog-global-view/like-a-pesky-fly-bank-tax-debate-will-not-go-away/article1557363/>.

³⁷² Russia says G20 must tackle financial supervision, Reuters (Moscow) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE64O3EO20100525>.

Prospects

Russia's accession to the WTO depends primarily upon support from the United States. Before Medvedev's visit to the US in June 2010, Kremlin officials stated that Medvedev "would press" the American president to accelerate Russia's accession bid.³⁷³ Given that Barack Obama affirmed the United States' commitment to get Russia's entry into the WTO "done as quickly as possible," Russia will likely find support from other G8 members at the Muskoka Summit.³⁷⁴ Russia's OECD ambitions are co-dependent with Russia's WTO ambitions. Global regulatory frameworks for the international finance system are also on the G8 agenda, although an action plan will more likely be addressed at the Toronto G20 Summit rather than at the Muskoka G8 Summit.³⁷⁵

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The G8 made no specific commitments on the world economy and the international finance system. The G8 leaders discussed economic issues, including the European debt crisis and financial system reforms in their first working session at the Muskoka G8 Summit. President Medvedev emphasized the need to find collective ways of helping affected countries lower their budget deficits.³⁷⁶ An action plan on recovering and reforming the global economic financial system will be further discussed and revealed at the Toronto G20 Summit.³⁷⁷ At the Muskoka Summit, Russia did not receive statements of support for its bid to join the WTO and OECD, but Russia is working bilaterally with the United States and its G20 partners to achieve accession to the WTO by October 2010.³⁷⁸ Russia has earned a score of 0.25 on its global economy objective because Russia's priorities were discussed, but no action plans were made at the G8 Summit.

Objective 2: Regional Security [0.75]

At the Muskoka G8 Summit, Russia will seek to have a leading role in discussing regional security issues. In particular, Russia is concerned with the stabilization of Afghanistan, North Korea and Iran's nuclear programs, and the violent situation in Kyrgyzstan.

³⁷³ Trade in focus as Russia's Medvedev visits Obama, Reuters (Washington) 24 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE65N14Y20100624?type=politicsNews>.

³⁷⁴ Obama voices support for Russia's bid for WTO, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2010-06/25/c_13367939.htm.

³⁷⁵ Progress through Partnership: Prospects for the 2010 Muskoka-Toronto Summits, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 24 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/kirton-prospects-100624.pdf>.

³⁷⁶ Medvedev holds bilateral meeting with Cameron, discusses economy and development on first day of Muskoka Summit, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://g8live.org/medvedev-holds-bilateral-meeting-with-cameron-discusses-economy-and-development-on-first-day-of-muskoka-summit/>.

³⁷⁷ Medvedev holds bilateral meeting with Cameron, discusses economy and development on first day of Muskoka Summit, G8 Research Group (Toronto) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://g8live.org/medvedev-holds-bilateral-meeting-with-cameron-discusses-economy-and-development-on-first-day-of-muskoka-summit/>.

³⁷⁸ Obama voices support for Russia's bid for WTO, Xinhua News Agency (Beijing) 25 June 2010. Date of Access: 24 June 2010. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english2010/world/2010-06/25/c_13367939.htm.

Afghanistan

Although Russia does not have troops in Afghanistan, it supports the political and economic efforts of its G8 partners in helping to stabilize Afghanistan. In his visit to the United States in April 2010, President Medvedev explained Russia's importance to the sustainability of Afghanistan's developing state.³⁷⁹ Russia is involved in joint efforts with the United States and other partners to politically support the Afghan government, as well as strengthen the police forces in Afghanistan.³⁸⁰

Iran

Until recently, Russia was in disagreement with other G8 members over the question of backing new sanctions on Iran in response to the risks of Iran's civilian nuclear program being used for military purposes. Russia has sought an active role in mediating with Iran and has trade interest that would be affected by new sanctions against Iran. In June 2010, Medvedev met with German Chancellor Merkel and agreed on a joint position with the European Union, the United States, and China on dealing with Iran.³⁸¹ Going into the Muskoka Summit, Russia maintains its prioritization for a peaceful and diplomatic resolution. Medvedev has frequently expressed his opposition to "crippling sanctions which make people suffer in a humanitarian sense."³⁸²

Kyrgyzstan

The political instability in Kyrgyzstan led to waves of violence and human displacement in Kyrgyzstan. Ethnic Uzbeks have been targeted in the region surrounding the city of Osh. Given Russia's political, economic, and military interests in Kyrgyzstan, President Medvedev will likely use the Muskoka Summit as a forum to call for the normalization of the situation in Kyrgyzstan.

Scoring Guidelines

0	The G8 does not address any of Russia's regional security priorities
0.25	The G8 achieves one of Russia's regional security priorities: (1) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and security in Afghanistan, (2) commits to supporting diplomatic efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, (3) reaffirms diplomatic negotiations over sanctions on Iran's nuclear program, (4) addresses the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan.
0.5	The G8 achieves two of Russia's regional security priorities: (1) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and security in Afghanistan, (2) commits to

³⁷⁹ Dmitry Medvedev met with representatives of US public, academic and political circles, President of Russia (Moscow) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/84>.

³⁸⁰ Dmitry Medvedev met with representatives of US public, academic and political circles, President of Russia (Moscow) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/84>.

³⁸¹ Berlin, Moscow eye quick U.N. move on Iran Sanctions, Reuters (Berlin) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 25 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6541PZ20100605?feedType=RSS&feedName=topNews>.

³⁸² Dmitry Medvedev met with representatives of US public, academic and political circles, President of Russia (Moscow) 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://eng.kremlin.ru/news/84>.

	supporting diplomatic efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, (3) reaffirms diplomatic negotiations over sanctions on Iran's nuclear program, (4) addresses the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan.
0.75	The G8 achieves three of Russia's regional security priorities: (1) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and security in Afghanistan, (2) commits to supporting diplomatic efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, (3) reaffirms diplomatic negotiations over sanctions on Iran's nuclear program, (4) addresses the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan.
1	The G8 achieves all four of Russia's regional security priorities: (1) introduces new initiatives to enhance governance and security in Afghanistan, (2) commits to supporting diplomatic efforts to ease tensions on the Korean peninsula, (3) reaffirms diplomatic negotiations over sanctions on Iran's nuclear program, (4) addresses the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan.

Prospects

Russia is expected to have its regional security objectives for the Muskoka Summit fulfilled. Canadian Prime Minister and Chair of the Muskoka G8 Summit Stephen Harper has included Afghanistan as a prioritized security issue. Regarding the nuclear programs of North Korea and Iran, Russia will work towards a common G8 position and will meet its objectives long as support for new sanctions will be excluded. Russia will work towards a joint G8 statement on the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan and support calls for normalization of the situation.

Postscript [0.75]

Russia has achieved three of its regional security priorities at the Muskoka G8 Summit. On enhancing governance and security in Afghanistan, the G8 reaffirmed their support for Afghanistan's continued development and democratization.³⁸³ In the Muskoka Declaration, the G8 leaders also state their support for the International Security Assistance Force's transition strategy for Afghanistan.³⁸⁴ The G8 reiterated its support for the existing Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative as well, but no new initiatives were revealed.³⁸⁵

The G8 condemned North Korea for its violations of international law and urged the state "to take prompt actions to address the concerns of the international community on humanitarian matters."³⁸⁶ Additionally, the G8 leaders committed to continue "cooperating with all international parties in the pursuit of regional peace and security."³⁸⁷

³⁸³ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁸⁴ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁸⁵ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁸⁶ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁸⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

The G8 expressed concern over Iran's nuclear ambitions and called upon the state to "heed the requirements of the UN Security Council and the International Atomic Energy Agency, and implement relevant solutions to restore international confidence in the peaceful nature of Iran's nuclear program."³⁸⁸ The G8 committed to supporting diplomatic efforts to resolve the threat and did not commit to any new sanctions.³⁸⁹

Russia has earned a score of 0.75 on its regional security objective. The Muskoka Declaration committed to all of Russia's regional security objectives except for commenting on the humanitarian crisis in Kyrgyzstan.

Objective 4: Nuclear Non-proliferation [0.75]

Russia has recently become more engaged in nuclear disarmament, as witnessed by the new Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START) with the United States and Russia's preparation for the NPT Review Conference to be held in May 2010. The Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction expires in 2012. Russia aims to secure an extension of the Global Partnership past 2012.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, Russia will look to improve relations with the United States as an extension of the new START treaty, to extend the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction past 2012, and to support the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START)

On 8 April 2010, the United States and Russia signed a New START treaty, which focuses on the presentation of a "united front against Iran's nuclear program."³⁹⁰ As part of the New START treaty, the United States and Russia will look to continuously improve their cooperation.³⁹¹

Global Partnership

The Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction focuses on the security of Russia's stockpiles of nuclear materials. The Global Partnership expires in 2012.³⁹² As more countries join the Global Partnership, Russia will look to secure

³⁸⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁸⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁹⁰ Russia and U.S. Sign Nuclear Arms Reduction Pact, The New York Times (Prague) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/04/09/world/europe/09prexy.html>

³⁹¹ Q&A: New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START), BBC News (UK) 8 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/europe/8605857.stm>

³⁹² Canada's initiatives under the G-8 Global Partnership, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa), 14 April 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?id=3289>.

more resources for the destruction of chemical weapons.³⁹³ As a result, Russia will look to extend the Partnership beyond 2012.

Further Non-Proliferation Commitments

On 28 May 2010, the UN approved the document worked out at the conference on the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty.³⁹⁴ The document provides for a Middle East zone free of nuclear weapons and for the reduction of nuclear arsenals, which would work toward the elimination of nuclear weapons.³⁹⁵

Russia will be successful at the 2010 Muskoka Summit if it discusses the New START treaty, extends the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction past 2012, and if it supports discussions for the Non-Nuclear Proliferation Treaty.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of Russia's nuclear non-proliferation priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of Russia's nuclear non-proliferation priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of Russia's three nuclear non-proliferation priorities: (1) to discuss the New START treaty (2) to extend the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction past, and (3) to support discussions for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of Russia's three nuclear non-proliferation priorities: (1) to discuss the New START treaty (2) to extend the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction past, and (3) to support discussions for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all three of Russia's three nuclear non-proliferation priorities: (1) to discuss the New START treaty (2) to extend the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction past, and (3) to support discussions for the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Prospects

³⁹³ G8 Global Partnership Annual Report G8 Senior Group, June 2004, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 14 January 2010. Date of Access: 30 May 2010.

<http://g8.gc.ca/about/past-summits/summit-documents-2004/global-partnership-report/>

³⁹⁴ Russia welcomes nuclear non-proliferation accord, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20100530/159219994.html>

³⁹⁵ Russia welcomes nuclear non-proliferation accord, RIA Novosti (Moscow) 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://en.rian.ru/russia/20100530/159219994.html>.

In light of the successful Nuclear Security Summit held in Washington D.C. in April 2010, it is expected that Russia will find agreement with its G8 partners in committing to an extension of the Global Partnership past 2012. Support for the new START Treaty, which was signed by Russia and the United States in April 2010, will also be reaffirmed at the Muskoka Summit. Russia is expected to find consensus on non-proliferation and nuclear terrorism at the G8 Summit. Regarding the nuclear programs of North Korea and Iran, Russia will work towards a common G8 position and will meet its objectives as long as support for new sanctions will be excluded.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The Muskoka Declaration included commitments to two of Russia's nonproliferation objectives. The G8 recognized the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty between Russia and the United States as a "welcome" disarmament effort that other states should join "in order to promote international stability and undiminished security for all."³⁹⁶

The G8 updated the results of the Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction in order to develop "options for programming and financing beyond 2012."³⁹⁷ However, an extension of the Global Partnership past 2012 was not promised by the G8 leaders.

In addition, the G8 leaders discussed the results of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty Review Conference and promised to fulfill its recommendations as well as urge all other states to "take and support resolute action to address non-compliance with the Treaty's non-proliferation obligations, including safeguards obligations."³⁹⁸

Russia has earned a score of 0.75 for achieving all of its nuclear non-proliferation objectives except for extending the Global Partnership.

³⁹⁶ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁹⁷ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

³⁹⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

United Kingdom

Economic Data

Currency: British Pounds (GBP)

Population: 61,800,000

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD2.494 trillion

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (PPP): USD40, 351

Major Trading Partners: US, Germany, France, Ireland, Netherlands, Belgium, Spain, China, Norway, Italy³⁹⁹

Political Data

Type of Government: Constitutional Monarchy

Date of Establishment: 16 December 1689

Legislature: Bicameral Parliament: House of Lords and House of Commons

Head of State: Queen Elizabeth II

Head of Government: Prime Minister David Cameron

Background

The 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit will be the first for British Prime Minister, David Cameron. The Summit marks the fifth year since the UK's last G8 Presidency and the commitments made at the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit in Scotland. The African development commitments made at that Summit are due for review this year.

The UK comes to Muskoka carrying the highest deficit of all member countries. Commenting on deficit reduction strategies, Chancellor of the Exchequer, George Osborne, has stated that 80 per cent of the cuts will be achieved by reducing government expenditure.⁴⁰⁰ This domestic strategy is likely impact the nature and strength of the commitments that the UK will propose and agree to at the Summit.

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, it is likely that the UK priorities will focus on two issues, in particular: the world economy and development aid. Partly in response to the GBP 37 billion bailout, paid by the former Labour Government at the peak of the financial crisis,⁴⁰¹ British Prime Minister David Cameron has joined several other G8 Members – namely, the United States, Germany, and the European Union – in proposing a bank levy that would act as insurance against future bailouts. Further, the United Kingdom has asserted the maintenance of the British

³⁹⁹ United Kingdom Factsheet, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade (Ottawa) April 2010. Date of Access: 28 April 2010.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/world/embassies/factsheets/unitedkingdom-FS-en.pdf>.

⁴⁰⁰ The First Cuts... Not the Deepest, The Herald Scotland (Westminster) 23 May 2010. Date of Access: 31 May 2010. <http://www.heraldsotland.com/news/politics/the-first-cuts-not-the-deepest-1.1029862>.

⁴⁰¹ Cameron Says 'Implicit' Bailout Guarantee Justifies Bank Levy, Bloomberg Businessweek (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-06-03/cameron-says-implicit-bailout-guarantee-justifies-bank-levy.html>.

pound as its currency.⁴⁰² However, the deficit issues and the announced spending cuts will not affect British foreign aid commitments, which the UK has promised to achieve from 2013 onwards.⁴⁰³ Moreover, the UK expressed a renewed commitment to the United Nations' Millennium Development Goals, especially those pertaining to maternal health.⁴⁰⁴

Environmental issues and regional security concerns will also be priorities for the UK at the Muskoka Summit. The British Government has pledged to spearhead a European Union initiative to increase the emissions reduction target from 20 to 30 per cent by 2020⁴⁰⁵ and has suggested the creation of a global climate deal, which would include funding intended to facilitate projects aimed at further reducing emission rates in the participant countries. With respect to regional security issues, it is likely that the UK will push the other G8 members for continued troop commitment in Afghanistan and will discuss the implementation of the two-state solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Lead Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

Objective 1: World Economy [0.25]

The primary world economy objectives of the UK at the 2010 G8 Summit are expected to include the implementation of a bank levy, so as to increase government revenues and discourage fiscal mismanagement, and the stabilization of the Euro, while maintaining the British pound as the country's currency.

Bank Levy

In efforts to reform its banking system, the British Government intends to impose a bank levy that will effectively tax banks in the United Kingdom.⁴⁰⁶ Though, it is not yet decided what type of banks – investment or retail, or both – will be included under the levy's scope, Prime Minister Cameron has justified the levy under the “implicit guarantee” that UK banks have of a bailout in the instance of future bank failures.

Though the plan is in line with a similar EU initiative to tax European banks, the British levy differs in that its revenue will facilitate government spending, instead of merely existing as a contingency fund in the event of financial crisis.⁴⁰⁷ Prime Minister Cameron has stated that he

⁴⁰² Europe: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/europe/>.

⁴⁰³ International Development: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/international-development/>.

⁴⁰⁴ Our Aid Will Hit the Spot, The Guardian (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/03/aid-developing-world-targeted-money>.

⁴⁰⁵ Energy and Climate Change: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/energy-and-climate-change/>.

⁴⁰⁶ Banking: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/banking/>.

⁴⁰⁷ Cameron Says 'Implicit' Bailout Guarantee Justifies Bank Levy, Bloomberg Businessweek (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-06-03/cameron-says-implicit-bailout-guarantee-justifies-bank-levy.html>.

would prefer the levy to be part of an international agreement;⁴⁰⁸ thus, it is likely that the UK will attempt to steer the other G8 countries towards the adoption of a G8 bank levy plan.

The Euro Stabilization Plan

David Cameron is aware of the significance of a strong Euro to the United Kingdom – 50 per cent of British trade goes to the Eurozone.⁴⁰⁹ British Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mark Hoban, has urged that Eurozone banks be immediately tested for solvency amid concerns over their commercial debt exposure. Immediate action would be taken against Euro banks that fail the proposed stress testing.⁴¹⁰ Secretary Hoban's recommendation follows Chancellor of the Exchequer George Osborne's demand that the European Union avoid increasing member dues by instead freezing its 2011 budget.⁴¹¹

The Conservative members of British Parliament oppose any further involvement regarding the Euro. The United Kingdom recently declined to participate in a GBP 683.2 billion Euro stabilization mechanism led by the EU and the International Monetary Fund.⁴¹² The British Government has also reiterated its desire to maintain the British pound and remain outside of the Euro currency area.⁴¹³

British initiatives regarding the Euro and the economy at the G8 Summit are likely to be limited to palliative measures and restrictions on the European Commission Bank rather than commitments for funding.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United Kingdom's economic initiatives are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of the United Kingdom's economic priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 discusses both of the United Kingdom's economic priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the UK's economic priorities: (1) A G8-led bank levy OR (2) Measures supporting Euro stabilization short of financial contribution or joining the Eurozone.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the UK's economic

⁴⁰⁸ Cameron Says 'Implicit' Bailout Guarantee Justifies Bank Levy, Bloomberg Businessweek (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.businessweek.com/news/2010-06-03/cameron-says-implicit-bailout-guarantee-justifies-bank-levy.html>.

⁴⁰⁹ Cameron Tells Germany UK Needs Strong, Stable Euro, Reuters (Berlin) 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE64K1FW20100521>.

⁴¹⁰ Debt-Laden Euro Banks Need Urgent Stress Tests: Britain, Associated Free Press (Brussels) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jj7dSqp5VaRCkswrcnw-drIZSOwg>.

⁴¹¹ Debt-Laden Euro Banks Need Urgent Stress Tests: Britain, Associated Free Press (Brussels) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5jj7dSqp5VaRCkswrcnw-drIZSOwg>.

⁴¹² UK Says Should Be Exempt From Any EU Budget Sanctions, Reuters (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://uk.reuters.com/article/idUKTRE6525AV20100603>.

⁴¹³ Europe: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/europe/>.

priorities: (1) A G8-led bank levy AND (2) Measures supporting Euro stabilization short of financial contribution or joining the Eurozone.

Prospects

The EU, the United States,⁴¹⁴ and Germany⁴¹⁵ have all expressed their support for a bank tax. However, the Canadian Government has made a concerted effort to combat a proposed bank tax at both the upcoming G8 and G20 Summits, on the grounds that Canadian banks did not fail during the financial crisis as the British, American, and European banks did.⁴¹⁶ It is likely that the UK's proposal for a global bank levy will face firm opposition from the Canadian hosts. The bank levy has indeed already been stricken from the G20 slate by leaders in a pre-conference meeting held 5-6 June.⁴¹⁷ Moreover, EU member nations who sit on the G8 – including Germany, Italy, and France – will likely use the United Kingdom's own financial concerns as points of leverage and will push strongly for monetary assistance for European banks, mitigating British attempts to limit G8 commitments to non-financial initiatives.

Postscript: Score [0.25]

The UK has only been partially successful in getting its promoting its world economy-related agenda at the 2010 Muskoka Summit. While the proposed bank levy has been a hot topic of debate, and will continue to be so at the upcoming G20 meetings, there has been no consensus among G8 members as to its adoption and subsequent implementation.⁴¹⁸ Further, there has been little, if any reported discussion on Euro stabilization. As such, the United Kingdom has achieved a score of 0.25, as only some of its initiatives were discussed at the Summit, and none were adopted as action plans in the communiqué.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

Objective 2: Development and Africa [1]

According to the 2010 ONE report tracking G8 compliance to commitments made at the 2005 summit at Gleneagles, the UK is expected to deliver on 93 per cent of its commitments by 2010.⁴¹⁹ At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the UK will likely push the other G8 member states to

⁴¹⁴ Tories Launch Global Fight Against the Bank Tax, The Globe and Mail (New Dehli) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/world/g8-g20/economy/tories-launch-global-fight-against-bank-tax/article1572287/>.

⁴¹⁵ Cameron Tells Germany UK Needs Strong, Stable Euro, Reuters (Berlin) 21 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSLDE64K1FW20100521>.

⁴¹⁶ Harper, Cameron Agree to Disagree on Bank Tax, The Montreal Gazette (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/news/Harper+Cameron+agree+disagree+bank/3106287/story.html>.

⁴¹⁷ G20 Scraps Global Bank Tax Plan, Peace FM Online (Accra) 9 June 2010. Date of Access: 18 June 2010. <http://business.peacefmonline.com/news/201006/46179.php>.

⁴¹⁸ G8 Wavering Shows Difficulty of Taking Common Action, The Globe and Mail (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/g8-leaders-working-breakfast-to-touch-on-security/article1619395/?cmpid=rss1>.

⁴¹⁹ The Data Report 2010, ONE International (Washington) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.one.org/report/2010/en/downloads/DR2010.pdf>.

fulfil their official development assistance (ODA) pledges. The British government will also encourage G8 countries to renew their commitments towards the UN Millennium Development Goals, which were set in 2000.

Official Development Assistance (ODA)

The United Kingdom has consistently been a leader among the G8 countries in achieving the goals set at the 2005 G8 Gleneagles Summit. The ONE report notes: the country's "global ODA increases through 2009 have brought the country's ODA/GNI ratio to 0.51 per cent, putting it well on track to deliver – and surpass – its global interim target in 2010."⁴²⁰ The current British government has continued in this vein, pledging to enact legislation that would have them spend 0.7 per cent of its national income on overseas aid from 2013 onwards.⁴²¹ Moreover, Andrew Mitchell, the British International Development Secretary has promised to increase transparency with regards to aid by creating an independent overseer in the hopes of maximizing their GBP 7.3 billion aid budget.⁴²² In spite of a recently leaked communiqué leading up to the Muskoka Summit that makes no mention of Gleneagles aid commitments,⁴²³ the British government has further pledged to encourage other countries to fulfill their pledges. This will likely be seen in Muskoka, where the UK will call for the other G8 members to follow its example and honour their commitments made at Gleneagles.

Millennium Development Goals

The United Kingdom has stated a renewed commitment to achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals. Prime Minister David Cameron stated that his government will focus on aid that "can best deliver and that make a real long-term difference," such as bed nets aimed towards combating malaria and vaccinations for children. In line with the Canadian Presidency's focus for the Muskoka Summit, Prime Minister Cameron has honoured maternal health initiatives by establishing a GBP 5 million fund that will assist in the education of birth attendants and midwives in developing countries.⁴²⁴ The British government has also announced their intention to ensure equal access to clean water, healthcare, and education.⁴²⁵ Prime Minister will encourage the G8 at Huntsville to commit to aid initiatives that will save "three million more lives by 2015."⁴²⁶

Scoring Guidelines

⁴²⁰ The Data Report 2010, ONE International (Washington) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.one.org/report/2010/en/downloads/DR2010.pdf>.

⁴²¹ International Development: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/international-development/>.

⁴²² Aid Watchdog Will Reassure Taxpayers, Says Mitchell, BBC News (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/politics/10224696.stm>.

⁴²³ G8 Summit Communique Drops Gleneagles Pledge on Aid to Africa, The Guardian (London) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jun/04/g8-summit-gleneagles-canada>.

⁴²⁴ Our Aid Will Hit the Spot, The Guardian (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/03/aid-developing-world-targeted-money>.

⁴²⁵ International Development: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/international-development/>.

⁴²⁶ Our Aid Will Hit the Spot, The Guardian (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/commentisfree/2010/jun/03/aid-developing-world-targeted-money>.

0	None of the United Kingdom's development aid initiatives are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of the United Kingdom's development priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 discusses both of the United Kingdom's development priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the UK's development priorities: (1) A renewed commitment of 0.7 per cent of national income towards development aid OR (2) A commitment to save three million more lives, by focusing particularly on maternal and child health.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both of the UK's development priorities: (1) A renewed commitment of 0.7 per cent of national income towards development aid AND (2) A commitment to save three million more lives, by focusing particularly on maternal and child health.

Prospects

Though the United Kingdom is the clear leader among G8 countries in achieving development aid goals, it is unlikely that it will be able to convince its fellow members to do the same in the wake of the premature release of a Summit communiqué that fails to mention any renewed commitment to Gleneagles stipulations.⁴²⁷ However, the UK will likely find renewed support for achieving the UN Millennium Development Goals, particularly those pertaining to maternal and women's health, as they relate directly to the Canadian Presidency's signature initiative at the Huntsville Summit.⁴²⁸

Postscript: Score [1]

The draft G8 Muskoka Declaration, subtitled "Recovery and New Beginnings" and released on 25 June 2010, demonstrates a commitment to all of the United Kingdom's development aid priorities going into the 2010 Summit. The draft Muskoka Declaration sees G8 countries renewing their 2005 pledge to devote 0.7 per cent of gross national income to official development assistance (ODA).⁴²⁹ Further, the proposed Muskoka Initiative directly reflects a reassertion of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4, reducing infant mortality, and MDG 5, maternal health. British Prime Minister David Cameron's pledge to "save three million more lives by 2015" through the Millennium Development Goals has been reflected in the declaration issued by the G8 at Muskoka.⁴³⁰ Thus, because the United Kingdom's development aid initiatives have been wholly represented at the 2010 Summit, it has been awarded a score of 1.

⁴²⁷ G8 Summit Communiqué Drops Gleneagles Pledge on Aid to Africa, *The Guardian* (London) 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jun/04/g8-summit-gleneagles-canada>.

⁴²⁸ Birth Control Won't Be in G8 Plan to Protect Mothers, *Tories Say*, *The Globe and Mail* (Ottawa) 17 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/birth-control-wont-be-in-g8-plan-to-protect-mothers-tories-say/article1502796/>.

⁴²⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴³⁰ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

Objective 3: Environment and Climate Change [0.25]

The Canadian National Round Table on the Environment and the Economy (NRTEE) ranked the United Kingdom third among G8 member countries in its transition to a low-carbon economy.⁴³¹ The UK will continue its commitment to the environment at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, where it will push for increased emission reduction targets from both the European Union and the international community.

Emissions Reduction

Despite reservations from Conservative members of the coalition,⁴³² the British government has pledged to push for an increased emissions reduction target of 30 per cent – up from 20 per cent – by 2020 for the EU.⁴³³ The UK is likely moving in response to the European Union’s stated intention to wait until other countries commit to the 30 per cent initiative before raising its own target.⁴³⁴

Moreover, the British government has announced its intention to work towards a global climate deal designed at limiting emissions and creating a fund for initiatives aimed at combating climate change.⁴³⁵ At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the UK will strive to gain the support of its fellow G8 members on: the increased emissions reduction target of 30 per cent and a commitment to fund a global climate deal aimed at further limiting emissions and combating climate change.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United Kingdom’s environment initiatives are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of the United Kingdom’s environment priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 discusses both of the United Kingdom’s environment priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the UK’s climate change

⁴³¹ NRTEE Creates New G8 Low-Carbon Performance Index, MarketWire (Ottawa) 20 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.marketwire.com/press-release/NRTEE-Creates-New-G8-Low-Carbon-Performance-Index-1264012.htm>.

⁴³² Britain Ready to Lead Way in Effort to Cut Climate Change Emissions by 30%, London Evening Standard (London) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.thisislondon.co.uk/standard/article-23838366-britain-ready-to-lead-way-in-effort-to-cut-climate-change-emissions-by-30-percent.do>.

⁴³³ Energy and Climate Change: Programme for Government, Her Majesty’s Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/energy-and-climate-change/>.

⁴³⁴ EU Sets Toughest Targets to Fight Global Warming, The Times (London) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article7136639.ece>.

⁴³⁵ Energy and Climate Change: Programme for Government, Her Majesty’s Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/energy-and-climate-change/>.

	priorities: (1) An increase in emissions reduction to 30 per cent OR (2) A commitment to fund a global climate deal aimed at further limiting emissions and combating climate change
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both of the UK's climate change priorities: (1) An increase in emissions reduction to 30 per cent AND (2) A commitment to fund a global climate deal aimed at further limiting emissions and combating climate change

Prospects

The 12 March 2010 draft for the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit included a pledge from G8 countries to “strive to achieve a fair, effective and comprehensive post-2012 agreement that includes a robust system of emissions reductions monitoring, reporting and verification,”⁴³⁶ signalling that the British initiative for a global deal will likely be met with support. However, the more concrete objective of gaining other countries’ support for an increased 30 per cent emissions reduction target will be mitigated by the fact that such an increase will cost an extra GBP 33 billion a year,⁴³⁷ which will likely be a disincentive to ailing European economies.

Postscript

The United Kingdom has only managed to introduce one of its two environment and climate change priorities at the Muskoka Summit. Though the G8 has reaffirmed its pledge to reduce global emissions by 50 per cent by 2050, this is an existing commitment and, as such, does not count towards further limiting emissions.⁴³⁸ Moreover, there is no mention in the final communiqué of increasing emissions reduction from 20 to 30 per cent by 2020 for member countries.⁴³⁹ Therefore, given the outcome of the G8’s discussion on emissions, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0.25.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

Objective 4: Regional Security [0.75]

At the 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit, the United Kingdom will seek: a renewed military commitment towards Afghanistan, while continuing to promote counter-terrorism measures in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region, and the implementation of a two-state solution for the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Afghanistan

⁴³⁶ G8 Seeks New Drive to Meet 2015 Aid Goals for Poor, Reuters (Oslo) 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE64U2KB20100531>.

⁴³⁷ EU Sets Toughest Targets to Fight Global Warming, The Times (London) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.timesonline.co.uk/tol/news/environment/article7136639.ece>.

⁴³⁸ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴³⁹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

The United Kingdom is in the process of pursuing a dual-track strategy with regards to Afghanistan: it is pursuing both diplomatic and economic initiatives, while expanding its military presence in the region.

In a speech to his host country, British Ambassador to Slovenia, Andrew Page, identified that 75 per cent of the most serious terrorist plots investigated in the United Kingdom source from the border areas of Afghanistan and Pakistan.⁴⁴⁰ As such, former British Foreign Secretary, David Miliband, pledged UK support for the G8 Foreign Ministers' Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative. Through facilitating infrastructure and other economic projects towards the development of a strong trade partnership between Afghanistan and Pakistan, the UK and the G8 hope to develop "community resilience against violent extremism."⁴⁴¹ At the Muskoka Summit, the UK will attempt to cement G8 support for the Afghanistan-Pakistan Initiative, so as to better ensure their security from further terrorist threats.

The United Kingdom is also committing to an increased military presence in Afghanistan. It has already increased its troop commitment from 1,200 to 9,500 since March 2009.⁴⁴² The new coalition government has pledged to double the operational allowance for the British troop contingent stationed in Afghanistan⁴⁴³ and Prime Minister David Cameron has reiterated British support for American President, Barack Obama's troop surge.⁴⁴⁴ British Major General, Nick Carter, has recently assumed control of Operation Moshtarak, a NATO campaign staffed by primarily American and Canadian troops that is geared towards clearing areas surrounding Kandahar of Taliban insurgents.⁴⁴⁵ Due to their increased commitment, at the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the UK will join the United States in pressing for continued G8 military involvement in Kandahar.

Israel-Palestine

The British government has pledged to foster peace between a secure and recognized Israel and a sovereign Palestine,⁴⁴⁶ by pursuing a two-state solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.⁴⁴⁷ The 31

⁴⁴⁰ Afghanistan and the Region – A UK Perspective, Her Majesty's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 31 March 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=22036007>.

⁴⁴¹ G8 Foreign Ministers Announce Afghanistan Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Canada (Ottawa) 29 March 2010. Date of Access 2 June 2010. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2010/122.aspx>.

⁴⁴² Afghanistan and the Region – A UK Perspective, Her Majesty's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 31 March 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=22036007>.

⁴⁴³ Defence: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/defence/>.

⁴⁴⁴ British Policy in Afghanistan: The Wars Over the War, The Economist (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. http://www.economist.com/world/britain/displaystory.cfm?story_id=16277927.

⁴⁴⁵ Kandahar Offensive to Target 1,000 Taliban, The Telegraph (London) 1 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/asia/afghanistan/7795043/Kandahar-offensive-to-target-1000-Taliban.html>.

⁴⁴⁶ Foreign Affairs: Programme for Government, Her Majesty's Cabinet Office (London) 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://programmeforgovernment.hmg.gov.uk/foreign-affairs/>.

⁴⁴⁷ UK Remains Committed to Middle East Solution, Her Majesty's Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 26 May 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=News&id=22288192>.

May 2010 Israeli attack on the Free Gaza Flotilla has added an impetus to UK promises. The British Foreign Secretary, William Hague, noted that the crisis was a product of an untenable situation in Gaza and presented the two-state solution as “the only long term and sustainable solution to the conflict which produced these tragic events.” As such, he has called for a lifting of Israeli restrictions on Gaza, in the hopes of improving Palestine’s economic situation and eventually assisting in the creation of a sovereign state.⁴⁴⁸ At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the UK will seek the pursuit of a two-state solution and the creation of a sovereign Palestine.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United Kingdom’s regional security priorities are discussed at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one of the UK’s regional security priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 discusses both of the United Kingdom’s regional security priorities at the Summit, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the UK’s regional security priorities: (1) a renewed commitment towards Afghanistan OR (2) a two-state solution for Israel-Palestine.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both of the UK’s regional security priorities: (1) a renewed commitment towards Afghanistan AND (2) a two-state solution for Israel-Palestine.

Prospects

The UK is likely to face opposition for renewed troop commitments in Afghanistan from Canada, who stand firm in their assertion that Canadian military involvement in Kandahar will end in 2011.⁴⁴⁹ Moreover, despite international outrage at Israeli actions against the Gaza flotilla, the United States has been reluctant to condemn Israel publicly.⁴⁵⁰

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The United Kingdom has been awarded a score of 0.75 for its efforts to promote its regional security agenda and the 2010 Muskoka Summit. The final draft of the G8 Leader’s Muskoka Declaration, entitled “Recovery and New Beginnings,” demonstrates near-complete convergence between UK initiatives and G8 commitments.⁴⁵¹ The Declaration calls on all states to adopt

⁴⁴⁸ Foreign Secretary’s Statement to the House of Commons on Gaza Flotilla, Her Majesty’s Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.fco.gov.uk/en/news/latest-news/?view=PressS&id=22313385>.

⁴⁴⁹ Iran Dominates G8 Foreign Ministers Meeting, CBC News (Gatineau) 30 March 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/world/story/2010/03/30/g8-ministers-meeting.html>.

⁴⁵⁰ Mapped Out, Financial Times (London) 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 3 June 2010. <http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/0375c750-6ea7-11df-ad16-00144feabdc0.html>.

⁴⁵¹ G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1929 regarding the sanctioning of Iran, a top priority for the British government.⁴⁵²

However, although the United Kingdom was seeking G8 support for both the military and development-based aspects of their dual-track strategy for Afghanistan, they have only been partly successful. While the G8 has sanctioned projects that are part of the UK-backed G8 Afghanistan-Pakistan Border Region Prosperity Initiative, they have failed to secure a concrete pledge from G8 members currently participating in the mission in Afghanistan for renewed commitments. In fact, Prime Minister David Cameron has announced that the UK itself will end its military presence in the region by 2015.⁴⁵³

The Muskoka Declaration also advocates the resumption of the “proximity talks” between Israel and Palestine, and urged that such dialogue be conducted with “the aim of the establishment of an independent, contiguous and viable State of Palestine,” which echoes the position by the United Kingdom regarding the necessity to craft a two-state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. The United Kingdom has thus been successful in achieving nearly all of its regional security objectives. However, due to the fact that there is no explicit mention of further military commitments in Afghanistan by fellow G8 members, the UK has achieved a score of 0.75.

Analyst: Lauren Perruzza

⁴⁵² G8 Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings, 2010 G8 Muskoka Summit (Huntsville) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010.

⁴⁵³ Afghanistan Withdrawal Before 2015, \Says David Cameron, The Guardian (Toronto) 26 June 2010. Date of Access: 26 June 2010. <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2010/jun/25/british-soldiers-afghanistan-david-cameron>.

United States

Economic Data

Currency: United States Dollar

Population: 307, 212, 123

Gross Domestic Product (official exchange rate): USD14.26 trillion

Gross Domestic Product per capita: USD46 900

Major Trading Partners: Canada, Mexico, China, Japan, Germany, UK⁴⁵⁴

Political Data:

Type of Government: Constitution-based federal republic

Date of Establishment: 4 March 1789

Legislature: Senate and House of Representatives; Bicameral

Head of State: President Barack Obama⁴⁵⁵

Background

At the 2010 G8 Summit in Muskoka, President Obama will be joined by a new British Prime Minister, David Cameron, and a new Japanese Prime Minister, Naoto Kan. Prime Minister Cameron is a member of the Conservative party, which replaced Gordon Brown's Labour Party in recent elections. Prime Minister Kan is a member of the Democratic Party, which ousted the Liberal Democratic Party that had ruled Japan for nearly fifty years, in an election late in 2009. Because the 2010 Summit will be the first in many years to be attended by a British Conservative and Japanese Democratic Prime Minister, the United States may have to present negotiating positions that consider the necessity of building and strengthening relations with the new leaders of the United Kingdom and Japan.

The 2010 Summit also represents a further opportunity for the Obama administration to demonstrate the similarities and differences between its international policy, and that of the Bush administration.

As Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced, the Muskoka Summit will focus on child and maternal health in the developing world.⁴⁵⁶ American priorities for the Summit will focus on continued government support for economic recovery; ensuring security in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Israel; boosting carbon capture and storage, and renewable energy capacity; ensuring that a Middle East nuclear-free zone does not impact Israel's sovereignty and security;

⁴⁵⁴ CIA World Factbook: United States, Central Intelligence Agency. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>.

⁴⁵⁵ CIA World Factbook: United States, Central Intelligence Agency. Date of Access: 1 May 2010.

<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>.

⁴⁵⁶ htt Canadian Influence Persists Among a Changing G8, CTV. 30 May 2010. Date of Access: 2 June 2010.

<http://montreal.ctv.ca/servlet/an/local/CTVNews/20100528/g8-history-future-100530/20100530/?hub=MontrealHome>.

achieving development and food security via capacity-building; and enlarging the G8 to reflect the economic importance of Asian and Latin American countries.

Objective 1: World Economy [0.5]

The primary world economy objectives of the United States at the 2010 G8 Summit are expected to include preventing bank reliance on taxpayer bailouts and the creation of a bank levy; continued stimulus for the purpose of ensuring growth and building domestic demand; and ensuring greater economic competitiveness and access to trade.

Banking

To ensure that large banks are prevented from relying on taxpayer bailouts during economic recessions, the United States has proposed structural changes which ban "proprietary trading at deposit taking commercial banks". The EU, however, has rejected this concept, and instead "favours higher capital charges as the main way to avoid banks getting into trouble in the first place."⁴⁵⁷ The United States supports the creation of some form of bank levy, which would be used to pay for future bailouts. The European Union also supports this, but Canada is opposed.⁴⁵⁸

Stimulus

Generally, the United States prefers a fiscal policy that employs a strategy of continued stimulation for recovery. The European Union, in contrast, prefers a strategy of reducing its deep deficits.⁴⁵⁹ The United States has held the position that states with trade surpluses, including Germany, ought to stimulate domestic demand. The country has also advocated that tight fiscal policy impedes growth and recovery. According to Timothy Geithner, US Treasury Secretary, "[f]iscal consolidation should be 'growth-friendly'".⁴⁶⁰ It can therefore be expected that at the Summit, the United States will favour fiscal policies that stimulate domestic demand.

Trade

The United States has maintained a position that favours greater economic competitiveness, and an international economic playing field in which it is able to ensure the viability and expansion of its exports.⁴⁶¹ The country is expected to maintain such a position at the Summit. Additionally, ensuring fair trade and access to markets is expected to be an American priority at the 2010

⁴⁵⁷ Plans for the Fourth G20 Summit, G8 Research Group. 4 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/g20/g20plans/g20plans100604.pdf>.

⁴⁵⁸ U.S. Urges G-20 Nations to Spur Domestic Demand, New York Times. (Busan, South Korea) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/06/world/asia/06summit.html?ref=global-home>.

⁴⁵⁹ U.S. Urges G-20 Nations to Spur Domestic Demand, New York Times. (Busan, South Korea) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/06/world/asia/06summit.html?ref=global-home>.

⁴⁶⁰ U.S. Urges G-20 Nations to Spur Domestic Demand, New York Times. (Busan, South Korea) 5 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/06/world/asia/06summit.html?ref=global-home>.

⁴⁶¹ Competitiveness, International Trade Administration (Washington) Date of Access: 1 May 2010. <http://trade.gov/competitiveness/index.asp>.

Muskoka Summit.⁴⁶²

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United States' world economy priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the United States' world economy priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the three US world economy priorities: (1) preventing bank reliance on taxpayer bailouts and the creation of a bank levy; (2) continued stimulus for the purpose of ensuring growth and building domestic demand; or (3) ensuring that greater economic competitiveness and access to trade.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of the three US world economy priorities: (1) preventing bank reliance on taxpayer bailouts and the creation of a bank levy; (2) continued stimulus for the purpose of ensuring growth and building domestic demand; and/or (3) ensuring that greater economic competitiveness and access to trade.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the three US world economy priorities: (1) preventing bank reliance on taxpayer bailouts and the creation of a bank levy; (2) continued stimulus for the purpose of ensuring growth and building domestic demand; and (3) ensuring that greater economic competitiveness and access to trade.

Prospects

Because the European Union has rejected the ideas proposed by the United States regarding bank bailouts and economic stimulus, the United States will face difficulty in achieving its objectives. The negotiating positions of the EU, along with its member states France, Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom may make achieving the American position difficult. Additionally, Canada can be expected to oppose bank levies, as that country feels that they are generally unnecessary, because it has largely avoided bank collapse.

Postscript: Score [0.5]

The United States have earned a score of 0.5 for their world economy objective. The G8 did not conclude any agreement regarding the prevention of bank reliance on taxpayer bailouts. Additionally, the G8 did not set, or agree to set a bank levy. The American objective of securing an agreement for continued stimulus for the purpose of ensuring growth and building domestic demand was not met, and the debate between stimulus and austerity was not mentioned in the G8 communiqué. The portion of the United States' world economy objective regarding ensuring greater economic competitiveness and access to trade was met, as the G8 agreed to remain committed to "free and open markets", renewed its commitment "to the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Agenda, building on the progress already made", and to promote trade

⁴⁶² Ensuring Fair Trade, International Trade Administration Date Accessed: 1 May 2010.
<http://trade.gov/fairtrade/index.asp>.

liberalization under the WTO via the elimination of national barriers.

Objective 2: Regional Security [1]

At the 2010 Summit, the United States is expected to focus its regional security objectives on achieving support for greater development of human rights and essential infrastructure in Afghanistan; implementing measures to address the Taliban threat in Pakistan; and supporting Israel's sovereignty and security goals, while improving Palestinian quality of life.

Afghanistan

The United States is expected to maintain the rebuilding of Afghanistan as a top priority, and will likely support the goal of greater sovereignty for the country. Additionally, the United States is expected to push for greater development of human rights, women's rights, and religious tolerance in Afghanistan.⁴⁶³

The United States remains committed to assisting Afghanistan in its rebuilding process, both during the current surge and after the United States withdraws its troops, and can therefore be expected to negotiate in favour of capacity-building initiatives. Additionally, the United States is strongly in favour of counter-narcotic programs that would address the significant illegal opium poppy industry in Afghanistan.⁴⁶⁴

Pakistan

Under the Obama administration, the United States' relationship with Pakistan has strengthened. With a strong Taliban presence in its Federally Administered Tribal Areas and Northwest Frontier province, Pakistan is strongly affected by the Afghan war. However, American pressure for greater cooperation between the two countries has caused Pakistan to take a harder line in its policy towards the Taliban.⁴⁶⁵ Still, some mistrust and tensions do exist between the two countries.⁴⁶⁶ However, the two countries are working to overcome this mistrust, and strengthen their alliance.⁴⁶⁷

Considering its relationship with Pakistan and its struggle against the Taliban, the United States can be expected to support measures that would address Pakistani security issues, and the spill-over effects of the Afghan war, in order to reduce the threat posed by the Taliban.⁴⁶⁸

⁴⁶³ Afghanistan, US Department of State. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.state.gov/p/sca/ci/af/>.

⁴⁶⁴ Afghanistan, US Department of State. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.state.gov/p/sca/ci/af/>.

⁴⁶⁵ US Sees Improved Relations With Pakistan, CNN. 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://edition.cnn.com/2010/US/03/15/holbrooke.afpak/>.

⁴⁶⁶ Pakistan Snubs US Over New Taliban Offensive, BBC. 21 January 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8471789.stm.

⁴⁶⁷ United States, Pakistan, Seek to Turn Around Ties, Reuters. 24 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://www.alertnet.org/thenews/newsdesk/N24153722.htm>.

⁴⁶⁸ US Sees Improved Relations With Pakistan, CNN. 15 March 2010. Date of Access: 29 May 2010. <http://edition.cnn.com/2010/US/03/15/holbrooke.afpak/>.

Israel

The United States, a strong ally of Israel responded to the country's controversial interception of an aid flotilla bound for Gaza by stating that Israel does have "an absolute right" to protect its security by boarding ships bound for Gaza, which has been under a blockade since Hamas assumed power in 2007. Israel only permits humanitarian assistance to enter into the territory.⁴⁶⁹ Vice President Biden did, however, state that his country would "continue to press Israel to improve living conditions for Palestinians". Many other states, including G8 members, expressed outrage at Israel for the interception.⁴⁷⁰

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United States' world regional security priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the United States' regional security priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the three US regional security priorities: (1) support for greater development of human rights and essential infrastructure in Afghanistan; (2) implementing measures to address the Taliban threat in Pakistan; and (3) supporting Israel's sovereignty and security goals, while improving Palestinian quality of life.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of the three US regional security priorities: (1) support for greater development of human rights and essential infrastructure in Afghanistan; (2) implementing measures to address the Taliban threat in Pakistan; and (3) supporting Israel's sovereignty and security goals, while improving Palestinian quality of life.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the three US regional security priorities: (1) support for greater development of human rights and essential infrastructure in Afghanistan; (2) implementing measures to address the Taliban threat in Pakistan; and (3) supporting Israel's sovereignty and security goals, while improving Palestinian quality of life.

Prospects

The European Union, along with France and Britain may begin to help monitor traffic entering into Gaza, to ensure that humanitarian aid is able to reach the region, following an Israeli raid on a largely Turkish flotilla carrying aid into Gaza.⁴⁷¹ Considering the strong alliance between the United States and Israel, the United States should not be expected to participate in this, or any

⁴⁶⁹ Guide: Gaza Under Blockade, BBC. 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/middle_east/7545636.stm.

⁴⁷⁰ US, Egypt Hold Talks in Wake of Flotilla Raid, AFP. (Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt) 6 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5gX5kMXpBMVu0WU4pVjICZKrDKW7Q>.

⁴⁷¹ France, Britain Offer EU Help on Gaza Monitoring, Vancouver Sun. (Paris) 6 June 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.vancouver.sun.com/news/Israel+rejects+international+inquiry+into+lethal+raid/3120232/story.html>.

similar initiative. Opposition to Israel's security policies by many of the G8 states may hinder the United States' ability to achieve its goals. Additionally, France, Britain, and the EU cannot be expected to be as supportive of Israel as are the United States.

Postscript: Score [1]

The United States have earned a score of 1 for their regional security objective. The G8 addressed all three of the United States' regional security priorities. Regarding the American objective of achieving support for greater development of human rights and essential infrastructure in Afghanistan, the G8 stated its support for the transition strategy adopted by the International Security Assistance Forces, which aims to improve human rights, reduce illicit drug production, and improve the provision of basic services. Regarding the American objective of implementing measures to address the Taliban threat in Pakistan, the G8 "underscore[d] the need for a broad regional approach to countering violent extremism", and voiced its support for the advancement and strengthening of the Pakistan-India bilateral relationship. Finally, regarding the American objective of supporting Israel's sovereignty and security goals, while improving Palestinian quality of life, the G8 "welcome[d] the start of the proximity talks between the Palestinians and Israel, and urge them both to create conditions conducive for direct talks, with the aim of the establishment of an independent, contiguous and viable State of Palestine".

Objective 3: Climate Change [1]

At the 2010 G8 Summit, the United States will likely advocate for increased carbon capture and storage, and clean energy development. However, strong emissions reduction targets by the United States are not expected.

Carbon Capture and Storage

The United States Department of Energy and the US Environmental Protection Agency have expressed interest in overcoming barriers "to the widespread, cost-effective deployment of carbon capture and storage within 10 years". The country had also set a goal of setting up ten commercial demonstration projects by 2016. President Obama has been supportive of carbon capture and storage (CCS), and has established a CCS task force by presidential memorandum, which is comprised of 14 government agencies.⁴⁷² Considering the President's interest in CCS, and the commitment of many federal departments to development of the technology, it can be expected that the United States will argue in favour of committing to implement more demonstration projects, and more widespread use of CCS, at the 2010 Summit.

Emissions Reduction

A draft text for the 2010 Summit stated that the G8 would seek a new legal framework for an agreement on combating climate change, which would be UN-led. However, the United States,

⁴⁷² US Interagency Task Force on CCS Meets for the First Time, Carbon Capture Journal. 11 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.carboncapturejournal.com/displaynews.php?NewsID=565>.

along all the other G8 states have not yet set timelines for reaching a climate accord. Given the upcoming COP16/MOP6 meeting in Cancun, it can be expected that the United States is unlikely to agree to any clear timelines at the G8 Summit.⁴⁷³

Parties to the agreement signed in Copenhagen in December 2009 have not yet clarified that amount of money that they will make available to combat climate change. As part of this group, the United States has not announced any goals of increasing climate change funding; therefore, it is not expected that Washington will favour significant funding.⁴⁷⁴

The United States is expected to maintain a position that climate change is best addressed by a variety of measures, which include the development of low-carbon technologies. Additionally, the American position is likely to stress that environmental amelioration cannot come at the expense of economic development.⁴⁷⁵

Clean Energy

The United States government is focused on ensuring that America can maintain competitiveness on the international stage. The pending America COMPETES Act includes measures that would strengthen the country's clean energy competitiveness. This is an indication that the current administration views the development of clean energy as a marketable good, from which profit may be generated.⁴⁷⁶ On 2 June 2010, President Obama announced that the United States must "aggressively accelerate" its transition to clean energy. He also stated that it is imperative to "factor in the environmental costs and national security costs and true economics costs" of traditional energy sources, in order to achieve a "clean energy future".⁴⁷⁷

Public outrage about the recent oil spill in the Gulf of Mexico has perpetuated this position. Considering this, it can be expected that the United States will bring to Muskoka a negotiating position more in favour of clean energy acceleration than it has to previous summits.

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United States' climate change priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the United States' climate change priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the three US climate

⁴⁷³ G8 Seeks New Drive to Meet 2015 Aid Goals for Poor, Reuters. 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE64U2KB20100531>.

⁴⁷⁴ First World Breaking Copenhagen Promises, Times of India. (Bonn) 7 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics/nation/First-World-breaking-Copenhagen-promises/articleshow/6018476.cms>.

⁴⁷⁵ Climate Change, U.S. Department of State (Washington) Date Accessed: 30 April 2010. <http://www.state.gov/g/oes/climate/>.

⁴⁷⁶ Strengthening US Clean Energy Competitiveness, Forbes. 6 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://blogs.forbes.com/energysource/2010/06/06/strengthening-u-s-clean-energy-competitiveness/>.

⁴⁷⁷ Obama Says He'll Push for Clean Energy Bill, New York Times. 2 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/06/03/us/politics/03obama.html>.

	change priorities: (1) establishing more CCS demonstration projects, and encouraging the wide-spread deployment of the technology; (2) the setting of no new or specific timelines and funding schemes for emissions reduction; and (3) the rapid acceleration of clean energy development
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of the three US climate change priorities: (1) establishing more CCS demonstration projects, and encouraging the wide-spread deployment of the technology; (2) the setting of no new or specific timelines and funding schemes for emissions reduction; and (3) the rapid acceleration of clean energy development
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the three US climate change priorities: (1) establishing more CCS demonstration projects, and encouraging the wide-spread deployment of the technology; (2) the setting of no new or specific timelines and funding schemes for emissions reduction; and (3) the rapid acceleration of clean energy development

Prospects

Regarding American goals for emissions reduction and climate change mitigation, while lower than European members' goals, they will likely be supported by Canada, which has promised to release emissions reduction strategies that mirror those of the United States.⁴⁷⁸ European Union member states, particularly Germany have been very supportive of CCS and clean energy development, so they will likely support American goals. However, objection may come from Russia and Canada, which have shown a low focus on climate change abatement in recent years.

Postscript: Score [1]

The United States have earned a score of 1 for their climate change objective. The G8 addressed all three of the United States' climate change priorities. First, regarding the American objective of increasing carbon capture and storage (CCS), the G8 reaffirmed its Toyako commitment to launch 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects by the end of this year, and to achieve broad deployment of the technology by 2020. Second, regarding the American commitment for increased clean energy development, the G8 "committed to building low carbon and climate resilient economies, characterized by green growth and improved resource efficiency", and acknowledged the importance of renewable, low-carbon energy. Third, regarding the absence of strong emissions reduction objectives by the United States, the G8 pledged a 80% reduction of greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2050, but did not set any strong near or medium term targets.

Objective 4: Non-proliferation [0.75]

⁴⁷⁸ Emissions Reductions 10 Times Less Than Government's Projections: Report, The Globe and Mail. 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/emissions-reductions-10-times-less-than-governments-projections-report/article1591784/>.

Regarding nuclear nonproliferation, the United States is expected to support the following measures at the 2010 Muskoka summit: the establishment of a Middle East nuclear-free zone that does not single-out Israel; and the pursuit of no significant agreement on disarmament.

Middle East Nuclear-Free Zone

The United States has supported the agreement produced at a 2010 review conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). However, it was opposed to paying singular attention to Israel, in the process of negotiating a nuclear weapon free Middle East, and holds the position that such action would compromise Israel's national security.⁴⁷⁹

Generally, however, President Obama has voiced support for "balanced and practical steps that will advance non-proliferation, nuclear disarmament, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which are critical pillars of the global non-proliferation regime." The President also supported the aspect of the recent agreement, which "underscores that those nations that refuse to abide by their international obligations must be held accountable."⁴⁸⁰

Disarmament

Nonproliferation is expected to be a significant issue at the summit, and issues of American arms reduction are expected to dominate.⁴⁸¹ The G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 30 March reaffirmed the United States' commitment to the signing of a treaty with the Russian Federation regarding Measures for Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms.⁴⁸² While it has signed the document, the United States has not yet ratified the newly signed Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty, which requires the country to reduce its deployed nuclear warheads by 30 per cent within the next seven years. The US government has, however, stated that ratification of this treaty is among the country's arms control priorities. Russia has not yet ratified the treaty either.⁴⁸³

Pakistan has been working to block any agreement that would "launch global negotiations to halt production of nuclear bomb-making fissile material," because it feels that such an agreement would leave it vulnerable against its neighbour India, a state with nuclear weapons. The United States' Assistant Secretary of State has stated that "[t]here is certainly an effort to recognize Pakistan's security concerns and at the same time find a way forward for negotiations to

⁴⁷⁹ Obama Hails 'Balanced' Non-Proliferation Accord, AFP. (Washington) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h7TlySMJteDBbJroeEq7VSWLqVoA>.

⁴⁸⁰ Obama Hails 'Balanced' Non-Proliferation Accord, AFP. (Washington) 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 4 June 2010. <http://www.google.com/hostednews/afp/article/ALeqM5h7TlySMJteDBbJroeEq7VSWLqVoA>.

⁴⁸¹ Prospects for the 2010 Muskoka G8 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2010muskoka/2010prospects090702.html>.

⁴⁸² G8 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Nuclear Non-Proliferation, Disarmament and Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy: A Contribution to the 2010 NTP Review Conference, G8 Information Centre (Gatineau) 30 March 2010 Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin100330-nonprolif.html>.

⁴⁸³ START Negotiator Sees Early Senate Ratification, Reuters. 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6524JU20100603?type=politicsNews>.

begin."⁴⁸⁴

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United States' nonproliferation priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses the United States' nonproliferation priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to future discussion of the US nonproliferation priorities: the establishment of a Middle East nuclear-free zone that does not single-out Israel; and no significant agreement on disarmament.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the US nonproliferation priorities: establishment of a Middle East nuclear-free zone that does not single-out Israel; and no significant agreement on disarmament.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both of the US nonproliferation priorities: establishment of a Middle East nuclear-free zone that does not single-out Israel; and no significant agreement on disarmament.

Prospects

Considering the above, it is likely that at the Summit, the United States will favour a brand of non-proliferation in the Middle East, as long as this does not single-out Israel. Additionally, it can be expected that the United States will remain strongly opposed to nuclear enrichment in Iran. Despite the American stance on non-proliferation, it should not be expected that the country will support any new disarmament initiatives.

Significant discussion of disarmament is unlikely, and it is unlikely that the G8 will agree to any agreement involving the singling-out of Israel for a Middle East nuclear-free zone.

Postscript: Score [0.75]

The United States have earned a score of 0.75 for their nonproliferation objective. Regarding the American goal of the establishment of a Middle East nuclear-free zone that does not single-out Israel, such a zone was not discussed, and not included in a communiqué. Regarding the American goal of pursuing no significant agreement on disarmament, the G8 merely welcomed the New Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty that was recently signed by the United States, and called upon other states possessing nuclear weapons to the efforts.

Objective 5: Development [1]

American development goals at the 2010 Muskoka Summit are expected to include: a strong

⁴⁸⁴ START Negotiator Sees Early Senate Ratification, Reuters. 3 June 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE6524JU20100603?type=politicsNews>.

maternal health initiative that includes support and funding for abortions⁴⁸⁵; an agreement that ensures increased effectiveness and accountability of development assistance; and the integration of nutrition and capacity-building into development efforts.

Maternal Health

At a meeting of G8 development ministers in April 2010, Rajiv Shah, administrator of the United States Agency for International Development stated that his country supports "a comprehensive approach to family planning," which includes abortion.⁴⁸⁶ Ensuring maternal health as part of development through aligning current funding structures "around a common set of goals"⁴⁸⁷ will be a priority for the summit. Specifically, the United States supports abortion funding as part of maternal health.⁴⁸⁸ This will likely be the position taken by the United States at the Summit.

In a draft text for the 2010 Summit, G8 leaders stated the following: "We undertake to champion a new initiative on maternal, newborn and under-five child health". However, member states did not specify how much money they would provide for this initiative.⁴⁸⁹

Development Assistance

Increasing effectiveness of international assistance, and advancing work done by G8 Accountability Working Group are also expected to be US priorities at the Summit.⁴⁹⁰ As announced at the G8 Development Ministers' Meeting in Halifax on April 28, the reconstruction and redevelopment of Haiti remains a priority within the United States' development and assistance goals.⁴⁹¹ Russia has expressed interest in providing more social and economic aid to Afghanistan. Considering the United States' stated focus on Afghan development, it can be expected that the country will support such measures at the 2010 Summit.⁴⁹²

Despite having set relatively modest development assistance targets at previous summits, including the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the United States has exceeded its targets. In contrast, France and Germany, which set more ambitious goals than the United States, have only met

⁴⁸⁵ Halifax G8 Development Meeting Ends, CBC. (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/04/28/g8-oda-meeting-closed.html>

⁴⁸⁶ Halifax G8 Development Meeting Ends, CBC. (Halifax) 28 April 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/story/2010/04/28/g8-oda-meeting-closed.html>.

⁴⁸⁷ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Halifax) 28 April 2010 Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

⁴⁸⁸ Harper Defends Maternal Health Project Funding Minus Abortions for Third World Countries, Montreal Gazette (Montreal) 27 April 2010 Date Accessed: 2 May 2010. <http://www.montrealgazette.com/health/Harper+defends+maternal+health+project+funding+minus+abortions+third+world+countries/2956451/story.html>.

⁴⁸⁹ G8 Seeks New Drive to Meet 2015 Aid Goals, Reuters. 31 May 2010. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE64U2KB20100531>.

⁴⁹⁰ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Halifax) 28 April 2010 Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

⁴⁹¹ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Halifax) 28 April 2010 Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

⁴⁹² Russia Says World Needs to do More for Afghanistan, Reuters. 6 June 2010. Date of Access: 7 June 2010. <http://www.reuters.com/article/idUSTRE65509Z20100606>.

about one quarter of these goals, and Italy has recently reduced its African aid target.⁴⁹³ France, UK, and the EU, along with many other non-G8 states have set goals to gradually increase their foreign aid contribution until it totals 0.7 per cent of their GDP. The United States, however, has not supported this goal, and is not expected to do so at the 2010 Summit.⁴⁹⁴ It can therefore be expected that the United States will likely advocate for moderate, and not very high development assistance goals.

Food Security

Regarding food security, American goals will likely comprise: the acceleration of L'Aquila commitments; support for the development of a Food Aid Convention for the 21st century "that focuses on providing appropriate and effective food assistance to vulnerable populations", and the integration of nutrition into development efforts.⁴⁹⁵

According to a recent document released by the Obama Administration, "instead of simply providing aid for developing countries, we are focusing on new methods and technologies for agricultural development. This is consistent with an approach in which aid is not an end in itself." This indicates that the United States will advocate capacity-building and self-reliance, as a food security goal.⁴⁹⁶

Scoring Guidelines

0	None of the United States' development priorities are discussed in detail at the Summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses one or more of the United States' development priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with one of the three US development priorities: (1) a strong maternal health initiative that includes support and funding for abortions; (2) an agreement that ensures increased effectiveness and accountability of development assistance; and (3) the integration of nutrition and capacity-building into development efforts.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with two of the three US development priorities: (1) a strong maternal health initiative that includes support and funding for abortions; (2) an agreement that ensures increased effectiveness and accountability of development assistance; and (3) the integration of nutrition and capacity-building into development efforts.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with all of the three US development

⁴⁹³ Anti-Poverty Group Hails Increase in G8 Aid to Africa, The Globe and Mail. 25 May 2010. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/ottawa-notebook/anti-poverty-group-hails-increase-in-g8-aid-to-africa/article1580234/>.

⁴⁹⁴ The End of Poverty: Economic Possibilities for our Time, Columbia University. Date of Access: 6 June 2010. <http://www.earth.columbia.edu/pages/endofpoverty/oda>.

⁴⁹⁵ G8 Development Ministers' Meeting Chair's Summary, G8 Information Centre (Halifax) 28 April 2010 Date Accessed: 3 May 2010. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/development/chair_summary_100428.html.

⁴⁹⁶ Obama's National Security Strategy Release, Includes Global Health, Food Security Priorities, Kaiser Family Foundation. 28 May 2010. Date of Access: 5 June 2010. <http://globalhealth.kff.org/Daily-Reports/2010/May/28/GH-052810-National-Security.aspx>.

	<p>priorities: (1) a strong maternal health initiative that includes support and funding for abortions; (2) an agreement that ensures increased effectiveness and accountability of development assistance; and (3) the integration of nutrition and capacity-building into development efforts.</p>
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Prospects

Despite Canada's opposition to the inclusion of abortion in maternal health commitments, it is likely that any agreement produced will in fact include abortion, as the majority of G8 states support the practice. Strong European commitments to development assistance will mean that American objectives are likely to be achieved, or exceeded.

Postscript: Score [1]

The United States have earned a score of 1 for their development objective. The G8 addressed all three of the United States' regional security priorities. First, regarding the objective of securing a strong maternal health initiative that includes support and funding for abortions, the G8 signed the Muskoka Initiative which pledges USD5 billion for maternal health initiatives. Although the Initiative does not include funding for abortion, states may still use their portion of the committed monies to support the practice. Second, regarding the American goal of achieving an agreement that promotes increased effectiveness and accountability of development assistance, the G8 stressed the importance of measures that to boost good governance in developing countries, as well as a "whole-of-country" approach to MDG attainment. Third, regarding the American goal of integrating nutrition and capacity-building into development efforts, the G8 stated: "official development assistance alone is not sufficient to achieve global food security, we stress the importance of enhancing international investment in developing countries in a responsible and sustainable way". The G8 also pledged to "place special emphasis on helping [developing countries] build the foundations for peace, security and sustainable development". Finally, reducing malnutrition remains a primary goals of the Food Security Initiative".

Objective 6: G8 Enlargement [0]

American G8 enlargement goals for the 2010 Summit are expected to include the eventual replacement of the G8 by the G20, and the inclusion of Asian and Latin American states into the organization.

G8 Expansion and the Future Role of the G8

In September, President Obama announced that the G20 will eventually replace the G8 "as a global forum for economic policy." Given the economic importance of Latin American and Asian states to the United States' economy, it can be expected that the United States will favour enlargement at the summit.⁴⁹⁷

⁴⁹⁷ Global Economic Forum to Expand Permanently, New York Times (Pittsburgh) 24 September 2009 Date Accessed: 2 May 2010. http://www.nytimes.com/2009/09/25/world/25summit.html?_r=1&hp.

Scoring Guidelines

0	G8 expansion and the future role of the organization are not discussed in detail at the summit.
0.25	The G8 discusses the United States' G8 enlargement priorities in detail, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.5	The G8 commits to future discussion of G8 enlargement, and the future role of the organization, but commits to no new initiatives.
0.75	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with either G8 expansion, or the future role of the organization.
1	The G8 commits to an action plan in line with both G8 expansion, and the future role of the organization

Prospects

It can be expected that G8 expansion will receive support for some leaders. In advance of the 2009 L'Aquila summit, German Chancellor Angela Merkel voiced her support for expansion, and for greater integration of the G5 (Brazil, China, India, Mexico, and South Africa) into the workings of the G8.⁴⁹⁸ US Treasury Secretary Timothy Geithner echoed this sentiment, stating that “[the United States is] committed to reforming the international system and our interests are best served by giving China a stake in the process”. Secretary Geithner also stated that “[the United States] would like to build with China the kind of relationship we had with the G-7 (Group of Seven industrial countries) over the last several decades”.⁴⁹⁹

Postscript: Score [0]

The United States have earned a score of 0 for their G8 enlargement objective. At a press conference marking the end of the Summit, Canadian Prime Minister Stephen Harper stated that he doubts that the G8 will be integrated into the G20. So, the American goal of achieving eventual replacement of the G8 by the G20 was not met. Regarding the American goals of including Asian and Latin American states into the G8, no discussion or agreement was produced.

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⁴⁹⁸ Merkel Highlights G8 Expansion, Climate Change, Iran at Upcoming G8 Summit, Xinhua. 2 July 2009. Date of Access: 1 June 2010. http://news.xinhuanet.com/english/2009-07/02/content_11642694.htm.

⁴⁹⁹ U.S. Committed to Pull Deficits Down: Geithner, Financial Post. 31 May 2009. Date of Access: 20 June 2010. <http://www.financialpost.com/executive/hr/story.html?id=1648600>.