

Canada's 2010 G8 Summit Plans

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August 14, 2008

Preface	2	Process: The Physical Summit	8	United States	13
Introduction: Canada's 2010 G8	2	Site: Location Reaction	8	United Kingdom	13
Agenda: The Policy Summit	3	Security	9	Russia	14
Priority Themes	3	Economic Benefits and Costs	9	Germany	14
World Economy	3	Benefits	9	Japan	14
Climate Change	3	Costs	10	Italy	14
Biodiversity	4	Civil Society	11	Appendices	15
Nonproliferation	4	Canada's G8 Team	12	Appendix A: Multiyear	
Africa	4	Participating Leaders	13	Commitments Due in 2010	15
Development	4	G8 Leaders	13		
Peace Support	4	Canada	13		
Health	6	France	13		

Preface

This report on "Canada's 2009 G8: Plans for the Summit" is compiled by the G8 Research Group largely from public sources as an aid to researchers and other stakeholders interested in the 2010G8 Summit. It will be updated periodically as plans for the 2010 Summit evolve. This report adds material on the physical summit, Canada's internal preparations and G8 ministerial meetings.

Introduction: Canada's 2010 G8

Canada will host the G8's 2010 Summit. Huntsville, Ontario, in Muskoka, approximately 165km north of Canada's largest city, Toronto, Ontario, will serve as the summit site. The Deerhurst Resort will be where the leaders hold their meetings. In announcing the site on June 19, prime minister Stephen Harper said the summit would focus on open markets and free trade; global warming; and freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law. From previous summits it would appear that the Canadian's 2010 summit will cover issues such as the world economy, climate change, biodiversity, nonproliferation and Africa – including development, peace support and health. However a number of other issues such as G8 expansion, energy and food security could all appear as well. There is also the inheritance of 33 commitments made by G8 summits over the past decade that are due to be fulfilled in 2010 (see Appendix A). These cluster in the areas of health, development, the environment and support.

Agenda: The Policy Summit

Priority Themes

On June 19, Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper announced the location of the 2010 G8 summit and emphasized that it would be a tremendous opportunity to promote Canada's values and interests on the world stage; to advocate for open markets and free trade; to insist on truly global action against global warming; and to champion freedom, democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.¹ (June 19, 2008, *Prime Minister of Canada*)

World Economy

The G8 urged all countries that had not yet fully implemented the OECD standards of transparency and effective exchange of information in tax matters to do so without further delay, and encouraged the OECD to strengthen its work on tax evasion and report back in 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Climate Change

The G8 members stated that they intended to commit to meaningful, realistic and equitable targets that will result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 1997 at the American Denver Summit of the Eight)

The G8 stated that they strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale carbon capture and sequestration (CCS) demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances, with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

The G8 countries noted the significant progress made by the multilateral development banks on the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) agreed at Gleneagles and welcomed their joint level of ambition to mobilize public and private investments of over US\$ 100 billion up to 2010 from within existing resources. They called upon these Banks to build on the CEIF to develop comprehensive strategies to guide the integration of climate change into their development work and to set specific targets for low carbon investments like renewable energy. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

¹ *Prime Minister of Canada* (June 19, 2008), "Prime minister announces Canada to host 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville." Available from: <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2155>> Accessed 13 August 2008.

Biodiversity

The G8 acknowledged the "Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010" presented at the G8 Environmental Ministerial meeting in March 2007 and said they would increase their efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve our agreed goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

The G8 endorsed the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterated their commitment to increase efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Nonproliferation

They G8 said they would work collectively to achieve a successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Africa

Development

The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. The G8 stated that they are firmly committed to working to fulfill their commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2005 at the British Gleneagles Summit, and reiterated in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit and in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

The G8 commended the successful replenishments of the resources of the International Development Association, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund in which they [the G8 countries] provided nearly 75% of donor's contributions and they acknowledge that ODA from G8 and other donors to Africa should be reassessed and may need to be increased for the period after 2010, beyond their current commitments. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Peace Support

The G8 stated that they were committed to providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations were able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and

undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by continuing to work with African partners to deliver a joint plan, by 2003, for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations, including at the regional level. (Commitment pledged in 2002 at the Canadian Kananaskis summit)

The G8 stated that they were committed to providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations were able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by training African peace support forces including through the development of regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre. (Commitment pledged in 2002 at the Canadian Kananaskis summit)

The G8 stated that they were committed to providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations were able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by better coordinating our respective peacekeeping training initiatives. (Commitment pledged in 2002 at the Canadian Kananaskis summit)

The G8 stated that they undertake specific activities and coordinate their efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to their partners and their selves. Therefore, they committed, consistent with their national laws, to train and, where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010, in line with commitments undertaken at Kananaskis and Evian. This effort was to have a sustained focus on Africa and other nations that could contribute to peace support operations both in Africa and elsewhere. (Commitment pledged in 2004 at the American Sea Island summit)

The G8 stated that they undertake specific activities and coordinate their efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to their partners and their selves. Therefore, they committed, consistent with their national laws, to build peace support operations capabilities in other regions by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2004 at the American Sea Island summit)

The G8 backed the African Union and the other African institutions that need to continue to develop their capacity for promoting lasting peace and stability on the continent. In this regard, the G8 stated that they were progressing with their Sea Island commitment to train and, where appropriate equip, some 75,000 troops by 2010 to take part in peace support operations worldwide, with a sustained focus on Africa. (Commitment pledged in 2005 at the British Gleneagles summit)

The G8 said they would build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Health

The G8 supported the initiative to 'Roll Back Malaria' to relieve the suffering experienced by hundreds of millions of people, and significantly reduce the death rate from malaria by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 1998 at the German Birmingham summit)

The G8 committed themselves to work in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets including reducing the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010; reducing TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010; and reducing the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010. (Commitments pledged in 2000 at the Japanese Okinawa summit)

The G8 committed, with the aim of an AIDS-free generation in Africa, to significantly reducing HIV infections and working with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2005 at the British Gleneagles summit)

The G8 committed to fulfill prior G8 commitments on the major infectious diseases, in particular by mobilizing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; continuing to pursue as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it by 2010; supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB; providing resources in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria; continuing to expand the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise; and continuing their support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years. (Commitment pledged in 2006 at the Russian St. Petersburg summit)

The G8 reaffirmed their commitment to work with African countries to scale up malaria control interventions, reduce the burden of the disease, and eventually defeat malaria on the continent and meet the Abuja target of halving the burden of malaria by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2006 at the Russian St. Petersburg summit)

The G8 reaffirmed their commitments to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and agreed to work further with other donors to mobilize resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to continuing to pursue as closely as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for those who need it by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2006 at the Russian St. Petersburg summit)

The G8 countries committed to scaling up their efforts to contribute towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programs, treatment and care and support by 2010 for all, and to developing and strengthening health systems so that health care, especially primary health care, can be provided on a sustainable and equitable basis in order to reduce illness and mortality, with particular attention paid to

the needs of those most vulnerable to infection, including adolescent girls, women and children. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

The G8 recognized that the level of demand to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) would increase substantially in the future as had been projected by the GFATM Board. In this regard, noting the conclusions of the April, 2007 meeting of the GFATM Board, which estimated an additional demand approximately of US\$ 6 billion by 2010 which might possibly reach US\$ 8 billion, the G8 members pledged to work with other donors to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

In the overall context of scaling up towards the goal of universal access and strengthening of health systems the G8 promised to contribute substantially with other donors to work towards the goal of providing universal coverage of PMTCT programs by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

The G8, together with other donors, pledged to work towards meeting the needed resources for pediatric treatments in the context of universal access, at a cost of US\$ 1.8 billion till 2010, estimated by UNICEF. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

The G8 reaffirmed their commitment to scaling up towards “universal access” to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and recognized the significant progress made by countries on target setting and planning, notably concerning enhanced availability of affordable antiretroviral treatment. (Commitment pledged in 2007 at the German Heiligendamm summit)

The G8 members stated that they are determined to honor in full their specific commitments to fight infectious diseases, namely malaria, tuberculosis, polio and working towards the goal of universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care by 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

As part of fulfilling their past commitments on malaria, the G8 said they will continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets, with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance, in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010. (Commitment pledged in 2008 at the Japanese Hokkaido Toyako summit)

Process: The Physical Summit

Site: Location Reaction

There has already been talk that the 2010 G8 summit will bring screaming fighter jets to the skies, a town-wide security lockdown, and runs on the supermarkets in **Huntsville, Ontario**. There has been speculation that **cottage rental rates will quadruple**, youthful indiscretions will be exposed by **invasive background checks** and that heads of state will arrive by **water planes on Peninsula Lake**. Most of the 18,500 **residents are proud** that their tiny town won over federal officials, who spent months scouring the country for a venue with the traits befitting the modern G8 – idyllic, secluded, and easy to secure. They also have high hopes that the **event will affix Muskoka** firmly to the global map. But the ordinary affluent weekenders who give Huntsville its seasonal crowds and soaring real-estate prices, and the year-rounders who greet their arrival with layered gratitude and tolerance, are responding with **varying degrees of enthusiasm**. “It’ll be so exciting, even the protesters,” said Sandra Rae, a retiree from Mississauga who used to run a resort with her husband on Oxtongue Lake. “People think economically it will be a positive thing,” said Anne Smith, 57, owner of the Bookcase bookstore in downtown Huntsville. Not all business owners are anticipating a windfall, though. Tom Walsh **fears security measures** on the highway and in the surrounding lakes will hamper his business. “We’re looking at high security [in the area],” said Geordie Heath, 30, a paramedic with three small children. “It’s not something the kids need to be exposed to. It’s more of a burden than anything.”² (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

Images of **thousands of protesters** clashing with police officers in riot gear at the 2001 Summit of the Americas in Quebec City, where 400 people were arrested and 300 police officers were injured, are fuelling anxiety in Huntsville. That same year, police shot and killed a protester at the G8 summit in the Italian port city of Genoa. “It’s not the meeting that’s a concern,” said Alex Kudryk, 57, a retired Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) officer. “It’s the people who follow it around and its reputation for violence that are a concern.” While violence has been virtually absent at the G8 since 2002 due to enhanced security and the isolation of the conference venues, the concern is still valid. “You have interest groups from all over descending on your community, scoping it out, a year or two in advance,” says Gillian Brown-Dettmer, an auditor at the Huntsville Comfort Inn who witnessed preparations for the 2005 G8 at the Gleneagles Hotel in Scotland. “It’s going to be a great opportunity for this community, but the people have no idea what’s coming.” Huntsville Mayor Claude Doughty said that he has not been briefed by the federal government on security, noting that **a date has not even been set for the summit**. At the same time, he acknowledged hearing that federal officials are reticent to limit air travel over Toronto and said scuttlebutt about a two-km lockdown around Deerhurst “makes sense.” “There won’t be any rocket launchers on Fairy Lake,” said Mr. Doughty, who

² *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

lives on the lake that abuts Huntsville and is **lobbying for a June summit** to offset the high tourist season in July and August.³ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

There are also worries about whether **infrastructure**, from roads to hospitals to jails, can handle the 5,000 journalists, several thousand protesters, and tens of thousands of political and security aides that are standard G8 baggage. There are plans to upgrade roads and hospital facilities, and discussions are under way to add bus and train service to reduce traffic congestion.⁴ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

On June 19, 2008, Canadian prime minister Stephen Harper announced that the 2010 G8 Summit would be held at the Deerhurst Resort in Huntsville, Ontario. “Huntsville is a jewel in the Canadian Shield and an ideal location for this gathering of world leaders,” said Prime Minister Harper. “Our international guests will be charmed by the uniquely Canadian beauty of the region and by the warm hospitality of Muskokans.”⁵ (June 19, 2008, *Prime Minister of Canada*)

Security

In his announcement, Prime Minister Stephen Harper waxed poetic about the region's ‘uniquely Canadian beauty,’ saying it would be an ideal place for the G8 leaders to meet. But Deerhurst Resort also possesses qualities similar to every summit location since the last hosted by Canada in 2002 in Kananaskis, Alberta, which set the standard for post-9/11 summits. Bound by water to the east and south, the 316-hectare resort is only accessible by two main roads, simplifying **security**. Its private airstrip and proximity to Muskoka Airport may also preclude restricting airspace around Toronto, 225 kilometers away.⁶ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

Economic Benefits and Costs

Benefits

History suggests the economic impact of the conference will be significant. The 2002 conference reportedly pumped some **\$300-million into Kananaskis**, Alberta. Real estate agents are speculating that upscale cottages that rent for between \$5,000 and \$10,000 a week could fetch as much as \$25,000. Sheila Givens, whose Cottages on the Web specializes in private rentals, got her first of several calls within hours of news breaking about the summit. One caller, an owner of a five-bedroom waterfront cottage on Bella

³ *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

⁴ *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

⁵ *Prime Minister of Canada* (June 19, 2008), “Prime minister announces Canada to host 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville.” Available from: <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2155>> Accessed 13 August 2008.

⁶ *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

Lake that Ms. Givens estimated would normally rent for between \$5,000 and \$6,000 a week, was seeking \$10,000 the week of the summit. Sue Burke, another sales agent, said she heard from the owner of an opulent cottage on Lake of Bays who does not rent and is contemplating asking for \$25,000. Deerhurst boasts accommodations for 1,000 people in 400 rooms and suites, many of which are privately owned or blocked by timeshares. Rates for suites overlooking Peninsula Lake can exceed \$650 a night.⁷ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

Canadian prime minister Harper observed that Huntsville and the rest of Parry Sound-Muskoka will **benefit from the significant economic activity** associated with the Summit, noting the 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, Alberta generated an estimated \$300 million for the regional economy. Prime Minister Harper added that the international media attending the Summit would introduce millions of potential tourists to the many attractions of Ontario cottage country. “The 2010 G8 Summit will provide short and long-term economic benefits for the region and the province, and it will be an exceptional opportunity for Canada to advance its values and interests on the world stage,” Prime Minister Harper concluded.⁸ (June 19, 2008, *Prime Minister of Canada*)

Costs

The 2002 Kananaskis summit came with a price. **Security** reportedly cost taxpayers in **excess of \$200-million.**⁹ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

⁷ *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

⁸ *Prime Minister of Canada* (June 19, 2008), “Prime minister announces Canada to host 2010 G8 Summit in Huntsville.” Available from: <<http://pm.gc.ca/eng/media.asp?category=1&id=2155>> Accessed 13 August 2008.

⁹ *The Global and Mail* (July 12, 2008), “Brace yourselves, Huntsville; Locals will face security lockdowns, heads of state – and a run on souvenirs. The town has two years to get ready.”

Civil Society

Oliver Buston, spokesperson for the **U.S.-based activist group ONE**, said Harper needs to take a more progressive role on aid to Africa and other humanitarian issues because otherwise he is creating a “G8 time bomb.” Many of the pledges of support for development by richer nations come due in 2010.¹⁰ (July 8, 2008, *The Toronto Star*)

International aid groups warned that Canada will be under pressure as chair of the G8 summit in Huntsville, Ontario, in 2010, when many of the commitments for African aid and development are due – and international anti-poverty campaigners will descend upon Canada. John Kirton, Director of the G8 Research Group at the University of Toronto has said that many of the commitments of the group face 2010, and Canadian officials might well be nervous about the series of costs it would entail to live to them by the time they host the Huntsville summit.¹¹ (July 7, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

¹⁰ *The Toronto Star* (July 9, 2008), “PM blocks progress at summit, critics say; Aid groups accuse Canada of obstructing action on climate change, global food crisis and Africa.”

¹¹ *The Globe and Mail* (July 7, 2008), “Canada a laggard on African aid: groups.”

Canada's G8 Team

Stephen Harper, Prime Minister

Lenard Edwards, Sherpa

David Emerson, Minister of Foreign Affairs

James Michael Flaherty, Minister of Finance

John Baird, Minister of the Environment

Gary Lunn, Minister of Natural Resources

Peter Gordon MacKay, Minister of National Defence

Robert Douglas Nicholson, Minister of Justice and Attorney General

Michael Fortier, Minister of International Trade

Gerry Ritz, Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food

Tony Clement, Minister of Health, Minister of Parliament for Parry Sound-Muskoka

Jean-Pierre Blackburn, Minister of Labour and Economic Development Agency

Participating Leaders

G8 Leaders

Canada

Stephen Harper was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, on April 30, 1959. In 1985, he received his bachelor's degree in Economics from the University of Calgary. In 1991, he returned to the University of Calgary and received his master's degree in economics. Harper was first elected to the House of Commons in 1993. On February 6, 2006, Harper became prime minister after his Conservative party won the January 2006 election. This would be Prime Minister Harper's fifth G8 summit. However due to current circumstances, there is likely to be a federal election before the 2010 summit and therefore Harper could be replaced before that date. It would be his first summit as host. Leonard Edwards is his current G8 sherpa.

France

Nicolas Sarkozy was born in Paris, France, on January 28, 1955. In 1978, he received his degree in law from the University of Paris. Sarkozy worked as a lawyer while he pursued politics. From 1983 to 2002, he was mayor of Neuilly-sur-Seine. He has been president of the Union pour un Mouvement Populaire (UMP), France's major right-wing party, since 2004. Sarkozy became president on May 16, 2007. This will be his fourth G8 summit. Jean-David Levitte is his G8 sherpa. France is scheduled to host the G8 in 2011.

United States

Elections are to be held on November 4, 2008 with the Presidential inauguration scheduled for January 20, 2009. The democratic candidate is Senator Barack Obama. The republican candidate is Senator John McCain.

United Kingdom

Gordon Brown is currently the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. He was born in Govan, Glasgow, Scotland, on February 20, 1951. He studied history at the University of Edinburgh and completed his PhD in 1982. Before entering into politics he worked as a lecturer and journalist. Brown was first elected to parliament in 1983. He served as Chancellor of the Exchequer (finance minister) under Tony Blair from 1997 to 2007. He assumed the office of prime minister on June 27, 2007. However, an election must be held on or before June 3, 2010, meaning that there could be a different leader attending the 2010 summit. This would be his third G8 summit as leader of the United Kingdom.

He accompanied Blair to summits in his ministry of finance position. Jonathan Cunliffe is his current G8 sherpa. The United Kingdom is scheduled to host the G8 summit in 2013.

Russia

Dmitry Medvedev was born in Leningrad (now St. Petersburg) of the former Soviet Union on September 14, 1965. He earned a degree in law in 1987 and a PhD in private law in 1990 from Leningrad State University. Before entering into politics, he worked as a lawyer. This will be his third G8 summit. Arkaday Dvorkovich is his sherpa. Russia is scheduled to host the G8 summit in 2014.

Germany

Angela Merkel was born in Hamburg, Germany, on July 17, 1956. In 1978, she received her doctorate in physics from the University of Leipzig. Before entering into politics she worked as a physicist. Merkel was first elected to the Bundestag in 1990. She became chancellor on November 22, 2005. This would be her fifth G8 summit. However an election is likely to take place in September 2009 and therefore a different leader could represent Germany at the 2010 summit. Bernd Pfaffenbach is her current G8 sherpa. Germany is scheduled to host the 2015 G8 summit.

Japan

Yasuo Fukuda was born in Gunma Prefecture, Japan, on July 16, 1936. In 1959, he graduated from the Faculty of Politics and Economics at Waseda University. Before entering into politics, he worked for a petroleum refining and marketing firm. He was first elected into the House of Representatives in 1990 and has been re-elected six times since then. He is currently the president of the Liberal Democratic Party. This would be the Fukuda's third G8 summit. However, the Japanese must hold an election in 2009 and therefore Fukuda may not be at the 2010 summit. Masaharu Kohno is his current G8 sherpa. Japan is scheduled to host its next summit in 2016.

Italy

Silvio Berlusconi was born in Milan, Italy, on September 29, 1936. In 1961, he received his degree in law from the University of Milan. Before entering into politics he worked in business and was quite the entrepreneur—building construction businesses, establishing cable networks, and forming media groups. Berlusconi was first elected prime minister in 1994. He served a second term as prime minister from 2001 to 2006. On April 29, 2008, Berlusconi became prime minister for a third time. This would be Berlusconi's ninth G8 summit. However, due to the nature of the Italian political system, there is the potential for an election before the 2010 summit meaning Berlusconi could be replaced before then. Giampiero Massolo is his current G8 sherpa. Italy is scheduled to host the 2009 and 2017 summit.

Appendices

Appendix A: Multiyear Commitments Due in 2010

1997-9. We intend to commit to meaningful, realistic and equitable targets that will result in reductions of greenhouse gas emissions by 2010.

1998-22. We support the new initiative to 'Roll Back Malaria' to relieve the suffering experienced by hundreds of millions of people, and significantly reduce the death rate from malaria by 2010.

2000-36. [We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:] reduce the number of HIV/AIDS-infected young people by 25% by 2010.

2000-37. [We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:] reduce TB deaths and prevalence of the disease by 50% by 2010.

2000-38. [We therefore commit ourselves to working in strengthened partnership with governments, the World Health Organization (WHO) and other international organizations, industry (notably pharmaceutical companies), academic institutions, NGOs and other relevant actors in civil society to deliver three critical UN targets:] reduce the burden of disease associated with malaria by 50% by 2010.

2002-31. [Providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by:] Continuing to work with African partners to deliver a joint plan, by 2003, for the development of African capability to undertake peace support operations, including at the regional level;

2002-32. [Providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by:] Training African peace support forces including through the development of regional centres of excellence for military and civilian aspects of conflict prevention and peace support, such as the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre;

2002-33: [Providing technical and financial assistance so that, by 2010, African countries and regional and sub-regional organizations are able to engage more effectively to prevent and resolve violent conflict on the continent, and undertake peace support operations in accordance with the United Nations Charter – including by:] Better coordinating our respective peacekeeping training initiatives.

2004-x2: [We undertake specific activities and coordinate our efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to our partners and ourselves. Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to:] Train and, where appropriate, equip a total of approximately 75,000 troops worldwide by 2010, in line with commitments undertaken at Kananaskis and Evian. This effort will have a sustained focus on Africa and other nations that can contribute to peace support operations both in Africa and elsewhere.

2004-x6: [We undertake specific activities and coordinate our efforts closely to ensure the maximum benefit to our partners and ourselves. Therefore, we commit, consistent with our national laws, to:] Build peace support operations capabilities in other regions by 2010.

2005-1: We back the African Union and the other African institutions which must continue to develop their capacity for promoting lasting peace and stability on the continent. In this regard, we are progressing with our Sea Island commitment to train and, where appropriate equip, some 75,000 troops by 2010 to take part in peace support operations worldwide, with a sustained focus on Africa.

2005:8 - We have agreed to double aid for Africa by 2010. Aid for all developing countries will increase, according to the OECD, by around \$50bn per year by 2010, of which at least \$25bn extra per year for Africa.

2005:40 - With the aim of an AIDS-free generation in Africa, significantly reducing HIV infections and working with WHO, UNAIDS and other international bodies to develop and implement a package for HIV prevention, treatment and care, with the aim of as close as possible to universal access to treatment for all those who need it by 2010.

2006 – 4: fulfillment of prior G8 commitments on the major infectious diseases, in particular by mobilizing support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria; continuing to pursue as close as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for all who need it by 2010; supporting the Global Plan to Stop TB; providing resources in cooperation with African countries to scale up action against malaria; continuing to expand the Global HIV Vaccine Enterprise; and continuing our support for the Global Polio Eradication Initiative so that the planet can be declared polio-free within the next few years;

2006 – 37: reaffirm our commitment to work with African countries to scale up malaria control interventions, reduce the burden of the disease, and eventually defeat malaria on the continent and meet the Abuja target of halving the burden of malaria by 2010.

2006 – 312: We reaffirmed our commitments to fight HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria and agreed to work further with other donors to mobilize resources for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria and to continuing to pursue as closely as possible to universal access to HIV/AIDS treatment for those who need it by 2010.

2007-56: We acknowledge the "Potsdam Initiative – Biological Diversity 2010" presented at the G8 Environmental Ministerial meeting in March 2007 and will increase our efforts for the protection and sustainable use of biological diversity to achieve our agreed goal of significantly reducing the rate of loss of biodiversity by 2010.

2007-144: They also include increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.

2007-225: The G8 countries will scale up their efforts to contributing towards the goal of universal access to comprehensive HIV/AIDS prevention programs, treatment and care and support by 2010 for all, and to developing and strengthening health systems so that health care, especially primary health care, can be provided on a sustainable and equitable basis in order to reduce illness and mortality, with particular attention paid to the needs of those most vulnerable to infection, including adolescent girls, women and children.

2007-227: [We recognize that the level of demand to the Global Fund to fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria (GFATM) will increase substantially in the future as has been projected by the GFATM Board. In this regard, noting the conclusions of the April meeting of the GFATM Board, which estimated an additional demand approximately of US\$ 6 billion by 2010 which might possibly reach US\$ 8 billion,] G8 members pledge to work with other donors to replenish the GFATM and to provide long-term predictable funding based on ambitious, but realistic demand-driven targets.

2007-230: In the overall context of scaling up towards the goal of universal access and strengthening of health systems we will contribute substantially with other donors to work towards the goal of providing universal coverage of PMTCT programs by 2010.

2007-231: [The cost to reach this target, as estimated by UNICEF, is US\$ 1,5 billion.] The G8 together with other donors will work towards meeting the needed resources for pediatric treatments in the context of universal access, at a cost of US\$ 1.8 billion till 2010, estimated by UNICEF.

2007-246: The G8 reaffirm their commitment to scaling up towards “universal access” to comprehensive HIV prevention, treatment and care by 2010 and recognize the significant progress made by countries on target setting and planning, notably concerning enhanced availability of affordable antiretroviral treatment.

2008-48: We urge all countries that have not yet fully implemented the OECD standards of transparency and effective exchange of information in tax matters to do so without

further delay, and encourage the OECD to strengthen its work on tax evasion and report back in 2010.

2008-72: We strongly support the launching of 20 large-scale CCS demonstration projects globally by 2010, taking into account various national circumstances, with a view to beginning broad deployment of CCS by 2020.

2008-85: We note the significant progress made by the multilateral development banks on the Clean Energy Investment Framework (CEIF) agreed at Gleneagles and welcome their joint level of ambition to mobilize public and private investments of over US\$ 100 billion up to 2010 from within existing resources. We call upon these Banks to build on the CEIF to develop comprehensive strategies to guide the integration of climate change into their development work and to set specific targets for low carbon investments like renewable energy.

2008-89: We endorse the Kobe Call for Action for Biodiversity and reiterate our commitment to increase our efforts to reduce the rate of biodiversity loss significantly in order to achieve the globally agreed 2010 Biodiversity Target, including by reducing threats from the illicit trade in wildlife.

2008-97: The OECD/DAC estimated the global increase of official development assistance (ODA) by 2010 at around US\$ 50 billion a year. We are firmly committed to working to fulfill our commitments on ODA made at Gleneagles, and reaffirmed at Heiligendamm, including increasing, compared to 2004, with other donors, ODA to Africa by US\$ 25 billion a year by 2010.

2008-98: We commend the successful replenishments of the resources of the International Development Association, the African Development Fund and the Asian Development Fund in which G8 countries provided nearly 75% of donor's contributions and we acknowledge that ODA from G8 and other donors to Africa should be reassessed and may need to be increased for the period after 2010, beyond our current commitments.

2008-111: G8 members are determined to honor in full their specific commitments to fight infectious diseases, namely malaria, tuberculosis, polio and working towards the goal of universal access to HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care by 2010.

2008-125: As part of fulfilling our past commitments on malaria, we will continue to expand access to long-lasting insecticide treated nets, with a view to providing 100 million nets through bilateral and multilateral assistance, in partnership with other stakeholders by the end of 2010.

2008-171: We will work collectively to achieve a successful outcome of the 2010 NPT Review Conference.

2008-203: [We will, in particular] build capacity for peace support operations including providing quality training to and equipping troops by 2010, with focus on Africa, as well

as enhance logistics and transportation support for deployment;