

Canada's 2010 G8 Summit Plans

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Preface

This report on "Canada's 2010 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 2010 G8 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 from June 25 to 27, 2010. Huntsville, Ontario, in Muskoka, approximately 165 km 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

Tony Clement, minister of industry and representative for the Huntsville area, said the 2010 summit will give Canada a chance to advance our interests, to advocate for open markets and free trade, and to champion freedom, democracy, human rights and the rule of law.¹ (November 1, 2008, *Industry Canada*)

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.² (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)

¹ *Industry Canada* (November 1, 2008), "Minister Clement Announces Date of the 2010 G8 Summit." Available from:

<<http://www.ic.gc.ca/cmb/welcomeic.nsf/0/85256a5d006b9720852574f400756fa1?OpenDocument> > Accessed 2 November 2008.

² *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.

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)

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)

Outreach and Expansion

Jonathan Fried, Canada's ambassador to Japan, said he believes that the G20 will not replace the G8 countries as a key global forum to address various challenges. "The G8 and the G20 have coexisted successfully among finance ministers since 1999," Fried said at Japan's National Press Club.³ (December 8, 2008, *Kyodo News*)

Process: The Physical Summit

Tony Clement, Canadian minister of industry, announced that CA\$50 million in federal support will be provided for G8 summit-related infrastructure. "I am pleased that the town of Huntsville, Ontario, will be the location of the G8 Centre, and that the government of Canada will invest in this state-of-the-art facility that will help showcase our region and our country to the world," he said. "This project will help create jobs and boost the economy in the Muskoka region, as well as provide the town with a modern sports and recreation facility that will serve the community for generations to come." The 2010 G8 summit will provide short- and long-term economic benefits for the region and the province. "I wish to express our most sincere appreciation to Minister Clement and the Canadian Government for its vote of confidence in us to deliver a truly world class centre for the G8 World Summit which we will host in 2010," said Claude Doughty, Huntsville's mayor. "This type of infrastructure will be a huge economic generator for our whole region, both during and after construction." The G8 centre will be entirely funded by Canada as part of its contribution to the region for its part in hosting the meeting. Other initiatives will be announced later. Clement also announced that the government will provide CA\$5,288,300 for a safety improvement project at the airport in nearby North Bay. The project will involve rehabilitating the main runway and three taxiways and will help stimulate the local economy.⁴ (February 6, 2009, *Marketwire*)

Huntsville was chosen after a Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade study deemed the 800-acre Deerhurst Resort an excellent site for the event. The location was selected based on the need for appropriate accommodation and meeting facilities, good transportation links, including proximity to major airports, and acceptable security conditions. The study took costs into account, as well as the prospect of minimal disruption for local residents and businesses.⁵ (November 1, 2008, *Industry Canada*)

³ *Kyodo News* (December 8, 2008), "Canadian envoy does not foresee G-20 replacing G-8 as major forum."

⁴ *Marketwire* (February 6, 2009), "Canada Makes Important Investments in Huntsville in Preparation for the 2010 G8 Summit."

⁵ *Industry Canada* (November 1, 2008), "Minister Clement Announces Date of the 2010 G8 Summit." Available from:

<<http://www.ic.gc.ca/cmb/welcomeic.nsf/0/85256a5d006b9720852574f400756fa1?OpenDocument> >
Accessed 2 November 2008.

Site: Location Reaction

Support staff, security and media are expected to be between 3,000 and 5,000 for the G8 summit in 2010. A manager from the Deerhurst region says that the area was chosen for the summit because it is secluded, easy-to-secure, and easy to access from major centres such as North Bay and Barrie, Ontario, where the overflow will be accommodated. Executive chef Rory Golden is apparently very excited about the 2010 summit and has already begun to strategize what he would like to serve the world leaders. “My goal is to focus on local food,” Golden said. “It would be lovely if they could all go home with a sampling of maple syrup right from the resort.” There are expectations that things such as communications systems across the resort will undergo major upgrades before the summiteers arrive.⁶ (September 20, 2008, *Toronto Star*)

Member of Parliament and the Liberal candidate Michael Ignatieff announced the 2010 G8 Summit would continue to be held at Deerhurst Resort in Huntsville under a Liberal government. He also indicated that the cost of hosting such an international event would not fall on Muskoka taxpayers’ property tax bill. “We want to make it very clear to all the residents of this riding that when we are the government of Canada, the next G8 Summit will be held at Deerhurst Resort in Huntsville,” he said. “And all rumours to the contrary, all disinformation that we would cancel this important project are absolutely false. You heard it from me: the G8 Summit will be in this community when we form the next government.” When asked to articulate where the rumours came from, Ignatieff said “that’s not issue.” “The issue is we want every voter in the riding to know that the G8 Summit, when we are the government of Canada, will come to Huntsville,” he said. When asked if a Liberal government would pick up the complete tab for the event, and assure local taxpayers that the cost of the G8 Summit would not appear on their property bills, Ignatieff said he would be “stunned” if it were charged back to local ratepayers. “If an event of Canadian importance run by the federal government was added to the property tax rate in Muskoka, I would be stunned and I would personally oppose it when it comes to cabinet,” he said, noting he answered the question from a personal perspective. Speaking of the obvious security and infrastructure costs, Ignatieff said additional costs have to be taken by the federal government because it’s a federal deal relating to Canada’s international affairs. “I don’t want to get ahead of myself,” he said. “Am I going to say municipal governments will have no investment? I can’t make that promise, but it seems to me since this is a federal event, the federal government should take the large majority of any costs.” During the meeting, a press release from the Tony Clement campaign was handed to local media accusing Ignatieff of taking a run at the leadership of the Liberal Party by grandstanding in Gravenhurst. “The G8 will be a meeting of the world’s leaders in 2010,” Clement said in the release. “It appears that Ignatieff is already envisioning himself and his hoped-for role at this summit as the next leader of the Liberal Party.”⁷ (September 17, 2008, *Gravenhurst Banner*)

⁶ *Toronto Star* (September 20, 2008), “Deerhurst gets ready to step up onto the world stage: Warm—and sweet—welcome awaits world’s top leaders coming her for G8 summit in 2010.”

⁷ *Gravenhurst Banner* (September 17, 2008), “Ignatieff targets MP’s record, commits to G8 in Muskoka.” (Accessed 22 September 2008). Available from: <http://www.gravenhurstbanner.com/muskokanews/article/116395>

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.”⁸ (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 lives on the lake that abuts Huntsville and is lobbying for a June summit to offset the high tourist season in July and August.⁹ (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

⁸ *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.”

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.”

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.¹⁰ (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.”¹¹ (June 19, 2008, *Prime Minister of Canada*)

Security

On Friday, August 8, 2008, six English-speaking men who appeared to be of Middle-Eastern origin, arrived at a lodge in Huntsville, Ontario and participated in a number of activities that had employees asking questions. The men had wandered down to the water and when told it was not a public beach, the men asked if they could stay anyway. An employee told them that they would need to take a room in order to stay, so the men asked for a single room with one bed and paid by credit card. The men then inquired about taking a ride in the lodge’s pontoon boat and the employees agreed when the men said they would pay for the gas. Only one man went on the boat and he asked the driver to encircle the point on which Deerhurst lies. He wanted a photograph at each opening, with Deerhurst always in the background. At approximately 1730, after it started to rain, the men left, with the room they had paid for untouched. After, lodge owner Doug Howell, began to wonder what had just occurred, but one of his staff warned him to beware of ‘racial profiling.’ Later, however, he decided to contact the Ontario Provincial Police (OPP) anyway, who in turn contacted the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP).¹² (August 25, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

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.¹³ (July 12, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

¹⁰ *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.”

¹¹ *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.

¹² *The Globe and Mail* (August 25, 2008), “Curios tales emerge about site of lakeside 2010 G8 summit.”

¹³ *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.”

Economic Benefits and Costs

Benefits

Canada's past experience hosting G8 summits has shown that they are substantial short-term economic benefits for the host community and surrounding region, plus long-term tourism-related benefits resulting from international media exposure. The 2002 Kananaskis Summit generated an estimate \$300 million in short-term regional economic benefits.¹⁴ (November 1, 2008, *Industry Canada*)

A man on Fairy Lake is telling people he expects to rent out his luxurious property for \$100,000 during the 2010 summit. Around Pen Lake there is talk that a major U.S. network will be taking over another fancy cottage for a price of \$65,000. As much as \$300 million is expected to flow into the local economy around the summit, but it largely depends on the time of year that the summit will occur. A fall summit would show off the area in its red-orange-and-yellow best. A spring summit would mean far fewer protesters and police clogging up the few roads that locals dread being plugged. If the summit occurs in the prime summer months, then the summit will contribute money to the area, but it will also detract from the money it would have made through 'normal' tourism, meaning there would be no 'additional' benefit to having the summit.¹⁵ (August 25, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

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 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.¹⁶ (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. Harper added that the international media attending the

¹⁴ *Industry Canada* (November 1, 2008), "Minister Clement Announces Date of the 2010 G8 Summit." Available from:

<<http://www.ic.gc.ca/cmb/welcomeic.nsf/0/85256a5d006b9720852574f400756fa1?OpenDocument> > Accessed 2 November 2008.

¹⁵ *The Globe and Mail* (August 25, 2008), "Curios tales emerge about site of lakeside 2010 G8 summit."

¹⁶ *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."

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,” Harper concluded.¹⁷ (June 19, 2008, *Prime Minister’s Office of Canada*)

Costs

The 2002 Kananaskis summit came with a price. Security reportedly cost taxpayers in excess of \$200 million.¹⁸ (July 12, 2008, *Globe and Mail*)

Civil Society

Celebrity Diplomacy

The world’s wealthiest countries must maintain their foreign aid in the face of the current economic crisis or risk creating a “human crisis,” musician and activist Bob Geldof said. Before accepting an international humanitarian award from a Winnipeg hospital foundation, the former lead singer of the Boomtown Rats and the founder of Live Aid said, “Governments are always looking for an opportunity to cut the little bit that they give anyway towards the poor part of the world but that’s very short-termist ... The issue at hand is not to turn the financial crisis into a human crisis.” International aid is such a tiny part of any national budget, Geldof added. Countries such as Canada have promised to dedicate less than 1 percent of their national budgets before 2010, he said. “That means that for all their domestic travails, they’ve only got 99.95 left to deal with their domestic problems,” Geldof said. “Is that not enough? If it isn’t enough, then that government is a failure.” Although Geldof praised Canada for initially proposing G8 nations dedicate a small portion of their national budgets to help alleviate poverty in Africa, he said Canada now seems to be the “most reluctant” of all the G8 countries to hand over that small percentage of their federal budget. “Canada is suffering as a result of the decline in the commodity’s boom, so is Australia. But Africa is devastated because the vast repository of the world’s commodities are in that continent,” he said. “I don’t believe that when Canadians say something, they don’t mean it. Ultimately, the promise of the powerful to the weak is the most sacred promise you can make. When the rich make a promise to the poor, it’s critical because when you break it, you kill them.”¹⁹ (December 4, 2008, *Waterloo Region Record*)

¹⁷ *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.

¹⁸ *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.”

¹⁹ *Waterloo Region Record*, (December 4, 2008), “Geldof: economic crisis no excuse to cut foreign aid.”

Nongovernmental Organizations

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 2010.²⁰ (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.²¹ (July 7, 2008, *The Globe and Mail*)

Canada’s G8 Team

Stephen Harper, Prime Minister
Leonard 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

²⁰ *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.”

²¹ *The Globe and Mail* (July 7, 2008), “Canada a laggard on African aid: groups.”

became prime minister after his Conservative party won the January 2006 election. This will be Prime Minister Harper's fifth G8 summit. It will 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

Barack Obama was inaugurated as president on January 20, 2009. Elected to the U.S. Senate in 2005, he previously worked as a community organizer, a civil rights lawyer and a state legislator for Illinois. Obama was born on August 4, 1961, in Honolulu, Hawaii, to a Kenyan father and American mother. He received his bachelor's degree from Columbia University in 1983 and a law degree from Harvard University in 1991. He is married to Michelle Obama.

United Kingdom

Gordon Brown is 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. Arkady 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

Taro Aso was born in Iizuka in Fukuoka prefecture on September 20, 1940. He studied politics and economics at Gakushuin University and went on to Stanford University and the London School of Economics. Before entering into politics he worked on a number of mining operations. He was also a member of the Japanese shooting team that competed at the 1976 Olympics. Aso was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1979 and has been re-elected eight times. He served in a variety of positions within the government including minister of foreign affairs and minister of international affairs and communications. He was elected prime minister of Japan on September 24, 2008. This would be his second G8 summit. Japan is scheduled to host the 2016 summit.

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.

Appendix B: Facts about the Deerhurst Resort

- Deerhurst Resort is 230 kilometres (about 3-hour drive) north of Toronto.
- The rates for a double room starts at approximately \$169. Three-bedroom suites start at \$489 per night.

For more on the Deerhurst Resort, see <www.deerhurstresort.com>.

For more on Huntsville and Muskoka, see <www.huntsvillemuskoka.com>.