

systematic or an idiosyncratic fashion, in the broader policy process and under what kinds of circumstances policy transfer is likely to occur."

Some preliminary hypotheses to be tested in this research are listed below. Policy borrowing from a smaller country to a larger neighbor occurs on issues in which (1) politically influential interests in the larger country (health care providers, private insurance companies, tobacco companies) make major policy change difficult, even though there is widespread dissatisfaction with the policy; (2) the smaller country can demonstrate clear successes for the policy (reduction of smoking); (3) international conferences, journals, and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) provide a forum for exchange of information; (4) health is a major element of how the policy is defined; (5) the economic structures of the two countries are similar; (6) the social structures of the two countries are similar; (7) the two countries share language and geographical proximity (these two features allow people in policy networks in each country to visit the other and exchange information readily); (8) the two countries have similar values; (9) the smaller country has moved from a policy resembling that of the larger country to one sufficiently different that it constitutes a quasi-controlled experiment; and (10) there has been