

Fourth, there continues to be wide variation across issue areas. During the third summit cycle, compliance is much higher in regard to assistance for Russia (81%) and developing country debt (73%), than for climate change (34%) and, particularly, biodiversity (-13%).

Finally, there is significant variation over time within the third cycle of summity for G7 environment commitments. Compliance is lower for both countries in the pre-Rio period of 1988-1991 than in the post-Rio period of 1992-1995. There is a notable peak period of high compliance centred around the Rio year of 1992, which both Canada and the US share.

The final and most recent compliance study, conducted by the University of Toronto G7 Research Group, from the period following the 1996 Lyon Summit to the 1997 Denver Summit of the Eight, found that the overall compliance score by all seven members across the 19 issue areas in the Lyon communique, was 36% (see Table C). Canada's overall compliance score of 47% places Canada second among its G7 partners behind Germany (58%), but ahead of Italy (43%), the US and the UK (42%), France (28%) and Japan (22%). Both Canada and the United States delivered identical compliance scores in the post-Lyon period in those issue areas examined in earlier studies by Kokotsis (environment, development and East/West relations), indicating that relative capabilities do not appear to affect overall compliance outcomes for either the most or least powerful members within the group.

With respect to overall compliance scores - across all 19 issue areas - Canada delivered a score of 47%, compared to 42% for the United States. While these figures show a rank order consistent with earlier studies by both Kokotsis and von Furstenberg

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Kirton studies must be treated with care given that different scales are employed in both studies for measuring compliance, and that this study focuses on Canada and the US only. For an explanation of the scales used in both studies, please see *Appendix A*.