



Opening session of the Quebec Summit.

as operations were concerned, as illustrated by its decision to establish a CIS, while challenging it politically and forcing it to revise its structures, objectives and programs. As a result, the International Follow-up Committee formed the **Internal Committee on Institutional Reform** to establish a Summit role for the Agency that was potentially central. Canada had an influential and decisive voice on the Committee, in calling for thorough reform if the Agency was to fulfil the new responsibilities the Summits had in mind for it.

The Paris Summit challenged the ACCT, but the **Quebec Summit** acted as a catalyst by:

- using it as its chief instrument;
- requesting that it adjust its budget and programs as dictated by the decisions made at the Summit;
- associating it directly with the work of the CIS via a joint advisory committee and a special advisor for follow-up;
- in particular, by submitting it to an in-depth review and assigning it a role tailored to the requirements of the Summits. This task was carried out by the **Roy Commission on the Future of Institutions**, chaired by Quebecker Jean-Louis Roy. The Canadian government was closely involved in this exercise, in co-operation with Quebec.