

future roundtables (such as the National Roundtable on the Environment and the Economy) to inform Canadians about the G7's agenda and priorities. Furthermore, the government should encourage multistakeholder processes in issue-specific areas that would include representatives from business, labour, government, academia, environmental and development groups, aboriginals, and research institutions, to discuss key agenda items for future Summits. There may be merit, given the useful contribution of Canada's SCFAIT in the lead up to Halifax, in forming a G7 Interparliamentary Group which would meet annually and include compliance monitoring as part of its agenda.

13) Canada should promote a collaborative approach to compliance with Summit commitments that would consolidate the efforts of its G7 partners and other international organizations and financial institutions. For example, the WTO's Trade Policy Review Mechanism, which annually reviews the Quad countries, could be invited to add a section on Quad member's compliance with G7 trade commitments.

14) The G7 should expand its dialogue with non-member countries when considering the implementation of summit decisions that involve other states, notably India and China (on global warming), Latin America and Africa (on debt and the environment) and Saudi Arabia (on energy).

## **Conclusion**

Since the inception of the G7 Summit, Canada has had a consistently higher record of compliance than other members. There is also good reason to believe that Canada has been able to perform above average on secure Summit commitments that reflect and support its foreign policy interests. It is thus appropriate for Canada (working