

variables, coupled with political control variables, best account for Summit compliance during the last cycle of summity in the environment and development spheres. Slowly changing "structural" factors such as the relative size of the member countries, or factors (such as policy instruments rather than targets) that would suggest a need to lower the ambitiousness of commitments to improve compliance, prove to have little or no effect. There are thus firm empirical foundations to suggest that feasible government policy innovations can improve compliance, and to indicate which innovations will be most productive in this task.

3. Policy Options for Canada and its G7 Partners for Reforming the Summit Process to Improve Compliance

In order for the G7 Summits to provide an environment for effective policymaking, they must establish a credible record, or the expectations placed upon them and the attention paid to them will surely fade. The recommendations provided below are primarily based upon the empirical evidence and analysis cited above, as reinforced by the findings of general work on international compliance, monitoring and enforcement. Together this work suggests seven general and 14 more specific practical recommendations for the Canadian government and its Summit partners to pursue to improve Summit compliance in ways that support Canadian foreign policy priorities. These are presented as an extensive array of options, in no order of priority, to provide maximum flexibility in implementing those which the rapidly evolving context of G7 summity renders most feasible at a particular moment.

Recommendations for Summit Reform

- 1) Following John Major's suggestions for a more streamlined Summit in 1992,