

programming. It focusses on legal practice (case management) and the general administration of justice.

Some may be concerned that by taking on roles in peace-support and peacebuilding, Canadian judges may bring into question the independence of the judiciary. While it is imperative that judges preserve their independence, impartiality and neutrality, their duty to serve society and the public corresponds well with the objectives of Canadian peace-support and peacebuilding goals.

In order to facilitate the involvement of Canadian judges (and the judicial/legal community in general) in peace-support and peacebuilding, systemic barriers to their participation should be examined. This applies to domestic laws and regulations (i.e., the Judges Act) as well as procedures within organisations which mandate peace-support operations or deploy personnel (i.e., the UN maximum age limit for deployment which effectively bars retired people from field operations). Meanwhile, it could be useful to explore whether judges could be recruited for peace-support and peacebuilding during their judicial study leave and after they have retired. The Chief Justices of the Provinces should be convinced of the great potential impact of Canadian judicial expertise abroad. Some participants recommended developing a roster of able and willing Canadian judges for deployment. Others identified a gap between military and judicial/legal objectives during peace-support operations and pointed to a need for a more integrated approach and better planning. The judicial/legal community was encouraged by the government participants to initiate projects and come up with innovative ideas. Justice Ellen Macdonald of Ontario is taking up this task.

Trust and confidence in public administration are also key in building democratic societies. Canada has a long-standing and internationally recognised experience with **public service and administration**, some of which may be transferable. Canada could share its own trials with developing good governance (i.e., accountable, accessible, and transparent governments) around the world. It could help develop administration systems that would enable rather than intervene.

The Canadian Executive Service Organisation has been trying to increase the involvement of Canadian public administrators in peace-support and peacebuilding. This broad-based volunteer organisation, made up mostly of retired public servants, has programmes aimed at reforming public administrations in South America and Eastern Europe. The programmes emphasise a co-operative approach and aim at building closer and long-term relationships. The overall principle is to share a life-time of experience (i.e., skills, knowledge). Moreover, the programmes recognise the need for follow-up and support (even from a distance) during the implementation of policies and advice. Immediate impact-based assessments are often inadequate evaluating tools, since impact of these programmes is rarely apparent in the short-term. Programmes aimed at strengthening **local governance** are often useful. Among those organisations in Canada presently involved in local governance issues is the Federation of Canadian Municipalities, for instance.