

deployment practices and work with others to fill them. Second, it would function as a long-term coordinating (assisting *versus* competing) agency. More specifically, the Deployment Coordination Unit will :

- respond to requests for personnel for peace-support operations
- help determine the level of Canadian participation and sectors in which to participate
- coordinate briefing materials for candidates
- coordinate efforts with partner states, domestic partners and diplomatic posts abroad
- on occasion, fund deployments (with an extremely modest deployment budget)
- develop and raise the standards for Canadian deployment (including training, compensation, etc.)
- work closely with CANADEM to facilitate the identification of experts
- work with specialists and experts on how to tap into their networks, identify candidates for deployment, and so on.

Peacebuilding activities including conflict prevention and good governance programmes, mostly funded through CIDA, could occur in parallel or subsequently to peace-support operations. Therefore, attention should be paid to developing a link between peacebuilding and peace-support, which will require close cooperation between DFAIT and CIDA. The partnership between the Canadian government and NGOs will also have to be re-evaluated, including the legal and contractual aspects.

III. Themes and Canadian Niches

Justice is one area where Canadian expertise could bear on peace-support operations. There is a broad agreement that (re)establishing the rule of law is a key element of peacebuilding. Building fair and functional judicial and legal structures, promoting confidence in how justice is administered, and so on, are considered key to building democracies. Canadians are in a position to help since their judicial and legal systems are highly regarded abroad. Moreover, Canadians are perceived as modest and sensitive to diverse cultural and socio-economic contexts.

The Office of the Commission for Federal Judicial Affairs is one body which aims to promote Canadian judicial expertise abroad. Established in 1995, the Office is separate from the Department of Justice. Since 1995, it has been working on judicial and legal reform in Ukraine, learning lessons and gathering expertise. Despite significant systemic barriers, Canadian judges have participated in the project, providing their expertise on issues such as independence of the judiciary and a code of ethics. Among the difficulties in involving judges in peace-support and peacebuilding are stipulations relating to their extra-curricular activities. For instance, Canadian judges may not receive a salary for activities other than judging in Canada. Relief of a Canadian judge from his/her duties requires serious procedural efforts. (For example, Louise Arbour, former Chief Prosecutor of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia and International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, was released only after specific amendments to Judges Act). The Canadian Bar Association is also involved in international development