

needs, as usual, cooperation between the federal and provincial governments.

**Moderator:** Thank you very much for the comment. We are running out of time so I think I will summarize here by just saying that education should be an important component of the recommendations.

**Leaf:** I have one more point I want to bring up that I felt was missing from the presentations this morning. A number of people have commented that in the new politics of Indonesia there is increasing power on the legislative side and how nobody really knows the future in terms of the relationship between the executive and the legislative. What struck me about the discussion so far is that there hasn't been much mention about the judicial. In western democracies, an independent judiciary often plays a mediating role in balancing the powers of government. And I would think that in the Indonesian context this raises the question of what sort of assistance or what sort of aid can be given to increasing the independence of the judiciary. I am sure that there are already programs in Indonesia, but I am not sure about Canadian programs in particular. I mention this not because I am trying to find new things for CIDA to get involved in, but rather that there may be other organizations in Canada, whether in civil society or as part of provincial or national governments, that may have an interest in supporting judicial reform or the development of judicial independence in Indonesia. So I just want to make sure that this gets in the record because I think there should be some potential for developing something along these lines. Thank you.

**Moderator:** If I may comment a bit on this institutional issue because I have done some research on the judicial system in Indonesia. One of the problems that has arisen in Indonesia over the past two to three years is the mushrooming and overlapping of functions in the judicial system. We have a constitutional court now, we have an ombudsman commission, and we will soon have commission for truth and reconciliation to deal with the past human rights violations, but at the same time we still have the regular courts, and an *ad hoc* court on human rights violations as well. This is very confusing for the public; if they have complaints, where should they go? There are so many courts nowadays in Indonesia, so there is a need to deal with the judiciary functions. I think this is one of the areas in which Indonesia can learn from the Canadian example: