

Canada's observer and technical assistance missions have already been evolving to allow for longer observations, technical assistance and training. Some of this technical training might also occur with the media of a new democracy in the lead-up to an election. If freedom of the fourth estate is also acknowledged as a component of free and fair elections, it expands the scope (in a very real way) of what has been criticized as superficial indicator of democracy, while at the same time giving Canada a visible profile within the media organizations of a given country.

*NGOs and Civil Society*

Canadian and local NGO activities, both at home and abroad are complimentary with Canada's interest in promoting democracy. NGOs are effective where the Canadian government cannot be, particularly at the base with various sectors of civil society. NGOs tend to be much more flexible than governments. Their hands on knowledge of local situations is indispensable and often beyond the reach of governments.

*Police Training*

Canada must continue to provide leadership in police-training. Canada is equipped with technical expertise and manpower skilled to train police in new democracies. RCMP and metropolitan police genuinely see themselves as protectors of the public good. This primarily civilian function is crucial for the enforcement of governance and public trust towards newly democratic institutions.

*Promoting Civil- Military Relations*

The creation and enhancement of civil-military relations in new democracies is crucial to democratic development. Actors within new democracies often find it difficult to reconcile past differences and entrench themselves in autonomous camps. Canada's continued participation in fostering more transparent and "civil" relations through seminars, conferences and technical training offers effective delivery of Canadian democratic policy.

*Drafting Constitutions*

Prominent Canadian justices, political philosophers and former politicians are assisting new democracies with in drafting democratic Constitutions. A Constitution must be based upon a social consensus about the way power will be distributed in a democracy, and the way individuals will be able to access and participate in decisions which govern their lives. Institutions and individuals, therefore, operate according to the rules as laid out in their Constitution.

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