	Pros	Cons
DFAIT	*direct accountability *closer to funding decisions *links with elections roster *familiar with expertise/skills *links with international network *involvement beyond ODA-approved countries	
CIDA	*links with elections roster *potential cost sharing DFAIT/CIDA or arrangement like civilian police *familiar with expertise/skills *links with international network	*limited to ODA-approved venues
RCMP	*links with civilian police roster	*potential loss of focus within the CPA *unfamiliarity with the field/network/skills
PSC	*links exist with the international community	*potential loss of focus in larger program *speed of reaction, current nominations take months to enact & up to a year to fill *requirement to be 'electronically' compatible with existing systems *unfamiliarity with expertise/skills

If, on the other hand, the issue of neutrality is essential, the options are to have CANADEM under the wing of an existing NGO or operate independently.⁴ Significant effort, and some costs, have already been expended towards the latter option. In the absence of compelling rationale for incorporation, it would appear to be more efficient to have this small operation contained within an existing organizational structure, such as CCIC.

This not only removes the cost and effort required to maintain a Board of Directors (required by incorporation), but affords some measure of consolidation of support services and associated economies of scale. It also allows CANADEM to 'tap' into established domestic networks.

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⁴ None of the types of private firm statuses apply to this operation and incorporation as an NGO allows for certain tax breaks.