
UN's inability to respond quickly on the ground to such crises suggests the need for drastically improved rapid reaction capability. Intermediate solutions, such as those developed by the UN Standby Forces Project, have so far yielded only limited improvements.

Canada is leading, therefore, a ground-breaking study of options for a UN rapid reaction capability.

This study on how the UN can intervene most effectively in fast-breaking crises will be available in time for the UN's fiftieth anniversary during the next General Assembly session. Its conclusions on short-, medium- and long-term options will be offered to the UN membership for further action.

- **Canadian expertise at international service:** We will continue to offer the broad range of Canadian expertise upon which the UN and other international organizations have learned they can rely. A list of eminent Canadians has been submitted to the Secretary-General for use in preventive diplomacy missions. Our military personnel will continue, within our means, to be available at international headquarters and in the field to support and direct multilateral peace operations. Our internationally praised police will continue to be called upon to participate in, and to sometimes lead, critical monitoring and training operations, such as in Haiti today. Many Canadian civilians will continue working around the globe in support of peace at the service of the UN, Canada, international organizations and NGOs.
- **Training:** With UN peace operations' mandates ever-more complex and dangerous, training of participating personnel is essential. Many countries new to these operations offer personnel but require training that cannot be arranged at home. By virtue of its unrivalled experience in peacekeeping, Canada is well placed to provide this training for international personnel, civilian and military alike, at the new Government-supported Lester B. Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.
- **Helping the UN to share the burden:** Given the number of conflicts world-wide and the UN's limited resources, partners need to be found to help the UN carry the burden of peacekeeping and peace enforcement. In Bosnia, the UN had to rely on NATO to support its objectives and operations. This partnership is an important one, given the need for the UN and regional organizations to cooperate with each other to make best use of their respective strengths and capabilities. Nevertheless, differences in the command and control procedures of the two organizations, and even in their institutional cultures, have at times produced strains between them. We intend to encourage clearer definition and