

**REPORT OF TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY
INSTITUTIONS WORKSHOP ON PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS
19-21 OCTOBER 2010**

**OPENING ADDRESS BY DIRECTOR OF CENTRE FOR DEFENCE AND
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY STUDIES (CDISS), NATIONAL DEFENCE
UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA (NDUM)**

In his opening address the Director of CDISS, NDUM highlighted that this is the second of a series of three workshops organized by NADI, the first being the workshop on Maritime Security held in Singapore in July last year, hosted by the Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University.

This workshop is themed Cooperation in Peacekeeping – A Way Forward for ASEAN is hosted by the CDISS at the Royale Chulan Hotel, Kuala Lumpur, from 19 – 21 October 2010. He was delighted that delegates from the various member institutions across the ASEAN region were in attendance despite their busy schedules.

The role of Track II is to take the initiative to see the whole issue of peacekeeping operations from a very different perspective. It should be free from the inhibitions normally associated with Track I effort. The workshop is to facilitate the sharing of experiences that had been acquired through different types of skills and specializations.

**WELCOME REMARKS BY MR TAN SENG CHYE REPRESENTING NADI
SECRETARIAT**

Mr. Tan highlighted that this workshop will enable participants to update on the individual countries' participation in peacekeeping operations and what they can do in future. As a result of changes in the political and security environment in recent years, it is felt that consideration of these topics will be timely and will also provide relevant ideas and suggestions to ADMM.

NADI should remain as the Track II institution as it will also provide ADMM with fresh ideas. Annual meeting of NADI may not be adequate to consider various issues for the ADMM Track. Therefore, there is a need to consider having both a NADI meeting and a series of workshops to adequately cover the various issues relevant to ADMM.

**OPENING SPEECH BY THE VICE CHANCELLOR OF THE NATIONAL DEFENCE
UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA – LT GEN DATO' WIRA ALLATIF MOHD NOOR**

In his speech, the Vice Chancellor mentioned that member countries of ASEAN have individually played significant roles in their contribution towards world peace by peacekeeping

operations. With ASEAN member countries expertise and experience in peacekeeping, it is suggested that it should consider establishing a combined peacekeeping organization.

The benefits of ASEAN countries working together in peacekeeping activities are manifold. Economically much can be saved by eliminating the duplication of training. Confidence building effort among member countries will be further enhanced when member nations train and operate together. Junior ASEAN military leaders will have the opportunity to get to know each other at the early stage of their careers. The friendship forged will be further developed as they progress through their careers. On the broader diplomatic front, ASEAN will be able to once again showcase itself as a dynamic regional organization by taking the lead in global peacekeeping initiatives.

This workshop is to discuss the issues and to consider whether a collective effort by ASEAN to deal with the situation would be a worthwhile effort. There is a need to think outside the box and to formulate ideas and proposals that are uniquely Track II.

REVISITING ASEAN PEACEKEEPING AGENDA – DR. MELLY CABALLERO ANTHONY, RSIS, SINGAPORE

The 2000 Report on Peacekeeping was discussed and highlighted as a point of reference. The need to go back to the basics of what peacekeeping entails was pointed out namely, maintaining a broad range of operations, such as reforming the judicial systems, the problem of refugees, training of local police or enforcement officers and disarmament.

Another issue that was highlighted was the need for adequate resources. In the UN 1992 report, Boutros Boutros Ghali emphasized the need for task sharing cooperation with regional agencies to deal with peacekeeping matters.

In the ASEAN political and security blueprint 2003, Indonesia's proposal for a ASEAN peacekeeping force drew lukewarm response. There are now five peacekeeping training centres, i.e. Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Indonesia and Cambodia. The question raised was whether it is time to revisit the idea of having an ASEAN peacekeeping training centre.

A suggestion was made to have an expert working group to look into the cooperation in peacekeeping operations and the need for civilian contribution in human rights and basic security. The expert group could ascertain for example Cambodia's competency in mine clearance, Singapore's policing capabilities and training with assets to assist in Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief management, Thailand's humanitarian assistance expertise with the involvement of the civil society and private sector.

Dr. Caballero suggested that there should be mainstreaming in human rights and gender awareness, humanitarian law, protection of women and children, displaced population and the rebuilding of community. Women should play an important and active role in peacekeeping operations.

TNI PEACE KEEPING OPERATION: PRESENT AND FUTURE CHALLENGES – COL. DR. YANI ANTARIKSA TNI CENTRE FOR STRATEGIC STUDIES, INDONESIA

Dr. Yani in his presentation stated that due to the instability of the Post-Cold War world security situation, there is a shift in the basic attitude of peace operations. The priority of defense international cooperation encompasses a strong ASEAN Security Community promoting peace values, respect for human rights and democracy in various forums. Indonesia has proposed the establishment of a standby peacekeeping force in Southeast Asia that could settle regional disputes.

He also outlined the challenges faced by TNI in the implementation of Peace Keeping Operations. These include the UN Administrative and Logistic Support, Indonesian National Defence Forces (TNI) Women in UN Missions, helicopter shipment on MINURCAT Mission and the amendment draft MOU to the UNIFIL.

Dr. Yani identified possible areas of cooperation within ASEAN with regards to PKO which would incorporate Indonesian capability in UNIFIL to deploy to support ASEAN member states if and when required. This includes Maritime Task Force, Liaison Officers, Observers, Medical teams, the possibility of PKO Force being deployed out side the region by implementing ASC by 2020, establishing Standard Operating Procedures and Code of Conduct, funding and logistics support for the contingent should be arranged.

He concluded his presentation with that a detailed comprehensive plan is needed in the preparation of supplies for the Task Force that will serve in a UN Mission. Dr. Yani also recommended that a feasibility study should be conducted to determine the readiness and ability of each ASEAN country to help one another.

MALAYSIAN PEACEKEEPING EXPERIENCE IN SOMALIA – LT COL KAMAL IDRIS JOHARI, NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

Lt Col Kamal narrated his personal experience of the fire fight in the attempt to rescue American forces at the Bakhara Market. He attributed this incident to the lack of a clear cut UN mandate. Lt Col Kamal highlighted that there should be a very clear and practicable UN Mandate. There is a need for a good working relationship among peacekeeping forces, a thorough Mission Planning for successful deployment supported by adequate Logistic requirement and finally a good Command, Control and Communication.

He also highlighted the fact that a peacekeeping force should not be deployed into a conflict area if there is no political will on the part of conflicting parties to reconcile.

UN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS: VIETNAM'S PERSPECTIVE – MAJ GEN DR NGUYEN DINH CHIEN, THE INSTITUTE FOR MILITARY STRATEGY, MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, VIETNAM

Maj Gen Dr. Nguyen Dinh Chien highlighted that although Vietnam has not directly participated in UN PKO, since 1996, it has made financial contribution to UN PKO. It is now preparing to participate with its relevant agencies actively studying experiences of other countries including ASEAN member countries. Vietnam will participate in some activities which are in keeping with its capabilities and conditions, such as military medicine, mine disposal and disaster relief. In order to enhance effective cooperation, he suggested that ASEAN should enhance exchange of experience and information sharing in PKO, strengthen cooperation in education and personnel training, and enhance cooperation in theoretical studies of PKO.

SINGAPORE'S SMALL-STATE PERSPECTIVES ON PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS - COLLIN KOH, RSIS, SINGAPORE

Mr. Koh pointed out that Singapore is able to tap on a number of advantages despite its size and resource constraints. Firstly, Singapore can leverage on its high-tech and well-trained military and paramilitary forces to fill niche roles where required. In particular, the prospect of expanding the role of the police in peacekeeping operations has been recognised by Singapore's policymakers. This is apt in view of the extensive experience accumulated by the Singapore Police Force (SPF) in past peacekeeping missions. Furthermore, SPF personnel can be valuable in providing relevant training towards rebuilding a host country's devastated security infrastructure, thereby assisting in development of local law enforcement capacities. Secondly, Singapore enjoys cordial ties with major powers, and this posits it well as a potential interlocutor between ASEAN and these external states in the realm of peacekeeping cooperation. Last but not least, Singapore's modest but diverse experience accumulated over the decades in peacekeeping operations certainly bodes well for its contribution to a larger regional or global collective effort in peacekeeping.

OPEN DISCUSSION

The points raised and the recommendations made in the open discussion are as follows:

1. Most ASEAN armed forces do not have a dedicated peacekeeping force and have to divert other existing resources to participate in PKO. If ASEAN were to set up a standing peacekeeping force, there may be a need to acquire extra capacity which may require additional funds on the part of the national governments. If ASEAN contingent/team/force is to be set up, organization and procedures must be established for selecting appropriate mission to deploy, with the regards to ASEAN political and security policy.

2. ASEAN should establish positions on relevant controversial issues as regards to UN PKO such as should ASEAN deploy forces under Chapter 7.
3. In terms of its involvement in PKO, ASEAN need to categorize or classify its missions, whether the involvement should be considered under UN Charter, Chapter 6, Chapter 7 or Chapter 8.
4. Small countries like Brunei see a need for participating in PKO as it would provide its armed forces practical experiences in terms of peacekeeping but it needs to be selective in choosing its operations due to her capacity and resources.
5. There is a need for ASEAN countries to seek a common purpose or position in the future with regards to its role and effectiveness in PKO. ASEAN is on track on this. It should also establish a mechanism to deal with HADR beforehand and present it to the ADMM.
6. ASEAN must go beyond merely sending military personnel and find the niche/specializations acquired from their vast experience serving in PKO and find ways to work towards effective cooperation among member nations.
7. The aim of having a standing peacekeeping force is a long term option. In the meantime ASEAN should pool its resources and capabilities, especially in the area of PKO education and training to minimize duplications. The ultimate aim of having a standing peacekeeping force is a far-fetched idea. ASEAN should pool its resources and work together and avoid any duplication. ASEAN should take small steps, as it usually does in the ASEAN way.
8. There is a need for ASEAN to look beyond national planning and to enhance cooperation with other countries, especially in the immediate region, to minimize the spillover of security threats into each country's national borders through collaboration and pooling the resources as well as expertise and this adds another layer of security if ASEAN member countries cooperate more closely.
9. One area that ASEAN PKO can go forward in line with the forum's theme in enhancing cooperation is in military medicine by setting up military hospitals, in war zones/disaster zones, that will enhance its peacekeeping activities.
10. The ADMM senior officials should be prepared to have an agenda item on PKO. NADI should stick to that agenda and consider whether it wants ADMM to look at PKO in terms of the UN Charter, Chapter 6, Chapter 7 or Chapter 8 and exclude all

- the rest or to widen to include the HADR. NADI needs to confine its discussion to traditional peacekeeping and robust peacekeeping for this purpose.
11. NADI should stick to the original theme of the workshop and leave the issue on HADR for discussion at the third workshop to be organized by Thailand. Nevertheless, if it feels strongly about it seeing the blurred lines between HADR and PKO, NADI can expand the discussion covering the role of peacekeeping training to emphasize this area.
 12. NADI needs to make a note to ADMM about the comprehensiveness and nature of the peacekeeping term which now incorporates humanitarian assistance operations and include this in its report.
 13. The idea of having a coordinating unit within ASEAN with regards to PKO, could be a concrete step to start the process of integrating ASEAN PKO. To be successful, this must be backed up by political will of ASEAN leaders.
 14. Coordination of PKO could be the starting point for ASEAN to find the niches that each country can bring to the table to enable ASEAN to have a comprehensive peacekeeping operations capability.
 15. To ensure there are some concrete results from the workshop, NADI could (1) recommend that ASEAN set up an information coordinating centre, comprising civilians and military, whose purpose include collecting and collating information on contingency situations, and (2) recommend an ASEAN joint/combine exercise as quickly as possible in peacekeeping operations. An annual action plan should be established as soon as possible to be implemented in line with ASEAN goal of 2015.
 16. At the basic level, NADI could suggest (a) a collection centre/clearing house where countries involved in PKO could exchange reports and lessons learnt; (b) establish an Expert Group to advice future direction and issues relating to PKO, and (c) establish a network among the five peacekeeping training centres. Cooperation can be in the form of exchange of curriculum, exchange of students/instructors, joint exercises, simulation exercises, etc.

ACTION PLAN

There are countries that have been involved in peacekeeping for a number of years whilst there are others who are new to it. Therefore, there is a need to exchange information and share

experiences with ASEAN members who are just starting out in PKO. Towards this end, there is a need to:

- Set up an Expert Group to identify an ASEAN direction based on common regional interest and to identify areas of cooperation.
- Set up an information clearing centre.
- Establish a network among current peacekeeping training centres.