

**CHAIRMAN’S REPORT
TRACK II NETWORK OF ASEAN DEFENCE AND SECURITY INSTITUTIONS
(NADI) WORKSHOP ON**

**“THE VALUE AND ROLE OF MILITARY HISTORY IN ENHANCING AND
MAINTAINING PEACE, SECURITY AND PRACTICAL COOPERATION
IN THE REGION”**

12 – 13 October 2021 Via Video-Teleconference

**General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs (GDPFA), Ministry of National
Defence, Cambodia**

INTRODUCTION

1. The Track II Network of ASEAN Defence and Security Institutions (NADI) Workshop on The Value and Role of Military History in Enhancing, and Maintaining Peace, Security, and Practical Cooperation in the Region was organised by the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia. It was held virtually at the Military History Institute, in Cambodia on the 12th and 13th of October 2021.
2. Representatives from Brunei Darussalam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Republic of Indonesia, Lao People’s Democratic Republic, Malaysia, Republic of the Union of Myanmar, Republic of the Philippines, Republic of Singapore, Kingdom of Thailand, and Socialist Republic of Viet Nam attended the workshop through virtual conference, due to the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. The full list of the participants is attached as **Appendix I**. The workshop was chaired by Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey, Deputy Director-General of Policy and Foreign Affairs, and Director of the Sena Techo Unit, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia.

Welcoming Remarks by the Chair of Workshop, Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey, Advisor to Samdech Pichey Sena TEA BANH, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence, Deputy Director-General of General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs (GDPFA), Director of Sena Techo Unit, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia.

3. In her opening remarks, Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey welcomed all heads of delegation of NADI, distinguished guests and delegates, and expressed her sincere gratitude for their attendance.
4. Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey outlined the expected outcomes of the workshop being 1) To seek for the sharing of intellectual exchanges of practical experience, knowledge and lessons learned throughout the study and research of military history in the building of peace and nation-building pioneered and implemented by the ASEAN Members States (AMS); 2). To seek innovative approaches in building ASEAN defence cooperation based on each member state’s military history and; 3). To encourage more research cooperation among NADI institutions and discussion on the military history and past participation of the armed force of the AMSs in promoting peace and stability in the region.

5. Taking opportunity to reflect on the role of armed forces in addressing the COVID-19 pandemic as an empirical example; she highlighted the significant role of armed forces of the AMS, including Cambodia, in supporting the whole-of-government effort to address and mitigate the COVID-19 pandemic challenges. They always have presence at the high-risk areas and in almost every high-stake situation and these commitments will soon become another history in the making for the future to dwell on.
6. The workshop's objective is sought after the outcomes of discussion and recommendations, and to duly report to the ADMM for their information and consideration through ADSOM and the ADSOM Working Group.

ADOPTION OF AGENDA

7. The workshop adopted the agenda and the programme, which are attached as **Appendix II** and **Appendix III** respectively.

Special Remarks by His Excellency General Dr. Nem Sowath, Advisor to the Royal Government of Cambodia on History; Special Advisor to Samdech Pichey Sena TEA BANH; and Director General of the General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia.

8. His Excellency General Dr. Nem Sowath began his special remarks by stressing the importance of the study of military history in reflecting on the actions and significant roles of the armed forces in conflict, nation building efforts, and the sustainment of peace. The understanding and appreciation of military history is substantial in promoting sustainable peace and security within the region, AMS can reflect on the lessons learned that can potentially become practical strategic considerations for implementation in today's geopolitical context and into the future.
9. General Nem Sowath proposed that it is in the best common interests of the AMS to establish closer cooperation in promoting mutual understandings and sharing experiences in relations to the challenges they have faced in promoting sustainable peace. It is essential to truly understand the source of peace and how the AMS can best utilise this understanding. Therefore, having an open discussion among ASEAN think tanks on the topic of mutual interest such as military history is necessary, as there are commonalities that can be drawn upon for consideration.
10. Lastly, General Nem Sowath acknowledged the importance of this workshop as it will further clarify common directions in enriching regional defence cooperation through mutual understandings. He stated that although it is evident that there has been increasing influence from major powers in Asia-Pacific, the path to peace and stability within the region is inevitably based on the capacity and unity of AMS to cultivate and sustain strategic equilibrium with all dialogue partners.

SESSION I: KEYNOTE ADDRESS ON THE "VALUE AND ROLE OF MILITARY HISTORY IN ENHANCING AND MAINTAINING PEACE, SECURITY, AND PRACTICAL COOPERATION IN THE REGION"

Speaker: Lieutenant General Meas Sina, Undersecretary of State, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia.

11. In his keynote address, Lieutenant General Meas Sina shared with NADI participants a brief history of Cambodia since the Cold War era, including the social destruction and suffering that Cambodian people had gone through due to long decades of internal conflicts. He also highlighted the merit of the Win-Win policy of Samdech Prime Minister Hun Sen, and the indispensable role of the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces (RCAF) in implementing this policy to end three-decades of civil war and brought about total peace and sustainable development in Cambodia.
12. Lieutenant General Meas Sina added that in order to commemorate the values of Win-Win policy and the role of the RCAF in civil war termination, the Royal Government of Cambodia has preserved former battlegrounds, military camps, and historical sites of events that took place, as protected military history zones, to conserve vivid historical evidence for generations to come. Lastly, he emphasised that these historical sites would serve as research centres for Cambodia's military history, and history altogether.

Speaker: Dr Chheang Vannarith, President of the Asian Vision Institute (AVI)

13. Dr. Chheang Vannarith presented on “Military History and Peace Building”, in which he stressed critical role of military history in informing the present and the future, promoting mutual understanding and reconciliation, and preventing the past mistakes from occurring. He mentioned that the role of the armed forces in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding needs to be further studied. Although it is hard to reach consensus among the AMS on common history in general, there is a room for dialogue and consultation on certain historical experiences that AMS can share and learn together. Dr. Chheang Vannarith believed that by sharing such experiences, ASEAN can promote mutual understandings, mutual trust, empathy and foster a shared identity based on the principle of mutual respect and non-interference.
14. Dr. Chheang Vannarith elaborated that within the framework of the ADMM, the scope of the relationship between military history to sustainable peace can be reduced by focusing on the role of the armed forces in peacebuilding and civil-military relations in strengthening the foundations of positive peace. The ADMM can establish platforms for dialogue and knowledge sharing on the role of the armed forces in peacebuilding. Dr. Chheang Vannarith stated that peacebuilding refers to all those activities and initiatives that are intended to create the conditions necessary for a sustainable peace in the aftermath of violent and destructive conflict. The experience from Cambodia on ending war and building peace, especially under the Win-Win policy can be shared with other AMS, as such had been done through the construction of Win-Win Memorial and ASEAN park to honour the Win-Win Policy and to educate ASEAN people about the value of peace.

SESSION II: THE ROLE OF MILITARY HISTORY AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE IN MAINTAINING PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE REGION

Republic of Indonesia

Presenter: Major General Jhonny Djamaris, Head of Centre for Strategic Studies, Research and Development of Tentara Nasional Indonesia (CSSRD-TNI)

15. Major General Jhonny Djamaris highlighted that the role of military history and its significance in maintaining peace and security in the region, lies in the memory of struggle to be free from colonialism. It is important for AMS to remember the embryo of their military strategy, namely the strategy of guerrilla warfare against colonialism. Then, it is necessary to enhance Military History Centre in each AMS, to remind us of past experience of colonialism and its strategy towards freedom.
16. Therefore, it is recommended
 - i. To Enhance the synergy of the regional countries' military struggling traditions by sharing views and information on the development of military historic centres in AMS.
 - ii. To build friendship among AMS and avoid repeating conflicts that has happened in the past. This is the essence of AMS' historical tasks, which cannot be forgotten at all.

Socialist Republic of Viet Nam

Presenter: Colonel Hoang Van Canh, Researcher, Institute for Defence Strategy (IDS), Ministry of National Defence

17. Colonel Hoang Van Canh emphasised that the armed forces play a vital role in building confidence with aim to promote cooperation among countries which is reflected as follows; relations among countries can only be deepened and developed sustainably when mutual trust has been built and it is a necessary condition for shaping and promoting cooperation. There are some concepts of understanding in confidence-building among states as: (i) narrowing the gap between words and deeds; (ii) strengthening cooperation to create motivations and trust; (iii) creating monitoring and supervising mechanisms to entirely fulfill the commitments; (iv) settlement disputes and disagreements by peaceful means on the basis of international order and law.
18. The ASEAN states' armed forces should, therefore, closely cooperate among each other to manage and prevent every conflict and dispute which can cause tensions in relations among states and that may probably lead to confrontation and conflict. Besides, some mechanisms should also be set up within the defence diplomacy framework as dialogue, information sharing, working visit, workshops, seminars, institutional exchanges to further understanding and strengthening ASEAN's centrality role as a platform for expanding and deepening relations among states.

Republic of the Philippines

Presenter: Dr Archimedes H Viaje, MNSA CESE, President, National Defence College of the Philippines (NDCP)

19. Dr Archimedes H Viaje stated that in support of the United Nations (UN) efforts to promote peace and security across the globe, the Philippine military participated in previous operations and contributed to target countries' stability. They include being members of expeditionary forces in support of the UN in the Korean War in the early 1950s, as well as the first UN peacekeeping operations in Congo in 1963. In Korea, the Philippine military sent both combat and humanitarian personnel, known as Philippine Expeditionary Forces to Korea (PEFTOK), to support the UN. The Philippines' participation in the UN Operations in the Congo (or ONUC) in 1963 was the country's

first UN peacekeeping deployment, as well as the its second substantial military assistance to a foreign country. The Philippine military's presence in Congo was an opportunity to contribute air support and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief operations.

20. Dr Archimedes H Viaje also highlighted the Philippine military's history of contributing to international peace and security efforts demonstrates the country's positive role in the international community, most especially when its national interests and values align with each other. The Philippine military's promotion of international norms and responsibilities coincide with the country's commitment to the ideals and aspirations set forth in the ASEAN Political-Security Community Blueprint. Military history can also serve as an important tool by which countries can explore areas of cooperation and understanding towards avoidance of violent conflicts.

Lao PDR

Presenter: Brigadier General Viengxay Somvichit, Director General of Military Science and History Department (MSHD), Ministry of National Defence

21. Brigadier General Viengxay Somvichit stated that while regional and global situations continue to evolve in a more complicated and unpredictable manner, military is not only accountable for its primary role; defending the nation and fighting wars, but it is also involved in a number of areas from national economic, infrastructure and people's livelihood development to international cooperation as well as maintaining regional and global peace and security.
22. Brigadier General Viengxay Somvichit also highlighted that like others, while maintaining its primary and historical role in defending national sovereignty and security, the Lao People's Army (LPA) plays a crucial role in creating conducive environments for the country development. With this noble task, LPA is one of the main actors contributing to unexploded ordinance clearance and rural infrastructure development. In addition, LPA also consistently implements foreign relations policies with its neighbouring countries, AMS as well as other friendly countries worldwide. Similarly, LPA actively participates in the framework of ADMM and ADMM-Plus according to its rights and obligations in order to contribute to the promotion of not only practical cooperation, but also trust and confidence amongst the member countries. He concluded by emphasising that armed forces play a pivotal role in maintaining national peace and security, yet due to complexity of unpredictability of contemporary security environment, collaboration and cooperation amongst regional and global armed forces are even more needed in order to ensure regional and global peace and security which are a fundamental driver for development and prosperity.

SESSION III: NEW AND INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TOWARDS ENHANCING COOPERATION THROUGH THE STUDY OF MILITARY HISTORY

Kingdom of Thailand

Presenter: Group Captain Choosak Kasatewit, Director of Regional Studies Division, Strategic Studies Center (SSC), National Defence Studies Institute, Royal Thai Armed Forces Headquarters

23. Group Captain Choosak Kasatewit stated that studying history allows us to understand our society in terms of what it was in the past, what it is today and what will continue to happen in the future clearer. Military history is a branch of history that provides insight into all aspects of military evolution consisting of important events in various periods which has changed or evolved sequentially in each period. The study of military history is important because it make us know the lesson learned from both success and failure in the past which considered as a tool to reflect the pattern of future events that may happen. One of the key characteristics which specified by the ASEAN Political-Security Community blueprint 2025 is “a rules-based, people-oriented, people-centred community bound by fundamental principles, shared values and norms, in which our peoples enjoy human rights, fundamental freedoms and social justice, embrace the values of tolerance and moderation, and share a strong sense of togetherness, common identity and destiny.” Understanding and appreciation of the political and legal systems, culture and history of AMS is an opportunity to study military history among NADI in helping to promote mutual understanding and enhance cooperation. However, with the growing of digital technology, cyber threats, disinformation together with nationalism potentially bring challenges to AMS in increasing cooperation towards confidence building, non-traditional security, and border management.
24. In order to enhance defence cooperation among AMS through the study of military history, Group Captain Choosak Kasatewit recommended that:
- a. Strengthen confidence building and preventive diplomacy by encouraging the people and civil society’s participation in the processes of security, peace, and stability together with using defence diplomacy to strengthen understanding and relationship.
 - b. Increase academic exchange cooperation among ASEAN researchers, scholars, youths, and students, especially in the field of technology.
 - c. Promote shared cultural and characteristics together with common history of ASEAN.

Brunei Darussalam

Presenter: Ms Hajah Siti Diana binti Hj Othman, Research Officer, Sultan Haji Hassanal Bolkiah Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (SHHBIDSS), Ministry of Defence, Brunei Darussalam

25. In her presentation, Ms Diana Othman highlighted the value of cooperation and how the success of ADMM has been attributed from the distinctive military history of each AMS. She shared the history of RBAF that began with its formation in 1961. Conceptualised by the security and political climate that took place over the years, has transformed the RBAF to what it has become today - a formidable armed forces and a reliable partner. She also explained how RBAF met the challenging demand of the evolving threats and dynamic security architecture, which led to deep appreciation towards collaborative efforts with neighbouring countries and regional partners. Brunei Darussalam’s Defence White Papers highlighted the increasingly complex security environment, and how it has shaped the RBAF. As the operating environment changed bringing current global challenges, the RBAF need to adapt and remain flexible, particularly in being a reliable regional partner it sets out to be.
26. Regional cooperation, specifically under the ADMM, has manifested from each member’s past and future understanding of the value and role of military history. From

this, several recommendations have been identified to continue the success of the ADMM in its role towards enhancing cooperation, as follows:

- a. Highlighting the study of military history through practical collaborative activities, such as establishing a network of ASEAN Military Museum and integration and sharing of resources of AMS' libraries and archives. Military history can also be included in education, training and courses of armed forces and defence personnel, as well as in ADMM documents such as SOPs, legal frameworks and joint declarations.
- b. Using existing platforms to finesse interoperability and confidence-building measures and avoiding miscalculation and misinformation by strengthening available communication initiatives.
- c. Broadening cooperation in line with evolving security challenges, including promoting cross-sectoral cooperation at the regional level and supporting minilateral initiatives.

Republic of the Union of Myanmar

Presenter: Major General Myint Kyaw Tun, Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces Training (Strategic Studies), Office of the Chief of Armed Forces Training (OCAFT), Myanmar Armed Forces

27. Major General Myint Kyaw Tun in his presentation mentioned that through history, the region can learn how past societies, systems, ideologies, governments, cultures, and technologies were built, how they operated, and how they have changed. He highlighted the importance of learning history which enables us to develop a better understanding of the world and helps avoid repeating the mistakes and misdeeds our ancestors have already committed. He pointed out that learning military history is the only mean to know about the conflicts in the past and at the present. Besides, the military historical knowledge could sharpen our professional skills of how to prevent, wage and end a war smartly. He argued that the value of military history is hard to gauge.
28. In addition, he also mentioned that the study of military history is a kind of an examination of military conflicts, including the analysis of participating nations, technological advancements, and tactics used in battle, helps us learn why they took place and provides lessons to help prevent them from happening again. The most important part of the study of military history is applying lessons learned that helps us avoid past mistakes and precludes us from trying things that have not been proven by our experiences. He mentioned that in order to promote mutual understanding, enhance cooperation, interoperability, and explore new areas of cooperation in the future among AMS, it is crucial to understand, trust, and respect each other, and to study military history of AMS. He also mentioned that most of the outsiders have very few understandings on Tatmadaw, Myanmar Armed Forces, and many of their opinions on Tatmadaw are shaped by the frequently highlighted phrases of the world leading media. He suggested the need for comprehensive studies in military histories of the individual nations in order to understand the history of the nations they have passed, the way they think about their country and their standing within it.

Malaysia

Presenter: Professor Dato' Dr BA Hamzah, Director, Centre for Defence and International Security Studies (CDiSS), National Defence University of Malaysia (NDUM)

29. In his presentation, Professor Dato' Dr BA Hamzah stated that history is an accumulation of past knowledge that can guide the future. He made no distinction between military history and history in general. The former is a subset of the latter and it usually documents violence and destruction in wars and conflicts between nation states. In fact, the contemporary concept of nation state that provides the foundation of international relations, is a product of thirty-year of religious war in Europe, which ended with the Peace of Westphalia, concluded in 1648. AMS could trace the origin of the current concepts of state sovereignty, independence, sanctity of boundaries, territorial integrity, mediation between nations, and diplomacy in contemporary international relations to this Treaty.
30. One of the biggest challenges in today's regional security architecture is how to manage the US-Sino rivalry, the contest for primacy. Both sides are pushing the envelopes to their extremes that in the event a war were to break out between the two, the region will suffer the consequences of their folly. So, the challenge to us is to prevent a war between the two rival powers. There is a saying that when the elephants fight the grass suffers and when they make love the grass also suffers.
31. What the region can learn from history of wars-too many of them to remember- is peace matters more than war because the consequences of conflicts are far reaching. Secondly, neither war or the military can on their own resolve the underlying political, economic, or social problems that in the first place cause the conflict. Hence, the idea that "if we want peace, prepare for war", is not a feasible consideration.

SESSION IV: BUILDING ON MILITARY HISTORY TO STRENGTHEN COOPERATION AND CONFIDENCE AMONG ASEAN DEFENCE ESTABLISHMENTS

Republic of Indonesia

Presenter: Colonel Wayan Nuriada, Republic of Indonesia Defense University (RIDU)

32. Colonel Wayan Nuriada stated that ASEAN has a long history in security collaboration in various issues, namely combatting terrorism, cooperation in disaster relief, conducting peacekeeping operations, and organising military medicine cooperation.
33. ASEAN needs to prioritize defence diplomacy and defence cooperation through information exchange activities within the framework of intelligent sharing, increase regional synergy through military joint operations, improve the ability of peacekeepers through training of trainers in carrying out conflict preventions more effectively.

Malaysia

Presenter: Kol Nik Amir, Director of Defence Diplomacy, Malaysian Institute of Defence and Security (MiDAS)

34. Kol Nik Amir mentioned that by and large, battles, wars and conflicts are part of the history of Southeast Asia. The region's military history should not be forgotten as it will enable us to understand further how conflict begins and ended and the various intersections during such period, namely, political, economic, society, and culture. ASEAN's present defence cooperation has been built upon past experiences. The

cooperation between the Malaysian Armed Forces and the Royal Thai Army in the mid-70s was a testament of two countries working together to achieve certain objectives that benefits both parties. While facing security challenges, Malaysia applied the concept of Keselamatan dan Pembangunan (KESBAN) or security and development. This concept propelled Malaysia to become a developing nation, and the concept is still relevant today.

35. The Konfrontasi is an important part of the region's military history, ASEAN could not be established without the end of that 'undeclared war'. For the last 60 years, the defence establishment within ASEAN members had cooperated and collaborated in various engagements that benefited many parties. Therefore, Kol Nik Amir suggested that present generation must leave a history of ASEAN full of cooperation working towards peace and stability in the region. In doing so, the future generation will know that war or conflicts are not necessarily a prerequisite for peace.

Republic of the Philippines

Presenter: Brigadier General Edgardo C Palma PA, Chief of the Office for Strategic Studies and Strategy Management, Armed Forces of the Philippines

36. Brigadier General Edgardo C Palma PA built on military history coincides with the military activities in the past, followed by bolstering defense capabilities and assessing the areas of improvement based on the experiences and best practices of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP) in times of crises. Brigadier General Edgardo C Palma PA's presentation covered the highlights of AFP's response on three major events – Typhoon Haiyan in 2013, Marawi Siege in 2017, and COVID-19 Pandemic Response. These major events became an optimum source of strong foundation of the Philippines' armed forces. These events could somehow develop and improve military regional partnership in strengthening cooperation and confidence building by examining the different past experiences and best practices of military activities.
37. The presentation provided a hindsight of how these events could shape the alliance within regional level of ASEAN defence establishment and the significance of regional dialogues in creating channel for AMS to become fully aware of the non-traditional threats it could face in the future. Awareness from the military history could amplify the ability of ASEAN to possess defence capability measures.

Republic of Singapore

Presenter: Mr. Eddie Lim, Senior Fellow and Head of Executive Programme, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies (RSIS), Nanyang Technological University (NTU), Singapore

38. In his presentation, Mr. Eddie Lim shared the role RSIS plays in the Professional Military Education (PME) of the Singapore Armed Forces (SAF). Mr Lim introduced the Military Studies Programme (MSP), a component part of the Institute of Defence and Strategic Studies (IDSS) in RSIS, that is responsible for the education of the SAF officers in the areas of international relations, political science and military history since 2011. He emphasised that the MSP ensures the current and relevant content of the military arts and sciences are shared with the officers as part of the professionalisation on the armed forces. Given the unique context of Singapore and the SAF, Mr Lim highlighted how the MSP focuses on contextualised and comparative studies of historical events to ensure the SAF officers are ready for future operations. He

underscored that the SAF officers' benefit from the lessons learnt by others, particularly in today's hybrid and grey zone environment of security concerns. Using one lesson taught in the SAF Officer Cadet School (OCS), Mr Lim showed how military history is contextualised for the young SAF officers, and how this lesson fulfils multiple lesson objectives. He described how the Malayan Campaign, seen through the national education lens of Total Defence, showed that the SAF is an important component of national defence, but also that every Singaporean has a role to play in the defence of the nation, as seen through the 6 pillars of Total Defence.

39. Mr Lim offered two recommendations. Firstly, NADI institutions could come together to share on how military history is taught in the individual ASEAN countries. Secondly, NADI institutions could come together in a seminar or conference, online or physically, when possible, to commemorate key events in military history, particularly if they are of common interest.

SUMMARY OF DISCUSSIONS

40. During the presentation and discussion session, the workshop acknowledged that the understanding of military history is very important for the region to deepen trust and cooperation. History in general and military history in particular enables us to understand past events, both negatively and positively that AMS can use as lessons to inform and help avoid reoccurrences of mistakes and misdeeds of the past.
41. By reflecting on military history, the workshop sees that the role of military is not just an instrument of war, but also an important actor of peace and national identity building.
42. The presentations touched on the significant roles of armed forces in peacemaking, peacekeeping and peacebuilding. In particular, the past participation of the armed forces of each AMS in regional and international peacekeeping missions as well as their role in maintaining stability and security, contributes to the government's approaches in dealing with traditional and non-traditional challenges such as mines and UXO clearance, HADR and COVID-19 responses.
43. The workshop highlighted the significance and values of defence cooperation in the region, and how military history of each AMS has contributed to the emergence of regional defence cooperation, such as the ADMM. The awareness of military history in the region can serve as a foundation for ASEAN to build on. The workshop also sees that to promote mutual understanding, enhance cooperation, interoperability, and explore new areas of cooperation in the future among AMS, it is crucial to have mutual understandings and respect, and to understand the military history of each AMS.
44. The workshop highlighted that history helps us understand the paradigm shifts and geopolitical situations, to better prepare ourselves to avoid actions that can be detrimental to peace and security in this region. The workshop also stressed the importance of ASEAN unity and centrality amidst the uncertain regional strategic environment.

45. The workshop also raised some challenges, including the negative aspects of nationalism that can arise from misinformation, and the challenges of major powers influence within the region.
46. The workshop highlighted the significance of utilising the 4th Industrial Revolution and technological advancements, as platforms for new and innovative ways to further enhance cooperation through the study of military history. Furthermore, it is crucial to establish the study of military history ‘side by side’ with the history of ASEAN’s diplomacy, to achieve a more comprehensive and peace-orientated approach to promote regional peace and security.
47. Overall, NADI delegates exchanged views on the value and role of military history and its significance in maintaining peace and security and how the study of military history can lead to new and innovative approaches towards enhancing cooperation as well as strengthening cooperation and confidence among ASEAN defence establishments.

RECOMMENDATIONS

48. The NADI workshop on “The Value and Role of Military History in Enhancing and Maintaining Peace, Security and Practical Cooperation in the Region” discussed numerous issues concerning the study of military history in the region, the contributions of the armed forces in promoting peace and safeguarding security, as well as regional military history as a foundation to enhance cooperation and confident building among AMS.
49. Based on the presentations and discussions, NADI participants recommended the following:
 - a. Encourage the study of military history through practical collaborative activities, such as establishing a network of ASEAN Military Museums, and the integrating and sharing of resources of AMS military libraries to enhance regional cooperation and broaden AMS’s mutual understanding.
 - b. ADMM can establish platforms for dialogue and knowledge sharing on the role of the armed forces in peacebuilding to exchange best practices and lessons learned on conflict resolution, through seminars or conferences.
 - c. AMS should enhance the common appreciation of the rich diversity of military history in the region as a whole-of-ASEAN approach to deepen trust and confidence-building in the region.
 - d. AMS could come together to share on how military history is taught in the individual ASEAN countries to enhance professional military education in the region.
 - e. Encourage the conduct of activities under the framework of defence diplomacy such as defence dialogue, information sharing, workshops and seminars, institutional exchanges to enhance military history understandings and strengthen ASEAN’s centrality.
 - f. The military history collaboration and joint research may focus on the relationship among AMS militaries in peacebuilding and civil-military relations in strengthening the foundation of peace.
 - g. Establish military history network to enrich common understanding regarding the value of regional military history for potential cooperation.

Enhance ASEAN peacekeeping centre network (APCN) effort to provide guidance for the conduct of cooperation activities from the lessons learned from military history through the cross-sharing of expertise and experiences on peacekeeping operation (PKO).

OTHER MATTERS

Date	Activities	Country	Via
15 – 17 November 2021	NADI Workshop: <i>Research and Development in the Region as a Momentum in Strengthening Defence Cooperation</i>	CSSRD-TNI, Indonesia	VTC
16 – 17 December 2021	NADI Workshop: <i>ASEAN Centrality in Era of Great Power Competition</i>	NDCP, Philippines	VTC
21 – 22 March 2022	15 th NADI Annual Meeting / 7 th NADI Retreat	GDPFA, Cambodia	VTC
26 - 27 April 2022	NADI Workshop: <i>Climate Change (TBC)</i>	SHHBIDSS, Brunei Darussalam	VTC
End of June 2022	NADI Workshop: <i>TBC</i>	SSC, Thailand	VTC
End of July 2022	NADI Workshop: <i>Strengthening ASEAN CBR Cooperation</i>	RSIS, Singapore	VTC
TBC	NADI Workshop: <i>Cyber Threat and Its Impacts to National and Regional Security in Southeast Asia</i>	RIDU, Indonesia	VTC/Physical
November 2022	<i>TBC</i>	CSSRD-TNI, Indonesia	Physical

CONCLUSION

Closing Remarks by the Chair of the NADI Workshop, Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey, Advisor to Samdech Pichey Sena TEA BANH, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of National Defence, Deputy Director-General of General Department of Policy and Foreign Affairs (GDPFA), Director of Sena Techo Unit, Ministry of National Defence of Cambodia.

39. In her concluding remarks, Lieutenant General Nem Sowathey expressed sincere appreciations for commitments of NADI members in their contribution towards the constructive discussion in this Workshop.

40. NADI congratulated GDPFA for hosting a substantive workshop that is a key contribution to the NADI milestone in ensuring sustainable peace and development in the region.