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Budget

GROSS INCOME

EXPENSES

Conference Room
- Coasters 100 pieces @ $0.40 per piece
- Pens 44 pieces @ $1.40 per piece
- Candies 20 pieces @ $0.09 per piece
- Notepads 10 pieces @ $11.00 per hour/labour
- $5.00 material costs

  40.00
  51.60
  1.80
  16.00

Subtotal

  109.40

Accommodations
- Room nights 54 @ $30.00 per night

  1620.00

Meals
- 54 days (3 per day) @ $20.00 per day

  1080.00

- Nova Scotia Fish Dinner (31 meals)
- Food, Wages, Incidental (GST/PST incl.)
- Wine (8 bottles)
- Binger Rochuskapalle @ $8.43 per bottle

  292.47
  67.44

Subtotal

  3059.91

Ground Transportation
- To and From Halifax International Airport
- 12 trips @ $9.50 per hour for driver plus parking/meals

  921.20

$3678.15 (CDN)
Gas @ $46.00 per trip

Field Trip to Annapolis Royal
1 Driver/ 3:25 hrs
Gas

Field Trip to Digby
1 Driver/ 3:00 hrs
Gas

Subtotal

TOTAL EXPENSES

$4717.88 (CDN)
INAUGURAL MEETING OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES

AT THE PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE
CORNWALLIS PARK, NOVA SCOTIA

30 JUNE - 2 JULY 1995

Representatives from a number of countries and organizations met at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre from 30 June to 2 July 1995 to discuss the formation of an International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC).

There was general agreement that such an organization would be of benefit to peacekeeping research, education, and training endeavours. The IAPTC would promote understanding of peacekeeping, its goals and objectives and of the methods used in training for peacekeeping operations. This cooperative venture would broaden contacts between and among various international organizations, peacekeeping training centres and institutes, and other interested groups and has the potential to lead to more effective peacekeeping training and education.

Those present agreed that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre's offer to provide the Secretariat for the IAPTC on an interim basis be accepted. It was noted that it is not envisaged that there be any financial costs to members associated with the conduct of Secretariat services. In the initial phases, the Secretariat will make suggestions to members concerning the themes for the next meeting to be held in the Spring of 1996 at a site to be decided later. Suggestions will also be put forth dealing with other matters discussed at this inaugural meeting.
Those present agreed that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre’s offer to provide the Secretariat for the IAPTC on an interim basis be accepted. It was noted that it is not envisaged that there be any financial costs to the members associated with the conduct of the Secretariat services.

Professor Andrea de Guttry, Director of Dipartimento di Diritto Publico, Instituto di Diritto Internazionale of Pisa, Italy, has kindly offered to host the next meeting scheduled for 1-3 April 1996.

IAPTC is an apolitical nonprofit association which was envisaged as complimenting the formal coordination requirement that the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations maintains with UN Member States. One of the aims of the IAPTC is to provide an informal forum for peacekeeping centres, institutes, training centres, and research and academic organizations interested in peacekeeping. It is not a directive association, but a collaboration of interested agencies and associated individuals focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of research, education and training for peacekeeping.

The IAPTC will thus be able to provide and distribute information, facilitate the refinement of the conceptual framework for peacekeeping, broaden contacts between and among various international organizations interested in peacekeeping and support the means to develop and refine common education programmes, formal curriculum and training plans for peacekeeping operations.

Activities of the Secretariat 1995:

* report of first meeting written and distributed;
* establishment of site on PPC’s homepage. An IAPTC homepage will soon be in operation;
* organization of next meeting.

Future aims/goals/objectives for 1996:

* to mature IAPTC and broaden membership to include all peacekeeping training centres and academic institutions;
* expand and broaden the NACC handbook (collection and distribution of curriculum plans for all IAPTC members to be available by mail or electronically via the internet);
* develop and oversee a schedule board that identifies date, location, purpose and point of contact for all peacekeeping related conferences;
* secure electronic copies of UNDPKO products.

As the IAPTC is still in a very nascent stage, we appreciate very much all of your suggestions and comments. Please forward them to us at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre.

Enclosed are letter of invitation and agenda to attend the second meeting of the IAPTC. We hope that you will be able to join us. Please forward any inquiries concerning this event to Professor de Guttry at 011 39 30 56 21 78 or via facsimile at 011 39 50 55 13 92.
All of us here at the PPC look forward to continuing the work of the IAPTC and are confident that as the Association grows, its accomplishments will be increased, magnified and enhanced.

Alex Morrison

Stephanie Blair

Founding Co-chairs, IAPTC Secretariat Directors
June 1995

Dear [Name]:

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre will be holding the first meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC), which will occur at the Centre, 30 June - 2 July, 1995. I would like to extend an invitation to you or a representative to attend. We would like you to deliver a twenty minute presentation on United Nations peacekeeping training philosophy and implementation.

The aim of the meeting is discuss the organization of an International Association of Peacekeeping training Centres with a view to establishing cooperation between all centres. This would prevent duplication and improve the effectiveness peacekeeping. How best might all centres cooperate in the fields of peacekeeping research, education and training? Perhaps there should be a mutual exchange of centre materials. If formed, should the IAPTC have a secretariat? Where should it be located and what would be its functions?

Please find attached a draft agenda which lists those whose attendance is confirmed.

If you have any questions regarding this event please have someone contact Stephanie Blair, my Executive Assistant, at (902) 638-8042 or (902) 638-8611 ext. 103. or via fax: (902) 638-3344.

Sincerely,

ALEX MORRISON, MSC, CD, MA
President/Président

General Eisele
Assistant Secretary General
for Planning and Support
Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Fax: (212) 963-1379

The Centre is funded, in part, by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Department of National Defence of Canada.

Le centre est financé, en partie, des ministères des affaires étrangères et commerce étranger et de la défense nationale du Canada.
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE
First Meeting
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES
June 30 - July 2, 1995

Friday 30 June
Registration
Meet and Greet

Saturday 1 July
09.00 Opening Meeting
Introduction
Organizational matters

09.15 PPC briefing and tour of facilities
* Alex Morrison
* Ken Eyre
* Stephanie Blair
* Bill Minnis

10.30 National Presentations
Chair: Alex Morrison

* Canada
Colonel Tim Sparling
Director of International Policy
ND HQ (confirmed)

* Finland
Lieutenant Colonel Pekka Hannukka
UN Training Centre
Ninissalo Finland (confirmed)

* Ireland
Colonel John Vize
United Nations Training School, Ireland (UNTSI)
(confirmed)
* USA
Colonel Mike Reilley
US Army Peacekeeping Institute
Carlisle Barracks (confirmed)

* Republic of Lithuania
Mr. Jonas Paslauskas, Counsellor, DCM
Embassy of Lithuania, Canada (confirmed)

12:00 Lunch

13:30 National Approaches (Continued)

* Cameroon
(country confirmed, representative yet to be named)

* Ethiopia
Mr. Dina Mufli
Counsellor
Embassy of Ethiopia, Canada (confirmed)

* Austria
Ms. Hermine Poppeller
First Secretary
Austrian Embassy, Canada (confirmed)

15:00 Regional Approaches
David Lightburn
Defence Planning and Policy Division
HQ NATO
(confirmed)

15:30 Central discussion and future plans
* discussion of selected aspects of peacekeeping research, education and training

* decisions on establishing an IAPTC, Secretariat matters, exchange of information (including training calendars), further meetings

18:00 Dinner

21:00 Evening Dance
with the Brad Hewey Band
Sunday 2 July

11:00 Church Service

13:30 Peacekeepers March

Depart
Inaugural Meeting of the
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC)

Saturday 30 June - Sunday 1 July

Participation List
(As of 29 June)

Argentina
Cdr. Daniel A. HERNANDEZ
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Major Ewald HAUSDORF
Kommando Auslandseinsätze
Bruenner Str. 238, A-1210
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fax. (43 1) 29116 2468
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Belgian Mission to the United Nations
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fax. (212) 599 4367

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Lt.Col. Aloysius TIAMUII
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Ottawa
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fax. (613) 238 2967

Canada
Col. Tim SPARLING
Department of National Defence
Canada
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Ottawa, Ontario
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LCdr. D.N. GRIFFITHS
SSO Doctrine (N33-2)
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Insp. J.W. NIKITA
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Czech Republic
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Chief of UN Department
Ministry of Defence
Prague
tel./fax. (42 2) 341 433

Lt. Col. Vladimir TRNĚNÝ
Chief of UN Training Base Č
Krumlov

Denmark
Major Mogens L. FOKDAL
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Ethiopia
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Counsellor
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Ireland
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fax: 353 45 441023

Italy
Dr. Fabrizio PAGANI
Assistant Director, Civilian Training Course
Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitario e
di Perfezionamento S. Anna
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fax. +39 50 551 392

Malawi
Col. I.G. LONGWE
Ministry of Defence

NATO HQ
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fax. (32.2) 728 5230

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Lt Col. Alf GÖRSJÖ
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Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT)
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United States
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Deputy Director
US Army Peacekeeping Institute
Center for Strategic Leadership
US Army War College
Carlisle Barracks
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fax. (717) 245 3279
Notes on National Presentations

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA
Col. Tim Sparling
Director, International Policy
NDHQ, Ottawa

Col. Sparling gave a slide presentation outlining Canada's peacekeeping involvement. He noted that Canadian personnel have participated in almost all UN peacekeeping missions, supplying over 100,000 individuals and suffering 100 casualties. Support for peacekeeping continues to be strong, both with the current Government and in the public in general. Col. Sparling gave an overview of lessons learned from Canada's experience:

- The UN must be the prime authority in peacekeeping operations (PKOs).
- Regional organizations are useful, but generally to a lesser degree than the UN (NATO is an exception).
- PKOs require a precise mandate.
- There is a need for some sort of Rapid Reaction capability.
- Civil Affairs, and the role of NGOs, are increasingly important.
- There is a need for the UN Security Council to consult with troop contributing countries.
- PKOs suffer from financial problems.
- The UN requires its own PKO planning staff.
- More early-warning intelligence is needed.
- Preventative deployments can be effective (Macedonia is an example).
- Proper training is critical (General combat training is still the best background).
- Common training standards and doctrine are an important goal.
- National restrictions should be reduced (more control for UN).
- There is an increasing need to understand/work with the media.
- Impartiality is critical.

Col. Sparling highlighted Canada's research into a Rapid Reaction capability for the UN.
Insp. J.W. Nikita
UN CIVPOL Logistics Unit
RCPM

Insp. Nikita stressed that the RCPM is stretched to the limit in its PK commitments and is seeking volunteers from other Canadian police forces to participate in PKOs. The RCPM is also a relative newcomer to PKOs, compared to the Canadian military, and is therefore very interested in international cooperation in PK training. Recent experience has shown that differences in levels of training is a serious problem in coordinating CIVPOL units in international, UN operations.

UNITED STATES
Col. Stephen Riley
US Army Peacekeeping Institute
Carlisle Barracks
(See attachment)

Col. Riley gave a presentation explaining the background of the US Army Peacekeeping Institute. "Peace Operations" is the preferred US Army term for peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and related activities. The Army considers proper PK training to be critical for forces which will be engaged in these activities, although war-fighting remains the primary role for US forces. While the Institute is at present an Army facility, it may eventually be become a joint activity.

ARGENTINA
Cdr. Daniel Hernandez
Argentine Joint Staff

Cdr. Hernandez announced the opening of an Argentine Peacekeeping Training Centre which occurred in the final week of June 1995. The Joint Staff will provide coordination for the Centre which will be operated by the Army on a base near Buenos Aires. The Argentine military has contributed to UN PKOs since 1991, with over 1,400 troops. The new Centre will train staff in general procedures for UN and international PKOs. In 1996 a course for UNMOs is planned for Argentine personnel. Additional courses will be offered including general troop training for PKOs, and MILPOL and CIVPOL courses will be offered as the Centre incorporates existing programs of the Security Services. In the future the Centre will be open to applications from international students. Cdr. Hernandez indicated that regional cooperation and courses taught in Spanish could be strength for the new Centre. The Centre currently has a staff of 13, which could increase to 25, with additional support staff.

DISCUSSION

* The need for more precise definitions of terms related to PK was debated. Many participants found existing definitions inadequate or incomplete. There was a concern that military operations require a fixed doctrine. There was also a concern that terms should be kept fairly simple and clear to avoid confusion in the general public and to maintain public support. At the same time, it was argued that
definitions should change to fit the circumstances and reflect changing conditions.

*The need for minimum standards in UN CIVPOL operations was discussed. Although there is an interest in this topic, it is a very sensitive one for the UN. Both the UN and NATO can only propose minimum standards in these and related areas. It is not considered practicable for either organization to enforce these minimum requirements.

*Interest was expressed in the various means of attracting and supporting involvement of poorer nations in the area of peacekeeping training.

*It was suggested that a Rapid Reaction Force would not be able to benefit from the mission-specific training which was stressed in several presentations. One response to this highlighted the need for adequate all-round training (including combat training) for all military personnel, especially for the initial deployment. The training of subsequent rotations would benefit from intelligence provided by the initial units deployed.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA
Maj. Hausdorf
Kommando Auslandseinsätze
(See attachment)

Ms. Hermine Poppeller
First Secretary
Embassy of Austria
Ottawa
(See attachment)

Ms. Poppeller expressed the interest of the Austrian government in international PK training. She also made a presentation outlining the activities of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution. Ms. Poppeller underlined the growing importance of civilian participation in PKOs, and urged the addition of the term "Peace-building" to reflect the growing need to resolve civil conflicts and aid in societal reconstruction.

BELGIUM
Lt.Col. Bem Briot
Military Advisor
Belgian Mission to the UN
New York
(See attachment)
CZECH REPUBLIC
Lt.Col Adolf Turek
Chief of UN Department
Ministry of Defence
(See attachment)

Lt.Col Vladimír Trnávný
Chief of UN Training Base
Krumlov

Presentation introducing the UN Training Base at Krumlov.

DENMARK
Maj. Mogens Fokdal
NACC Clearing House
CHOD

In addition to an overview of Danish contributions to UN peacekeeping, Major Fokdal highlighted the efforts of the NACC (headed by Denmark) to coordinate PK training activities among its member states. In particular he stressed the publication of a yearly catalogue of peacekeeping courses offered in NACC countries.

FINLAND
Lt.Col. Pekka Hannukkala
Finnish UN Training Centre
Niinisalo
(See attachment)

Lt.Col Hannukkala drew attention to the activities of the Finnish UN Training Centre (the oldest of its kind) and to the yearly meetings of Nordic training centres. He pointed out that Finland prefers to train a small number of officers from a particular foreign country. These officers may then take the knowledge and material they acquire and return home to train fellow officers.

IRELAND
Col. John Více
UN Training School, Ireland
(See attachment)
ITALY
Dr. Fabrizio Pagani
Assistant Director, Civilian Training Course
Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e
di Perfezionamento, S. Anna
Pisa
(See attachment)

Dr. Pagani pointed out that he did not represent any agency of the Italian government. The Scuola Superiore does however have military staff for relevant sections of its course and conducts courses on request for the Italian military. The emphasis of the general course is to train civilian participants in peacekeeping.

SWEDEN
Lt.Col Alf Görsjö
Head of Development
Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT)
(See attachment)

Lt.Col Görsjö explained that the Swedish military is made up entirely of conscripts at the enlisted level, with a professional officer corp. The Swedish experience has shown that the best PK personnel are slightly older than the average soldier (25 years and above) with a useful professional skill derived from their civilian career. He also emphasized training in the “Nordic” concept of de-escalation. Together with the Danish and Finnish representatives he underlined the longstanding cooperation between Nordic and Scandinavian countries in peacekeeping training.

CAMEROON
Lt.Col. Aloysius Tiamuh
Assistant Military Attaché
Embassy of Cameroon
Ottawa

In a brief intervention, Lt.Col. Tiamuh pointed out that no real peacekeeping training or coordination centres exist in Africa, despite African peacekeeping cooperation in a number of countries. He hoped that a coordination mechanism could be created to work with and benefit from and participate in the IAPTC.
ETHIOPIA  
Mr. Dina Mufti  
Counsellor  
Embassy of Ethiopia  
Ottawa  

Mr. Mufti echoed Lt. Col. Tiamuht's interest in the IAPTC, and mentioned Ethiopia’s involvement in UN PKOs.

NATO  
Mr. David Lighburn  
Defence Planning and Policy  
NATO HQ  
Brussels  
(See attachment)

Mr. Lighburn explained how NATO’s involvement with PKOs in the ex-Yugoslavia underscored the importance of coordinated peacekeeping training. The implementation of either a peace plan or a withdrawal from Bosnia will require a high degree of inoperability between NATO troops, and between NATO troops and others involved in the region. Professionalism will be important if the military aspects of either option are to succeed. Planning for these contingencies takes account of political problems arising from coordination between the UN, NGOs and NATO. All participants in the area must be informed of the implications of a transfer of authority from the UN to NATO in the event of a withdrawal.

Turning to the NACC, the speaker outlined five elements of activity:
- concepts and doctrine
- planning of operations
- interoperability and communications
- training (NACC will set out proposed minimum standards for PK training)
- logistics

Partnership for Peace initiatives also involve a number of peacekeeping training activities. Mr. Lighburn stressed the mostly operational level of these PfP efforts. These efforts are designed to enable national contributions to OSCE and UN PKOs, and to promote interoperability between PfP members.

Mr. Lighburn foresaw four basic problems areas for PKOs:
- conceptual confusion, there is a need for some agreement on concepts.
- improved response capability of some type, UN/National/Regional/Other.
- Regional assistance and cooperation could be improved.
- Financial constraints should be eased by international cooperation and burden-sharing.
DISCUSSION

It was pointed out that neither the NACC nor the PIP provide help for Asian countries which contribute substantially to PKOs but which often lack resources for training. In response it was noted that the NACC accounts for over one half of all PKO personnel, and is therefore a very useful beginning. UN/NATO liaison arrangements were also criticized as inadequate, and blame was laid on the member countries of both.
Report on the Proceedings of the
Inaugural Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training
Centres
30 June - 2 July 1995
at
The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
INAUGURAL MEETING OF
THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES

AT THE PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE
CORNWALLIS PARK, NOVA SCOTIA

30 JUNE - 2 JULY 1995

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Those present agreed that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre's offer to provide the Secretariat for the IAPTC on an interim basis be accepted. It was noted that it is not envisaged that there be any financial costs to members associated with the conduct of Secretariat services. In the initial phases, the Secretariat will make suggestions to members concerning the themes for the next meeting to be held in the Spring of 1996 at a site to be decided later. Suggestions will also be put forth dealing with other matters discussed at this inaugural meeting.

The Centre is funded in part by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and the Department of National Defence of Canada.
Le financement du Centre provient, en partie, des ministères des affaires extérieures et commerce extérieur et de la défense nationale du Canada.
Report on the Proceedings of the
Inaugural Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres
30 June - 2 July 1995
The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre

Aim: The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the creation of an International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC) in order, at a minimum, to facilitate communication and exchange of information between the various peacekeeping training centres and/or among people responsible for peacekeeping training. Peacekeeping trainers could use this information to avoid problems already encountered by others, promote well tested practices, and provide information to those peacekeeping countries which lack their own training centres. It is hoped that this exchange of information will allow centres to minimize duplication in their efforts, and lead to further specialization and a sharing of responsibilities. A PPC initiative was introduced to collect the names of peacekeepers (civilian and military) from all countries who have died in the service of peace. A proposal was also made to provide recognition to civilian peacekeepers which would be comparable to the medals awarded to military personnel.

Participation: Representatives from twelve countries, and NATO, met with PPC President Alex Morrison, and PPC Executive Assistant to the President Stephanie Blair, and members of the Canadian Department of National Defence, the Privy Council Office, and the Royal Canadian Military Police. (A list of all participants and their coordinates is attached). Following a briefing on the PPC and on the proposal for an IAPTC, participants made brief presentations on peacekeeping training in their respective countries.

Results: A consensus decision was reached to take the initial steps to form an IAPTC. It was agreed that the PPC would provide the secretariat for the initial phase of the project. No financial costs to members are envisaged in connection with secretariat activities. A tentative agreement was reached to hold another IAPTC meeting in the spring of 1996, at a location and date to be decided later. It was expected that the IAPTC would meet in a different member country on at least a yearly basis. Themes for the 1996 meeting are to be suggested by the membership. The initial contact list for the IAPTC will be the participation list for the 30 June -2 July meeting.

It was also suggested that an international organization of training centres might be able to exert some influence in areas of peacekeeping policy like minimum standards and interoperability. Regional and international organizations should be approached to determine if some type of association with the IAPTC is possible. Asian countries must be included in subsequent IAPTC activities. Many of the participants underlined that they could only agree in principle to the arrangement pending confirmation from the relevant national authorities, normally Departments of Defence and/or Foreign Affairs.
WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADA
Col. Tim Sparling
Director, International Policy
NDHQ, Ottawa

Col. Sparling gave a slide presentation outlining Canada's peacekeeping involvement. He noted that Canadian personnel have participated in almost all UN peacekeeping missions, supplying over 100,000 individuals and suffering 100 casualties. Support for peacekeeping continues to be strong, both with the current Government and in the public in general. Col. Sparling gave an overview of lessons learned from Canada's experience:

- The UN must be the prime authority in peacekeeping operations (PKOs).
- Regional organizations are useful, but generally to a lesser degree than the UN (NATO is an exception).
- PKOs require a precise mandate.
- There is a need for some sort of Rapid Reaction capability.
- Civil Affairs, and the role of NGOs, are increasingly important.
- There is a need for the UN Security Council to consult with troop contributing countries.
- PKOs suffer from financial problems.
- The UN requires its own PKO planning staff.
- More early-warning intelligence is needed.
- Preventive deployments can be effective (Macedonia is an example).
- Proper training is critical (General combat training is still the best background).
- Common training standards and doctrine are an important goal.
- National restrictions should be reduced (more control for UN).
- There is an increasing need to understand/work with the media.
- Impartiality is critical.

Col. Sparling highlighted Canada's research into a Rapid Reaction capability for the UN.

Insp. J.W. Nikita
UN CIVPOL Logistics Unit
RCMP

Insp. Nikita stressed that the RCMP is stretched to the limit in its PK commitments and is seeking volunteers from other Canadian police forces to participate in PKOs. The RCMP is also a relative newcomer to PKOs, compared to the Canadian military, and is therefore very interested in international cooperation in PK training. Recent experience has shown that differences in levels of training is a serious problem in coordinating CIVPOL units in international, UN operations.
UNITED STATES
Col. Stephen Riley
US Army Peacekeeping Institute
Carlisle Barracks

Col. Riley gave a presentation explaining the background of the US Army Peacekeeping Institute. "Peace Operations" is the preferred US Army term for peacekeeping, peace enforcement, and related activities. The Army considers proper PK training to be critical for forces which will be engaged in these activities, although war-fighting remains the primary role for US forces. While the Institute is at present an Army facility, it may eventually be become a joint activity.

ARGENTINA
Cdr. Daniel Hernandez
Argentine Joint Staff

Cdr. Hernandez announced the opening of an Argentine Peacekeeping Training Centre which occurred in the final week of June 1995. The Joint Staff will provide coordination for the Centre which will be operated by the Army on a base near Buenos Aires. The Argentine military has contributed to UN PKOs since 1991, with over 1,400 troops. The new Centre will train staff in general procedures for UN and international PKOs. In 1996 a course for UNMOs is planned for Argentine personnel. Additional courses will be offered including general troop training for PKOs, and MILPOL and CIVPOL courses will be offered as the Centre incorporates existing programs of the Security Services. In the future the Centre will be open to applications from international students. Cdr. Hernandez indicated that regional cooperation and courses taught in Spanish could be strength for the new Centre. The Centre currently has a staff of 13, which could increase to 25, with additional support staff.

DISCUSSION

* The need for more precise definitions of terms related to PK was debated. Many participants found existing definitions inadequate or incomplete. There was a concern that military operations require a fixed doctrine. There was also a concern that terms should be kept fairly simple and clear to avoid confusion in the general public and to maintain public support. At the same time, it was argued that definitions should change to fit the circumstances and reflect changing conditions.

* The need for minimum standards in UN CIVPOL operations was discussed. Although there is an interest in this topic, it is a very sensitive one for the UN. Both the UN and NATO can only propose minimum standards in these and related areas. It is not considered practicable for either organization to enforce these minimum requirements.

* Interest was expressed in the various means of attracting and supporting involvement of poorer nations in the area of peacekeeping training.

* It was suggested that a Rapid Reaction Force would not be able to benefit from the mission-specific training which was stressed in several presentations. One response to this highlighted the
need for adequate all-round training (including combat training) for all military personnel, especially for the initial deployment. The training of subsequent rotations would benefit from intelligence provided by the initial units deployed.

EUROPE

AUSTRIA
Maj. Hausdorf
Kommando Auslandseinsätze

Ms. Hermine Poppeller
First Secretary
Embassy of Austria
Ottawa

Ms. Poppeller expressed the interest of the Austrian government in international PK training. She also made a presentation outlining the activities of the Austrian Study Centre for Peace and Conflict Resolution. Ms. Poppeller underlined the growing importance of civilian participation in PKOs, and urged the addition of the term "Peace-building" to reflect the growing need to resolve civil conflicts and aid in societal reconstruction.

BELGIUM
Lt.Col. Bem Briot
Military Advisor
Belgian Mission to the UN
New York

CZECH REPUBLIC
Lt.Col Adolf Turek
Chief of UN Department
Ministry of Defence

Lt.Col Vladimir Trněný
Chief of UN Training Base
Krumlov

Presentation introducing the UN Training Base at Krumlov.
DENMARK
Maj. Mogens Fokdal
NACC Clearing House
CHOD

In addition to an overview of Danish contributions to UN peacekeeping, Major Fokdal highlighted the efforts of the NACC (headed by Denmark) to coordinate PK training activities among its member states. In particular he stressed the publication of a yearly catalogue of peacekeeping courses offered in NACC countries.

FINLAND
Lt.Col. Pekka Hannukkala
Finnish UN Training Centre
Niinisalo

Lt.Col Hannukkala drew attention to the activities of the Finnish UN Training Centre (the oldest of its kind) and to the yearly meetings of Nordic training centres. He pointed out that Finland prefers to train a small number of officers from a particular foreign country. These officers may then take the knowledge and material they acquire and return home to train fellow officers.

IRELAND
Col. John Vize
UN Training School, Ireland

ITALY
Dr. Fabrizio Pagani
Assistant Director, Civilian Training Course
Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento, S. Anna
Pisa

Dr. Pagani pointed out that he did not represent any agency of the Italian government. The Scuola Superiore does however have military staff for relevant sections of its course and conducts courses on request for the Italian military. The emphasis of the general course is to train civilian participants in peacekeeping.
Lt. Col. Görsjö explained that the Swedish military is made up entirely of conscripts at the enlisted level, with a professional officer corps. The Swedish experience has shown that the best PK personnel are slightly older than the average soldier (25 years and above) with a useful professional skill derived from their civilian career. He also emphasized training in the "Nordic" concept of de-escalation. Together with the Danish and Finnish representatives he underlined the longstanding cooperation between Nordic and Scandinavian countries in peacekeeping training.

CAMEROON
Lt. Col. Aloysius Tiamuh
Assistant Military Attaché
Embassy of Cameroon
Ottawa

In a brief intervention, Lt. Col. Tiamuh pointed out that no real peacekeeping training or coordination centres exist in Africa, despite African peacekeeping cooperation in a number of countries. He hoped that a coordination mechanism could be created to work with and benefit from and participate in the IAPTC.

ETHIOPIA
Mr. Dina Mufti
Counsellor
Embassy of Ethiopia
Ottawa

Mr. Mufti echoed Lt. Col. Tiamuh's interest in the IAPTC, and mentioned Ethiopia's involvement in UN PKOs
NATO
Mr. David Lightburn
Defence Planning and Policy
NATO HQ
Brussels

Mr. Lightburn explained how NATO’s involvement with PKOs in the ex-Yugoslavia underscored the importance of coordinated peacekeeping training. The implementation of either a peace plan or a withdrawal from Bosnia will require a high degree of interoperability between NATO troops, and between NATO troops and others involved in the region. Professionalism will be important if the military aspects of either option are to succeed. Planning for these contingencies takes account of political problems arising from coordination between the UN, NGOs and NATO. All participants in the area must be informed of the implications of a transfer of authority from the UN to NATO in the event of a withdrawal.

Turning to the NACC, the speaker outlined five elements of activity:
- concepts and doctrine
- planning of operations
- interoperability and communications
- training (NACC will set out proposed minimum standards for PK training)
- logistics

Partnership for Peace initiatives also involve a number of peacekeeping training activities. Mr. Lightburn stressed the mostly operational level of these PIP efforts. These efforts are designed to enable national contributions to OSCE and UN PKOs, and to promote interoperability between PIP members.

Mr. Lightburn foresaw four basic problems areas for PKOs:
- conceptual confusion, there is a need for some agreement on concepts,
- improved response capability of some type, UN/National/Regional/Other,
- Regional assistance and cooperation could be improved,
- Financial constraints should be eased by international cooperation and burden-sharing.

DISCUSSION
It was pointed out that neither the NACC nor the PIP provide help for Asian countries which contribute substantially to PKOs but which often lack resources for training. In response it was noted that the NACC accounts for over one half of all PKO personnel, and is therefore a very useful beginning. UN/NATO liaison arrangements were also criticized as inadequate, and blame was laid on the member countries of both.
as you may know, in a meeting held in July 1995 at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Cornwallis Park, Nova Scotia (Canada), the International Association of Peace-keeping Training Centres (IAPTC) was created. We attach a brief presentation of the Association.

In this context, it is with great pleasure that we inform you that the 2nd Meeting of the International Association of Peace-keeping Training Centres (IAPTC) is scheduled from April the 1st through April the 3rd, 1996, in Pisa, Italy.

This year the meeting is hosted by the Training Programme: The Civilian Personnel of the Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and the Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers, and it will be held at the Scuola Superiore di studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento S. Anna, Pisa, Italy. You will find here enclosed a short description of the hosting Training Centre and the draft agenda of the meeting.

In this context we foresee the participation of all the IAPTC Members, of representatives of other Military and Civilian Peace-keeping Centres, of UN agencies, WEO and NATO officers.

In this framework we would be extremely pleased by the participation of representatives of your Institution in order to exchange experiences and to study the development of future common activities.

We would be very grateful if you could give us a feedback on your participation in the meeting by the end of February, due to the fact that the beginning of April is peak season in Pisa. In this sense for those confirming later we cannot guarantee reservation in hotels close to the meeting place.

If you need any other information on the IAPTC or on our Training Programme, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Looking forward to hearing from you we remain

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Andrea de Guttery
Director

Pisa, February 6, 1996
Annexes: 2.
The Training Programme:
The Civilian Personnel of the Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and the Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers

The Training Programme The Civilian Personnel of the Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and the Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers, is organized by the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant’Anna, Pisa (Italy) in cooperation with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (Rome), the Centro Militare di Studi Strategici (Rome), the Centro Internazionale di Ricerca, Formazione e Documentazione sulla OSCE (Perugia) and under the patronage of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva), the European Commission (Office of Rome) and the United Nations (Information Centre for Italy). The Programme organizes post-graduate courses intended to train a limited group of participants having different academic backgrounds for the tasks usually assigned to the civilian peace-keeping/humanitarian operations and to the election monitoring missions. These courses which had their first session from September 18 through October 7, 1995, feature lectures, seminars, case studies, workshops, role-playing and practical training. The following are some of the subjects covered: international organization and peace-keeping, geopolitics of peace-keeping, humanitarian assistance, human rights promotion, protection and monitoring, refugee assistance, election observation, recruitment and legal status of the civilian peace-keepers, civilian and military relations in peace-keeping and humanitarian operations, personal security, stress management, preventive medicine, communication procedures, negotiating and conflict resolution techniques, case studies.

The International Association of Peace-keeping Training Centres (IAPTC)
The IAPTC was created in its inaugural meeting held at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, Cornwallis Park, Nova Scotia (Canada) from 30 June through 2 July 1995. Among the participants of this meeting were representatives of many peace-keeping training centres of different countries (Canada, Argentina, Czech Republic, Austria, Finland, Ireland, Italy, Sweden, United States) and representatives of the North Atlantic Co-operation Council Clearing House and of the NATO HQ. Its aim is to promote understanding of peace-keeping, its goals and objectives and of the method used in training for peace-keeping operations. This cooperative venture intends to broaden contacts between and among various international organizations, peace-keeping training centres and institutes and other interested groups and has the potential to lead to more effective peace-keeping training and education.
2nd Meeting of the International Association of Peace-keeping Training Centres

Recent Challenges in Peace-keeping Training:
The Operations of the New Generation

held at

The Training Programme:
The Civilian Personnel of the Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and the Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers

Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna

Pisa, Italy, 1 April - 3 April 1996

Conference schedule

The second meeting of the IAPTC will be held at the Training Programme: The Civilian Personnel of Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers, Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna, Pisa, Italy from April the 1st to April the 3rd, 1996, with the following schedule:

- 31 March Arrival of the participants and possible sightseeing activities
- 1-2 April Registration and 2 days of meeting
- 3 April Visit to the military airport of Pisa, to the 46th Aerobrigata and day trip to the UN logistics Base in Brindisi, Italy (the schedule of the last day of the programme is still at a draft stage).

The meeting will be divided in three sessions. The first part will be on the training of the military component, and the second one on the training of the civilian personnel. Each of these two parts will be followed by an assessment in a general debate. The third part will be devoted to discuss the internal structure and some organizational matters of the Association. At the end of the meeting the adoption of a final declaration is foreseen.

The session on the training of the military component will consist in a short presentation of the national military peace-keeping training programmes and experiences and of their latest developments. In particular the exam will be focused on the new challenges in training (logistics, early deployment and rapid reaction force proposals, disarming warming parties).

The second session on the training of the civilian component will be devoted, after a short presentation of each centre, to look for new forms of co-operation and specialization among the centres and between them and the interested organizations (United Nations, OSCE, European Union).

The third part will be devoted to discuss the internal structure and organizational matters of the Association.

Interventions of senior representatives of international organizations are foreseen.

In the course of the Meeting the North Atlantic Co-operation Council Peace-keeping Course Handbook will be presented.

Agenda

1 April

08.45  Registration of the participants

09.15  Welcome Address

Prof. Andrea de Gulltry
Director of the Training Programme: The Civilian Personnel of Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers
09.30 Communication from the IAPTC Secretariat
Mr. Alex Morrison and Ms. Stephanie Blair
The Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre

10.00 Opening of the Military Personnel Training Session
Presentation and news from the national Military Peace-keeping Training Centres
(10 minutes each)

13.00 Lunch

14.00 Opening of the discussion. The discussion will be focused on the new challenges in military training: logistics, early deployment and rapid reaction force proposals, disarming warring parties. In the discussion the following interventions are foreseen:

Representative of the Italian Ministry of Defence
Admiral Michel d'Olon
Institute for Security Studies, Western European Union
WEU and Peace-Support Operations
NATO guest speaker
Mr. Virginia Gamba
OCR Project Director, UNIDIR
Disarmament and Peace-keeping Operations: An Appraisal

16.30 Presentation of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council Clearing House
Peace-keeping Course Handbook

17.00 General Discussion

20.00 Typical Tuscan dinner

2 April

09.00 Opening of the Civilian Personnel Training Session
Presentation and news from the Civilian Peace-keeping Training Centres (10 minutes each)

10.00 Opening of the discussion. The discussion will be focused on the new challenges in training of the Personnel of the Humanitarian and Peace-keeping Operations; military and civilian peacekeepers relations, white helmets, wider peace-keeping. In the discussion the following interventions are foreseen:

Representative from the UN (UNDPKO/UNDHA)
Representative from the European Commission DG I
Representative from the OSCE

12.15 General discussion

13.00 Lunch

14.30 General Discussion on the organization and future activity of the IAPTC and adaption of a final declaration. In this part the following aspects will be discussed:
- internal structure of the Association;
- programme of information exchange and as far as it is possible of coordination of the Training Programmes;
- exchange of facilities and teaching materials (exchange of participants could also be explored);
establishment of a peace-keeping database;  
creation of a formatted protocol dealing with the mechanism of information exchange;  
strengthening of the external visibility of the IAPTC with particular regard to the United Nations, NATO and OSCE;

19.30  
Cocktail

20.00  
Dinner

3 April

The agenda for the whole day is still at a draft stage. In any case we can already indicate the following features:

- we are working on the organization of an early morning visit to the 45th Aerobrigata and to the Military Airport of Pisa with a short presentation of the activities of the Aerobrigata and of the facilities of the United Nations Supply Depot (UNDPKO) and of the United Nations Warehouse (UNDHA);  
- a visit to additional peace-keeping support facilities is under discussion.

Organizational Matters

The Meeting will be held at Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento S. Anna, via Carducci, 40.

The Registration rate for the Meeting is 200 USD, comprehensive of:

- hotel accommodation for 3 nights (31 March-2 April);  
- meals for 2 days (1-2 March);  
- the related social activities (e.g. programme for April the 3rd).

Additional nights will be charged around 70 USD.

All the extras will be directly charged to the participants.

All the participants are kindly requested to confirm their presence not later than the end of February ’95.

The hotel reservation service will be directly provided to the participants.

Detailed practical information will be provided to participants.

Prof. Andrea de' Buttry
Director
The Training Programme: The Civilian Personnel of the Peace-keeping/Humanitarian Operations and the Election Monitoring Missions: Volunteers, Officers, Observers
Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento S. Anna
Via Carducci, 40
56127 PISA (Italy)
Tel. ++39/50/8833212
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E-mail: PKOCORSO@SSSUP1,SSSUP.IT
Home Page: http://www.sssup.it/it/www/band/pko/pko_eng.html
IAPTC Matures

Representatives from a number of countries met at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre from 30 June to 2 July 1995 to discuss the formation of an International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC).

There was a general agreement that such an organization would be of benefit to peacekeeping research, education and training endeavours. The IAPTC would promote understanding of peacekeeping, its goals and object and of the methods used in training for peacekeeping operations. This cooperative venture would broaden contacts between and among various international organizations, peacekeeping training centres and institutes, and other interested groups and has the potential to lead to more effective peacekeeping training and education.

Those present agreed that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre's offer to provide the Secretariat for the IAPTC on an interim basis be accepted. It was noted that it is not envisaged that there be any financial costs to the members associated with the conduct of the Secretariat services. In the initial phases, the Secretariat will make suggestions to members concerning the themes for the next meeting to be held in the Spring of 1996 at a site to be decided later. Suggestions will also be put forth dealing with other matters at this inaugural meeting.

IAPTC is an apolitical nonprofit association which was envisioned to complement the formal coordination requirement DPKO would establish through member countries. It is not a directive association, but a collaboration of interested agencies focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of research education and training for peacekeeping.

AIMS:
- to provide an informal forum for peacekeeping centres, institutes, training centres, and research and academic organizations interested in peacekeeping.
- to mature IAPTC and broaden membership to include all PK training centres, academic institutions

GOALS/OBJECTIVES:
- the provision and distribution of information
- facilitate refinement of the conceptual framework for peacekeeping
- broaden contacts between and among various international organizations interested in peacekeeping
- support means to develop and refine common education programmes, formal curriculum, and training plans for peacekeeping programmes

METHODS:
- announcement of IAPTC
- use of internet as a means of communication, with a homepage, future development of "chat" boxes
- collection and distribution of curriculum plans for all IAPTC members to be available by
mail or electronically via the internet (similar to the NACC book, with an expanded base)
(We should try to encourage NACC to take this on as a donation to IAPTC)
- develop and oversee a schedule board that identifies date, location, purpose and point of contact for all peacekeeping related conferences
- secure electronic copies of UN-DPKO products
IAPTC Home Page

IAPTC
- Mandate
- Training Centers
- Peacekeeping Missions

Peacekeeping Missions
- UNFICYP
- UNPROFOR
- UNMIL

- UN Documents
- UN DPKO
- UNHCR
- ICRC

- Background
  - History
  - Force Details
  - UN Docs

IAPTC
- Mandate

Training Centers
- PPC
  - Irish
  - Nordic

PPC
- Background
- Courses
- Publications

School
- Mandate
- Location/Country
- Specialties

Courses
- C-99
- C-81
- C-02

Publications
- PIR
  etc

Outline

Individual Issues
NOTES FOR A
PRESENTATION

BY

ALEX MORRISON and STEPHANIE BLAIR

ON THE
PEARSON PEACEKEEPING CENTRE

1 July 1995

to the Inaugural Meeting

of the
International Association of Peacekeeping
Training Centres (IAPTC)
Welcome to the Lester B. Pearson Canadian International Peacekeeping Training Centre.

With me is my colleague, Stephanie Blair, my Executive Assistant, who, as you know, has been instrumental in the organization of this inaugural meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres.

The purpose of our briefing is to acquaint you with the background leading up to the establishment of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, review our activities of the past 10 months, and outline our future programmes. Of particular interest will be details of our Peacekeeping Staff College course, the only one of its kind in the world and an activity long advocated by the United Nations and by many member states. Other initiatives which we may wish to consider over the next few days include a suggestion to begin a campaign for a peacekeeping medal to civilians, and the compilation of a list of those who have died in the service of peace.

In February of 1994, the Government of Canada announced that it would invite the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies to establish and operate an International Peacekeeping Training Centre on the site of Canadian Forces Base Cornwallis which was slated for closure later that year. The government had examined a number of private proposals and parliamentary reports and indicated that the CISS was selected because of its "strong reputation and its on-going commitment to furthering Canadian understanding of international peace and security issues."
That same document noted that "Peacekeeping has long been a major part of Canada's foreign and defence policies. Our participation in peacekeeping operations is unparalleled - Canada has participated in almost every UN peacekeeping operation to date, and in a number of operations outside UN auspices."

While partial funding for an initial five-year period would be provided by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and by the Department of National Defence, the Centre is to function as a private, non-governmental institution. As such, we charge for our services. The PPC is expected to be fairly well self-sufficient by the end of year five of its operations.

It is the belief of the Government of Canada that the establishment of the Centre represents a constructive contribution to Canada's long history of pre-eminence in the field of peacekeeping. Not only will it prove valuable in fostering the Canadian perspective on peacekeeping at home, but it is hoped that the Centre will further the Canadian tradition of excellence in peacekeeping in various international fora.

Her Majesty's Canadian Ship Cornwallis was established in 1942 as a new-entry training location for the Royal Canadian Navy. When the Canadian Forces integrated and unified in the mid-1960s, HMCS Cornwallis became Canadian Forces Base Cornwallis and assumed responsibility for training all English-speaking recruits. The site, now known as Cornwallis Park and administered by the Cornwallis Park Development Agency (CPDA) consists of some 125 buildings and 240 married
quarters. There is also a rifle range and a boat shed. The PPC occupies nine buildings and is a tenant of CPDA.

As you are all aware, peacekeeping is not mentioned at all in the United Nations Charter. While there are UN operations such as those in India-Pakistan and in the Middle East which began in the late 1940s and early 1950s and which are called peacekeeping, the term was applied retroactively, for it was not until 1956 that the concept was invented.

In the autumn of that year, the British, French and Israelis invaded Egypt and occupied the Suez Canal, thus precipitating what has become known as "The Suez Crisis." As the UN became seized of the matter and strove to find a political/diplomatic solution, Lester B. Pearson, then Secretary of State for External Affairs, flew to New York, took personal charge of the Canadian delegation and suggested that a UN armed force be placed between the combatants. Thus was born peacekeeping. For his efforts, Mr. Pearson was awarded the 1957 Nobel Peace Prize and thus ensured that the names of Canada and peacekeeping are inextricably linked.

All of us are grateful for the agreement of Mr. Pearson's family for the use of his name for our Centre. It brings great honour to us and sets a standard toward which we will always strive.

The Canadian government has long believed that the best training for military peacekeeping is general-purpose combat training and that the best military
peacekeepers are professional soldiers. That opinion has not changed and the
general-purpose combat training will continue to be carried out at Canadian Forces
Bases and Stations and in training exercises with our allies. Thus the Pearson
Peacekeeping Centre will not conduct basic military peacekeeping training for
Canadian military personnel. However, it is free to respond to requests from other
countries for such training.

The mission of the PPC is to provide quality research, education and training
in all aspects of peacekeeping. Accomplishing this mission enhances the Canadian
contribution to international peace, security and stability. We see ourselves as
training the trainers, educating the educators and teaching the teachers.

The organization of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre is a very simple one.

There are four essential ingredients to peacekeeping:
- personnel
- finances
- materiel and equipment, and
- research, education and training.

Historically, the Canadian contribution to peacekeeping has followed that
order. However, in these times of decreasing defence budgets, it is clear that Canada
might not be able to contribute in the future in the manner or quantity that it did in
the past. However, the Government and people of Canada continue to insist that the
country continue to play a substantive and substantial role in international peace, security and stability affairs. To meet that objective and to respond to international requests for Canadian experience and expertise, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre was established.

When deliberating the direction our programmes and activities would take, we used the phrase "The Changing Face of Peacekeeping" recognizing that contemporary peacekeeping was, in many ways, unlike peacekeeping missions of the past. It had become more wide-ranging and included many disciplines not previously recognized within the peacekeeping fold.

To guide our activities, we have developed the concept of "The New Peacekeeping Partnership," the term applied to the military, government, and non-government agencies dealing with humanitarian assistance, refugees and displaced persons; election monitors and the media; and civil police personnel as they work together to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations. We believe that it is the development and implementation of the concept of The New Peacekeeping Partnership which makes the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre unique in the world. We take a very broad approach to peacekeeping. Of course, the other unique aspect is that the PPC is a commercial operation which charges for its services.

We also formulated our own definition of peacekeeping which reflects the Changing Face of Peacekeeping. It is as follows:
Actions designed to enhance international peace, security and stability which are authorized by competent national and international organizations and which are undertaken cooperatively and individually by military, humanitarian, good governance, civilian police and other interested agencies and groups.

This definition is very broad and has been constructed so as to shelter under "The Peacekeeping Umbrella" missions as diverse as those limited to observers, the classical inter-positional models of Suez and Cyprus, the colony to nation activities associated with all facets of elections and democratic development, and the recent Chapter VII operations.

With that conceptual background, our curriculum was devised.

Now, some words on our programmes, especially our Peacekeeping Staff College Course. (See slides at end of text.)

- Teaching Methodology
- Standard Course ($2,000 CDN, includes tuition, accommodation, meals, materials, transport to and from Halifax/Yarmouth airports)
- Format
- Courses Offered, Spring 1995
- Interdisciplinary Cooperation
- Negotiation and Mediation
- Refugees and Displaced Persons
• Courses Under Development and to be Offered this Autumn and Winter
• As Pass on the Seas
• Myths and Reality
• The Art of the Possible
• The Personal Dimension
• The Military Dimension
• Future Courses
• PMCSC ($12,000 for a nine-week course, includes all items as per standard course plus two field trips, one to UNHQ and one to active peacekeeping mission)
• Research Initiatives
• Seminars

Our aim this year is to have 5,000 student training days. Increases will follow in future years until we reach our projected steady state of 12,000 student training days. This figure does not include attendance at seminars or like events.

Our permanent staff is small. We engage outside experts to develop and delivery our courses. The Department of National Defence has assigned a Colonel and a Major as faculty members and these two will be joined by three more of their colleagues next year. We hope that the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and other government departments will follow suit in the near future.
To this date, the PPC has accomplished the following activities:

- Hosted a UNHQ Training Assistance Team seminar

- Held the first meeting of the Government of Canada study aimed at improving the UN rapid reaction capability. The report will be ready for presentation to the 50th session of the General Assembly this autumn.

- Conducted a round table on "Peacekeeping and the Coming Anarchy"

- Held the first Pearson seminar entitled: "Lester Pearson, the Suez Crisis and the Invention of Peacekeeping: A Lasting Legacy."

In April and May, we conducted three courses for approximately 100 participants from 25 countries representing all members of the New Peacekeeping Partnership:

- Interdisciplinary Cooperation: The New Peacekeeping Partnership in Action

- Creating Common Ground: Peacekeeping Negotiation and Mediation

- Refugees and Displaced Persons: The Humanitarian Challenge
This inaugural meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres is one of our most significant activities to date.

The Canadian Peacekeeping Press is the publishing arm of the PAC. To date, the following publications have been completed:


- "Peacekeeping and International Relations," a bi-monthly journal devoted to the latest in peacekeeping news, and an exchange of information and opinions.

- "Peacekeeping Profile," a pocket-size card containing the latest information on missions by country and numbers.

- "The Persian Excursion: The Canadian Navy in the Gulf War."

All of the staff of the PPC believe that students ought to play a large role in our activities. To that end, we have established a high school and university internship programme. The high school portion involves students for a number of hours per week. During that time they carry out basic research and administrative responsibilities and learn much about the operation of the PPC.
The university internship programme, which commenced in May, has been enormously successful. In return for a very modest honorarium, students from the United States and Canada come to the Centre for periods of up to six months. They are assigned responsibilities commensurate with their initial abilities and their perceived potential.

"Canada in a Dangerous World," is a peacekeeping simulation, role-playing exercise which teaches compromise and consensus building within a realistic peacekeeping scenario. It has been staged for a number of high school and university students in two provinces.

We believe that these student activities will pay great benefits in the future.

On the purely national side, you will be interested to learn that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre also is cooperating with the Canadian Association of Peacekeeping Veterans. There may be room for international cooperation in this area.

At the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre, in Memorial Hall, which is dedicated to all who have fallen in the service of peace, is a Roll of Honour containing names of all Canadian military personnel who have paid the supreme sacrifice. We would like to ask your cooperation in obtaining names of military from other countries, and of civilians from all countries, for inclusion in our Peacekeeping Roll of Honour.

As you are aware, military peacekeepers and their services are recognized with
medals specific to each mission. Our civilian counterparts in the New Peacekeeping Partnership receive very little thanks for their deeds. We have long thought that they should be eligible to receive medals, or at the very least, a distinctive pin. We hope that you would agree and that together, we can do something to rectify this oversight.

CONCLUSION

The establishment of the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre marks a major step for Canada. It provides an opportunity for Canada to develop new concepts and practises. It provides an opportunity for an international, multidisciplinary clientele to expand its peacekeeping knowledge, thus creating a firm base for more successful operations in the future.

Initial reports from those who have attended our courses and other activities indicated that the decision of the Government of Canada to establish the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre was sound.

For the PPC to continue to expand and prosper, we need your counsel and your assistance. We would be very happy to receive you and/or your colleagues as participants on our courses.
The official language of peacekeeping is international.

1. Briefing
   - Background
   - Revised activities
   - Future programmes

2. Mission Statement
   - The mission of the Peacekeeping Centre is to promote quality research, education, and training in all aspects of peacekeeping.

3. Organization
   - President
   - Four essential ingredients
     - Process
     - Finance
     - Materials and equipment
     - Research, education, and training

4. The New Peacekeeping Partnership
   - The term applied to the military, governmental, and non-governmental agencies dealing with humanitarian assistance, refugees, and displaced persons, operating in response to crises and conflict.
   - They work together to improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping operations.
Peacekeeping

Action designed to enhance international peace, security, and stability which are authorized by competent national and international organizations and which are undertaken cooperatively and individually by military, intergovernmental, governmental, and non-governmental forces and personnel.

STANDARDS CURRICULUM

- 3 Weeks Optional
- Approximately 35 students
- 5-10 person seminars
- International/Interdisciplinary student body
- Course Director 3 x DS
- Interdisciplinary DN Team

FORMAT

- On-Site
- Mobile Training Team
- Distance Education
- Electronic/Integrated CBT
- Interactive CBT

TEACHING METHODOLOGY

- INSTRUCTOR-LED TUTORIAL APPROACH
- Directed Readings
- Video Presentations
- Symbolic Discussions
- Theory Lectures
- Case Studies
- Function and Simulations
- Informal Networking

COURSES OFFERED

SPRING SEMESTER, 1996
INTERDISCIPLINARY COOPERATION COURSE

AIM: To provide intermediate and senior members of the Non-Noncoercing Partnership (NNP) with an in-depth understanding of the structure, organization, capabilities, simile, and values of the other members of the NNP.

NEGOTIATION & MEDIATION COURSE

AIM: To provide intermediate and senior members of the Non-Noncoercing Partnership with practical perspectives and theoretical grounding in conflict mediation, negotiation, and mediation.

REFUGEES & DISPLACED PERSONS COURSE

AIM: To provide intermediate and senior members of the Non-Noncoercing Partnership with an in-depth understanding of refugee and IDP issues within the context of modern peacekeeping.

COURSES UNDER DEVELOPMENT

TO BE OFFERED

AUTUMN '95 - WINTER '96

"AS PASS ON THE SEAS" - The Adapting Process of Peacekeeping

AIM: To provide participants with an in-depth understanding of the history, tactics, and techniques of maritime operations as they apply to modern peacekeeping.

MYTHS & REALITY:

The Legal Framework of Modern Peacekeeping

AIM: To provide intermediate and senior members of the peacekeeping delegation with an in-depth understanding of the legal framework of peacekeeping in the post-Cold War era.
THE ART OF THE POSSIBLE
Project Management and Logistics

AIM: To provide intermediate and senior level managers and professional logisticians and administrators with an in-depth understanding of the administrative and logistic issues of modern peacekeeping.

THE PERSONAL DIMENSION:
Project Management and Support for Peacekeepers

AIM: To enable leaders, managers, and operators with concepts, principles, and tools necessary to support individual and group action and decision-making, during and after peacekeeping operations.

THE MILITARY DIMENSION:
Peacekeeping Operations for Senior Officers

AIM: To build an international group of senior military officers to provide means and means for supporting peacekeeping operations and to operate effectively together.

FUTURE COURSES:
- Negotiation/Arbitration
- Peace Operations & Peacekeeping
- Human Rights
- International Relations
- Gender Issues
- Project Management
- Peacekeeping Training
- Peacekeeping Missions

RESEARCH INITIATIVES
- Peacebuilding
- Post-Conflict Reconstruction
- Human Rights
- Peacekeeping
- Peacebuilding
- Conflict Resolution
- Peacekeeping

MEMORANDUM
- Letter from the Secretary General
- Peacebuilding and Post-Conflict Reconstruction
- Child Soldiers
- Peacekeeping
- Gender Issues
- Human Rights
- Peacebuilding
PEACEKEEPING MANAGEMENT, COMMAND AND STAFF COURSE

AIM
To prepare an international, multidisciplinary group of international and national leaders to fill key positions in peacemaking missions and other organizations of the Peacekeeping Partnership.
15 September - 30 November

COURSE PARTICIPANTS
• 10-12 persons International & National leaders
• Faculty: Course Director + 4 x 30
• 4 x 12 Peacekeeping specialists

FACULTY PROFILE
- Course Director: Military
- DS: Police
- DS: Humanitarian Agency
- DS: Military
- DS 4: Academic with practical experience

STUDENT PROFILE
Matched to LIC Equivalent
- Military: BSC, CSE 8-16, BEd 8-16
- Police: CSE 4, BEd 4
- Diplomatic: CSE 4, BEd 4
- Humanitarian Agency
  - PVCLMN 4, BEd 4, BEd 4
  - Med 4
  - Politicians, Academic Officers, police

COURSE STRUCTURE
- BLOCK I: Foundation, UN/NGF Field Trip
- BLOCK II: Operations, Peacekeeping Missions Field Trip
- BLOCK III: Applications, Thesis Group Project
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Notes:
- CDW: Combat Developments
- IMCS: Military Coordination
- PK: Peacekeeping

Distributed 23 May 1995
Welcome to the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre and to the Inaugural Meeting of the International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres.

It is our pleasure to bid you welcome to Nova Scotia's Annapolis Valley and to the shores of historic Annapolis Basin. Here, directly across the Basin from where the first European explorers made their settlement in 1605, has been established the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre with a mandate to conduct research, education and training in all aspects of peacekeeping.

All of us at the PPC wish to make your stay here an enjoyable one. Please let us know how we can assist you in any way.

In your welcome package you will find information on the PPC and an agenda for the next few days. Please glance at it before we begin deliberations and let us know if you would like changes made or items added.

We look forward to meeting each of you and to chatting informally, not only about the IAPTC but about international peace security and stability in all its aspects.

Alex Morrison
Co-Chair

Stephanie A. Blair
Co-Chair
Suggestions for Alex's opening remarks

Thank you very much for coming to this inaugural meeting of The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC). When we began our formal programme of activities here at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre in January, it was suggested that such an organization, if formed and put on a solid footing could well pay dividends. A number of those who attended our initial seminars and courses asked if Canada would take the lead in this regard. We were quite happy to do so and thus here we are.

The number of training centres is expanding rapidly and there are indications that this increase will not slow down in the near future. Each has distinguishing characteristics and individual methods of imparting knowledge and skills. It behooves us to learn more about how each conducts its business.

The aim of our meeting is to discuss the formal organization of the IAPTC. It is felt that such a move could prevent duplication and lead to improvements in all aspects of peacekeeping. If all agree that that is so, then we ought also to consider how best we might cooperate to achieve our goals. Should there be a Secretariat and what should be the duties and responsibilities of its members? I am sure that each of you can think of a number of matters that ought to be raised.

Over the course of the next few days we will hear national and international presentations on various aspects of peacekeeping training and will have an opportunity to expand our knowledge of one another's programmes.

Concurrent with this meeting, we are conducting our first "Open House". We have invited members of the local community to come and make themselves acquainted with our operations. This afternoon, there will be boat races in the Annapolis Basin and we will take our coffee break so we can watch the final minutes. Please feel free to use any spare time we may have to roam about the grounds.

Please note that the agenda in your folder is different than that which was sent to you recently. Due to a number of factors, we have had to make some adjustments.

We are very happy to have you with us and hope that your stay here will be enjoyable.

I would now like to introduce to you my co-chair, Stephanie A. Blair.
Suggestions for Stephanie's opening remarks

Let me add my welcome to that of Alex. We are indebted to you for responding so positively to our invitation and for agreeing to make presentations and share your experience and expertise.

We have designed the programme with flexibility in mind so as to allow for occasions when we might wish to pursue a topic in greater depth or to follow a new line of thought. Please feel free to make suggestions about any aspect of the agenda, or to put forward additional items.

The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre is a very new institution which commenced activities only at the end of January of this year. Many of you represent older centres and we look to you for guidance and advice.

We do not intend to produce proceedings of the meeting, but we would like to have copies of your presentations for our library. We will, however, write a short summary report which will be circulated in due course, not only to participants but to others who ask, and to those to whom you might recommend that it be sent.

Meals will be taken in the Peacekeepers Lounge Dining Room downstairs, which you will have discovered by now. There is no assigned seating for this conference, except for dinner tomorrow evening. Following Saturday's dinner, we hope you will join us at the Peacekeepers Dance in the gymnasium. Tickets may be obtained from???

Please have a pleasant stay and let Alex or me know if we can be of assistance in any way.
Peace-keeping Training Programme
Information Brochure
Peace-keeping training requires a comprehensive concept

Current peace-keeping missions are increasingly more comprehensive and complex, underscoring the need for regular, systematic training for personnel involved in United Nations peace-keeping operations.

Since a peace-keeping mission is more an international political operation than a military or public campaign, it requires specific training for military and civilian management, staff procedures operating techniques, functional skills and political awareness.

Looking back and looking forward - the constant requirement for research, learning lessons and innovative education methods

Pre-mission training for Austrian soldiers initially commenced in 1960 in conjunction with the first deployment for ONUC. A rather small and limited element for administration and training within a standard military unit, was used to manage our voluntary contribution of troops to United Nations peace-keeping.

Responding to the ever increasing demands, in 1987 an Austrian Training Centre for Peace-keeping Operations was established as a special unit under the direct command of the Inspector General of the Austrian Armed Forces. Presently the Centre conducts several programmes available to international students, such as the staff officer course and the military observer course.

Relying on 34 years of Austrian experience and participation in many diverse peace-keeping operations, new efforts are now being made in Austria to meet the requirements of the partnership of various peace-keeping components, together with other countries in the region.
Mandate and programmes

The mandate of the Training Centre is as follows:

- Preparation of Austrian contingents, presently AUSBATT (UNDOF) and AUSCON (UNFICYP);
- Pre-mission training of Austrian UN contingents and UNMOs designated to UN service;
- Logistics support of Austrian UN-contingents.

Presently the Training Centre promulgates the following special training courses and projects:

- Peace-keeping Staff Officer Course;
- Military Observer Course;
- Basic Peace-keeping Course for Officers;
- United Nations Logistics Course;
- United Nations Military Police Course;
- Assistance with peace-keeping training on request of United Nations or Member States;
- Assistance with peace-keeping training for Civilian Police;
- Assistance with peace-keeping training for OSCE missions.

Approximately fifteen non-Austrian participants can apply for participation at each Staff Course (2/year) and Military Observer Course (4/year).

Address

ATC PKO (Kommando Auslandseinsatze)
BRÜNNERSTRASSE 238
A 1210 WIEN, AUSTRIA

Tel.: [43] (0) 1-29116 - 2412  fax: ext. 2468
Objectives of the Peace-keeping Staff Officers Course

The aim of the training is to expand knowledge of peace-keeping, in general, and staff procedures at a peace-keeping mission/force headquarters, in particular.

The purpose for the training is to increase the student's adaptability and awareness of staff work to be performed at a peace-keeping mission/force headquarters and at the contingent level, based on the special skills of various military and civilian branches.

Subsequently to the course, student officers should have acquired the following knowledge and capacity for senior service in, e.g., United Nations peace-keeping headquarters positions or to fulfill the function of a military contingent commander:

- Knowledge about the United Nations, peace-keeping and its principles;
- Understanding of peace-keeping staff procedures and techniques;
- Knowledge about national and international considerations for planning and contribution to peace-keeping operations;
- Knowledge about the operational aspects of peace-keeping operations;
- Knowledge about the requirements for the various functions in a PKO HQ;
- Capacity to operate as a member of a PKO HQ staff team (based on his/her functional expertise).

Duration:

1 week national refresher course plus 2 weeks international course

Admission:

With the exception of travel costs and allowances all expenses are carried by the Ministry of Defence. Applications are to be forwarded by the respective national authorities to the Austrian Ministry of Defence.
Objectives of the Military Observer Course

The aim of the training is to prepare officers for the duties of military observers in any mission area as a basic preparation. A brief mission-specific preparation is conducted shortly prior deployment. Since Military Observers tasks are mainly gathering, processing and utilizing (e.g., in negotiations) information in an impartial manner, relevant operating techniques achieving these goals are the main subjects.

Circumstances and tasks for Military Observer are sometimes more difficult than for other peace-keepers. They are unarmed, mostly deployed in war zones, supposed to be completely self-sufficient and operate in small international teams.

Hence, the purpose for the training is to improve the students’ knowledge and to mentally prepare them for these challenges by simulated scenarios in exercises.

After this training student officers should have acquired the following knowledge and capacity for the military observer service:

- Knowledge about the United Nations, peace-keeping and its principles;
- Knowledge about impartial information collection and processing;
- Knowledge in contact skills, communities relations, de-escalation procedures and negotiations for use at low and medium levels of the parties of the conflict;
- Military expertise in weapon recognition and assessment of political situations in mission areas;
- Knowledge about decision-making and staff procedures in small international teams;
- Survival capability for diverse climates, areas, political environments and dangerous situations;
- Capacity to operate as a member of a Military Observer team.

Duration:

3 weeks international course

Admission:

With the exception of travel costs and allowances all expenses are carried by the Ministry of Defence. Applications are to be forwarded by the respective national authorities to the Austrian Ministry of Defence.
1. Preface

Our program is a result of an increasing need for trained civilian personnel for peace keeping and peace building activities. In the "Agenda for Peace" Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali encouraged the establishment of regional training centers for this purpose. The Austrian government responded to this request very positively. It supported the Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR) and the European Peace University (EPU) to develop such a training program. Since its inception in the fall of 1993, nearly one hundred experts with different cultural, professional and organizational backgrounds have been trained to work in civilian missions in conflict regions. Meanwhile, most of them have been able to make use of their new skills in various missions of the UN, the OSCE, the EU and other governmental and nongovernmental organizations. In spring 1994 the Austrian government has decided to support the program on a regular basis. In 1995 three three-weeks foundation courses, each followed by a specialization course, are planned.

2. What kind of activities are we training for?

We are training for a wide range of civilian activities in deeply divided societies with protracted conflicts. With reference to Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali's distinction between Preventive diplomacy, Peacemaking, Peacekeeping and Postconflict Peace-building, I would like to define this range of civilian activities beginning with Preventive peace-building before the outbreak of a military conflict and ending with Postconflict peace-building after the end of such a conflict. If Peace-building is concurrent with Peace-keeping operations, I speak of civilian Peace-keeping activities. While Peacemaking (diplomatic activities designed to end military conflicts) is in progress, Peace-building activities from outside are hardly possible on a larger scale within the conflict area (see graph).
Within the wide range of peace-building activities we train for the following major functions:
* Roles and strategies for intervention (i.e. mediation)
* Human rights protection
* Information dissemination
* Democracy building and civil governance
* Humanitarian action / rehabilitation, repatriation and reconstruction
* Election-assistance

3. What kind of participants do we train?

According to the wide range of activities we train for, we are looking for participants with very heterogeneous backgrounds and of course both male and female. They come from different professions (including soldiers, which is important for cooperative activities), regions (including conflicts regions, which is important for preparation), organizations (which is also important for cooperative activities).

The latter means that we train participants who are going to work under the auspices of different organizations; e.g. the UN, OSCE, and other IGOs, governments, INGOs, NGOs.

With regard to the position the participants hold in their professional careers, I would say that they are middle rank people (community organizers, young diplomats, etc.)

4. What are the main elements and the organizational structure of the program?

The program consists of the following elements:

a) Foundation Course

The foundation course is the key element in the preparation for civilian peace-keeping and peace-building activities. It provides the participants with a sound knowledge of such activities in addition to practical experience with conflict analysis and conflict transformation strategies and models. They also become familiar with the communication skills and intercultural understanding necessary in environments that are frequently hostile and unfamiliar to them.

The foundation course takes place over a three-week period and explores the following principal elements:
* Objectives of UN, CSDP and NGO missions (conceptual background)
* Nature and function of principle conflicts of the 1990s
* Principle strategies and practices of international
conflict transformation
* UN, CSCE and NGOs as principal actor in international
  conflict transformation (an overview of their history,
  organizations, organs, procedures and relationships to
  other institutions)
* Overview of major functions of missions i.e.:
  mediation, human rights protection.
* Personal roles, intercultural understanding, and
  communication

b) Function oriented courses

Function oriented courses provides the participants with
details about one of the major functions in missions:
* Roles and strategies for intervention (i.e. mediation)
* Human rights protection
* Information dissemination
* Democracy building and civil governance
* Humanitarian action / rehabilitation, repatriation and
  reconstruction
* Election-assistance

The function oriented courses lasts one week. Of course,
since special functions are very often related to the
special profile of organizations involved in the field,
further specialization may be necessary. Some of them ask
for much longer training for example in non-violence and
for mediating between conflicting parties during a violent
conflict.

c) Mission oriented preparation

The mission oriented preparation is of utmost importance.
It has not been organized yet but is planned as a future
element of a complete program. It should be held as soon as
it becomes apparent that a mission will be organized, so
that personnel to be deployed will be adequately prepared
for the specific mission. This preparation would last for
one week and would provide participants with details about
* the special purpose and the mandate of the mission,
* the specific political, legal, social, cultural and
  economic conditions for its implementation and
  realization.
* logistics (procedures for security assessment,
  regulations required to follow the rationale for the
  mandate, resource management, reporting).

According to the special character of certain missions,
participants could also be prepared
* to use formal communication procedures (radio
  communication)
* to drive and maintain four-wheel drive vehicles, and
* to be aware of mines.

Because of the mentioned orientation this preparation
should be organized mainly by the organizer of the mission on site. This would also save travel costs.

d. Debriefing

There should also be a debriefing phase after the deployment during which there is a mission specific evaluation of the training program’s efficacy. The debriefing could be linked to the mission oriented preparation, so that the experience with previous missions could be made available to the new participants.

e) Scientific Review

Throughout all the phases mentioned there will be an ongoing scientific review and evaluation that will provide continuous feedback for the various phases of the training, as well as continually reinforcing the character of the program. A joint research program on the preparation of peace-keepers is already under way in cooperation with the Joint International Program on Conflict Resolution and Ethnicity (INCORE). INCORE is conducted by UNU (Tokyo) and Ulster University (Northern Ireland). The research program involves Limerick University (Republic of Ireland) as well. While the Irish institutions focus on aspects relating to the preparation of military personnel, ASPR emphasizes the preparation of civilian peace-keepers.

The graph below shows how the individual components of the program fit into the overall structure:
5. What methodology do we use?

The methodology that informs the design of the program is based on information, interaction, reflection and integration. It reflects the importance of so called contact skills, i.e. skills, that are practiced in direct interaction with people. Information will be given about general and specific conditions and functions in conflict regions and about organizations involved in conflict transformation efforts. Special emphasis will be placed on information about UN and OSCE bodies and their relation to other governmental and nongovernmental actors. For information lecturers will primarily use the case study approach and will especially focus on recent activities of the UNO, OSCE and non-governmental organizations. Through participation in exercises such as the case analysis of conflict escalation and de-escalation factors, and focused interactive exercises (simulations, role-playing, etc.) participants will practice conflict analysis skills and gain experimental knowledge of different concepts. Basic information about organizations and organizational structures relevant to UN and OSCE missions will be made available or pointed out beforehand in order to help participants prepare for the lectures.

In order to enhance communication skills and intercultural understanding and to learn how to deal with one’s own role within the team and vis-à-vis the conflict parties, interactive exercises like role-games and also simulation exercises will be used.

6. How is the program financed, how much does it costs for participants?

Our study center is a private, independent, non partisan association supported by private and public funds. For the IPT courses we receive governmental support for the resource persons (travel, accommodation and a modest honorarium) and for some participants, coming from Eastern Europe or the Third World. For the latter we cover the expenses for full board and accommodation but not for travel. The other participants have to be paid by the organization they are working with or finance themselves (around $ 600.-- a week for full board and accommodation).

-----------------------------------------------
Completed on: 1996-03-20
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Fax: ++43-3355-2662
Inaugural Meeting of the
International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres (IAPTC)

Saturday 30 June - Sunday 1 July

Participation List
(As of 21 July 1995)

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INAUGURAL MEETING OF

THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRES

held at

THE PEARSON PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTRE

30 June - 2 July

AIM

The aim of the gathering is to discuss the organization of an International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centres with a view to establishing cooperation between all centres. This would prevent duplication and improve the effectiveness of peacekeeping. How best might all centres cooperate in the fields of peacekeeping research, education and training? Perhaps there should be a mutual exchange of centre materials. If formed, should the IAPTC have a secretariat? Where should it be located and what would be its functions?

AGENDA

Speakers are asked to limit presentations to approximately 20 minutes and are encouraged to bring ample amounts of promotional literature to further increased understanding by the other participants.

Friday 30 June

17:00 Meet and Greet
18:00 Dinner
20:00 PPC briefing and tour of facilities
   Co-Chairs of the event
   * Alex Morrison, President, the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
   * Stephanie Blair, Executive Assistant to the President
Saturday 1 July

09:00 Opening Meeting
   Introduction
   Organizational matters

09:15 National Presentations
   Co-Chairs: Alex Morrison, President, The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre
   Stephanie Blair, Assistant to the President, The Pearson Peacekeeping Centre

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

* Canada

09:15 - 09:35 Colonel Tim Sparling 09:40 - 10:00 Inspector J. W. Nikita
   Director International Policy
   NDHQ, Ottawa
   UN Civil Police Logistics unit
   Royal Canadian Mounted Police

10:00 - 10:30 COFFEE BREAK

* USA

10:30 - 11:00 Colonel Stephen Riley
   US Army Peacekeeping Institute
   Carlisle Barracks

* Argentina

11:00 - 11:30 Commander Daniel Hernandez
   Argentine Joint Staff

11:30 - 12:00 DISCUSSION

12:00 - 13:30 LUNCH

EUROPE

* Austria

13:30 - 14:10 Ms. Hermine Poppeller 13:30 - 14:10 Major Ewald Hausdorf
   First Secretary,
   Embassy of Austria, Ottawa
   Kommando Auslandseinsataeze
   Austria
* Belgium

Participant
Lt. Col. Ben B. Briot
Military Advisor
Belgian Mission to the United Nations
New York

* Czech Republic

14:10 - 14:30 Lieutenant Colonel Adolf Turek
Chief of UN Department
Ministry of Defence, Prague

14:10 - 14:30 Lieutenant Colonel Václav Trněný
Chief of UN Training Base
Krumlov

* Denmark

14:30 - 14:50 Major Mogens L. Fokdal
NACC Clearing House
Copenhagen

* Finland

14:50 - 15:10 Lieutenant Colonel Pekka Hannukkala
UN Training Centre
Nimisalo, Finland

15:10 - 15:30 COFFEE BREAK

* Ireland

15:30 - 15:50 Colonel John Vize
United Nations Training School, Ireland (UNTSI)

* Italy

15:50 - 16:10 Dr. Fabrizio Pagani
Assistant Director, Civilian Training Course
Pisa

* Sweden

16:10 - 16:30 Lieutenant Colonel Alf Görsjö
Head of Development
Swedish Armed Forces International Centre (SWEDINT)
AFRICA

* Cameroon

Participant
Lieutenant Colonel Aloysius Tiamuh
Assistant Military Attaché
Embassy of Cameroon, Ottawa

* Ethiopia

Participant
Mr. Dina Mulfi
Counsellor
Embassy of Ethiopia, Ottawa

REGIONAL PEACEKEEPING

* NATO

17.00 - 17.30 Mr. David Lightburn
Defence Planning and Policy Division
NATO HQ, Brussels

17.30 - 18.00 DISCUSSION

18.30 for
19.00 NOVA SCOTIA FISH DINNER

21.00 Saturday evening Dance
with the Brad Hewey Band

Sunday 2 July

09:00 Central discussion and future plans

* discussion of selected aspects of peacekeeping research, education and training

* decisions on establishing an IAPTC, Secretariat matters, exchange of information (including training calendars), further meetings

11.00 Peacekeepers Ecumenical Church Service

13.30 Peacekeepers March in the Annapolis Valley countryside

Depart
US ARMY PEACEKEEPING INSTITUTE

INFORMATION BRIEFING

for
The First Meeting
of the
International Association of
Peacekeeping Training Centres
1 July

as of: 28 June 1995 CSA
"Establish a Peacekeeping Institute within the Center for Strategic Leadership at the U.S. Army War College"

Gen Gordon Sullivan
Dec 1992
CONCEPT

• PROVIDE AN ENVIRONMENT FOR STRATEGIC & OPERATIONAL LEVEL ANALYSIS, SYNTHESIS, AND APPLICATION DEALING WITH PEACE OPERATIONS

• ESTABLISH AFFILIATION WITH ACADEMIC INSTITUTIONS AND "THINK TANKS" CONDUCTING CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH

• PROVIDE INSTRUCTION TO USAWC STUDENTS

• PROVIDE SUPPORT TO COMBATANT COMMANDERS

• SERVE AS AN INFORMATION INTEGRATION AGENCY FOR SENIOR ARMY LEADERS

SEND A CLEAR MESSAGE OF ARMY COMMITMENT TO SUPPORT UN & MULTINATIONAL PEACE OPERATIONS

U.S. Army Peacekeeping Institute
OPERATIONAL VECTORS

- NETWORK
- EDUCATE
- OPERATE
- INTEGRATE
COMPLETED INITIATIVES

- SOMALIA AFTER ACTION REVIEW
- SUPPORT HOPE CMOC OPERATIONS
- SUPPORT HOPE AFTER ACTION REVIEW
- USPACOM EXERCISES: "ELDER BRAVE" & "TEMPO BRAVE"
- JTF COMMANDER'S HANDBOOK DEVELOPMENT
- CINC's STAFF TRAINING EXERCISE
- INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS TRAINING (USIP)
- UNMIIH STAFF PREPARATION
- WHEMPOC 95
- EMERALD EXPRESS (1 MEF)
- JRTC PEACE OPERATIONS ROTATION SUPPORT
CURRENT INITIATIVES

- ADVANCED COURSES/EXPORTABLE TRAINING PACKAGES
  - PEACE OPERATIONS EXERCISE
  - CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND NEGOTIATIONS
- TRIAD HARMONIZATION INITIATIVE
  (COLLABORATIVE WITH U.S. INSTITUTE FOR PEACE)
- SCE & GHQX
- OFDA ASSESSMENT TEAM TRAINING
- "EXPORTABLE" CMOC
FUTURE INITIATIVES

- CINC/MACOM STAFF EXERCISES
  - CENTRAL ECLECTIC 95 (AFCENT)
  - ELDER BRAVE
- INTERNATIONAL CONFLICT RESOLUTION SKILLS TRAINING (ICREST)
- ARGENTINE PEACE OPERATIONS EXERCISE "PROVIDE PEACE"
- PEACE OPERATION INFORMATION INTEGRATION
- UN LESSONS LEARNED SEMINAR
VALUE ADDED

ARMY BETTER PREPARED TO PARTICIPATE IN PEACE OPERATIONS AND COMPLEX HUMANITARIAN EMERGENCIES THROUGH:

• CONTINUOUS DIALOGUE WITH PKO/HA COMMUNITY
• LEADER DEVELOPMENT
• DOCTRINE
• EDUCATION AND TRAINING
Civilian Peace-Keeping
and Peace-Building

AUSTRIAN STUDY CENTER FOR
PEACE AND CONFLICT RESOLUTION
Stadtschlaining, Austria

1) Concept

New demand for addressing the civilian dimension of Peace-Keeping and for (preventive and post-conflict) Peace-Building:
89 out of 92 conflicts registered in 1993 have occurred within countries and not across international boundaries.

Rising importance of Peace-Building:
- as a civilian effort against a military backdrop (threatening or overcome)
- post-conflict and preventive peace-building always conflict related
- it is related to society-building - establishing of societal structures, broaden and strengthen civil society
- and to state-building - reestablishment of infrastructure for services (health, public education etc.), building of structures for the most basic defense of public domain, basic for economic activities

Focus on the civilian dimension in peace-keeping operations and within the peace-building process.
2) **Programm of activities**

The Austrian Study Center for Peace and Conflict Resolution (ASPR), founded in 1982, conducts and evaluates research, engages in training and education in peace relevant subjects, conducts scientific courses and operates a peace library.

IPT - International civilian peace-keeping and peace-building training programm:

- 3-weeks foundation course and 1-week specialisation course
- Training for roles and strategies for intervention (i.e. mediation), human rights protection, information dissemination, democracy building and civil governance, humanitarian action, rehabilitation, repatriation and reconstruction, election-assistance
- Participants come from very heterogeneous background, from different professions (incl. soldiers), different regions (incl. conflict regions), different organisations

3) **Close cooperation with the United Nations**

Concepts for the training programm evolved on the basis of close cooperation with United Nations Headquarters in New York and the UN Training and Research Institute (UNITAR) in Geneva

4) **Interdisciplinary approach of the Schlaining-programm**

Focusing on a wide range of subjects (human rights, mediation-strategies, election observing, fostering economic development, ...) an interdisciplinary approach is required. Enhancing of communication skills and intercultural understanding through role-games and simulation exercises.

The Center in Schlaining works with an international faculty.
INFORMATION ABOUT

THE PKO - TRAINING
1. **GENERAL**

a. PKO-training for troops is given at unit's level:
   - during the basic training and the biennial training cycle,
   - additionally during the preparation for a specific operation.

b. For Officers and NCO's there is a secondary training with special consideration for:
   - language tuition,
   - negotiation- and communication techniques,
   - legal environment,
   - rules of conduct and engagement.

c. **Staff Officer's courses - PKO topics**

   During the continued formation of the Officers:
   - all the officers (lieutenants and captains) received a few hours of introduction to PKO during the first staff course.
   - all the officers (candidates to the grade of Major) attend a course on PKO:

   The selected officers for the Staff College Course participate in seminars:
   - 11 hours focused on PKO (military aspects),
   - 21 hours focused on PKO management,
   - 21 hours for a exercise PKO in classroom with participation of diplomat representative of NGO.
2. CONTENTS OF TRAINING AND TRAINING INFRASTRUCTURE

a. Contents

(1) All peacekeeping techniques (patrolling, checkpoint)
(2) Mission oriented Training (History, Parties involved, ROE...)
(3) Security measures (Mine awareness, First Aid, Weapon instruction,...)
(4) Stress prevention
(5) Knowledge of humanitarian organizations.
(6) Knowledge of languages, including local spoken languages
(7) Techniques of negotiations.

b. Training Infrastructure

(1) The basic training is given at the units' garrison.
(2) Specific training sessions are given in the appropriate institutions:
   (a) English: Languagecenter LOMBARDSIJDE
   (b) Stressprevention: Centre for Crisispsychology (CCP)
   (c) Negotiation- and communication techniques: instruction centre in LAKEN
   (d) Local language of the operation: On request by a commercial institute.

(3) A special training center PKO for practicing the tactical procedures is situated within the exercise area of LAGLAND and is already operational and will be fully equipped (includes infrastructure) by the end of 1996.
3. **SPECIALIZED TRAINING**

a. **ECMM:**
   Two weeks course for candidates EU-observers.

b. **Special Staff courses** will be organized for the officers dedicated to UN detachments and who will exercise the functions of Logistic branch officers and personnel branch officers.
   Planned duration: 2 weeks
# Participation of Czech Army representatives in Peace-keeping missions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Number of persons</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNTAG mission in Namibia</td>
<td>UNMOs 22</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNAIFEM mission in Angola</td>
<td>UNMOs 43</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNGCI mission in Iraq</td>
<td>UN Guards - Police 18 - 30</td>
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<td>UNSCOM mission in Iraq</td>
<td>chemical experts 10</td>
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<td>UNOSOM mission in Somalia</td>
<td>UNMOs 5</td>
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<td>EC MM mission in former Yugoslavia</td>
<td>Monitors 33</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPROFOR mission in former Yugoslavia</td>
<td>UNMOs 73</td>
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<td>UNOMOZ mission in Mozambique</td>
<td>UNMOs 39</td>
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<td>UNOMIL mission in Liberia</td>
<td>UNMOs 16</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNPROFOR - battalion deployment in April 92</td>
<td>units 481</td>
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<tr>
<td>- battalion rotation in October 92</td>
<td>units 240</td>
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<tr>
<td>- battalion rotation in April 93</td>
<td>units 270</td>
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<tr>
<td>- battalion rotation in March 94</td>
<td>units 320</td>
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<tr>
<td>- battalion rotation in April 94</td>
<td>units 310</td>
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<tr>
<td>- battalion rotation in October 94</td>
<td>units 500</td>
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<td>CSCE MM in Georgia</td>
<td>UNMOs 3</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNOMIG mission in Georgia</td>
<td>UNMOs 5</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total number of participants in Peace-keeping missions</td>
<td>3042</td>
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</tbody>
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CZECH TRAINING BASE
OF PEACE KEEPING FORCES

CZECH REPUBLIC
ČESKÝ KRUMLOV
Český Krumlov

The history of the town dates back to the mid 13th century. It was founded by the Vítkovec family whose members attached to their name attribute of "Krumlov" since 1253.

In 1302 the lords of Krumlov were replaced by the Rožmberks and Český Krumlov became their main seat for 300 years. The last Rožmberk Petr VOK sold the whole Krumlov manor to the emperor Rudolf II in 1602. After the "White mountain's battle" in 1622 the house of Eggenberg took possession of Krumlov. They died out after 3 generations and their inheritance got into hands of the Schwarzenbergs. They were its last owners.

At the present the town Český Krumlov is cultural and tourist centre of Šumava region that attracts not only home but foreign admirers as well especially from Germany, Austria, Holand, Italy and Switzerland.

In 1993 historical part of the town has been recognized by UNESCO as world heritage.

We can generally say that Český Krumlov is an important centre of travel activity and an entrance gate for tourists from Western Europe.

History of the barracks.

The barracks is situated above the town. It does not belong under the historical jewels of Český Krumlov but you can find a part of interesting history there. They are rests of the Schwanenberg's dominion.

The former farm was used as a garrison during World War II. All buildings had served to the Wehrmacht field until May 1945 before the American Army came. In autumn of the same year the town of Český Krumlov took over the garrison and the barracks became the place of the location of the "Mistr Jan Hus infantry regiment".

This regiment can be proud of the historical moment. It was the oldest infantry regiment in the history of Czechoslovak Army. It was established in January 1916 just at time when the Austria-Hungary monarchy ruled.

The regiment originally carried out reconnaissance tasks. After the World War II it performed border guard tasks.
In 1970 the unit was re-named to the 31st Motorized Regiment and started to carry out an other special task - training of APC’s drivers. This task was discharged till 1990.

The training base

"ČSFR is ready to give its armed forces in terms of Peacekeeping forces and armed forces of UN and in case of ecologic and other disasters".

This formulation included in our Military Doctrine has obliged us to take part in UN missions. It has been the first step for establishing of the Training base which has started its activity on the 31st January 1991.

In the first stage from November 1990 to April 1993 the activity of base was aimed to soldiers and officers preparation to realization of UN peacekeeping operations. The training was organized in the structure of battalion of the rapid reaction and the practical part was its main agenda. Nowadays, there is a new stage of training base activity coming up with the rebuilding of the base. Experience of the NBC defence battalion, many years experience of Austrian Training centre for Peacekeeping operations and of training centres in northern countries and own well-tried methods and forms of training have been used during taking a training. The voluntariness, perfect health condition, body condition, skill, moral quality, self discipline and knowledge of English (if possible) are the main points for participation in UN missions.
The tasks carried out by the Training base

1. Selection of personnel for UN peace-keeping forces
2. Concentration and training of the personnel for UNPROFOR mission
3. Training of reservists for UN peace-keeping missions
4. Organization of international NACC course on Coy cmdr and platoon leaders level
5. Organization of English language courses
6. Regular rotation
7. Concentration, preparation and transport of supplies to the UNPROFOR mission area
Time schedule of possible Training Base tasks

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
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<td>Basic training of enlisted men</td>
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<td>Enlisted men course</td>
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<td>Selection procedure</td>
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<td>Season preparation</td>
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<td>Inventory (take stock)</td>
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<td>Barracks maintenance</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Capacity of the Training base:

**Training and teaching**
- 11 classrooms including:
  - 6 special
  - 3 language
  - 2 normal

With total capacity approx. 260 seats

- psychodiagnostic department
- parachuting preparation department
- garages for practical teaching
- lining up area (drill ground)
- obstacles course for physical preparation
- driver's exercise area Kovářovice
- training area Boletice:
  - UN check point and 3 OP
  - other facilities:
    - 2 shooting areas
    - roads, field tracks
    - forests, hills
    - other terrain

**Accommodation**
- approx. 500 places in the barracks
- approx. 150 places outside in boarding houses

**Messing facilities**
- 900 hot meals per day can be prepared in the new modern kitchen building
Contents of a selection procedure

1. Presentation, checking and completion of personal data
2. Psychodiagnostical test
3. Physical test
4. Examination of special preparation
5. Personal interview
6. Classification to the database
Process of selection

a) professionals

Chief of General Staff
registration instruction

Apply for registration

Preparation of selection

failed

SELECTION PROCEDURE

Selection of personnel

Database of selected person

Offer of participation in the

Staff course

Assemblage of personnel

Outfit and training

Action set up

ENTER TO THE MISSION

Realization of tasks in the mission

Fulfillment of tasks
Process of selection

b) reservists

Apply for registration

Failed

SELECTION PROCEDURE

Selection of personnel

Database of selected personnel

Offer of participation in the mission

Assemblage of personnel

Outfit and training

Action set up

ENTER TO THE MISSION

Realization of tasks in the mission

Fulfillment of tasks
## Orientation plan for preparation of units

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WEEK 1</th>
<th>WEEK 2</th>
<th>WEEK 3</th>
<th>WEEK 4</th>
<th>WEEK 5</th>
<th>WEEK 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>contents</td>
<td>contents</td>
<td>contents</td>
<td>contents</td>
<td>contents</td>
<td>contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Reception and outfit</strong></td>
<td><strong>Basic training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Special training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Field training</strong></td>
<td><strong>Departure preparation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- presentation</td>
<td>- general information</td>
<td>- according to the specialities:</td>
<td>- training of proper units</td>
<td>- completion of outfit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- outfit</td>
<td>- coy and platoon training, together all specialties in:</td>
<td>- drivers</td>
<td>- complex field exercise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- accommodation</td>
<td>- shooting training</td>
<td>- signals</td>
<td>- topo exercise</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- classification into the units</td>
<td>- engineering tr.</td>
<td>- logistics</td>
<td>- shooting exercise from:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- personal preparation</td>
<td>- medical prepar.</td>
<td>- operators of generators</td>
<td>- pistol</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- driver's psychotest</td>
<td>- communication</td>
<td>- basic appointments</td>
<td>- submachine gun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- making the list of incoming personnel</td>
<td>- topographical pr.</td>
<td>- theoretical and practical preparation</td>
<td>- machine gun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- vaccination</td>
<td>- logistics</td>
<td>- training of specialists outside of the TD:</td>
<td>- bazooka</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- preparation for training</td>
<td>- special prepar.</td>
<td>- APC's drivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- others</td>
<td>- medical personnel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

187
THE MAIN TASKS

NACC - Pilot course

PK course for enlisted men

for beginners

Language course

for advanced

PK course for officers

Regular ROTATION

for UNPROFOR
The main tasks
of training base in 1993

The main tasks
of training base in 1994

The main tasks
of training base in 1995
# TRAINING BASE IN 1994

## ROTATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL SELECTION</th>
<th>1993</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. of selections</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Registered applicants</td>
<td>3379</td>
<td>1471</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attended the selection</td>
<td>1186</td>
<td>1411</td>
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<tr>
<td>- managed</td>
<td>592</td>
<td>1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- failed</td>
<td>594</td>
<td>177</td>
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<tr>
<td>- physical test</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- psychological test</td>
<td>518</td>
<td>129</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waiting for the selection</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>385</td>
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<tr>
<td>Canceled the application</td>
<td>1589</td>
<td>170</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ready for PKO</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>472</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reinforcement</td>
<td>520</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. rotation APRIL</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. rotation OCTOBER</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRAINING FOR UNPROFOR</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>APC drivers</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drivers</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>others</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>959</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### CONSUMPTION OF km's

| TATRA T-815     | 24000 |
| APC OT-64       | 6300  |
| Jeep/Uaz        | 22000 |
| BUSES           | 8000  |
| TOTAL (km's for training) | 62300 |

## LOGISTIC SUPPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOGISTIC SUPPORT</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Personal equipment</td>
<td>1550 pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport to mission area of personnel</td>
<td>1400 px</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of vehicles</td>
<td>134 pc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of material</td>
<td>171 t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### EXPENSES OF TB (mil. kđ)

| Electric energy | 1.5 |
| Water           | 2.2 |
| Gas             | 0.57 |
| Coal            | 2.0 |
| Services        | 0.59 |
| Material        | 0.4 |
| Maintenance     | 1.5 |
| Petrol (25m3)   | 0.56 |
| Diesel (75m3)   | 1.35 |

## COURSES

### PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARTICIPATION</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>International exercises</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International courses</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exchange visits</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visits from abroad to the TB</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exhibition</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INTERNAL ACTIVITIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INTERNAL ACTIVITIES</th>
<th>1994</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic training of TB</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training of drivers for TB</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TRAINING OF PEACE-KEEPERS IN FINLAND

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Finland became a member of the United Nations as late as 1955, and already at the following year - in 1956 - the first Finnish soldiers joined their first UN peace-keeping operation, UNEF I (United Nations Emergency Force) in the Suez Canal area.

Ever since Finland has been actively participating, either financially or by providing manpower or both. This, among other things, is an indication of the active role Finland has assumed in supporting the United Nations.

More than 30,000 Finnish soldiers have participated in the UN peace-keeping.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES IN FINLAND

THE FINNISH UN-TRAINING CENTRE

The long traditions in the peace-keeping and the fairly large commitments to provide troops for UN service resulted in the establishment of a special training element, the Finnish UN Training Centre in 1969. It was attached to the Satakunta Artillery Regiment in NIINISALO, consisting in the beginning of two officers only. Today this Training Centre with a staff about 48 officers and civilian employees, attached to the Artillery Brigade and functioning directly under the Finnish Ministry of Defence, has the responsibility of all military UN training in the country. In addition it provides training for UN military observers of Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden and other countries.

TRAINING OF TROOPS

Recruiting

All Finnish UN military personnel, regardless of rank and appointment, are volunteers. Some eight per cent of them belong to the regular personnel of the Finnish Defence Forces which is also responsible for their recruitment.
ROTATION TRAINING

- "Rotation trains itself"

- UN-Training Centre provides the facilities, does the planning and gives some basic lectures.

- The Officers and NCOs of the rotation carry out the training programme.

- An officer who has recently returned from UN-service is helping the trainers and giving the latest information from the field.

- Specialists training is carried out by personnel with previous UN-experience.
Officers trained at UNMOC courses in Niinisalo since 1968

(situation after UNMOC 295)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Belgium</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>306</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estonia</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holland</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. of Korea</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithuania</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poland</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slovakia</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spain</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uruguay</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Azerbaijan 2
Czech Rep 1
Egypt 1
Finland 697
Great Britain 3
Iceland 1
Jordan 2
Latvia 3
Malaysia 1
Pakistan 1
Portugal 1
Singapore 7
Slovenia 1
Sweden 767
U.S.A. 2

31 countries
2305 students
108 "foreigners"
The controversy between

Soldiering and Peace-keeping

Kill
Hide
Be aggressive
Retaliate
Deceive

Protect
Expose yourself
Be calm and flexible
"Turn the other cheek"
Be honest and reliable

Be professional
Maintain your loyalty

But there is
Something in Common....
Training Principles

- Minimum theory maximum practise
- Relevant and up-to-date
- True simulation
- Work with same tools as in reality
- Attitude and Conduct in a central role
THE FINNISH PEACE-KEEPERS

REGULAR OFFICERS 5%
REGULAR NCOs 2%
RESERVE OFFICERS 8%
RESERVE NCOs & or 84%
FEMALES 1%
UN TRAINING CENTRE

CO
Hannukala

DCO
Saari

Personnel
Vijaranta 13
- Pers Officer
- Pers NCO
- Admin Sec
- Registry

Training
Vienola 5
- Training Officers (2)
- Training NCOs (2)

Communications
Lhiro 5
- Comms NCO
- Signals Wkshop
- Signal Store
- EDP ofr

Logistics
Klemetti 23
- Logs Officer
- Logs NCO
- Paymaster
- Cashiers (2)
- Procurer
- Transport NCO
- Mat Bookkeepers (2)
- Workshop
- Garage
- Stores

Number of Personnel (48):
- 10 Officers,
- 7 NCOs
- 31 civilian employees
UN TRAINING CENTRE

Annually...

RECRUITS
- handles more than 10 000 applications
- makes contracts with those approved
- places reservists at their duties

GIVES TRAINING FOR
- some 1000 troops for UN-Forces
- 200-250 Military Observers
- 40-80 finnish "key personnel"

TAKES CARE OF
- supplying with equipment members of Finnish UN-Forces and Military Observers
- supplying Finnish UN-Forces with material
- procuring, evacuating, repairing, storing

TRANSPORTS OR FORWARDS
- some 10 000 flight passengers
- 350 tons of air freight
- 150-1500 tons of sea cargo

UPKEEPs
- personnel registry and bookkeeping of material
-- readiness to mobilize a new unit for UN
PURPOSE:

To prepare officers for service as MILITARY OBSERVERS AT ANY UN-MISSION and particularly for the current UN-operations.

SCOPE:

The purpose will be achieved by instruction in:

- UN organization, past and present peace-keeping activities
- Observer duties and communication procedures
- Political, social, religious and other factors prevailing in the mission area
- Other abilities to enable the individual officer to solve within the framework of the UN, the tasks which might be imposed upon him immediately subsequent to his arrival in the area of operations
- Climatic, topographical and environmental factors under which service may have to be conducted
ROTATION TRAINING

> TO REFRESH AND UNIFORM THE MILITARY SKILLS

> TO PROVIDE UP-TO DATE INFORMATION ABOUT THE UN-MISSION AND LOCAL CIRCUMSTANCES

> TO INTRODUCE THE APPROPRIATE PEACE-KEEPERS ATTITUDE

> TO PROVIDE TRAINING FOR THE SPECIALISTS IN THEIR OWN TRADE

> TO CARRY OUT MEDICAL CHECKING AND COMPLETE THE VACCINATION PROGRAMME

> TO ELIMINATE THE PERSONNEL NOT CONSIDERED FIT FOR UN-SERVICE

ROTATIONS

> THREE TIMES PER YEAR

> APPR ONE THIRD PER ROTATION (CONTINUITY)
ROTATION TRAINING

Topics:

UN TRAINING  Background knowledge about UN and the PK-missions  10 h

SENTRY DUTIES  Procedures at UN checkpoints etc  13 h

PEACE-KEEPING TACTICS AND TECHNIQUES  38 h

COMMUNICATIONS  UN-procedures  16 h

ENGINEERING  Mine-awareness and -clearing procedures  7 h

ARMS TRAINING  Refresher course  15 h

MILITARY SKILLS  Refresher course  7 h

FIRST AID  For emergency situations  5 h

LANGUAGES  Basic phrases etc  6 h

SPECIALIST COURSES  According to the needs of the PK-units  40 h

PHYSICAL TRAINING  9 h
FINNISH ROTATION TRAINING

TOPICS:

SPECIAL COURSES

Military Police 100 h
Officers training 60 h
- staff duties
- signals
- logistics
Arms training 40 h
Medical personnel 20 h
Drivers 8 h
APC drivers 24 h
Mechanics 40 h
Signals personnel 40 h
- radio
- telephone
- electric power
Doghandlers 34 h

If needed:
Store personnel 21 h
Kitchen personnel 40 h
UN Military Observer Courses 1995-1996

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Dates</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 2/95</td>
<td>08 - 26 May</td>
<td>No seats available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 3/95</td>
<td>28 Aug - 15 Sept</td>
<td>Applications before 15 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 4/95</td>
<td>25 Sept - 13 Oct</td>
<td>Applications before 15 June</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 5/95</td>
<td>23 Oct - 10 Nov</td>
<td>Applications before 15 July</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 1/96</td>
<td>05 - 23 Feb</td>
<td>Applications before 1 Nov 95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 2/96</td>
<td>22 Apr - 10 May</td>
<td>Applications before 15 Jan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 3/96</td>
<td>20 May - 07 Jun</td>
<td>Applications before 15 Feb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 4/96</td>
<td>26 Aug - 13 Sept</td>
<td>Applications before 15 May</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMOC 5/96</td>
<td>23 Sept - 11 Oct</td>
<td>Applications before 15 June</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are 10 seats reserved for non Nordic students. Applications are to be sent to UN-Training Centre in Niinisalo. When the Ministry of Defence has accepted the participants UN-Training Centre will send the confirmation, about two months prior to the course, and asks for personal data of the participants.
UN Training Centre Training Events in 1995

Week & Month of the year 1995

Legend:
1. Key personnel training event in 1
2. Military Observer Course 1995
3. UNMCG Instructors conference in 1995
4. UNMCO Instructors for Courses 2-5
5. IP TPT training
6. IP TTT training
7. IP TTT training
8. IP TTT training
IRELAND

BACKGROUND

Joined UN - 1955
1st Operation - 1958 UNOGIL

UNTSO

1st Force - 1960 ONUC (CONGO)

- 1964 UNFICYP
- 1973 UNEF II
- 1978 UNIFIL
IRELAND

OVERALL CONTRIBUTIONS

To 29 different operations
42,000+ Tours of Duty
74 Personnel died.
35 Killed in Action
### 4. NON-UN MISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OFFRS</th>
<th>NCOS</th>
<th>PTS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ECMM (YUGOSLAVIA)</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECTF (YUGOSLAVIA)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>~</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE (VIENNA)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OSCE (GEORGIA)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGOs (RWANDA)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICFY (YUGOSLAVIA)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
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### 5. TOTAL NON-UN MISSIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OFFRS</th>
<th>NCOS</th>
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<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
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### 6. GRAND TOTAL OVERSEAS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>OFFRS</th>
<th>NCOS</th>
<th>PTS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>142</td>
<td>265</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>757</td>
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</table>
## OVERSEAS PEACEKEEPING COMMITMENTS

### UN MISSIONS

**As Of 01/06/95**

### 1. PEACEKEEPING

#### a. UNIFIL (LEBANON)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>OFFRS</th>
<th>NCOS</th>
<th>PTES</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>77 INFANTRY BATTALION</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>187</td>
<td>338</td>
<td>573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER TROOPS</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>92</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL UNIFIL</strong></td>
<td><strong>72</strong></td>
<td><strong>243</strong></td>
<td><strong>350</strong></td>
<td><strong>665</strong></td>
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</table>

#### b. UNFICYP (CYPRUS)

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2. OBSERVER MISSIONS

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
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<tbody>
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<td>~</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>OSGAP (AFGHAN/PAK)</td>
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<td>~</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIKOM (IRAQ/KUWAIT)</td>
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<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINURSO (W SAHARA)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNPROFOR (YUGOSLAVIA)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN HQ (NEW YORK)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNMIH (HAITI)</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>~</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL OBSERVERS</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>0</strong></td>
<td><strong>46</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 3. TOTAL UN MISSIONS

<p>| | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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# Main Body dep 20/09/94
### CUMULATIVE TOTALS OVERSEAS

**As of: 01/06/95**

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**TOTAL UN MISSION**

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**TOTAL NON-UN MISSION**

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**GRAND TOTAL**

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IRELAND

SENIOR APPOINTMENTS

4 FORCE COMMANDERS
3 CHIEF MILITARY OBSERVERS
5 MILITARY ADVISERS TO THE S.G.
NUMEROUS SENIOR STAFF APPOINTMENTS
United Nations Training School Ireland

MISSION

1. To monitor, study, and analyse those aspects of international developments which influence Ireland’s Defence Policy for international peacekeeping and the development of peacekeeping doctrine for the Defence Forces.

2. To study and research developments in the area of international peacekeeping and peacemaking doctrine and related activities including the analysis of mandates.

3. To determine training needs in the context of existing and potential peacekeeping and peacemaking missions.

4. To formulate doctrine related to peacekeeping and peacemaking activities, including developments in peace enforcement.

5. To organise, co-ordinate and supervise (in conjunction with the Director of Training) the academic UN training and briefing of key personnel of all ranks.

6. To co-ordinate and update instruction on peacekeeping and peacemaking on all courses within the Defence Forces.

7. To establish and maintain liaison with national UN Schools of other states and peacekeeping/peacemaking organisations and institutions in accordance with government policy.

8. To direct and co-ordinate the study of military history as it affects peacekeeping and peacemaking, within the Military College.
HOW UNTSI WILL ACHIEVE ITS MISSION

BY THE FORMULATION AND DISSEMINATION OF UP-TO-DATE PEACEKEEPING DOCTRINE THROUGHOUT THE DEFENCE FORCES.

BY BRIEFING ALL KEY PERSONNEL PRIOR TO PROCEEDING ON OVERSEAS MISSIONS.

BY THE ENHANCEMENT OF CURRENT INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING ON PEACEKEEPING WITHIN OUR MILITARY SCHOOLS AND CREATING AND RUNNING SPECIFIC NEW COURSES RELEVANT TO THE CONTINUOUS / ONGOING DEVELOPMENTS IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS WORLDWIDE.

BY DEBRIEFING KEY PERSONNEL OF ALL RANKS ON THEIR RETURN FROM OVERSEAS SERVICE IN ORDER TO EVALUATE THE RELEVANCE AND EFFECTIVENESS OF OUR INSTRUCTION AND TRAINING AND TO RECOMMEND CHANGES, WHERE NECESSARY.

BY ESTABLISHING LIAISON WITH OTHER NATIONAL UN SCHOOLS AND APPROPRIATE PEACEKEEPING INSTITUTIONS.

BY RUNNING PEACEKEEPING/INTERNATIONAL STUDIES COURSES NOT ONLY FOR OUR OWN PERSONNEL BUT ALSO FOR DOMESTIC DIPLOMATS, POLICE AND ACADEMICS AND FOREIGN MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC AND ACADEMIC STUDENTS.
SCHOOL INAUGURATED - SEPT 1993

SCHOOL CONDUCTS:-

OPERATIONS NCO COURSES

OUTPOST COMMANDERS COURSES

MILITARY OBSERVER COURSES

BRIEFINGS & DEBRIEFINGS

1ST INTERNATIONAL MILITARY OBSERVER AND STAFF OFFICERS COURSE
(5 - 23 JUNE 1995)
IRELAND

TRAINING

1. Part of ongoing training.

2. Included-in-all-Career-Courses

3. Special Courses at UNTSI.

4. Specific sub-unit and unit training for formations in period prior to operation.

5. Specific training and briefings for observers in period prior to operation. (Related to Mission).

6. Debriefing - After Action Reports.
PEACEKEEPING - LESSONS LEARNED

IRELAND

TRAINING IN THE FIELD (MISSION AREA)

CONSTANT REVIEW OF ALL TRAINING
PEACEKEEPING - LESSONS LEARNED
IRELAND

NON USE OF FORCE
USE OF FORCE - LEVELS OF RESPONSE

REQUIREMENT FOR ADAPTABILITY TO:

> Equipment
> Transport
> Staff Work
> Procedures (UNSOP)
> (National SOP)
PEACEKEEPING - LESSONS LEARNED
IRELAND

NEGOTIATIONS - REQUIREMENT FOR

Training at ALL levels
in
A Firm and Friendly Manner
with good humour.

UNDERSTANDING THE NEED FOR IMPARTIALITY
HOW TO ACT IMPARTIALLY
PEACEKEEPING - LESSONS LEARNED
IRELAND

NEED TO EDUCATE ALL PERSONNEL ON:

> The Conflict

> Environment (Climate - Temperature - Topography)

> Culture (Appreciation and Tolerance)

> Beliefs/Practices (Respect)
Pisa, June 1995

Dear Colleagues,

You will find here attached the presentation of the Training Course:

**The civilian personnel of the peace-keeping/humanitarian operations and the electoral monitoring missions:**

*volunteers, officers, observers.*

The Training Course is organized by the *Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna, Pisa*, in cooperation with the *Istituto Affari Internazionali* (Rome), the *Centro Militare di Studi Strategici* (Rome), the *Centro Internazionale di Ricerca, Formazione e Documentazione sulla OSCE* (Perugia). The Training Course enjoys the patronage of the *United Nations (Information Centre for Italy)*, of the *European Commission (Office for Italy)* and of the *Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs*.

The first session of the Course will be held in Pisa, Italy, from September 18 to October 7, 1995.

The presentation material is made up of five parts, as follows:

1) an introductory note on the role and meaning of the civilian component in the international missions and its training;

2) a short description of the *Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna, Pisa*;

3) a detailed presentation of the Training Course: background, academic organization, faculty, practical information;

4) a sum up of the main features of the Course;

5) a short description of the 1996's activities.

Hoping to meet your interest and thanking in advance for your attention,

**The Direction:**

Prof. Andrea de Guttry (Director);

Dott. Fabrizio Pagani;

Dott.ssa Barbara Carrai (Executive Director).
(1)

Introductory note

Training the Civilian Component of Peace-Keeping and Related Missions:

a United Nations and

European Regional Organizations Perspective

In the last few years the scenario of international peace-keeping has been interested by two fundamental trends:

- a dramatic increase in the number of the operations of peace-keeping and of the related missions, as the humanitarian assistance and the election monitoring missions.

- a deep change in the nature of peace-keeping due to the development of the so-called multifunctional missions.

The traditional tasks of monitoring cease-fires and controlling buffer zones have been flanked by a quite a wide variety of new functions: disarming warring parties, de-mining programmes, refugees and humanitarian assistance, supervision of administrative structures, establishment of new police forces, human rights monitoring, observation, supervision and, sometimes, organization of the elections.

These developments are evident in the field activities conducted in the framework either of the United Nations or of regional organizations. Reference goes to the recent operations in Namibia (UNITAG), Cambodia (UNTAC), Salvador (ONUSAL), Haiti (UNMIH) and in the election observing missions in South Africa (UNOMSA and UNELSA) and in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

This evolution involves a wide range of new civilian tasks and duties. Thus we assisted to a growth of the civilian component. We can give the example of the UNTAC where 8 different civilian components were present: civil administration, repatriation, rehabilitation, human rights, electoral, police, public information, division of administration.
At this moment in the framework of UN PKOs there are more than 10,000 civilian personnel in service. They were recruited from different sources; around 4,000 were internationally recruited. Half of these 4,000 are civilian police units and the other half volunteers, officers, observers, field experts. This personnel comes from the United Nations or is provided by Member States, nongovernmental organizations and volunteer organizations.

At the same time other civilian personnel is recruited by regional organizations for peacekeeping or for limited and small-scale international missions, as elections or human rights monitoring. The European Union, for example, organized and carried out the EU ‘93 Observer Mission for the Parliamentary Elections in Russia and the UNELSA, for the ’94 elections in South Africa. Among the other international organizations involved there are the Council of Europe and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). For example, in the framework of the OSCE a peacekeeping mission in Nagorno-Karabakh is under discussion. It is planned that the mission will involve more than 350 civilian staff.

This multidimensional operations require sources of qualified and readily available civilian personnel. Their growing complexity needs a large group of people qualified and willing to undertake such assignments.

Unfortunately, as stated in a very recent report (Final report on the in-depth evaluation of peace-keeping operations: start-up phase, Report of the Office of Internal Oversight Services, 17 March 1995, UN Doc. E/AC.51/1995/2), in some cases it was found that some of the civilian peacekeepers were unqualified.

As stressed in the 14 December 1993 report of the U.N. Secretary-General (UN Doc. A/48/707), we are facing a specific need of training for civilian peacekeepers. On this matter the General Assembly in a ’93 resolution stated that the training of peace-keeping personnel is primarily the responsibility of Member States (UN Doc. A/Res/48/42, par. 45). There is no discussion on this point. The various training unit of the United Nations (DPKO Training Unit, Training Service of the Office of Human Resources Management, UNITAR, ) and of the regional organizations are neither able not willing to engage in this task.
According to the latest trends it seems that they are more interested in playing the important and unique roles of:
- identifying types of training needed and setting the appropriate guidelines;
- coordinating world-wide the training units;
- preparing the relevant teaching and operational materials (handbooks, manuals, videos).

On the other side most States do not seem being prepared to face the new duty of training. To establish a training centre is expensive, needs a highly qualified teaching personnel, involves sophisticated expertise. A review of specialized training of civilian personnel showed that in just a few countries there is some form of training, which is very often sporadic and not systematic (UN Doc. A/48/708). Thus the lack of specific training centres or ad hoc courses is evident. The Training Course: The civilian personnel of the peace-keeping/humanitarian operations and the electoral monitoring missions: volunteers, officers, observers aims to give its contribution to the fill this gap.
Sant'Anna School of University Studies and
Doctoral Research of Pisa

The Sant'Anna School of University Studies and Doctoral Research (Scuola Superiore
di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento) of Pisa is a public institution for university education
whose aims are to promote and advance scientific knowledge both through university study and also
through doctoral research and to train gifted scholars for scientific research and the teaching
profession.

Historical overview of the origins of the School

The School was established in 1987 as a result of the merger of the School of Universities
Studies and Doctoral Research with the Sant'Anna Conservatoire; both institutions could look back
to a venerable tradition of study.

The School of University Studies and Doctoral Research can be traced back in its
conception, in the fields of discipline of law and medicine, to the Ferdinand I° College founded in
1593 at the behest of the Grand Duke to admit students of the Faculties of medicine and law; the
Sant'Anna Conservatoire was instituted in 1785 for the education of young ladies, by Grand Duke
Peter Leopold of Lorraine, on the premises of a thirteenth-century Benedictine cloister for nuns
dedicated to St. Anne and the adjacent convent of St. Jerome, formerly occupied by the Gesuati
Brothers (1471-1668).

The Act of Law No. 41 of 14th. Feb. 1987 established that the Sant'Anna School of
University Studies and Doctoral Research should gather together in a single institution both the
School of University Studies and Doctoral Research and the Sant'Anna Conservatoire. These thus
jointly gave rise to an institution having status as a recognized legal entity and enjoying administrative
autonomy, on the model of the Scuola Normale Superiore which has long been renowned as a school
of distinguished learning in the field of arts and sciences.

The birth of the Sant'Anna School of University Studies and Doctoral Research thus provides
confirmation of the special vocation of Pisa as the seat of academic institutions on the model of a
university college, working side by side and in mutual support with the University of Pisa, as centres
for the promotion of scientific knowledge and attracting eminent scholars from every region of Italy
and from abroad.
Organization

The School is composed of two branches:

- Faculty of Social Sciences:
  Economics and Management;
  Law;
  Political Sciences;

- Faculty of Experimental and Applied Sciences:
  Agrarian Studies;
  Engineering;
  Medicine.

The tuition schemes of the School are composed of:

- Regular courses for those registered on University degree programmes;
- Doctoral courses for degree-holders.

As well as regular and doctoral courses, the School also organizes special courses and topic sessions on issues of particular cultural and scientific value, which may be held jointly with Italian and foreign institutions.

The School has its chief function that of offering gifted students the possibility of continuing their education in a challenging and stimulating cultural environment and to train young scholars for scientific research and the teaching profession.

An eloquent testimony of this tradition is afforded by the great number of university professors of the University of Pisa and other Italian and foreign universities who are former students of the School.

The School also has a long-standing record of devoting particular attention to the labour market as a whole, represented by public bodies and firms, since these, together with an academic career, constitute the natural outlets for its graduates.
(3)

Training Course

The civilian personnel of the peace-keeping/humanitarian operations and the election monitoring missions: volunteers, officers, observers.

Pisa, 18 September - 7 October 1995

Background

The Course finds its origins in the invitation of the UN Secretary General to the member States to establish peace-keeping training units. As it is well known Italy gives a remarkable contribution to peace-keeping in the framework either of the United Nations or through regional organizations and arrangements. We can just remind the most recent missions in Somalia, in Mozambique, in the city of Hebron, in the city of Mostar and for the elections in Russia and in South Africa. In addition at the end of 1994 the Italian Government put at disposal of the United Nations the first logistics base for peace-keeping. Italy contributed also through association, volunteers and NGOs, some of which played a remarkable role in some regional crisis.

In this context in various sectors of the Italian society a growing interest emerged in creating an international training centre. The Italian Government, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Defence, together with the representatives to Italy of the United Nations, gave the input for scheduling some activities in this sense.

The proposal was welcomed by a very prestigious university, the Sant'Anna School of University Studies and Doctoral Research of Pisa. The Scuola gathered a team of scholars and young researcher which had an appropriate scientific background, a field mission experience and teaching and training expertise.

Pisa seemed the ideal location for the Course. The city could offer great academic traditions, training facilities, and a remarkable history of contribution to peace-keeping and humanitarian operations. The military airport of Pisa hosts offices of the UNDPKO and of UNDHA.

At a later stage the project was warmly supported by the European Commission, which engaged also financially in sponsoring the Course.

Its first activity was scheduled for September '95.
Organization
The Course is organized by the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento Sant'Anna, Pisa, in cooperation with the Istituto Affari Internazionali (Rome), the Centro Militare di Studi Strategici (Rome), the Centro Internazionale di Ricerca, Formazione e Documentazione sulla OSCE (Perugia).

Patronage
The Course is under the patronage of the United Nations (Information Centre for Italy), the European Commission (Office for Italy) and the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Period
18 September-7 October 1995.

Place
The Course will take place at the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e Perfezionamento S. Anna, in Pisa.

Participants
The course will be open to 25-30 participants with a degree of higher education and with some background in the field. Fluency in Italian and English is required.

Programme
The programme will foresee lectures, seminars, case studies, workshop, role-playing and feature practical training.

It is made by 5 sections of 160 hours, as follows:

1. Context
Section of courses for 40 hours:
- Meaning and categories of peace-keeping and humanitarian operations;
- International organizations and peace-keeping;
- Geopolitics of peace-keeping and humanitarian operations;
- Establishment and functioning of peace-keeping operations;
- Peace-keeping mission and territory: local authorities and population;
- Peace-keeping mission and non governmental organizations;
- Command and control of peace-keeping operations and relationship between civilian and military component.

II° Activities
Section of seminars for 40 hours:
- Administration of territory;
- Observation and monitoring of human rights;
- Election monitoring and observation;
- Peace-keeping logistics and new technologies for peace-keeping;
- Humanitarian assistance;
- Refugee assistance;
- Preventive diplomacy.

III° The personal profile
Section of workshop and practical training for 40 hours:
- Selection, recruitment and legal status of the civilian peace-keeper;
- Fundamental rules of conduct;
- Techniques and procedures of inspection, observing and report;
- Preventive medicine;
- Gender relations in peace-keeping;
- Personal security;
- Social psychology.

IV° Conflict resolution
Section of courses and simulations for 25 hours:
- Conflict resolution;
- Techniques and experiments of communication and socialisation;
- Negotiation role-playing
Vo Case Studies

Section of 15 hours aimed to examine cases:
- UNTAC;
- ONUSAL;
- NUMOZ;
- UNOMSA;
- The administration of the city of Mostar by the European Union.

Method

Purpose of the Course is a practical training for the activities on the field. Reference to cases will be widely made. Many aspects will be tested in seminars and workshops where the role-playing and simulation techniques will be largely used. Some meetings will be devoted to the personal experiences achieved on the field by participants and faculty members. Lectures and meetings on specific issues are envisaged. Italian and English are the working languages.

Faculty

The faculty will be composed of teachers with the highest qualification in the field, chosen among academics, diplomats, international officers, ngo experts, police officers. Among the others:
- Dr. Francesco Manca, DPKO, New York;
- Dr. Gianni Magazzini, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva;
- Dr. Lyal Sunga, Centre for Human Rights, Geneva;
- Dr. Sergio Piazzii, UNDHA, Geneva;
- Dr. Andrea Angeli, Press Service, UNPROFOR, Zagabria;
- Dr. Paolo Raffone, Humanitarian and Social Affairs, UNPROFOR, Zagabria;
- Dr. Giorgio Vetere, Director, UN Criminal Justice and Crime Prevention Branch, Vienna;
- Ms. Audrey Glover, Ambassador, ODHIR, OSCE, Varsavia;
- General Wat Chiverius, Director, MFO, Rome;
- General Carlo Jean, President, CASD, Rome;
- General Bruno Loi, Director, Military Academy, Modena;
- Dr. Dudley Weeks, Director, Conflict Resolution Workshop, Washington;
- Dr. Donato Chiarini, ECHO, EC, Bruxelles;
- Prof. Natalino Ronzitti, Professor of International Law, University of Pisa, Italy;
- Prof. Paolo Benvenuti, Professor of International Law, University of Teramo, Italy;
- Prof. Prof. Piero Paolicchi, Professor of Social Psychology, University of Pisa;
- Prof.ssa Franca Sciuto, Amnesty International, Italy;
- Dott. Fabio Ricardi, Comunità di S. Egidio, Rome;
- Minister Giorgio Vecchi, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Rome.

**Certificate**

At the end of the Course the participants will receive a Certificate of Attendance.

**Follow up**

The Course will keep the up-date list of the participants and of their subsequent positions and assignment. The participants will be selectively proposed to the rosters and enlistment rolls of international organizations, national agencies, non governmental organizations and research centres.

**Direction**

Prof. Andrea de Guttry (Director);
Dott. Fabrizio Pagani;
Dott.ssa Barbara Careai (Executive Director).

**CONTACT ADDRESS:**
Dipartimento di Diritto Pubblico
Sezione di Diritto Internazionale
Via S. Giuseppe, 22
56126 PISA (Italy).
Tel: ++39-50-562178  Fax: ++39-50-551392
E-mail:PKOCORSO@SSSUP1.SSUP.ITALY
(4)

Sum-up of the main features of the course

The main features of the Course can be summarized as follows:

- the Course is an independent, non-governmental structure not financially sponsored by any Government;
- the Course is a post-graduated programme organized by a prestigious university. The S.’Anna School is one of the European grand école with an outstanding academic tradition;
- the Course is framed with reference for scientific quality and teaching techniques to the highest academic standards;
- the Course has strong links with the United Nations, the European Union and other regional European organization;
- the Course is aimed to train the civilian component of the peace-keeping operations and related missions. Its main focus is on the civilian personnel but there are links with the military component;
- the Course orientation is very operational, aimed to prepare personnel immediately ready for the field.

(5)

1996: the Agenda

After the activity of September-October ’95 other opportunities are scheduled in the framework of the Course.

First of all, on 17-19 November 1995 is scheduled an international conference on: Peace-keeping; the National Contribution of Italy and Germany. The conference will be organized on a bilateral basis by the S.’Anna School and the Johann-Wolfgang-Goethe-Universitat of Frankfurt. The Conference will be attended by academics, army officers and diplomats, among which the Italian Ambassador to Bonn and the German Ambassador to Rome are expected.
Concerning the training activities in a stricter sense another three week general training course is scheduled from July 1 to July 20, 1996. This Course will have the following features:
- it will be open to a larger number of participants;
- all the classes will be in English;
- it will be given a more international orientation.

The proposal of making this Course a permanent initiative, held at least once a year, is under discussion.

In the Fall '96 are foreseen a couple of shorter training module on the following subjects:
- human rights monitoring;
- election monitoring in cooperation with the Osservatorio Elettorale (Florence).
(4)

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SWEDINT

Swedish Armed Forces
International Centre
SWEDINT tasks

* Competence centre for international (military) activities.
* Support other units within the Swedish Armed Forces with training for international service.
* Carry out courses for Swedish and foreign student officers.
* Support the units abroad (units, observers etc.) concerning logistic and personnel matters.
* Support other countries with Peace-keeping competence.
* To be employer for all personnel serving abroad.
* Responsible for budget and claim questions concerning activities abroad.
* SWEDRELIEF
Competence centre for international activities

* Evaluate ongoing missions
* Prepare regulations and directives (Nordic cooperation)
* Develop the peace-keeping concept
* Develop different types of units for peace-keeping
* Participate in the development of new equipment
* Know "everything about everything" concerning our activities abroad
SWEDINT, a combination of roles

- **Competence Centre**
  - Support other countries
  - Support Swedish authorities
  - Manuals

- **School**
  - International and national courses participate in the training of units

- **Support**
  - Logistics
  - Rotations
  - Reimbursement

- **Staff**
  - Planning
  - Budget
  - Personnel
## Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Level/Role</th>
<th>Training Area</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>UN Staff Officers Course</td>
<td>3 weeks International</td>
<td>LtCol - Major</td>
<td>* HQ Peace-keeping Forces</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>course</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Battalion Commanders</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* HQ Observer Missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UN Police Officers Course</td>
<td>2 weeks International</td>
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<td>* Police Monitors</td>
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<td>course</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN Junior Officers Course</td>
<td>2 weeks International</td>
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<td>* Comp - Platoon level</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Military Observers</td>
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<td>* Observer Missions</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police Monitors</td>
<td>1-3 days</td>
<td></td>
<td>* Peace-keeping Forces</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>* Observer Missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monitors</td>
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<td>* Observer Missions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Swedrelief</td>
<td>1 week</td>
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<td>* Humanitarian Relief</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>* Relief Actions</td>
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<tr>
<td>NNSC</td>
<td>1 week</td>
<td></td>
<td>* All ranks for the commission</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic military training for women before UN-service in PKO</td>
<td>3 weeks</td>
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# COURSES

**1995**

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<tr>
<th>UNSOC</th>
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<td>UNSOC I</td>
<td>29 May - 16 June</td>
<td>PFP</td>
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<td>UNSOC II</td>
<td>21 Aug - 8 Sept</td>
<td>PFP</td>
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<td>UNSOC III</td>
<td>30 Oct - 17 Nov</td>
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<td>23 Jan - 3 Feb</td>
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<td>UNPOC II</td>
<td>27 Mar - 7 Apr</td>
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<td>27 Nov - 8 Dec</td>
<td>PFP</td>
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concepts

Peace-keeping

Forms of PK

Preventive   Trad   Human   Implement   Restoration
deployment   PK     Aid     Settlements  State Sovr

PK TECHNIQUES

DE-ESCALATING EFFORTS
Negotiation,
Mediation,
Liaison,
Show of Force,
Interpositioning,
de-esc Deployment

OBSERVATION & REPORTS
Positions
Observation Posts
Patrolling
Inspections
Investigations
Tailing

SECURITY
Movement Control
Check-Points
Guarding
Escorting
Cordon & search Ops
Disarmament
Confiscation
Crowd Control

De-briefing Techniques
"Firm, fair and friendly"
MEMBERSHIP
at mid-June 1995

THE ALLIANCE

Albania**
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bulgaria**
Czech Republic**
Estonia**
Georgia*
Hungary**
Kazakhstan*
Kyrghyz Rep*
Latvia**
Lithuania**
Moldova*
Poland**
Romania**
Russia**
Slovakia**
Turkmenistan
Ukraine*
Uzbekistan

Austria*
Finland**
Malta*
Slovenia**
Sweden**

Tajikistan

Ireland
OSCE

PMSC Ad Hoc Group on Cooperation in Peacekeeping

* PD received
** IPP agreed
© PARP participant
CURRICULUM VITAE
for
Major Mogens. L. Fokdal

Born: 16 April 1940

Family: Married to Gertrud Fokdal

Ranks: 1963 2. Lieutenant
        1967 1. Lieutenant
        1972 Captain
        1977 Major

Career: 1962 - 1964 Service at The Royal Engineers
         1967 - 1979 Service at The Royal Artillery
         1980 - 1982 UNTSO
         1983 - 1984 Service at The Royal Artillery
         1985 UNFICYP
         1986 - 1989 Danish Army UN Department
         1990 UNFICYP
         1991 CHOD DEN
         1991 - 1993 Three tours in ECMY i Yugoslavia
         1994 - CHOD DEN
BIOGRAPHY

GREGORY JOHN GERTS

CAREER HISTORY

1993 - Present
Director of Operations and Global Issues Intelligence Assessment Secretariat, Privy Council Office, Ottawa

1989 - 1992
Policy Officer, Security and Intelligence Secretariat, Privy Council Office, Ottawa

1986 - 1989
Analyst, Communications Secretariat, Privy Council Office, Ottawa

1983 - 1986
Regional Communications Analyst Office of the Federal Economic Development Coordinator, Halifax

1979 - 1982
Premier's Press Officer Government of Saskatchewan Regina

1974 - 1979
Various editorial positions Business Publications Division, Maclean Hunter Ltd. Toronto

EDUCATION

1972
Bachelor of Arts University of Windsor Windsor, Ontario

1973
Bachelor of Journalism Carleton University Ottawa, Ontario

1986
Accredited, Public Relations (APR), Canadian Public Relations Society

1993
Diploma, Canadian National Defence College Kingston, Ontario
Curriculum Vitae

LtCol Alf Görösjo
Born in Uppsala, Sweden 1943, married since 1968 with Barbro and with one son.

National Service
- NCO in 1964,
- Commissioned in 1972,
- Staff College in 1978-79,
- Staff and War College 1980-82,
- LtCol in 1989,
- Staff Officer in Joint Military Command East 1984-87 (Land Forces Operation) and 1989-90 (Logistics)
- Staff Officer in Army HQ 1990-91
- Cheif of Staff, 10 Mech Brigade 1991-94
- Staff Officer at SWEDINT since July 1994 as Head of Development Branch

UN Experiences:
- Rifleman in Swedish UN Battalion for the Congo in 1963 - the battalion never left Sweden due to termination of Mission,
- Attended UN Military Observer Course in Finland 1987,
- Served as a UNMO in UNTSO 1987-88 with postings as UNMO in Tiberias and Damascus
  Special tasks
    - member of UN Technical Team to Tehran and Baghdad in July-August 1988 and in Advance party to Baghdad in Aug-Sept 1988
    - Battalion UNMO to Austrian Battalion on Golan Heights Sept-Nov 1988,
- COS in Swedish Logistic Battalion to Namibia Jan-Mar 1989 - the battalion never left Sweden due to a political disagreement between UN and South Africa
- UNMO in UN Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) 1990/91, posted as
  - Chief Verification Centre Jutiapa, Observer Group Guatemala,
  - Chief Operations Officer in Observer Group Guatemala
LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER DAVID H. GRIFFITHS CD, CF

LCdr Griffiths began his naval career in the Royal Canadian Naval Reserve at the University of Toronto in 1964, transferring to the Regular Force in 1967. While accumulating 15 years at sea in ships and submarines of both the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets, he qualified as Destroyer Navigating Officer, Combat Control Officer, Submarine Sonar Officer, Submarine Attack Coordinator and for command of surface warships. He also spent two years in Britain on exchange with the Royal Navy's submarine force.

LCdr Griffiths' staff experience includes service at Naval Reserve Headquarters in Quebec City where he was responsible for management of all Reserve personnel, an appointment as Requirements Manager for the Canadian Submarine Acquisition Project at National Defence Headquarters in Ottawa, academic planning and administration at the Canadian Forces College in Toronto, and doctrine development at Maritime Command Headquarters in Halifax. He has attended courses in operations and management in Canada, Australia, the United Kingdom and the United States, and is a graduate of the CF Command and Staff College.

LCdr Griffiths has served a peacekeeping tour with the European Community Monitoring Mission in the former Yugoslavia. During his current appointment as Senior Staff Officer Doctrine at Maritime Command HQ he has also been actively involved in maritime confidence building aspects of the Middle East peace process.

He and his wife Celline live near the sea, outside Dartmouth Nova Scotia.
Curriculum vitae

LtCol Pekka Hannukkala

Born 23 September 1945 Hämeenlinna

Military service:

- Military Academy 1966-1969
- Transport Officer Course 1971
- Captain Course 1974
- Staff Officer Course (log) 1981-1982
- Regional Civil Defence Course 1994
- Senior Staff Officer's Course 1995

Officer and Company commander at Battalion of Guards 1969-1981

- Staff officer at Ministry of Defence UN-Division 1982-1989
- Second in command in UN-Training Centre 1989-1993
- Commanding officer UN-Training Centre 1993-

UN service:

- Company commander UNEF II 1975
- Nordic UN Logistic Officers Course 1980
- Instructor Nordic UN Movement Control Course 1981, 1983
- Nordic UN Military Observer Course (UNMOC) 1989
- Course Director UNMOC 2/92, 2/93 and 1/94 ->

Several visits to UN Peace-Keeping missions (UNFICYP, UNDOF, UNIFIL, UNTSO, UNTAG, UNIKOM, UNPROFOR) and to UN HQ New York.

Member in several Nordic and NACC seminars and working groups dealing with Peace-Keeping training (at the moment NACC Working Group on Standardisation of Peacekeeping Training and Education).
CURRICULUM VITAE

Home address
Telephone number
Work address in Austria
Telephone number

PERSONAL DATA
Date of birth
Sex
Marital status
Driver's licence
Nationality
Home language
Other languages

EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS
Last school attended
Highest standard passed
Subjects passed
Leadership roles

OTHER EDUCATION
Special courses undertaken

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY
Name of organization
Address of organization
Type of organization
Present Post
Main job functions
Previous post

PREVIOUS UN EXPERIENCE
Name of organization
Post held
Name of organization
Post held

EWALD J. HAUSDORF

A- 2103 Langenzersdorf Haydnstraße 10/5
A- 1210 WIEN Brünnerstraße 238 -
Kommando Auslandseinheiten
0043 222 29116 2412

21 10 55
Male
Married with two children
(5 years and 14 years)
Categories A, B, C
Austrian
German
English,
(speak, read, write and understand)

Grammar School
Military Academy, 1979 graduated and Defence
Academy Staff College
Tactica, leadership, etc.,
Company Commander, 53 Training Centre

Public Relations, English
United Nations Military Observer Course,
Austria & Switzerland
United Nations Staff Officers Course, Austria

Austrian Defence Forces
Austrian Training Centre for Peace-keeping
Operations - Kommando Auslandseinheiten
1020 WIEN, Brünnerstraße 123
Military Training Centre
Chief Operations and Information Officer ,
Chief of the FK Training Section at the Austrian
Centre
Management and education at international
training programmes for peace-keeping
Deputy Head of the Training Unit DPKO UNNY,
Research and Coordination, Oct. 93 - June 95

UNIFAC 1986
Company Commander
UNTSO 1988 - 1990 OOG, OGB and
Chief Training Team / UNTSO HQ
Member of fact-finding teams: UNTAC, UNAVEM
BUENOS AIRES (ARGENTINA), June 27 of 1995

FROM: Commander DANIEL A. HERNANDEZ

TO: GRAHAM CRAFT

SUB: IAPTC

CURRICULUM VITAE of CDR DANIEL A. HERNANDEZ

Commander HERNANDEZ graduated as midshipman from the Naval School in 1967.

As a Junior Officer, he served during 14 years on several ships of the Argentine Navy.

In 1981 he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Commander. For two years he served as Operations Officer in the aircraft carrier "25 DE MAYO", after this assignment he served for five years as Chief Operation Officer at the Navy Staff of the Atlantic and Austral Areas.

In 1986 he commanded the Auxiliary Ship "SOMELLERA".

In 1988 was promoted to his current rank.

For the last three years, as a member of the Argentine Joint Staff of the Armed Forces, he has participated in the development of the Argentine Training Centre for Peacekeeping Operations, which was recently inaugurated.

CDR HERNANDEZ is married and has three sons.
CURRICULUM VITAE - D T LIGHTBURN

OVERVIEW

- Politico-Military background including national military and diplomatic service, and service in an international organisation

- Retired from the Canadian Armed Forces in the rank of Colonel in 1987 after 30 years service; currently employed at the Headquarters of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Brussels, as a member of the International Secretariat.

- Military career highlights include Regimental Command, service with the United Nations in the Middle East, Defence Advisor to the Canadian Ambassador to NATO, and Director of Operational Readiness for the Canadian Forces.

- Joined the NATO International Staff in October 1987, currently working in the Defence Planning and Policy Division as the principal staff officer involved in the development of Alliance peacekeeping policy and concepts, the development of practical measures of cooperation between NATO and its Cooperation Partners, and the monitoring of the implications for NATO defence planning of Allies' and Alliance involvement in peacekeeping.

- In the past 8 years, broad responsibility for the coordination of NATO defence planning, including the adaptation of defence planning in the new security environment; and a major contributor to the management of the Alliance's burdensharing issue and to the development of NATO's new strategic concept.

- Briefer in NATO's Brussels Visits Programme, speaker in NATO's external speakers programme, and speech writer for senior NATO officials.

- Published articles in the NATO Review, NATO's 16 Nations, and the Canadian Defence Quarterly.

PERSONAL

- Age 54, married, 2 children
- Citizenship: dual - Canadian and EC (British)
- Address: 131 Waversesteenweg, Hoegaarden, Belgium
- Telephone: Business: (02) 728 4710 and Residence: (02) 657 3408
- Fax: Business: (02) 733 5230 and Residence: (02) 657 3408

TOTAL P.03
Curriculum Vitae et Studiorum of Fabrizio Pagani

Place and Date of Birth: Pisa (Italy), January 4th, 1967

Civil Status: single

Present position: since 1993 he is Researcher of International Law at the School of Political Science-University of Pisa (Italy).

Academic studies: 1985-1989 Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e Perfezionamento Sant'Anna, in Pisa; 1988-1989 School of Political Science at the University of Pisa. On October 1989 he graduated with 110/110 sum laude. His degree thesis was a dissertation in International Law concerning the international legal issues of the Afghan crisis.

LL.M.: September 1990-February 1992 he has been researcher at the European University Institute (EUI) in Florence, where he worked on a thesis concerning the "Legal Aspects of International Cooperation against Illicit Drug Traffic". In March 1992 he received his LL.M. (Master of Legal Studies in Comparative European and International Law).

Visiting Scholar at Columbia University: in 1992 he has been for six months visiting scholar at Columbia University, New York, with a grant of the Italian National Research Council.

Other Activities: he participated to various conferences and seminars in Italy and abroad.

He is the author of many scientific publications in Public International Law on various subjects among which: the United Nations, peace-keeping, the law of the sea, the use of force in international relations.

He is member of many Italian and international research teams. He has been guest of the Government of the Republic of South Africa in an official visit to the country in 1994.

He worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and with the European Commission.

He is Assistant Director of the Training Course: The civilian personnel of peace-keeping/humanitarian operations and election monitoring missions: volunteers, officers, observers.

Languages: French (fluent) and English (fluent).
Jonas PASLAUKAS

Born - June 12, 1957 in Lithuania.

In 1983 graduated from Vilnius University, Department of Philology.

From 1983 till 1988 worked in Vilnius University and students organizations of Lithuania.

In 1989 entered a diplomatic service in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania.

Worked as First Secretary, Head of Protocol Division and Director of State and Diplomatic Protocol Service in MFA.

Since 1993 - Counsellor (Deputy Chief of Mission) at the Embassy of the Republic of Lithuania in Washington, D.C.

Has a diplomatic rank of Counsellor. Was a member of Board in MFA.

Married; Wife - Dalia; Son - Jonas (6 years); Daughter - Marija (3 years).
Hermine Eva Maria POPPELLER

Curriculum Vitae

Born: 25 February 1956
Status: Unmarried, one child
Nationality: Austrian

Studies:
1978 – 1984 University of Innsbruck, Austria:
   German Language and Literature,
   Italian Language and Literatur,
   M.A. in Linguistics

Languages: German (mother tongue)
   English, Italian, French, Portuguese, Korean

Professional experience:
1983 – 1984 Teaching Assistant at the Institute for Romance Languages, University of Innsbruck
1981 – 1982 Teaching Assistant at the Alessandro Volta High School in Spoleto, Italy
1980 – 1984 Lecturer for German as a Foreign Language, University of Innsbruck
1985 – 1987
   and
1989 – 1991 Lecturer for German Language and Austrian Literatur at the Hankuk University of Foreign Studies, Seoul, South Korea
1987 – 1989 Afro-Asian Institute in Vienna, responsible for scholarship-programs, development aid seminars
1992 Federal Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Vienna; Asian Desk, Press and Information Department
1993 Attaché, Austrian Embassy Ljubljana, Slovenia
1994 First Secretary and Deputy Head of Mission
   Austrian Embassy Ottawa

Ottawa, June 1995
BIOGRAPHY

COLONEL T.A.H. SPARLING

1. Col Sparling was born in Ottawa in 1942. As the son of an Army officer he lived in many places, completing High School in Oakville, Ontario. He entered the College Militaire Royal de Saint Jean in September 1961 and graduated from the Royal Military College in Kingston in May 1966.

2. Col Sparling spent the next seven years on Regimental duty with 4 RCHA in Penawasa, Ontario, 5th RALC in Valcartier, Quebec, and 1 RCHA in Lahr, Germany. He return to Canada in 1973 to attend Staff College.

3. Promoted to Major in 1974, he returned to 5th RALC as a Battery Commander. In 1975 he took Q Bty to Cyprus as a sub-unit of 2 R22R. In the Spring of 1976 he was appointed Deputy Commanding Officer of the Regiment until a posting to NDHQ Ottawa in November.

4. Col Sparling spent the next two and one-half years in the Directorate of Land Requirements working on the capital equipment program.

5. In June 1979 Col Sparling was promoted to LCol and posted to command 5th RALC. During his tour as CO the Regiment completed the first tour in Cyprus by an Artillery Regiment. He relinquished command in July 1981 and spent the next three years (81-84) as a member of the Directing Staff at the Canadian Forces Command and Staff College in Toronto. In 1984 he was posted to NDHQ into the Postings and Careers Directorate where he was responsible for supervising the work of six career managers who in turn managed the career of some 2500 officers.

6. Upon promotion in 1986, Col Sparling was appointed Canadian Forces Attaché to Norway with cross accreditation to Denmark and Sweden. In 1989 he moved to Netherlands and took up the position of Secretary to the Chief of Staff of HQ Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT), a four-star NATO Major Subordinate Command. Col Sparling returned to Canada in August 1993 to the position of Director International Policy (DI Pol). This Directorate is responsible for the development of DND peacekeeping policy and for bilateral defence relations with the Middle East, Africa and Asia.

7. Col Sparling is married to Mary Christine Detry. They have two sons, Andrew (73) and Robert (75).
**CURRICULUM VITAE**

**NAME:** TIAMUS Aloysius  
**DATE OF BIRTH:** 21-06-45  
**PLACE OF BIRTH:** Cameroon  
**PROFESSION:** Military  
**RANK:** Lieutenant Colonel  
**EMPLOYER:** Embassy of Cameroon, Ottawa (Canada)

### PROFESSIONAL PROFILE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RANK</th>
<th>POSITION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant + Colonel</td>
<td>Military Attaché Embassy of Cameroon, Ottawa (Canada)</td>
<td>1989-1995</td>
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<tr>
<td>Major</td>
<td>Assistant Military Attaché, Embassy of Cameroon, Washington D.C. (USA)</td>
<td>1985-1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Chef of staff Gendarmerie Légion, Bafoussam (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1983-1985</td>
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<tr>
<td>Captain</td>
<td>Company Commandant Bafia, Ngaoundéré, Bholowa (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1976-1983</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Compagnie Commander Nkanbe (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1973-1976</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lieutenant</td>
<td>Assistant Company Commander Bamenda (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1972-1973</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>Student - Gendarmerie Officer's school Melun (France)</td>
<td>1971-1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Second Lieutenant</td>
<td>Platoon Commander Yaoundé (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1970-1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet officer</td>
<td>Military Academy Yaoundé (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1967-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupil Gendarme</td>
<td>Gendarmerie training school Yaoundé (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1966-1967</td>
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.../2
### Qualification

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<tr>
<td>Ph.D Program, Criminology 3rd Year student</td>
<td>University of Montréal School of Criminology</td>
<td>1993-1995</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M.A. Criminology</td>
<td>University of Ottawa</td>
<td>1992-1993</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Honours Degree, Criminology</td>
<td>University of Ottawa</td>
<td>1991-1992</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.A. Criminology</td>
<td>University of Ottawa</td>
<td>1989-1991</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificat de Sciences Criminologiques</td>
<td>Institut de Criminologie de Paris (France)</td>
<td>1971-1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certificat Cours Supérieur</td>
<td>Ecole des Officiers de la Gendarmerie Nationale, Melun (France)</td>
<td>1971-1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diplôme Formation Militaire</td>
<td>Ecole Militaire Interarmes du Cameroun, Yaoundé (Cameroun)</td>
<td>1968-1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Certificate of Education 'A' Level (London)</td>
<td>St. Joseph's College, Sasse (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1965-1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Certificate of Education 'O' Level (London)</td>
<td>St. Joseph's College, Sasse (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1960-1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First School Leaving Certificate</td>
<td>St. Francis' School, Bali (Cameroon)</td>
<td>1952-1960</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. PARTICIPATION AT CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, WORKSHOPS


3. OTTAWA, 1992: Seminar organized on Peace Keeping by Red Cross Canada.

26 October 1995

Colonel Tor Loeset
Broevikollen 6
4623 Kristiansand
Norway

Colonel Loeset,

The Malta Conference proved to be a very productive experience, but for many reasons beyond the UNIDIR specified objectives. It provided a fabulous forum to assemble the leaders of the most respected peacekeeping training centers in the world. I was proud to be a part of the group. The Nordics have a superb reputation that showed its solidarity at our meetings. We can all learn a lot from your experiences and insights into peace operations.

One of the major actions I'm attacking is to energize an informal INTERNET-Email dialogue among both the successful and emerging peacekeeping training centers. I presented this initiative at the conference, but was disappointed we did not resoundingly endorse the action. The International Association of Peacekeeping Training Centers (IAPTC) will take-off in November. The Canadian Pearson International Peacekeeping Training Center will complete the ground work to get the INTERNET web for the IAPTC energized. I encourage you strongly to support the information flows this network will develop. Information is power, especially if harnessed and focused to support both individual and collective requirements. We need your experience, working with the Pearson Center, to make the IAPTC initiative successful.

Best wishes to you and your academy. If you need anything from a U.S. government agency, please contact me.

G. CHESLEY HARRIS
Lieutenant Colonel, Infantry
Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcement Policy
MEMORANDUM FOR ALEX MORRISON, DIRECTOR, PHARSON INTERNATIONAL PEACEKEEPING TRAINING CENTER

FROM OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR PEACEKEEPING AND PEACE ENFORCEMENT POLICY
PREPARED BY: LTC O. Chesley Harris, 703-695-3310 (FAX) 614-1679

SUBJECT: IAPTC

1. Enclosed are several documents to assist you in the further refinement of the IAPTC. Time is ripe and aggressive action needs to be executed to get the believers in the corral and those unsure moving in the right direction. Here’s a brief explanation of the enclosures:

   a. Presentation. This is a copy of the presentation I gave at the Malta conference pressing decision to support the IAPTC. There was a lot of support for the initiative, but most were apprehensive to formally endorse the initiative. They want it to happen so they can join on.

   b. Tasks. Looking forward, I see these as the major tasks that must occur. As for actions I see FK/PE executing, I have completed all less the third point. The concept of the IAPTC will be published today in the DoD wide daily summary; the interagency go the word on the Email net a few days ago. They will get a big dose of it on 2 Nov at our next formal meeting. The listing for Pearson is some quick mind-mapping thoughts I did.. If I can help on any, let me know.

   c. Endorsement letter. This is a copy of the letter I’m sending to all Malta attendees. Note the support I’ve given to the Pearson Center.

   d. Attendee list. This is the address/fax for Malta attendees. This should be the baseline for attack — these folks are primed for signing on.

2. If I can be of further assistance, please let me know.
Presentation given by LTC G. Chesley Harris, 19 Oct, 1600 hrs, MALTA conference sponsored by UNIDIR and UN-DPKO

Yesterday, Peter from DPKO discussed his formal responsibilities directed from the Secretary General of the UN to direct and coordinate training policies and guidelines, through member states, to their national peacekeeping training centers. This program excludes direct access to many of the institutes and academic centers intensively involved in researching peace operations challenges. The formal system discussed by Peter is essential; however, it is not officially in place. More correctly, a lot of efficiencies Peter needs for direct access to the Centers are bureaucratic open issues. He has a strategy and plan to address the challenge. It is not a near term solution.

Over the past several days, we've discussed the crucial need to more effectively and efficiently collect, debate, and refine current and emerging peacekeeping concepts, requirements, and programs. This informal relationship is currently done ad hoc as noted by Philip [Wilkinson, from UK] but done well among most major players in the field. However, this excludes many small and emerging players as noted by Virginia [Gamba from UNIDIR]. We need to develop and focus a capability to service all players on the peacekeeping field with the same comprehensive information.

Three months ago, several peacekeeping centers, represented by many folks here today, met in Canada and proposed the establishment of an informal organization among international peacekeeping organizations and agencies. The term IAPTC -- the international association of peacekeeping training centers -- was coined. The apolitical nonprofit association was envisioned to complement the formal coordination requirement DPKO would establish through member countries.

The association's concept and purpose is...to provide an informal forum for peacekeeping centers, institutes, training centers, and research and academic organizations interested in peace operations. It is not a directive association, but a collaboration of interested agencies focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of research, education, and training for peace operations. The purpose of the association is to: facilitate refinement of the conceptual framework for peacekeeping operations; broaden contacts between and among various international organizations interested in peacekeeping, and; support means to develop and refine common education programs, formal curriculum, and training plans for peacekeeping programs.
The Pearson Center has volunteered to act as a secretariat to coordinate and facilitate development of this aggressive international peacekeeping association initiative. They are resourced to support many of the "INTERNET" requirements to energize this tremendous effort. I have no stock in the Pearson Center, nor do we have any formal relationship with our North American neighbor. A mission of my Defense Secretariat is to enhance the capabilities of forces to support peace operations. This support can come in many ways. Information is a powerful force multiplier. The foundation of the IAPTC is built on timely, interactive, and world-wide information access and distribution. This distribution plan is the objective. The Pearson Center has volunteered to facilitate this --not as a US ally, but as part of their expanding mission and role in peacekeeping training.

Our group here represents most of the countries intensively engaged in developing peace operations concepts, and identifying and resolving the many related challenges and problems of peacekeeping and disarmament.

We have clearly identified the need to enhance and expand information distribution as a corporate body of peacekeeping training centers.

We need to attack this elephant one bite at a time. The foundation providing information distribution across our corporate body is the first objective.

We, collectively by consensus (not as part of a by-country vote), need to endorse the need for this type of informal mechanism -- like the IAPTC and its supporting agencies -- to stimulate understanding, resolution, and in the end, improve the peacekeeping capabilities of the world's armed forces.

Thank you.
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DCR - Malta - 10 October 1995
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DCR - Malta - 10 October 1995
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DCR - Malta - 10 October 1995
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DCR - Malta - 10 October 1995
Mr. A. Morrison  
Director  
Lester B. Pearson  
Canadian International  
Peacekeeping Training Centre  
Cornwallis Park, PO Box 100  
Clementsport, NS, Canada B0S 1E0

Pisa, 2 November 1995

Dear Mr. Morrison,

As agreed in our past contacts and in the framework of the IAPTC co-operation, we write you regarding the next meeting of our Association. We confirm our interest in hosting the second IAPTC meeting in the next Spring. We propose as a possible date April the 1st and 2nd, 1996. We picked up that date -Monday and Tuesday in the week before Easter- in order to give the chance of having some days off in Italy Easter time. We ask you to give us a fast feedback on the suitability of this date for you and for the Association.

As far as the programme of the meeting is concerned we propose the following organization:

- the meeting could be titled:  
  Recent Challenges in Peace-keeping Training: the Operations of the New Generation;

- the meeting could be divided in two sessions, the first on the training of the military component and the second one to the training of the civilian personnel, each of one should be followed by an assessment in a general debate; at the end of the meeting the adoption of a final declaration is foreseen;

- the session on the training of the military component could consist in a short presentation of the national military peace-keeping training programmes and experiences and their latest developments. In particular the exam should be focused on the new challenges in training (logistics, early deployment and rapid reaction force proposals....). In this context we foresee as

Via Carducci, 40 - 56127 Pisa (Italia) Tel. ++39.50.883312 Fax ++39.50.883210 E-mail: PROCORSO@SSSUP.ITSSSUP.IT
possible speakers officers of the Training Unit of the DPKO and of the UNDPKO Logistics Base in Brindisi.

- the second session on the training of the civilian component could be devoted, after a short presentation of each centre, to look for new forms of co-operation and specialization among the centres and between them and the United Nations. In this sense we should attempt to have among the contributions those of the Human Resources Unit of the DPKO, of the UN Centre for Human Rights, of the United Nations Volunteers Programme and of the ILO International Training Centre of Turin.

- the meeting could have the following agenda:

  - Sunday, 30 March 1996
    Arrival of participants
    Tour of the Monumental Complex of P.zza dei Miracoli

  - Monday, 1 April 1996
    9.00 Registration of participants
    10.00 Opening of the military personnel training session
    10.30 Presentation of the National Military Peace-keeping Training Centres
    13.00 Lunch
    14.00 Presentation of the National Military Peace-keeping Training Centres
    16.30 General discussion with the contribution of officers of the Training Unit of the UNDPKO and of the UNDPKO Logistics Base in Brindisi
    20.00 Typical Tuscan Dinner

  - Tuesday, 2 April 1996
    9.30 Opening of the civilian personnel training session
    10.00 Presentation of the Civilian Peace-keeping Training Centres
    13.00 Lunch
    14.00 General discussion with the contribution of officers of the Human Resources Unit of the DPKO, of the UN Centre for Human Rights and of the United Nations Volunteers Programme
Closing discussion and adoption of the Final Declaration

20.00 Dinner

- the Final Declaration could be conceived in the form of a proposal (offer? recommendation?) addressed to the competent institutions for a better and stronger form of cooperation between the IAPTC and them.

This is obviously a draft programme which is still under discussion and need to be deeply reviewed and discussed with you and the other members of the Association. As soon as you will have replied to our proposal we will make the final version of the programme and we will be in the position of deciding together how to proceed to contact the speakers.

Concerning the practical details we can already indicate that the meeting will be held at the Scuola Superiore di Studi Universitari e di Perfezionamento S. Anna, Pisa, which will take care of the following organizational expenses:

- the Sunday afternoon tour;
- the conference materials and secretarial services;
- the lunches at the cantine of the School.

We are exploring the possibility of take care of the dinners of Monday and Tuesday as well. All the other expenses will be on each participants. The Scuola is in any case ready to provide all the needed organizational services (hotel reservation, press service, additional social activities, etc.).

We look forward to hearing from you at your earliest convenience,

Yours Sincerely,

Prof. Andrea de Guttí
Director

P.S.: for any further contact our working address is: Dipartimento di Diritto Pubblico, Istituto di Diritto Internazionale, Via S. Giuseppe, 22 - 56126 PISA (Italy). Tel: +39-50-562178 Fax: +39-50-551392
Those present agreed that the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre's offer to provide the Secretariat for the IAPTC on an interim basis be accepted. It was noted that it is not envisaged that there be any financial costs to the members associated with the conduct of the Secretariat services.

Professor Andrea de Guttry, Director of Dipartimento di Diritto Publico, Instituto di Diritto Internazionale of Pisa, Italy, has kindly offered to host the next meeting scheduled for 1-3 April 1996.

IAPTC is an apolitical nonprofit association which was envisaged as complimenting the formal coordination requirement that the United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations maintains with UN Member States. One of the aims of the IAPTC is to provide an informal forum for peacekeeping centres, institutes, training centres, and research and academic organizations interested in peacekeeping. It is not a directive association, but a collaboration of interested agencies and associated individuals focused on improving the effectiveness and efficiency of research, education and training for peacekeeping.

The IAPTC will thus be able to provide and distribute information, facilitate the refinement of the conceptual framework for peacekeeping, broaden contacts between and among various international organizations interested in peacekeeping and support the means to develop and refine common education programmes, formal curriculum and training plans for peacekeeping operations.

Activities of the Secretariat 1995:

* report of first meeting written and distributed;
* establishment of site on PPC's homepage. An IAPTC homepage will soon be in operation;
* organization of next meeting.

Future aims/goals/objectives for 1996:

* to mature IAPTC and broaden membership to include all peacekeeping training centres and academic institutions;
* expand and broaden the NACC handbook (collection and distribution of curriculum plans for all IAPTC members to be available by mail or electronically via the internet);
* develop and oversee a schedule board that identifies date, location, purpose and point of contact for all peacekeeping related conferences;
* secure electronic copies of UNDPKO products.

As the IAPTC is still in a very nascent stage, we appreciate very much all of your suggestions and comments. Please forward them to us at the Pearson Peacekeeping Centre.

Enclosed are letter of invitation and agenda to attend the second meeting of the IAPTC. We hope that you will be able to join us. Please forward any inquiries concerning this event to Professor de Guttry at 011 39 50 56 21 78 or via facsimile at 011 39 50 55 13 92.
All of us here at the PPC look forward to continuing the work of the IAPTC and are confident that as the Association grows, its accomplishments will be increased, magnified and enhanced.

Alex Morrison

Stephanie Blair

Founding Co-chairs, IAPTC Secretariat Directors