

ALFRED C. LUGERT (Ed.)

Peace Keeping Forces Today and Tomorrow

Proceedings of the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005
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Peace Keeping Forces Today and Tomorrow

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Introduction by the Editor

Colonel Alfred C. LUGERT, Austrian Armed Forces
Reserve

Under the general topic of ‚Peace Soldiering‘, the Austrian Blue Helmet Association in cooperation with the Directorate General for Security Policy of the Austrian Federal Ministry of Defense, with the Austrian National Defense Academy, with the Austrian International Operations Command and with the media cooperation of the Austrian daily newspaper ‚Die Presse‘, has organized a Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005: ‚Peace Keeping Forces Today and Tomorrow‘, held at the end of May 2005 at Schloss Rothschild in Reichenau south of Vienna.

This publication contains the presentations of selected high ranking military and civilian experts - with first hand knowledge of the present situation and planning - held at the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005, dealing with the military aspects of present-day and future ‚Peace Soldiering‘.

The use of internationally mandated military forces to assist in the political efforts to achieve peaceful solutions for crisis regions of various size and conflict intensity is nothing new, but has been interpreted and performed in changing modes. In general the paramount role of the United Nations has been widely accepted, but after the end of the ‚Cold War‘ new gates for ‚peace missions‘, ‚peace operations‘ or ‚peace support operations‘ were

opened for other organizations and individual countries (esp. the United States) sometimes without the global - and also without the regional/local - consent. The United Nations tried to encompass the various needs to achieve and to keep peace¹, but some nations found it to be easier to operate under different auspices in order to achieve the aspired results. Some missions are operating under a lead nation without a UN mandate, many missions are mandated by the UN but conducted under another international organization like NATO, and a large number of missions are direct UN operations. Recently, an unprecedented surge in peacekeeping operations under UN command can be seen, bringing the UN back as the main organization in the 'service of peace' for the world.

To encompass the whole range of international military missions to maintain a peaceful world, the terms 'peace operations', 'peace support operations', but also '(wider) peace keeping (in general)' are used. Soldiers in 'peace operations' - even with mandates to enforce peace - are called 'peacekeepers', especially in the international media. In general: The overall purpose of all these military operations is (or should be) to keep peace in a world of conflict. The military instruments to achieve it are manifold.

The very basics for 'Peace Soldiering' have not changed in history²: The military peace forces must meet standard

¹ see: DOYLE, Michael W., *Discovering the Limits and Potential of Peacekeeping*, in: OTUNNO, Olara A., and DOYLE, Michael W., (Ed.) *Peacemaking and Peacemaking for the New Century*, Lanham 1998, p. 2 ff.

² In more recent times - historically speaking - 'peace keeping operations' may be given a starting date already in

military specifications which include of course the ability to fight, but at the same time the military peace forces should be able to use all other military and civil-military cooperation potentials, skills and activities within the wide system of conflict prevention, mediation, confidence building measures, and post-conflict peace

the 19th century. Later, just after World War I, peace keeping operations were used e.g. assisting in re-drawing of some European frontiers right after the war in 1919/1920, followed by a series of different types of peace missions until the foundation of the United Nations.

The first United Nations Mission is dated with 29 May 1948. In order to assist in a truce in the Arab-Israeli dispute over Palestine the United Nations Security Council called upon the parties to permit its supervision by the UN: "At the insistence of the United States, and with a view to excluding the Soviet Union from the scene, Military Observers were sought only from Belgium, France and herself. About 100 unarmed officers were quickly moved to the scene and, by observing, investigating, and persuading, helped the first truce to work fairly well. They identified their temporary status by wearing UN armbands on their national uniforms, the distinctive blue beret not being used by UN peacekeepers until 1956." JAMES, Alan, *Peacekeeping in International Politics*, International Institute for Strategic Studies, New York 1990, p. 153

It should be added, that the United Nations publication "The Blue Helmets" UN 1990 reports: " ... Resolution 50 (1948) formed the basis of what would become UNTSO 21 observers each from the States members of the Truce Commission (Belgium, France and the United States), with a further five senior staff officers coming from Sweden, The United States supplied 10 auxiliary technical personnel such as aircraft pilots and radio operators. The Secretary-General made available 51 guards, recruited from the Secretariat's security force at Headquarters, to assist the military observers." United Nations, "The Blue Helmets" UN Publication 1990, p. 16-17

building. To achieve and maintain peace is one of the foremost national and international tasks. A historic sequence of peace operations in terms of ‘first, second and third generation‘ is not verified in reality. Each time, and each peace mission has - and will have in the future – to include different instruments to respond to various challenges in peacekeeping “where the borderline between war and a peacekeeping operation is not always obvious” (as Major General Patrick C. Cammaert pointed out in his presentation), a parallel and not only a sequential operation according to the UN Chapter VI and Chapter VII might well be necessary.³ Present-day UN Peace Keeping Missions like the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUC) are an example of the dual ,use‘ of the two UN Chapters in real ,peace soldiering‘.

The Four Sessions of the Forum

Following an Opening Presentation, the four sessions of the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005 focused on the topics: ,Force Requirements Today and Tomorrow, on ,Capacity Building‘, on ,Troop Contribution, Ambitions and Limitations, and on ,Mission Experience, the

³ The same goes for the day-to-day operation in peace missions, where an effective continuum of parallel tasks have to be applied in dealing with the various regional and local military and civilian leaders on all levels. This principle applies to military conflict resolution as well as to general social conflict resolution. See: MAYER, Bernard, *The Dynamics of Conflict Resolution*, San Francisco 2000, p. 222 ff.

Practical Aspects of Peace Soldiering'. Three guest speakers gave additional special presentations.

Opening Presentation: Peace Operations – A Dynamic Concept

Professor Erwin A. Schmidl⁴, Senior Researcher at the Austrian National Defense Academy points out in his opening presentation: “The United Nations Organization as well as United States parlance at this moment still favors ‘peace operations’ as an ‘umbrella term’ for international missions of the peacekeeping, peace enforcing, or humanitarian variety. Because the term ‘peace operations’ is rather vague, the British (Interim) Manual 5/2 (‘Operations other than War/Wider Peacekeeping’) of 1994 introduced the term ‘Peace Support Operations’ (PSO) to better describe the aim of such missions: to support the preservation or restoration of peace in an international context, usually under a mandate from the United Nations or another international body. Since then, the term ‘peace support operations’ is increasingly used in NATO documents. In non-anglophone countries such as Austria or Switzerland, PSO are sometimes misinterpreted to refer only to more robust (‘enforcement’) missions, not to traditional ‘blue helmet’ peacekeeping (such as separation of forces, or monitoring of an armistice agreement). But this is an

⁴ Erwin A. SCHMIDL, author of various publications in the field of military history, has very recently published the newest edition of his book “Going International – In the Service of Peace”, Vienna 2005

incorrect interpretation, not consistent with relevant UN, U.S., or NATO documents.“

Force Requirements Today and Tomorrow

Items of great interest presented by the speakers of the first session of the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005 were the recent surge in UN peacekeeping and the complexity of the mandates and the need for strategies with a longer time-frame to consolidate peace. This consolidation process, often referred to post-conflict peace building needs to be taken very seriously, also because it goes counter the concept of rapid intervention with a very time limited, short duration. Presently we see 18 UN Missions with more than 65,000 uniformed peacekeeper, about half of the missions operating in Africa. A multitude of mandates and a multitude of crisis situations are demanding parameters for planning and operations. Major General Patrick C. Cammaert, Division Commander points out in his presentation, that the “ ... Key is to generate sufficient troops, prepared, trained, equipped and adequately supported, to do an extremely difficult task in challenging circumstances”. Further items of Major General Cammaert’s presentation included: ‘Field Intelligence’, ‘Joint Mission Analysis’ in respective cooperation with military and civilian elements of a mission, strategic reserves – complementary to the ‘Battle Group’ initiative by the European Union, capacities for ‘High Tempo Operations’ using military aircraft’s, attack helicopters and the use of special forces. It was pointed out, that – contrary to some international concepts not to use military peacekeepers

for humanitarian relief projects – e.g. ‘spare military engineer capacity (should be used) to the maximum effect to assist in encouraging the local economy, rebuilding school infrastructure, road reconstruct etc. in combination with keeping the peace.’ (Cammaert)

In order to be able to perform all these difficult tasks the UN and its Department of Peace Keeping (DPKO) is trying to improve the situation of the coordination of the military peace keeping forces to generate military capabilities through planning, preparation and training, to provide resources and to regulate the deployment of the missions to be established. He also pointed to the important issue of the reinforcement aspect to an existing mission with a strategic reserve which might well be needed to achieve a long term success and to enable “ ... a surge capability to cover peak activities for which a Mission does not possess the necessary resources.” It was discussed, that the manpower needed for this purpose, should include reservists, resp. well trained reserve components, in addition to active component troops.

Colonel Colm Doyle, Chief of Staff of the Military Division of DPKO) explained in his presentation: “The ‘Concept of Operations’ developed by DPKO is intended to provide the broad outline of the plan, to justify the number of troops and the resource requirements after which it should be handed over to the Mission to be refined by the Force Commander.”

Capacity Building

The second session of the blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005 dealt with the issue of capacity building for international peace operations. The Austrian Blue Helmet Association and Forum President General G. Greindl, former Force Commander in three UN missions, gave an in-depth presentation about the Stand-by High Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG) for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. Capacity building, addressed by the concept of SHIRBRIG, and future developments were the key topics. The initiative for such a rapid deployment force stemmed from the 1995 'Supplement to an Agenda for Peace' establishing units from a number of member states, trained to the same standards, using the same operating procedures and being inter-operable with corresponding equipment, and also taking part in combined exercises at regular interval. General Greindl explained the three elements of the organizational framework: The Steering Committee, the Planing Element and the Brigade Pool of Forces. Training, concept development, and finance were discussed. Regarding future challenges, the issues of Chapter VII versus Chapter VI of the UN Charter were presented, as well as commitment vs. participation, decision shaping versus decision making, globalization vs. regionalization, and partnership vs. membership.

The role of the European Union, the European Security and Defense Policy, and the EU military capacity building was presented and discussed subsequently. Brigadier General Ian Abbott, the Assistant Chief of Staff of the Policy and Plans Division (European Union

Military Staff) gave a detailed overview about EU's security strategy, ESDP – European security & defense policy, the crisis management process, EU – military command and control structures, capabilities – headline goal 2010, battle group concept, civilian capabilities, civilian headline goal 2008, CIMIC, international cooperation, and training and exercises. Regarding the ESDP reality, Brigadier General ABBOTT pointed out: “On the basis of the political-conceptual framework described thus far, within a few years of its creation ESDP has now become reality. It is true that the ESDP is in its infancy, but a lot has been achieved. ESDP is in the field. Since 2001, the political-military structures, the Brussels based ESDP planning and decision making “machinery” is up and running. The NATO-EU arrangements substantiating their strategic partnership have passed their first tests. A number of exercises were conducted simulating the preparation of EU-led operations both with and without recourse to NATO. In total, seven civil and military missions have been successfully launched in the past five years. To sum up, regarding ESDP a lot has been achieved, but a lot remains to be done. The EU has acquired a strategic dimension. It has been recognized that the EU's profile will to a large extent remain that of a ‘Civilian Power’, as trade and development continue to play an essential role to promote security and stability. At the same time, the EU's capabilities both in the military and civilian domain have been - but need to be further - improved, in particular in terms of rapid reaction. Regardless of the EU's efforts and achievements in this respect, its capacity to make an impact depends on its co-operation with its strategic partners.”

Capacity building experiences from Africa were presented by Colonel Peter Marwa, Chief of Conflict Prevention with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) with its HQ in Djibuti. Colonel Marwa reported about the Eastern Africa Stand-by Brigade, the necessary capacities for peace support operations and the achievement of the desired expectations. Colonel Marwa explains that there are 50,000 peacekeeping troops presently operating in Africa. This number will increase drastically when the UN peace keeping operation in Sudan will reach full capacity. The presentation and discussion focussed on EASBRIG's concept, the overall peace and security architecture in Africa, issues of humanitarian law, funding, training, cooperation with SHIRBRIG, linkage with the UN and with the African Union.

Troop Contribution – Ambitions and Limitations

The third session of the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005 dealt with the issue of 'Troop Contribution – Ambitions and Limitations'. Brigadier General Bjarne Hesselberg took the opportunity to present the recent transformation of the Danish armed forces to meet also the needs for international troop contribution and the resulting ambitions and limitations. Topics raised were: The global development trends, the threat environment, the primary international organizations (US, UN, NATO, and EU), Denmark's cooperation with relevant international organizations, internationally deployable military capabilities as well as homeland security, including the

ability to counter terrorist acts and their effects, conscription of short duration with training for a reserve component in the homeland security (Total Defense Force), a consideration to integrate the Voluntary Home Guard into the armed forces, and changing the structure of the Danish armed forces. Furthermore the topic of veterans was presented with an increased role of the 'Danish Blue Beret Association' for activities related to soldiers before, during and after their participation in peace operations.

The principles of the Austrian security and defense policy and the current plan to re-structure the Austrian armed forces, presented by Captain Dr. Rudolf Logothetti, Senior Researcher with the Austrian MOD, added some insight how another EU country tries to transform her forces to meet new challenges. Austria being one of six EU member states being outside the NATO membership 'club' (like Sweden, Finland, Ireland Malta and Cyprus) focuses on participation in the European Security and Defense Policy differs in this respect from Denmark. Austria's Defense Doctrine was identified together with the full ESDP participation within the Maastricht treaty. Dealing with general considerations, a paradigm shift in Europe new risks and threats replaced formerly clear security and threat perceptions. Captain Logothetti mentioned two items contained in the Austrian Defense Doctrine: "the commitment for Human Rights and Public International Law, and the central role of the UN which is a clear commitment to multilateralism and that corresponds to the European Security System." A presentation of the

Austrian Armed Forces Organization concluded his presentation.

Major General Günther Höfler, Commander of the Austrian International Operations Command, presented the core information about Austria's participation in peace keeping and peace support missions. It was mentioned that Austria showed her commitment to support peace keeping missions already in 1960, five years after Austria had joined the United Nations. "Currently, Austria has deployed more than 1,200 troops and individual soldiers abroad in a total of 14 missions, reaching from the Balkans over the Western Sahara and the Near East as far as to Ethiopia and Eritrea.", Major General Höfler explained. His presentation gave insight into the attempts to maintain and to improve the quality of the Austrian peacekeeping troops by using a special evaluation and progress reporting system. A clear view on topics and needs is important. Logistics are always big challenges when deploying soldiers to foreign countries. Regarding the personnel needed, Major General Höfler explains that the Austrian armed forces have to deal with the principle of voluntariness, which goes for active duty personnel as well as for reservists. The task to find the best trained soldiers willing to go abroad is difficult. "However, Austria is very lucky in this matter as the Austrian Armed Forces consist of both active duty soldiers and reservists, which gives us a bigger selection to find the right person. To be honest, it is not only manning that counts but also the know-how reservists bring from their 'civilian life'. So the Austrian Army needs reservists in order to be able to contribute to peace on earth.", Major General Höfler adds. He concludes:

“As you can see, in Austria peacekeeping and peace support operations have become a core task for the armed forces, and it is situated at the same level as the need for home defense.”

Mission Experience, the Practical Aspect of Peace Soldiering

In session four, Major General Suraj Alao Abdurrahman, Director of Policy at the Defense HQ in Lagos, Nigeria, elaborated the Nigerian perspective regarding peace operations in Africa. As discussed earlier, he also spoke about the UN as being the “pre-eminent international authority with the most resources at multinational level for dealing with global security ...” Furthermore he pointed to the role of regional organizations – established under the UN Charter – to deal with conflict management. “Regional action can have both, advantages and disadvantages. States in the region concerned have national interests in the stability of their local environment and are more likely to be willing to take part in peace operations that are closer to their homeland. Moreover they will be more familiar with regional cultures and attitudes than outsiders. On the other hand, sometimes states in the region may be too close to the issues and may have their own agenda. Conflicting interests and lack of mutual trust may undermine the peace process. There may also be inadequate military and other resources available for peace operations.” To explain Nigeria’s commitments and experiences, Major General Abdurrahman focused on topics like: Nigeria’s Commitment and Sacrifices, Starting peace operations

with ONUC 1960 and having deployed since then over 100.000 personnel in peace operations, the impact of the fall of the 'Iron Curtain' and globalization for Africa, capacity building, international coordination, logistics, Nigeria's continuing efforts with unit training activities, operation 'Focus Relief', capacity building initiative, pre-induction training, middle cadre and the 'train-the-trainer' courses, as well as strategic level training. The General concluded with a report on the ASF – the African Standby Force.

The last presentation within session four was given by Brigadier General Karl-Alexander Wohlgemuth, Military Advisor to the Special Representative of the UN Secretary General and Head of the Military Component of the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). After explaining the overall situation in Afghanistan, he pointed out to the international environment regarding the various peace missions, the US led coalition forces, the Implementation of the 'Bonn Agreement' led by UNAMA, the international Security Assistance Force (ISAF), and recovery, reconstruction and development effort, initially led by the UN, now chaired by the Afghan government. The situation described of the various peace missions and the lack of a joint command showed the structural difficulty of international peace efforts on the ground. Brigadier General Wohlgemuth explained the security situation, governmental developments, and continued with a specific approach to evaluate and define a new type of needed peacekeepers. His focus on a new style of officer needed in military advisor and/or military liaison functions pointed to qualifications which should include

a high level of initiative, interpersonal skills, English language competence, analytical ability, staff work and especially a strong and positive oriented character. He concluded with specific recommendations for training.

Special Presentations

Following the first session, two guest speakers, Ms. Nasra Hassan, Director of the UN Information Service in Vienna, and General Roland Ertl, Chief of General Staff of the Austrian Armed Forces, paid tribute to the UN peacekeepers in particular and to the ‘peace soldiers’ in general. Ms. Hassan referred to the International Day of Peacekeepers on 29 May, held for the third time just one day before the start of the Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005. Ms. Hassan mentioned the message given by the UN Secretary General on the third observance of this day, who honored the sacrifices of UN peacekeepers from many nations, and who stated that the demand for UN peacekeeping was as high as it had ever been and with more missions deployed than ever before. The UN Secretary General thanked the 103 Member States who contribute uniformed personnel to UN peacekeeping and expressed the hope that other countries, which had unique capacities to meet some of the specific needs of peacekeeping, would follow suit. He said: “UN peacekeepers work every day to give practical meaning to the words of the United Nations Charter ‘to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war.’” Recent years saw an unprecedented surge in UN peacekeeping operations, widening prospects for ending conflicts and raising hopes for peace in war-torn countries; this has

forced the UN Secretariat to develop new and innovative strategies.

The wider scope of peacekeeping was the main topic of General Ertl's dinner speech on the first day of the Blue Helmet Forum. He also mentioned Austria's important participation in various missions. In line with Professor Erwin A. Schmidl's analysis of the wide range of often parallel forms of 'peace operations', General Ertl tried to anticipate the spectrum peacekeepers could face in the future. He pointed out that "Military experts have compared today's complex and chaotic operational environment to a 'three-block war'. This term speaks of the increasing overlap in the missions armed forces are being asked to carry out at any time, and the resulting need for integrated operations."

The speech given by Brigadier General Gustav Gustenau, Deputy Director of the Directorate General for Security Policy, after the third session on the second day of the Blue Helmet Forum, was a welcome speech on behalf of Prof. Erich Reiter, Head of the Directorate at the Ministry of Defense. Brigadier General Gustenau explained the key role of the Directorate General as a direct advisory body in all matters of Austrian security policy also contributing to the work of the Austrian National Security Council for the Minister of Defense. He added: " I want to stress one of the main questions we have to ask us here in Austria. This is the question of the future need of reserve forces for peacekeeping operations. Until now the percentage of reserve forces is by far larger than the percentage of professionals. With the further increase of Austria's involvement in peace

operations there will be larger need for troops. Due to the overall downsizing of the Austrian Armed Forces in the future, the necessary troops for international missions will substantially remain to be drawn from the reserves. Therefore a strong reserve component will not mean a weakening of the professional forces but a necessary addition to them.”

Acknowledgement

A great support was given to the BLUE HELMET FORUM AUSTRIA 2005 by the cooperation partner: the Directorate General for Security Policy of the Austrian Ministry of Defense, under the leadership of Prof. Dr. Erich REITER, by the Austrian National Defense Academy, General Raimund SCHITTENHELM, by the Austrian International Defense Command, General Günter HÖFLER, and the media cooperation partner, the prestigious daily newspaper 'Die Presse', with CEO Reinhold GMEINBAUER and the Foreign Desk Editor Wieland SCHNEIDER.

Furthermore the BHFA 2005 was sponsored by the Raiffeisen-Holding Niederösterreich-Wien, CEO Dr. Erwin HAMESEDER (Colonel Austrian Armed Forces Ready Reserve), by the Austrian National Bank, CEO Klaus LIEBSCHER, the Federation of Austrian Industry, Michael LÖWY, Director and Professor Christian FRIESL, Director, as well as the Austrian Chamber of Commerce – Austrian Defense Industry Group, CEO Dr. Rudolf LOHBERGER.

The Organizing Committee of the BLUE HELMET FORUM AUSTRIA 2005 was provided by the Austrian Blue Helmet Association. President of the FORUM was General Günther G. GREINDL, Austrian Armed Forces, Ret., Vice President and scientific consultant was Colonel Alfred C. LUGERT, Austrian Armed Forces Reserve.

This years prominent speakers and moderating chairpersons were - in the sequence of presentation: General Günther GREINDL (Austria), Professor Erwin A. SCHMIDL (Austria), Major General Patrick C. CAMMAERT (Netherlands, UN), Colonel Colm DOYLE (Ireland, UN), Mrs. Nasra HASSAN (Pakistan, UN), General Roland ERTL (Austria), Brigadier General Walter FEICHTINGER (Chair, Austria), Brigadier General Ian ABBOTT (United Kingdom, EU), Colonel Peter MARWA (Kenya), Colonel Alfred C. LUGERT (Chair, Austria), Brigadier General Bjarne HESSELBERG (Denmark), Captain Rudolf LOGOTHETTI (Austria), Major General Günter HÖFLER (Austria), Brigadier General Gustav GUSTENAU (Austria), Major General Suraj A. ABDURRAHMAN (Nigeria), and Brigadier General Karl-Alexander WOHLGEMUTH, (Austria, UN).

Our special thanks goes to our high level participants from foreign countries and from Austria, including members of the Austrian Blue Helmet Association, to our organizing staff from the Austrian Blue Helmet Association, and to our colleagues from the Austrian Ministry of Defense and subordinate organizational structures operating from the Austrian International Operations Command and from the Castle Rothschild in Reichenau.

Blue Helmet Forum Austria 2005

Schloss Rothschild, REICHENAU 2005

Monday 30 May – Wednesday 1 June 2005

,Peacekeeping Forces Today and Tomorrow'

Program

Date	Time	Event
Monday 30 05 2005	1100 - 1500	Arrival at Schloss Rothschild, Registration and Buffet Lunch
	1515	Opening Session Welcome by the President of the FORUM, General Günther G. GREINDL , (Ret.) Opening Presentation by Prof. Erwin A. SCHMIDL , Senior Researcher, Austrian Defense Academy 'Peace Operations: A Dynamic Concept'
	1600 - 1630	<i>Coffee break</i>
	1630 - 1800	Session 1: Force Requirements Today and Tomorrow Chair: General Günther GREINDL , (Ret.) Presentations by: Major General Patrick C. CAMMAERT , NL, Div Com MONUC, fmr. Military Adviser, UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations Colonel Colm DOYLE , Chief of Staff of the Military Division, UN Department for Peacekeeping Operations
	1800 - 1830	<i>coffee break</i>

	1830 -1900	Special Presentation: <i>Guest Speaker,</i> Ms. Nasra HASSAN , Director, UNIS – United Nations Information Service and Spokesperson for UNODC, Vienna <i>‘UN and Civil Society and Peace Soldiering’</i>
	1930	Dinner hosted by the Austrian Blue Helme Association Dinner Speech: General Roland ERTL , Chief of General Staff Austria

Tuesday 31 05 2005	0730 - 0900	<i>Breakfast</i>
	0900 - 1030	Session 2: Regional Capacity Building Chair: Brigadier General FEICHTINGER , Presentations by: General Günther G. GREINDL , (Ret.) Brigadier General Ian ABBOTT , GB Assistant Chief of Staff, Policy and Plans Division of the EU Military Staff Colonel Peter B. MARWA , (Ret.) Chief of Conflict Prevention, IGAD HQs DJIBUTI
	1030 - 1100	<i>Coffee Break</i>
	1100 - 1230	Session 3: Troop Contribution – Ambitions and Limitations Chair: Colonel Alfred C. LUGERT , AAFR Vice President Blue Helmet Forum Austria Presentations by: Brigadier General Bjarne HESELBERG (Ret), President of the Danish Blue Berets Captain Rudolf LOGOTHETTI , AAFR <i>Senior Advisor, Directorate General for Security Policy, MOD</i>

		Major General Günter HÖFLER , Commander Austrian International Operations Command
	1230 - 1400	Lunch hosted by the Directorate of Security Policy, MOD Guest Speaker: Brigadier General Gustav GUSTENAU , Deputy Director, Directorate General for Security Policy, MOD
	1400 - 1530	Session 4: Mission Experience, the Practical Aspects of Peace Soldiering Chair: Major General Günter HÖFLER , Commander Austrian International Operations Command Presentations by: Major General Suraj Alao ABDURRAHMAN , Director of Policy, Defense HQ, Lagos, NIGERIA Brigadier General Karl Alexander WOHLGEMUTH , Senior Military Advisor, UNAMA
	1530 - 1600	<i>Coffee Break</i>
	1600 - 1700	Closing Session Chair: General Günther G. GREINDL , (Ret.)
	1900	<i>Buffet Dinner, Social Evening</i>

Wednesday 01 06 2005	0930 - 1600	Departure and optional Sight Seeing Program in VIENNA
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