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EXERCISE NEW HORIZONS/EXERCICE NOUVEAUX HORIZONS

CHILE AND ITS COMMITMENT TO PEACE OPERATIONS

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ABSTRACT

As of 1990, Chile saw globalization opening a series of opportunities that would allow it to increase its economic and social development. Chile began to successfully negotiate a series of free trade agreements with the largest economies of the world. This contributed to improving its global image and its ability to project regional leadership. As a result, Chile began being viewed as a country that was economically and politically reliable. Chile began to elevate its political-strategy stature among other things and to some extent allowing it to be considered a privileged actor in a series of international fora including the United Nations.

In 2004 as a non-permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations, Chile demonstrated it was also capable of cooperating at an international level by supporting global peace and stability. As a result, for the first time in Chile's history, a military contingent of 514 was deployed to form part of the Peace Maintenance Force of the United Nations in Haiti.

This paper will argue that the aforesaid development stemmed from Chile's principles and values which are clearly defined in the Chilean Constitution and the National Defence Book, the latter encapsulating Chile's permanent national interests and objectives. If we add the special emphases that the present and past Presidents of Chile have placed on the formulation of policies for Chile's Foreign Affairs and National Defence, I will demonstrate that the nation's economic success and active participation in Peace Support Operations (PSO) present and future, is the product of Chile's ongoing international commitment to global peace.

INTRODUCTION

There is a broad consensus that following the end of the Cold War, a strong movement began towards globalization. Countries that shared similar values such as the protection of human rights, the endorsing of democracy and a genuine concern for worldwide economic deregulation began to view international cooperation as a key factor in approaching the challenges of global and transnational issues.¹ Non state organizations began to gravitate more and more towards international fora in an attempt to achieve peace by utilizing democratic frameworks and showing a tendency to limit and inhibit the use of force to solve conflicts. These nations demonstrated a concurrent interest in improving their contribution to United Nations Peace Operations.²

Globalization has greater intercommunication and interdependence between nations. Conflicts that previously affected regional groups of small countries now can influence distant countries such as Chile, causing it to carry out an analysis that will allow it to make economic and political decisions that will add towards improving development of the nation and its people.

Chile saw the need to utilize globalization for its own economic benefit and to improve its standing and importance within the mix of nations by enhancing its international cooperation policy in a quantitative and qualitative way. The Government of

¹ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

² Chile, *National Defense Book*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/libro-defensa/docs/2entornos_def.pdf; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

Chile has stated that while benefiting from globalization, it will also be prepared to assume greater responsibilities resulting from the challenges that come with it.³

This paper will demonstrate why Chile is currently committed to world peace and stability and why it should continue to actively cooperate within the legitimate framework of the United Nations (UN).

The paper will firstly review the national values or principals specified in the Republic of Chile's Constitution, including its permanent interests and objectives. It will also address the manner in which the National Defence and Foreign Relations policies play an important role in national development and in international cooperation. This will be followed by reviewing the lessons learned by Chile during the Haitian Peacekeeping Talks under chapter VI of the UN Charter, explaining the necessary actions to enhance its future support of Peace Support Operations (PSO), including operations to be carried out under chapter VII of the UN mandate. The concluding remarks will summarize the deductions of previous sections and highlight the fact that Chile not only wishes to benefit from the positive effects stemming from globalization, but also looks towards being a leader by example and assuming further responsibilities at a global level.

BASIC PRINCIPALS OF THE STATE OF CHILE

Chile will achieve the benefits stemming from globalization and will reach its development objectives for its people only when a higher level of world peace and stability is reached. However, it is believed that the achievement of peace and stability will only result from the collective effort of nations. This successful attainment of this

³ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

goal will depend on the emphasis that respective governments of the international community place on their nation's policies and the practical application of values and principles of their national objectives.

The Chilean Constitution clearly specifies the principals and values that support its judicial and political authority. These values can be condensed into two main principals that are:⁴ a) Respecting human rights and, b) Maintaining a democratic Republic in which rights predominate alongside the principals of constitutional supremacy, legality, judicial guidance and the close control on the management of the State.⁵

From the principals previously mentioned, the national Permanent Objectives of the Republic of Chile emerge. These may be reorganized if necessary in order to secure decisions or actions expressed by the political will of the government in power are as follows:⁶

- a) The preservation of the Chilean Nation,
- b) The conservation and enrichment of its identity and cultural heritage,
- c) The preservation of its political independence,
- d) The preservation of its political independence,
- e) The preservation of its sovereignty,
- f) The preservation of its territorial integrity,
- g) To achieve a superior economic development that is supported and lasting,

⁴ Chile, *Political Constitution of the Republic of Chile*, available from <http://www.bcn.cl/leyes/pdf/actualizado/242302.pdf>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

⁵ Chile, *National Defense Book*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/libro-defensa/docs/fund_caract.pdf; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

⁶ Chile, *National Defense Book*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/libro-defensa/docs/fund_caract.pdf; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

- h) The achievement of social development that is aligned with the economic development and that is based on individual capabilities along with equal opportunities for all,
- i) The preservation of a peaceful coexistence of all its citizens, and,
- j) To reach out internationally and maintain healthy international relationships.

These ten goals represent the aspirations of the national majority and therefore guide all actions of the State, especially in the formulation of any new state policies.

It is the duty of each Chilean President or government to be clear on principles and values of the Chilean people that stem from the Constitution and special attention should be given to each one as they will have a direct influence on the National Permanent Objectives that are in turn specified in the National Defence Book of Chile. This is why the current government has given special importance to the process of international reintegration and the endorsement of free trade agreements. Chile has also been supportive of International Law, while at the same time protecting its interests and principles in the international arena. It must be said that Chile clearly understands and supports the concept that in a globalized world security is more than a collective task.⁷

Consequently, with respect to the international cooperation factor, the Chilean Government has given great importance to its contribution towards PSO introduced by resolution by the United Nations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken the lead in coordinating efforts on these matters and the Minister of Defence is the executor of these

⁷ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/2008022175434.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

policies. It is for this reason that in Chile the defence policy is subordinate to foreign policy.

FOREIGN POLICY

Presently, it can be said that a country's capability to influence other nations in today's age does not depend exclusively upon its economic or military power, but is linked increasingly to its image and credibility on the international scene.⁸

With respect to the participation in PSO, Foreign Affairs relies on an existing close relationship between the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Defence Ministry and the UN.⁹ It is the specifically Department of Peace Operations (DPO) within the Foreign Ministry that is in charge of proposing policies, monitoring and analysis of subjects related to international peace and security. This Department form an integral part of the Security Council of the UN agenda. The DPO is responsible for the analysis and monitoring of countries and regions in which conflict may take place, and where peace operations might be deployed according to chapters VI, VII and VIII of the UN Charter.¹⁰

The governing principles for Chilean Foreign Affairs Policy are: a) International law, b) Territorial integration, c) Endorsement of democracy and respect for human

⁸ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/20080802193244.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

⁹ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/siete/edic/base/port/asuntos_globales.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁰ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/2008022175434.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

rights, and, d) Responsibility to cooperate. It is from this foundation that Chile bases its cooperative relationships and its broad overview approach to address risks of a global nature. It firmly believes that no member of the international community that endorses peace, security and the common good should abrogate this responsibility.¹¹

Given the parameter principles of this policy it is the government of Chile that has defined the following tasks and objectives for its Foreign Policy:¹²

- a) Promote the economic interests of Chile and its commercial association with other countries,
- b) Contribute to the strengthening of regional integration,
- c) Fortify the image of Chile abroad,
- d) Contribute toward the strengthening of multilateralism,
- e) Encourage international peace and security,
- f) Advocate maritime and Antarctic interests of Chile,
- g) Contribute towards the energy security of Chile,
- h) Contribute to the inclusion of Chile into world science and technology networks, and,
- i) Promote and expand Chilean culture abroad and ensure consular support and protection for Chilean citizens living abroad.

All these interests are considered essential or critical for national development.

¹¹ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/20080802194424.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹² Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/20080802193244.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

These are the objectives Chile believes will help support, its commitment to global peace and security while, at the same time, its advocating and defending of human rights.¹³

From the abovementioned tasks it can be concluded that Chile, as a founding member of the UN, and being cognizant of its ruling principles has accepted its obligation to support all efforts directed at finding and strengthening the required level of international security.¹⁴

In order to achieve these goals Chile has regarded globalization as one of the most important factors. This has allowed it as a country to improve its regional and worldwide integration. It has also found it necessary to dynamically support a system able to govern globalization and that will endorse an all inclusive worldwide transparent set of rules by which all countries can govern themselves.¹⁵ It is for this reason that a foreign policy that is solely pragmatic and power calculating is rejected. The endorsing and protecting of democracy and human rights are matters of paramount national interest for Chile. International cooperation is one of the essential pillars of this foreign policy and is an efficient instrument in reaching the goals that are been sought. Not only are the advantages of globalization leveraged but Chile will seek added responsibilities with organizations such as the UN and the Organization of American States (OAS).¹⁶

¹³ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/edic/base/port/politica_multilateral.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁴ United Nations, *United Nations Chart*, available from <http://www.un.org/aboutun/charter/preamble.shtml>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁵ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁶ Ibid.

In recent years, Chile has vigorously promoted multilateralism at all international fora it has attended. The areas that Chile has consistently supported have been:¹⁷

- a) The principle of non intervention in internal matters of other states,
- b) The peaceful solving of controversies,
- c) The regard for international law and justice,
- d) The intangibility of the treaties, and,
- e) The endorsement of international humanitarian law as well as international cooperation in general.

Chile has viewed multilateralism as a strategic component of its State policy, both regionally as a member of the Rio Group and the OAS, and globally, as a member of the World Commerce Organization and the UN. It is felt that these organizations are most appropriate for addressing the challenges and opportunities facing the international community: with respect to maintaining world peace, security and stability.¹⁸ In the four times that Chile has served as a non permanent member of the UN Security Council, its main concern has been to play a proactive role and cultivate international cooperation, while at the same time, strengthening of UN.¹⁹

For the government of Chile, international commerce also plays a crucial role in the internal development of the country and it is the main reason why it features strongly in the policy. It should be mentioned that in this area, Chile is one of the countries that

¹⁷ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/20080802193244.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁸ Chile, *Ministry of Foreign Affairs*, available from http://www.minrel.gov.cl/prontus_minrel/site/artic/20080822/pags/20080802193244.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

¹⁹ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

that has signed the most free trade agreements. It currently has treaties with the United States of America, Canada, the Republic of China, the European Union, Korea, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.²⁰ As a result of having signed these agreements, the Government of Chile is proposing to change the current name Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Commerce.²¹

POLICY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Persistent friction with Peru since the War of the Pacific (1879–1883) has been fueled by Peruvian irredentism in regard to the territories ceded to Chile following that conflict, despite the ratification in 1929 of the Treaty of Ancon (also known as Treaty of Tacna-Arica), recognizing their loss. Bolivia also has aspired to regain its outlet to the sea through the former coastal province of Antofagasta, lost as a result of that war, but has been too weak to pursue this objective alone.²²

With respect to the achievement of permanent national principles and objectives, National Defence Policy supports the Foreign Affairs policies and has been formulated to be consistent with the economic and social development strategy of the country.²³ This policy contributes to the national security policy both as a deterrent and as a means to promote international cooperation. In this sense security is viewed as a means to an end and its purpose is aimed at the development of society and the common good of the nation serving the people. In order to attain this level of security it was necessary to

²⁰ Chile, *Congress Library*, available from http://www.bcn.cl/carpeta_temas/temas_portada.2005-11-29.5590492629/area_2.2005-12-01.2439583052; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

²¹ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

²² Rex A. Hudson., *Chile, a country study* (Washington DC: Third Edition, 1994), 277.

²³ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/estado_y_defensa.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

activate a development plan of forces that allowed the renewal of material which in turn gave added value and credibility to the expected deterrent. At the same time as part of the Defence Policy the President expressed his intentions to actively cooperate towards obtaining peace consolidation in the region, as well as global stability.²⁴

As a founding member of the UN, Chile has participated in Peace Support Operations from the beginning and has sent observers and small groups of soldiers to various nations in response to international organisations request. In 2004, as a non-permanent member of the UN Security Council, Chile, for the first time in its history deployed 514 members of its military to support the Peace Maintenance Force of the UN in Haiti.²⁵ Historically, the Government of Chile has supported all efforts that seek to strengthen the UN which is a privileged organization bound to uphold international security standards. Chile believes this commitment allows a more effective way to face the challenges of terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.²⁶

We can highlight three of the National Defence Policy objectives that are directly related to the collective security requirements for global peace and stability.

These are:²⁷

- a) Bringing together the creation of external security conditions to meet the common good of the nation,

²⁴ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>, ; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

²⁵ Chile, *Staff of National Defense*, available from <http://www.emdn.cl/paginas/operaciones%20internacionales/opaz2.htm>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

²⁶ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

²⁷ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/obj_dn.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

- b) Supporting international exposure of Chile, and,
- c) Contributing to the maintenance and promotion of international peace in accordance with the permanent national principles and objectives.

On a parallel level however, this policy has ensures the preservation of the independence and sovereignty of the country and maintains our national territorial integrity. The Armed Forces are essential in securing our Defence objectives, be they in a cooperative role or as a used as a deterrent, during peace or war.²⁸

It is not easy for the government of Chile to change the emphasis it places on each national objective because it is essential to consider the country's geography as an important reference when formulating the Defence Policy. It is equally complex to hastily and efficiently apply the Foreign and Defence Policy at the same time that military forces are being required to serve in a peacekeeping operations (PKO). Neither the training, nor the abilities, used for PKO are the same as those needed for an armed conflict. This invariably forces the highest authority of the nation to analyze and prioritize decisions for each specific case. To better understand the abovementioned it is necessary to know how the Defence Policy has defined the use of its resources. Usage of force will be for three reasons:

- a) For deterrent purposes,
- b) For cooperation purposes, and,
- c) The employment of the Armed Forces as a coercive force.

With respect to deterrence, Chile uses a defensive attitude when it comes to its Defence Policy, basically using the same approach for its strategic policy. However, having said

²⁸ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/obj_dn.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

this, there will be no deterrence without force or the absence of political will to employ it if required. As a last resort, deterrence would be a function of the political-strategy level and stature that the country may have at the time. When these factors are built in, the State can avoid an escalation of the conflict and prevent an armed confrontation.

With respect to collaboration, Chile takes into account either whether a bilateral or multilateral approach is best when considering defence and security matters within the framework of the integration process. In addition, Chile actively participates in efforts to maintain peace and international stability and acts to impose it under certain conditions. With the opening up of Chile's economy through the trade agreements and the increasing importance that international crisis have become, Chile understands the importance of increasing its level of international cooperation at regional and world levels.

With respect to the coercive use of the Armed Forces, Chile's position is that legitimate use of these should only be carried out conditional to the following of the framework as laid out in the Charter of the United Nations under Article 51, that refers to legitimate individual or collective defence in the event of an armed attack by one of its members.

At the same time, Chile would take into consideration the legitimate individual or collective use of military force in cases where the Resolution of the UN Security Council exists. On the other hand, Chile is required to regulate the use of force in accordance with the current international agreement terms of the International Humanitarian Laws and by following the general norms of national laws.²⁹

²⁹ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/mod_empleo.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

In 1996, Chile approved in a very specific manner its policy regarding its participation in Peace Support Operations. Criteria were established so that Chilean participation would only be performed under conditions stipulated in Chapter VI of the UN Charter. Chile later established that its participation must satisfy the national Permanent Objectives with respect to commitments to UN and world peace. In addition, Chile will not permit the UN to unilaterally decide the destination of its national forces supplied for operations. And finally, Chile has established that it will individually evaluate each UN request and that the final decision will be made by the President of the Republic subsequent to the Senate approval.³⁰

It became necessary in 1997 for Chile to modify its participation policy in UN PSO. The main changes related to the signing of a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with the Secretary General of the UN in which Chile's contribution to the agreement of Reserve Forces of that organization was established. At the same time, and as a result of its keenness to increase its participation in peace operations, Chile created a national Joint Center of Peace Operations to be headquartered in Santiago. A Senior Officer was assigned so that Chile's efforts in this kind of operations could be coordinated for future UN operations.

STABILIZATION MISSION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN HAITI

It can be clearly stated that Haiti was the catalyst for a major revision and overhaul of Chilean foreign and defence policy with regard to peacekeeping operations under the aegis of the UN.

³⁰ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/chile_op.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

As a non permanent member of the UN Security Council between 2003 and 2004, Chile saw in Haiti's social instability, the opportunity to realize its aspirations to further its level of international cooperation and make a major contribution to global peace and stability. It was time for Chile to show consistency between its national theoretical discourse and to make a real contribution on the world stage. As a result of this initiative, the UN Security Council in conformance with Resolution N°1529 of February 29th 2004, created a Multinational Provisional Force (MIFH) whose mission was to establish a UN monitoring and stabilizing force in Haiti. The President of Chile, Ricardo Lagos Escobar, immediately agreed to Chilean participation and ordered deployment to take place within 48 hours. Unfortunately, the country lacked any real experience in this type of operation. The Armed Forces did not possess the right structure or type of people that were truly needed. Furthermore, there was nonexistent knowledge regarding minimum equipment or uniform requirements let alone the best logistical support actually needed in Haiti itself. As a result of this deficiency of experience, many errors were committed. On the positive side, however there were many invaluable lessons learned.

The UN military force was made up of contingent from United States of America, France, Canada and Chile. The U N Security Council in its subsequent Resolution N° 1542 of the April 30th 2004 stood up the stabilizing mission in Haiti and named it MINUSTAH. It was at this time that Chile's MIFH was reassigned to its new peace mission.³¹

The main lessons learned from MINUSTAH occurred in three areas: political-strategic, strategic and operational. It was demonstrated that the country was capable of

³¹ Chile, *Staff of National Defense*, available from <http://www.emdn.cl/paginas/operaciones%20internacionales/opaz2.htm>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

meeting its verbal commitments to world peace and stability within the framework of the UN with tangible forces. It was also learned at the same time that there was a need to rely on a solid relationship between defence policy and foreign policy, while at the same time, keeping the Chilean permanent values and goals firmly in mind. It was decided that analytical procedures that were related to the appreciation of global political-strategy, including the measuring of individual risk levels for both regional and global situations, would need to be improved in future operations. This would allow in future for a more efficient way to respond to the urgent requirements of forces required by the UN.

It was also learned that the Ministry of Defence needed to communicate more effectively to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs prior to such operations and to keep them informed about the available capabilities and restrictions in order to not commit more forces than were necessary. It was also found that an early warning system that could provide information on possible crises in different areas of interest was to needed develop peace operation contingency planning for future Joint and Combined Forces requirements and support. It was also established that the normal operations logistics in times of peace are not applicable in Peace Operations and, instead, more consideration should be given to factors such as the level of activity.

Finally, it was determined that PSO are not the exclusive responsibility of the Ministry of Defence and therefore it is necessary to have in advance an adequate operating and future support budget.

At the operational level, it was quickly realized that it was important to have a clear PSO doctrine and procedures, including rules of engagement validated by the highest national authority. In addition, senior officers needed media and legal support

while engaged on UN operations. It is worthy of mention that the Chilean personnel showed a high level of training during MINUSTAH which allowed them to operate well with other multinational forces and, in turn, gain the trust of the Haitian people. This underlined the high degree of interoperability that was required to operate with forces of other nations with different operational and logistical procedures. In the case of joint and combined operations, it was learned that one should assign organic units with the required logistical means as well qualified personnel in the intelligence field. The value of having the ability to rely on negotiation specialists that allows a suitable connection with the civilian population, authorities, NGOs, and members of the press was also noted. Finally, considering the poor sanitary conditions found in Haiti, it is necessary to exhaust all means to individually protect against highly contagious diseases (i.e. Inoculations) before deployment.³²

ACTION SUPPORT FOR FUTURE PEACE OPERATIONS

The Government of Chile joined the Stand-by Forces System in February 1999 and signed a MOU which established the level of personal and resource elements to be used in different scenarios. To date, however, this has not been implemented and it is for this very reason that the General Staff of National Defence, together with the institutional components of National Defence, are again currently studying this issue. This evaluation has the objective of determining the level of resources that Chile will commit to future

³² Harold Kauer, “*Análisis y lecciones de la participación chilena en Haití*”, Revista de Marina de Chile, Revismar 2, 2006, 109-126.

operations while simultaneously establishing the conditions of their implementation.³³ It should also be mentioned that the mere fact of Chile joining this system will force it to gain the necessary capabilities and to perfect them once the implementation parameters are established allowing its efficient participation. It will be the Government of Chile who ultimately decides each request on an individual basis.³⁴

The Government of Chile has promulgated some specific parameters governing future participation. They are:³⁵

- a) Maintaining public order during the period following cessation of hostilities, and,
- b) Collaborate in the supervision with regard to human rights issues and with their investigation when these have been violated.

Chile has indicated however that it will not authorize the use of its own forces to seek or capture belligerent delinquents or war criminals. The current government has also agreed to be responsible in giving priority to three important public policy objectives which will assist in future PSO operations. They are:³⁶

- a) The consolidation of institutional reform and strategic modernization,
- b) A qualitative leap forward in favour of National Defence strategic and financial matters, and,

³³ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from <http://www.defensa.cl/ms-paz/sistema-fuerzas.php>; Internet, accessed 9 March 2009.

³⁴ Alejandro Campos Calvo, “*Entrenamiento de Fuerzas Navales para Operaciones de Paz*”, *Revista de Marina de Chile*, Revismar 5, 2002, 1-6.

³⁵ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from <http://www.defensa.cl/ms-paz/politica-nacional.php>; Internet, accessed 9 March 2009.

³⁶ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

- c) Active participation in securing and consolidating peace in the region and worldwide.

The latter objectives are a product of new scenarios that emphasize the application of state policies, including the closer evaluation of cases that may warrant Peace Operations under the mandate Chapter VII of the UN governance Charter.³⁷

Chile is committed to the forming of a powerful sub-regional peace operations force with the countries specifically from the Southern Cone.³⁸ This would see her strengthening the already existing Joint and Combined Peace Force “Southern Cross” which in 2006 lead to the Chilean government and Argentina agreeing to participate in peace operations under the Stand-By Forces (UNSAS) agreement system. This, in turn, has lead to the signing of a MOU specifying conditions of use. Both countries do not dismiss the possibility that other countries of the region might be admitted to the group once it receives official recognition by the UN in 2010.³⁹ Chile considers international justice as an imperative for globalized society and it will support the concept of “responsibility to protect” in the event of war crimes, genocide and ethnic cleansing. Chile will also promote the ratification of the Statutes of Rome that were created by the International Penal Court.⁴⁰

³⁷ Chile, *Ministry of National Defense*, available from http://www.defensa.cl/mod_empleo.php; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

³⁸ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

³⁹ Chile, *Staff of National Defense*, available from <http://www.emdn.cl/paginas/operaciones%20internacionales/cds1.htm>; Internet, accessed 9 March 2009.

⁴⁰ Chile, *Government of Chile*, available from <http://www.gobiernodechile.cl/viewPresidenta.aspx?idArticulo=22412>; Internet, accessed 4 March 2009.

Finally, the Government of Chile has shown in a practical sense its firm commitment to continue its participation in PSO. Chile is also fully aware that if it wishes to continue as an international and/or regional medium sized player on the world stage, it must be prepared to adequately respond to the requirements it may be called upon to do. In doing so it has to recognize the constraint of considering the national objectives, inclusive of realistic strategies and budgets. Finally, Chile's will to cooperate at an international level not only has improved Chilean pride and leadership, but has also enhanced international reputation.

CONCLUSION

The principles and values of the Republic of Chile are clearly defined in its political Constitution in the same way that national interests and permanent objectives are explained in the National Defence Book. In the same way that her predecessors have done, Michelle Bachelet Jeria, has been able to give personal emphasis to topics related to the economic and social development of the country. It is with the added factor of international cooperation directed towards world peace and stability that Chile has been able to formulate its current Foreign Policy and, subsequently, its National Defence Policy.

During the Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), a series of valuable learning experiences were gained in the political-strategy field, general strategy and operational areas. Most of them were largely experienced in the planning, preparation and deployment stages. This steep learning curve was mainly due to the fact that from the time of the UN Security Council Resolution approval, the President of Chile had given

too short a timeframe (only 48 hours) to commence an effective deployment of the country's Peace contingent. However, thanks to these lessons learned, Chile can confidently take the next step forward and face the future challenges and risks of UN PSO.

In the future, Chile remains committed to improving qualitatively and quantitatively its support for peace operations and, in doing so, while always do so under the aegis of the UN. The fact that Chile finds itself regularly reviewing its resources in order to conform to the Stand-By Forces requirements, and that with Argentina is in the process of forming the sub regional force Joint and Combined Peace Force "Southern Cross" is a clear indication that Chile's commitment to global peace and stability is a real.

With respect to globalization, it can be said that Chile has benefitted from the opportunities offered and, thanks to the work and leadership of its foreign policy makers has been able to successfully negotiate Free Trade Agreements with the large world economic powers with positive impacts on our national development.

Chile is also seeking to reach consistency between its theoretical discourse and its real world contributions in order to improve its international stature. It is hoped that this will create the necessary example that will prompt other countries to follow suit.

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