



THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA DEFENCE UNIVERSITY

**IMPLEMENTATION OF PAKISTAN-US DEFENSE
DIPLOMACY FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF PAKISTAN AIR
FORCE TO UNDERTAKE COUNTER-TERRORISM
OPERATIONS (2004-2017)**

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**FACULTY OF DEFENCE STRATEGY
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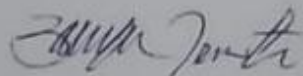
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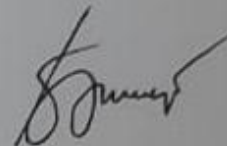
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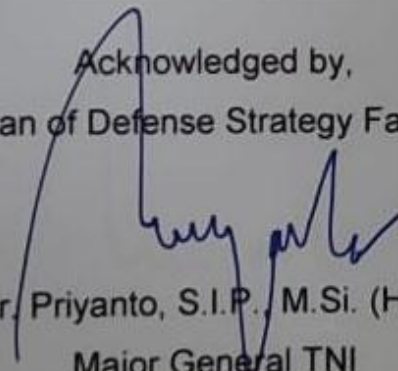
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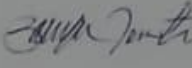

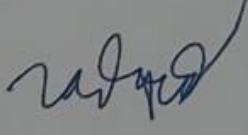

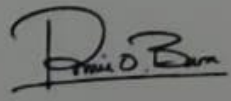


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Hassan Raza Hashmi

FOREWORDS

I would like to extend my gratitude to The Almighty Allah for His blessings and grace that this thesis with the title: “Implementation of Pak-US Defense Diplomacy for Capacity Building of Pakistan Air Force to Undertake Counter Terrorism Operations (2004-2017).” has finally been completed.

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I realize that this thesis is a humble effort and is far from perfect, and therefore I expect constructive critics and input from the readers for a better endeavor in the future. I sincerely hope that this thesis would be beneficial to the development of Defense science and useful to all related stakeholders in an attempt to further enhance Defense Diplomacy with the US for Capacity Building of Armed Forces, especially the Air Force.

Bogor, January 2023

Hassan Raza Hashmi

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF PAKISTAN-US DEFENSE DIPLOMACY FOR CAPACITY BUILDING OF PAKISTAN AIR FORCE TO UNDERTAKE COUNTER-TERRORISM OPERATIONS (2004-2017)

HASSAN RAZA HASHMI

Pakistan and the US established diplomatic relations in 1947 at the time of Pakistan's independence. These relationships were mainly based on the common national interests of both countries and were defense and security-oriented. Despite many ups and downs convergence of interests in the region has always resulted in them becoming strategic partners. The 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001, resulted in a major shift in the US policy towards Pakistan. Pakistan became a partner in Global War on Terror (GWOT) and extended full help and support during the Afghan War. The terrorists fleeing to Pakistan settled in the border areas resulting in the rise of extremism, Talibanization, and terrorism. As a result, Pakistan suffered economic repercussions, societal degradation, and defense, and security issues. Pakistan had to fight extremism and terrorism. In this war, Pakistan Army and Air Force conducted counter-terrorism operations. However, PAF was not fully equipped to undertake such operations efficiently and needed capacity building. This study aims to analyze the background of Defense cooperation between the US and Pakistan and the consequences leading to the capacity building of PAF by the US to conduct Counter Terrorism Operations. The researcher used the National Interest Theory, with the concept of International Relations, Foreign Policy, and Defense Diplomacy. A Quasi-qualitative method was used with a case study approach to analyze the research topic. The results obtained show that Defense Diplomacy was implemented in various forms starting from the top leadership of both states, visits of top officials, Ministerial Level Strategic Dialogues, establishing offices, Defense wings, and Defense and Air Attaché's roles. Confidence-building measures were also in place through various actions, mainly taken by Pakistan. Air Force to Air Force security cooperation and partnering was also a great factor in the DDCB of PAF. Because of the Defense Diplomacy implemented between Pakistan and the US. PAF received state-of-the-art F-16 Fighter Aircraft and associated weapons and ISR capabilities. This enabled PAF to undertake counter-terrorism operations in support of the Pakistan Army as per the state's national interest more efficiently.

Keywords: Defense Diplomacy, Capacity Building, Counter Terrorism Operations, Weapon System, Pakistan Air Force

ABSTRAK

IMPLEMENTASI DIPLOMASI PERTAHANAN PAKISTAN-AS GUNA PEMBANGUNAN KAPASITAS ANGKATAN UDARA PAKISTAN DALAM MENGGELAR OPERASI ANTI-TERORISME (2004-2017)

HASSAN RAZA HASHMI

Pakistan dan AS menjalin hubungan diplomatik di tahun 1947, pada saat kemerdekaan Pakistan. Hubungan ini terutama berdasarkan atas kepentingan nasional bersama kedua negara, dan berorientasi pada pertahanan dan keamanan. Meski banyak melalui masa-masa sulit, konvergensi kepentingan di kawasan selalu mendekatkan kedua negara sebagai mitra strategis. Serangan teroris 9/11 pada tahun 2001, mengakibatkan perubahan besar dalam kebijakan AS terhadap Pakistan. Pakistan menjadi mitra dalam Perang Global Melawan Teror (GWOT) dan AS memberikan bantuan serta dukungan penuh selama Perang Afghanistan. Para teroris yang melarikan diri ke Pakistan tinggal di daerah perbatasan dan mengakibatkan munculnya ekstremisme, Talibanisasi dan terorisme. Akibatnya, Pakistan mengalami dampak ekonomi, degradasi sosial, serta masalah pertahanan dan keamanan. Pakistan harus memerangi ekstremisme dan terorisme. Dalam perang ini Angkatan Darat dan Angkatan Udara Pakistan melakukan operasi anti-terorisme. Namun, PAF tidak sepenuhnya siap untuk menangani jenis operasi tersebut secara efisien dan membutuhkan adanya pembangunan kapasitas dengan AS. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis latar belakang kerja sama pertahanan antara AS dan Pakistan serta konsekuensi yang mengarah pada pembangunan kapasitas PAF oleh AS terutama dalam menangani Operasi anti-terorisme. Peneliti menggunakan Teori Kepentingan Nasional, dengan konsep Hubungan Internasional, Kebijakan Luar Negeri, dan Diplomasi Pertahanan. Metode kuasi-kualitatif digunakan dengan pendekatan studi kasus untuk menganalisis topik penelitian. Hasil yang diperoleh menunjukkan bahwa diplomasi pertahanan dilaksanakan dalam berbagai bentuk mulai dari pimpinan tertinggi kedua negara, kunjungan pejabat tinggi, dialog strategis setingkat menteri, kepala staf, serta peran Atase Pertahanan dan Udara. Dalam rangka membangun rasa saling percaya, berbagai upaya ditempuh oleh Pakistan. Kerja sama dan kemitraan keamanan antara dua Angkatan Udara juga merupakan faktor besar dalam DDCB PAF. Berkat diplomasi pertahanan yang diimplementasikan dengan baik membuahkan hasil, yaitu PAF memperoleh Pesawat Tempur F-16 baru yang canggih beserta amunisi dan kemampuan ISR. Kekuatan udara ini memperkuat PAF dalam melaksanakan operasi anti-terorisme yang pada akhirnya diharapkan mampu mendukung Angkatan Darat Pakistan untuk melindungi kepentingan nasional.

Keywords: Defense Diplomacy, Capacity Building, Counter Terrorism Operations, Weapon System, Pakistan Air Force

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CAS	Close Air Support
CB	Capacity Building
CFTs	Conformal Fuel Tanks
CSAR	Combat Search and Rescue
CT Ops	Counter Terrorism Operations
COINOPS	Counter Insurgency Operations
DD	Defense Diplomacy
DDCB	Defense Diplomacy for Capacity Building
DDCBM	Defense Diplomacy for Confidence Building Measures
DoD	Department of Defense
DoS	Department of State
FATA	Federally Administered Tribal Area
FMF	Foreign Military Financing
FMS	Foreign Military Sale
GWOT	Global War on Terror
IMET	International Military Education and Training
IMU	Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan
IMT	Islamic Movement of Turkestan
NWFP	North Western Frontier Province
NTISR	Non-traditional Intelligence Surveillance and Reconnaissance
ODRP	Office of Defense Representative-Pakistan
PAF	Pakistan Air Force
ToT	Transfer of Technology
TTP	Tehreek e Taliban Pakistan