

Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace missions in 2005

SHARON WIHARTA*

I. The evolution in peace operations

The notion and practice of peacekeeping have undergone significant change over the past 40 years. During the cold war, peace operations were mandated to perform such discrete functions as the monitoring of ceasefires, interpositioning between the parties to conflicts and maintaining buffer zones. These are often referred to as ‘traditional’ peacekeeping missions or ‘Chapter VI operations’.¹ Peacekeeping has evolved and expanded since the first deployment of a United Nations (UN) mission, to monitor the armistice between Egypt, Israel, Lebanon and Syria in 1948. Besides the sheer number of operations deployed today—only 40 peace operations in all were deployed between 1948 and 1989—the present landscape is marked by increasingly costly and complex operations, with various functions and conducted by a multitude of actors. The mandates of peace operations have expanded beyond traditional peacekeeping tasks to peace-building, including the holding of elections, the provision of humanitarian support and reform of the security sector. At the other end of the spectrum, they have in some cases been strengthened with Chapter VII powers, thereby enabling them to legitimately ‘take all necessary measures to fulfil their mandates’ or to carry out what is more commonly termed as ‘peace enforcement’.² The size of peace missions has also been expanded correspondingly—missions launched after the end of the cold war typically have at least several thousand personnel.

II. Global and regional trends in 2005

A total of 58 multilateral peace missions were conducted in 2005, deploying 289 500 military³ and 17 500 civilian personnel. Eight new multilateral peace missions were launched in 2005, six of which were civilian missions deployed by the

¹ Diehl, P. F., *International Peacekeeping: With a New Epilogue on Somalia, Bosnia, and Cambodia* (Johns Hopkins University Press: Baltimore, Md., 1995). Chapter VI of the UN Charter vest authority in the Security Council for the settlement of disputes in a peaceful manner.

² See, e.g., Goulding, M., *Peacemonger* (John Murray Publishers: London, 2002); Findlay, T., SIPRI, *The Use of Force in UN Peace Operations* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2002); Nassrine, A. and Chang, L. (eds), *United Nations as Peacekeeper and Nation-builder: Continuity and Change—What Lies Ahead?*, Report of the 2005 Hiroshima Conference organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the Institute of Policy Studies of Singapore (IPS) (Martinus Nijhoff: Leiden/Boston, 2005). Chapter VII of the UN Charter authorizes the Security Council to use enforcement powers, including the use of force, to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations where the Security Council has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of transgression.

³ Of this number, 183 000 soldiers (or 63%) were deployed to the Multinational Force in Iraq.

* SIPRI interns Sara Lindberg and Haruko Matsuoka assisted in the preparation of this appendix.

European Union (EU) while the remaining two are the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) and the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL). Five missions were closed in 2005—the UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL), the UN Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET), the UN Advance Mission in Sudan (UNAMIS), the EU Police Mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EUPOL PROXIMA) and the EU Rule of Law Mission in Georgia (EUJUST THEMIS). UNAMSIL, UNMISSET and EUPOL PROXIMA were each succeeded by smaller, follow-on missions to further institution- and capacity-building efforts and to maintain a residual presence in the countries involved. These missions testify to the international community's recognition that continued engagement is required to ensure the sustainability of peace processes.

Since 1998, owing to a surge in the global demand for peacekeeping and notwithstanding the primacy of the UN in conflict management and resolution, the engagement of regional organizations and UN-sanctioned non-standing coalitions of states has consistently been more pronounced than that of the UN. This recent trend continued in 2005. A total of 37 such missions were conducted during the year, equalling the peak reached in 1999. Table 3A.1 shows opposite trends in the roles of regional organizations and ad hoc coalitions. The number of peace missions carried out by standing regional organizations has steadily risen since 2002 and in 2005 reached the highest level since the end of the cold war. Moreover, beginning with the takeover in 2003 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, there has been a growing willingness on the part of regional organizations to launch out-of-area operations. However, the number of ad hoc coalition operations stayed constant over the four-year period 1999–2002 and has been on the decline since 2003. Given the current international political context, and the enormity of the resource and financial burdens on the lead nations, it is unlikely that sizeable peace missions will be launched by coalitions of the willing in the foreseeable future.

The year 2005 was a significant one for civilian missions under the EU's European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). The number of peace missions burgeoned—the EU carried out 11 peace missions, twice as many in the previous year. The total of six new missions deployed by the EU in 2005—three times as many as the number initiated in 2004—was the highest number of new missions initiated in a single year by any regional organization. The EU launched, in succession, the EU Police Mission in Kinshasa in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUPOL Kinshasa); the EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX), the first EU mission in the Middle East; the EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for DRC Security Reform (EUSEC DR Congo); the Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), the first EU mission in Asia; the EU Police Advisory Team in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EUPAT); and the EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah) in the Palestinian Territories on the Israeli–Egyptian border.

The most notable development in the EU's peacekeeping efforts is that a majority of the new missions are out-of-area operations: the EU is engaged in four non-European regions. The intensity and the geographic diversity of the missions represent a new stage in Europe's involvement in peace missions and are testimonies

Table 3A.1. Number of peace missions conducted by the United Nations, regional organizations and non-standing coalitions worldwide, 1996–2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
UN peace missions (DPKO- and DPA-administered)	24	23	21	24	22	18	20	18	21	21
Peace missions conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances	18	22	26	30	25	26	21	26	29	31
Peace missions led by non-standing coalitions	4	7	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	6
Total	46	52	55	61	54	51	48	52	57	58

DPKO = UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; DPA = UN Department of Political Affairs.

Source: SIPRI Peacekeeping Missions Database.

to the EU's deepening commitment to be a global security actor.⁴ The AMM also represents the first joint operation between two regional organizations—the EU and the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN). It is still early days to draw any conclusions about the EU BAM Rafah mission, but the apparent success of the AMM, at least in the disarmament and demobilization process, has led to calls for the mission to be extended beyond March 2006 and for its mandate to be expanded.⁵

The various EU civilian missions initiated in 2005 illustrate that the EU is the most forward-looking institution with respect to building its civilian crisis management capacity and has achieved some success on this front. However, it remains to be seen if the General Secretariat of the Council of the EU will cope with planning and running multiple peace missions. The biggest challenge faced by both the UN and regional actors in peacekeeping in 2005 was that of resource constraints. This was cogently demonstrated in Africa where missions for a multitude of reasons had difficulties in reaching the authorized (and necessary) staffing level needed to carry out their duties effectively. NATO's extensive commitment in Kosovo and its growing role in Afghanistan will probably prevent it from increasing its presence elsewhere.⁶ The challenge of fielding well-trained and -equipped soldiers and civilians with appropriate expertise will remain a central concern in 2006.

Table 3A.2 shows the breakdown of missions that were conducted in 2005 by type of mission and by the world region in which they were conducted.

⁴ This has been articulated in policy documents of the EU. Council of the European Union, 'A secure Europe in a better world: European Security Strategy', Brussels, 12 Dec. 2003, URL <http://ue.eu.int/cms3_fo/showPage.ASP?id=266>.

⁵ 'AMM hails plan to deploy TNI to help rebuild Aceh', *Jakarta Post*, 12 Dec. 2005.

⁶ The troop strength of ISAF is expected to increase in 2006.

Table 3A.2. Number of peace missions conducted by the United Nations, regional organizations and non-standing coalitions, by region, 2005

	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World total
UN peace missions (DPKO- and DPA-administered)	9	1	4	3	4	21
Peace missions conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances	4	2	4	18	3	31
Peace missions led by non-standing coalitions	1	–	2	–	3	6
Total	14	3	10	21	10	58

DPKO = UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; DPA = UN Department of Political Affairs.

Source: SIPRI Peacekeeping Missions Database.

III. Table of multilateral peace missions

Table 3A.3 contains more data than were included in the tables of multilateral peace missions that appeared in previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook. First, the table lists the troop-contributing countries by type of personnel (troop, military observer, civilian police or civilian staff). Second, data on mission strength also include approved numbers in order to show whether a mission is deployed at full strength. Finally, the data on fatalities for the reporting year are broken down in the table by cause of death.

Table 3A.3 presents extensive data on the 58 multilateral peace missions that were ongoing or terminated in 2005. The table lists only those operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations or by ad hoc coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, with the stated intention to: (a) serve as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) support a peace process, or (c) assist conflict prevention and/or peace-building efforts.

SIPRI uses the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) description of peacekeeping as a mechanism to assist conflict-ridden countries to create conditions for sustainable peace—this may include monitoring and observing ceasefire agreements; serving as confidence-building measures; protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; assisting with the demobilization and reintegration process; strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; electoral support; and economic and social development. The table thus covers a broad range of peace missions to reflect the growing complexity of mandates of peace operations and the potential for operations to change over the course of their mandate. The table does not include good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions, nor does it include peace

missions comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators or operations not sanctioned by the UN.⁷

The missions are grouped by organization and listed chronologically within these groups. The first group, covering UN operations, is divided into two sections: 17 operations run by the UN DPKO; and 4 operations that are defined as special political missions and peace-building missions. The next eight groups cover operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: 1 by the African Union; 1 by the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC, Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale), 3 by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including 1 mission carried out by Russia under bilateral arrangements; 11 by the EU; 3 by NATO; 2 by the Organization of American States (OAS); and 10 by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). The final group lists 6 operations led by ad hoc coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN.

Missions which were initiated in 2005 and new states joining an existing mission appear in bold text; operations and individual state participation which ended in 2005 are shown in italics; and designated lead states (those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) are underlined.

Legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation—UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations—and the start dates for the operations (by which SIPRI refers to dates of first deployments) are cited in the first column.

Approved personnel numbers, particularly for UN operations, refer to the most recently authorized staffing level. National breakdowns of personnel numbers and the number of local support staff are not included in the figures presented in the table but, where available, are given in the notes below the table.

Mission fatalities are recorded as a total from the beginning of the mission until the last reported date for 2005 and as a total for 2005. Fatality numbers for the reporting year are broken down by cause of death: accidental, hostile acts and illness.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2005 or as of the date on which the mission closed.

Budget figures are given in millions of US dollars. Starting this year, conversions from budgets set in other currencies are based on the aggregated market exchange rates for 2005 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).⁸ Budget figures presented for UN operations refer to core operational costs, which among other things include the cost of deploying personnel, per diems for deployed personnel and direct non-field support costs (e.g., requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi). The cost of UN peacekeeping missions is shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their participation in the peacekeeping operations. Political and peace-building missions are funded through regular budget assessments. UN peacekeeping budgets do not cover programmatic costs, such as

⁷ E.g., in its capacity as a mediator in the conflict in the Philippines, Malaysia has led a team of observers to monitor the ceasefire between the Philippine Government and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.

⁸ This follows the methodology employed by the SIPRI Military Expenditure Project in its data analysis. In previous years, figures as of 31 Dec. were used in the peace missions table. The change to using the IMF's aggregated market exchange rates limits the inconsistency of the budget data owing to fluctuating currency exchange rates.

those for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which are financed by voluntary contributions.

In contrast, budget figures for operations conducted by regional organizations such as the EU and NATO refer only to common costs. This includes mainly the running costs of EU and NATO headquarters (the costs of civilian personnel and operations and maintenance) and investments in the infrastructure necessary to support the operation. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by the states which send personnel and do not appear in the budget figures given here. Most EU missions are financed in one of two ways, depending on whether they are civilian or military missions. Civilian missions are funded through the Community Budget, while military missions or missions with military components are funded through the Athena mechanism, to which only the participating member states contribute.⁹ In missions by other organizations, such as the OAS Mission in Haiti and in general the ad hoc missions, budget figures for missions may include programme implementation. For these reasons, budget figures presented in this table are best viewed as estimates and the budgets for different missions should not be compared.

Data on multilateral peace missions are obtained from the following categories of open source: (a) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization; (b) information from the mission on the ground, either in official publications or in responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; and (c) information from national governments contributing to the mission in question. These primary sources are supplemented with a wide selection of publicly available secondary sources consisting of specialist journals; research reports; news agencies; and international, regional and local newspapers. The sources are given in the notes.

⁹ The Athena mechanism is a financial and administrative instrument that provides for the administration of costs that are defined as common costs. European Union, Council Joint Action 2004/197/CFSP, 23 Feb. 2004, establishing a mechanism to administer the financing of the common costs of European Union operations having military or defence implications.

Table 3A.3. Multilateral peace missions, 2005

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL. OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005/ (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UN (17 operations)			73 591	61 284	1 010	5 030.0
		108 countries participated in 2005²	3 145	2 626	196	1 990.0⁴
			8 925	7 025		
			8 421	4 850³		
UNTSO (SCR 50) ⁵ June 1948	UN Truce Supervision Organization (Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria)	MIL. Obs: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	—	—	44	29.0
			150	150	5	—
			—	—	(1, -, 3)	
			123 ⁶	104 ⁷		
UNMOGIP (SCR 91) ⁸ Jan. 1949	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (India, Pakistan: Kashmir)	MIL. Obs: Belgium, Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Sweden, Uruguay	—	—	11	8.4
			45	42	2	—
			—	—	(-, -, 1)	
			24 ⁹	22 ¹⁰		
UNFICYP (SCR 186) ¹¹ Mar. 1964	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (Cyprus)	TROOPS: Argentina, Austria, Canada, Croatia, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Korea (South), Slovakia, UK, Uruguay CIV. POL.: Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands	860	840	175	46.5 19.9 ¹⁴
			—	—	2	
			69 ¹²	69	(-, 1, 2)	
			—	37 ¹³		
UNDOF (SCR 350) ¹⁵ June 1974	UN Disengagement Observer Force (Syria: Golan Heights)	TROOPS: Austria, Canada, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Slovakia	1 047	1 047	42	43.7 22.7 ¹⁸
			—	—	2	
			—	—	(1, -, -)	
			40 ¹⁶	37 ¹⁷		

UNIFIL (SCR 425 & 426) ¹⁹ Mar. 1978	UN Interim Force in Lebanon (Lebanon)	TROOPS: France, <u>Ghana</u> , India, Ireland, Italy, Poland, Ukraine	2 000	1 989	256	99.2 72.6 ²²
			—	—	6	
			—	—	(1, -, 3)	
			124 ²⁰	100 ²¹		
MINURSO (SCR 690) ²³ Sep. 1991	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Western Sahara)	TROOPS: Denmark , Ghana, <u>Korea (South)</u> MIL.: Obs: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, <u>Russia</u> , Sri Lanka, Uruguay CIV. POL.: Egypt, El Salvador	27 203 6 ²⁴ —	31 195 6 120 ²⁵	14 4 (-, 2, 1)	48.0 51.8 ²⁶
UNOMIG (SCR 849 & 858) ²⁷ Aug. 1993	UN Observer Mission to Georgia (Georgia: Abkhazia)	MIL.: Obs: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Pakistan, Poland, Romania , Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA CIV. POL.: Germany, Hungary, India , Poland, Russia, Switzerland	— 136 20 ²⁸ —	— 122 11 107 ²⁹	10 3 (1, -, 1)	36.4 13.7 ³⁰
UNMIK (SCR 1244) ³¹ June 1999	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (Serbia and Montenegro: Kosovo)	MIL.: Obs: Argentina, Bangladesh, <u>Belgium</u> , Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, Hungary, <u>Ireland</u> , Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, UK, Ukraine, Zambia CIV. POL.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, <u>Cameroon</u> , China, Croatia , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, <u>Germany</u> , Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste , <u>Tunisia</u> , Turkey, UK, Ukraine, <u>USA</u> , Zambia, Zimbabwe	— 38 3 055 910 ³²	— 36 2 188 623 ³³	42 13 (5, 1, 9)	252.6 132.4 ³⁴

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL. OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNAMSIL (SCR 1270) ³⁵	UN Mission in Sierra Leone	TROOPS: <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>UK</u>	3 250 141 80 ³⁶	944 69 30	188 29 (6, 7, 25)	113.2 94.5 ³⁸
Nov. 1999	(Sierra Leone)	MIL. OBS: <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>Gambia</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Tanzania</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>Uruguay</u> , <u>Zambia</u>	—	216 ³⁷		
		CIV. POL.: <u>Germany</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Namibia</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>Zambia</u> , <u>Zimbabwe</u>				
MONUC (SCR 1279) ³⁹	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	TROOPS: <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Benin</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Czech Rep.</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Guatemala</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Malawi</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Mali</u> , <u>Morocco</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Niger</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Serbia and</u> <u>Montenegro</u> , <u>South Africa</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Tunisia</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>Uruguay</u> , <u>Zambia</u>	16 240 760 966 ⁴⁰	15 051 724 786	75 31 (12, 4, 19)	1 153.8 292.9 ⁴²
		MIL. OBS: <u>Algeria</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Benin</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , <u>Bosnia and</u> <u>Herzegovina</u> , <u>Burkina Faso</u> , <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Czech Rep.</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Ghana</u> , <u>Guatemala</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Malawi</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Mali</u> , <u>Mongolia</u> , <u>Morocco</u> , <u>Mozambique</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Niger</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Paraguay</u> , <u>Peru</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>South Africa</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Sri Lanka</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Tunisia</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>Uruguay</u> , <u>Zambia</u>				
		CIV. POL.: <u>Argentina</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Benin</u> , <u>Burkina Faso</u> , <u>Cameroon</u> , <u>Central African Republic</u> , <u>Chad</u> , <u>Côte d'Ivoire</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Madagascar</u> , <u>Mali</u> , <u>Morocco</u> , <u>Niger</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Senegal</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>Vanuatu</u> , Yemen				

UNMEE (SCR 1312) ⁴³ July 2000	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (Eritrea, Ethiopia)	TROOPS: <i>Australia</i> , Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, <i>Finland</i> , France, Gambia, Ghana, <i>India</i> , <i>Italy</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, <i>South Africa</i> , Spain, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia MIL. OBS: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, Gambia, Germany, <i>Ghana</i> , Greece, Guatemala , India, Iran , Jordan, <i>Kenya</i> , Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, <i>Zambia</i>	4 200 230 ⁴⁴ — —	3 132 205 — 191 ⁴⁵	13 5 (—, —, 5)	186.0 48.1 ⁴⁶
UNMISSET (SCR 1410) ⁴⁷ May 2002	UN Mission of Support in East Timor (Timor-Leste)	TROOPS: <i>Australia</i> , <i>Bangladesh</i> , <i>Bolivia</i> , <i>Brazil</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>Fiji</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , <i>Malaysia</i> , <i>Mozambique</i> , <i>Nepal</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> , <i>Pakistan</i> , <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , <i>Russia</i> , <i>Sweden</i> MIL. OBS: <i>Australia</i> , <i>Bangladesh</i> , <i>Bolivia</i> , <i>Brazil</i> , <i>Denmark</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , <i>Malaysia</i> , <i>Mozambique</i> , <i>Nepal</i> , <i>New Zealand</i> , <i>Pakistan</i> , <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , <i>Russia</i> , <i>Sweden</i> CIV. POL.: <i>Australia</i> , <i>Bangladesh</i> , <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , <i>Brazil</i> , <i>China</i> , <i>Croatia</i> , <i>Ghana</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , <i>Malaysia</i> , <i>Nepal</i> , <i>Norway</i> , <i>Pakistan</i> , <i>Philippines</i> , <i>Portugal</i> , <i>Russia</i> , <i>Samoa</i> , <i>Spain</i> , <i>Sri Lanka</i> , <i>Sweden</i> , <i>Turkey</i> , <i>Ukraine</i> , USA, <i>Zambia</i> , <i>Zimbabwe</i>	477 42 157 950 ⁴⁸	428 41 134 264 ⁴⁹	25 12 (—, 3, 10)	85.2 66.4 ⁵⁰

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL., OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNMIL (SCR 1509) ⁵¹ Nov. 2003	UN Mission in Liberia (Liberia)	TROOPS: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Benin , Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, <u>Ethiopia</u> , Finland, France, Germany , Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malawi, Mali, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <u>Pakistan</u> , Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, <i>South Africa</i> , Sweden, Togo, UK, Ukraine, USA MIL. OBS: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Czech Rep. , Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, <u>Nigeria</u> , Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Togo , Ukraine, USA, Zambia CIV. POL.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Rep., El Salvador , Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, <i>Poland</i> , Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	15 250 250 1 115 ⁵² —	14 656 193 1 008 552 ⁵³	67 39 (-, 8, 28)	760.6 3.2 ⁵⁴
UNOCI (SCR 1528) ⁵⁵ Apr. 2004	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (Côte d'Ivoire)	TROOPS: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Benin, Brazil, <i>Burkina Faso</i> , France, Gambia, Ghana, <i>India</i> , Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda , Uruguay MIL. OBS: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Congo (Rep. of), Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan,	7 090 200 725 964 ⁵⁶	6 701 195 674 3 58 ⁵⁷	14 14 (1, 3, 7)	438.2 109.6 ⁵⁸

Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, Togo, Tunisia, **Uganda**, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia
 Civ. POL.: *Argentina*, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, **Central African Republic**, Chad, Djibouti, El Salvador, France, Ghana, **India**, **Jordan**, Lebanon, **Madagascar**, Niger, Nigeria, **Philippines**, *Portugal*, Senegal, *Sri Lanka*, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, **Vanuatu**, **Yemen**

ONUB (SCR 1545) ⁵⁹	UN Operation in Burundi	5 650	5 170	20	307.7
June 2004	(Burundi)	200	187	15	112.2 ⁶¹
		120	82	(-, 9, 5)	
		-	316 ⁶⁰		
TROOPS: Algeria , Belgium , Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala , India, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, <i>Netherlands</i> , Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia , Senegal, South Africa, <i>Spain</i> , Thailand, Togo, Tunisia					
MIL. OBS: Algeria , Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Chad, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, <i>Gabon</i> , Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan , Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo, Tunisia, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia					
Civ. POL.: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, <i>Côte d'Ivoire</i> , Guinea, Madagascar, <u>Mali</u> , <u>Niger</u> , Nigeria, <i>Senegal</i> , <i>Turkey</i>					
MINUSTAH (SCR 1542) ⁶²	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti	7 500	7 286	13	541.3
June 2004	(Haiti)	1 897	1 748	13	331.7 ⁶⁵
		1 543 ⁶³	449 ⁶⁴	(6, 3, 2)	
TROOPS: Argentina, <i>Benin</i> , Bolivia, <u>Brazil</u> , Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, <u>Jordan</u> , Malaysia , Morocco, Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Spain, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA, Yemen					
Civ. POL.: <i>Argentina</i> , Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guinea, <u>Jordan</u> , Mali, <i>Mauritius</i> , Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, <i>Portugal</i> , Romania, Russia , Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, <i>Sri Lanka</i> , Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu , Yemen , Zambia					

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL. OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNMIS (SCR 1590) Mar. 2005	UN Mission in Sudan (Sudan)	TROOPS: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>New Zealand</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Rwanda</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Zambia</u> MIL. OBS: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Benin</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , <u>Brazil</u> , <u>Cambodia</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Ecuador</u> , <u>Egypt</u> , <u>El Salvador</u> , <u>Fiji</u> , <u>Gabon</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Guatemala</u> , <u>Guinea</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Indonesia</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Kenya</u> , <u>Korea (South)</u> , <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> , <u>Malawi</u> , <u>Malaysia</u> , <u>Moldova</u> , <u>Mongolia</u> , <u>Mozambique</u> , <u>Namibia</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>New Zealand</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Pakistan</u> , <u>Paraguay</u> , <u>Peru</u> , <u>Philippines</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Russia</u> , <u>Rwanda</u> , <u>Sri Lanka</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Tanzania</u> , <u>Uganda</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>Yemen</u> , <u>Zambia</u> , <u>Zimbabwe</u>	10 000 750 715 3 743	4 009 467 289 526 ⁶⁶	1 1 (-, 1, -)	969.5 192.6 ⁶⁷
UN special political and peace- building missions⁶⁸ (4 operations)						
UNAMA (SCR 1401) ⁷⁰ Mar. 2002	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (Afghanistan)	MIL. OBS: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Bangladesh</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Korea (South)</u> , <u>New Zealand</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Uruguay</u> CIV. POL.: <u>Canada</u> , <u>China</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Nepal</u> , <u>Nigeria</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Philippines</u> , <u>Sweden</u>	- - - -	- 11 7 1 017	4 4 (-, 1, 3)	63.6 - -
			15 25 60 399	19 35 69 1 017	21 6	221.9 ⁶⁹ -

CIV. STAFF: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burundi, Canada, China, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe

UNAMI (SCR 1500) ⁷² Aug. 2003	UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (Iraq)	— — — 344	4 — — 227 ⁷³	17 2 (-3, -2)	99.8 —
CIV. STAFF: Afghanistan, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Macedonia, Malta, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA					
UNAMIS (SCR 1547) ⁷⁴ June 2004	UN Advance Mission in Sudan (Sudan)	— 25 ⁷⁵ — —	— 24 6 164	— —	36.6 —
CIV. STAFF: <i>Albania, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bhutan, Canada, Central African Republic, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany, Ghana, India, Iraq, Ireland, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestinian Territory, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia and Montenegro, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, UK, USA, Zimbabwe</i>					

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL. OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNOTIL (SCR 1599)⁷⁶ May 2005	UN Office in Timor- Leste (Timor-Leste)	TROOPS: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal CIV. POL.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, USA CIV. STAFF: Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe	15	15	-	21.9
AMIS (AU, 28 May 2004)⁷⁷ June 2004	African Union Mission in Sudan⁷⁸ (Sudan: Darfur)	TROOPS: Chad, Gambia, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa MIL. OBS: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Zambia	6 171 450 1 560⁷⁹	5 645 650 1 320	8 8 (2, 1, 5)	52.4 - 80 ...
AU (1 operation)		(27 countries participated in 2005)	6 171	5 645	8	52.4

CIV. POL.: Botswana, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia

CEMAC (1 operation)		(3 countries participated in 2005)	380	6	6.2
FOMUC (Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002) ⁸¹	CEMAC Multinational Force in the Central African Republic ⁸²	TROOPS: Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Gabon	380	6	6.2
Dec. 2002	(Central African Republic)				
CIS (3 operations)		(3 countries participated in 2005)	4 031	(144)	-
- (Bilateral, 21 July 1992) ⁸³	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force ⁸⁴	TROOPS: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester)	1 500 ⁸⁵	(32) ⁸⁶	-
July 1992	(Moldova: Trans-Dniester)		1 120	-	-
- (Bilateral, 24 June 1992) ⁸⁷	South Ossetia Joint Force ⁸⁸	TROOPS: Georgia, Russia	586	19	..
July 1992	(Georgia: South Ossetia)		40	-	..

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. OBS), civilian police (Civ. POL.) or civilian staff (Civ. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
- (CIS, 15 Oct, 1994) ⁸⁹ June 1994	CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia ⁹⁰ (Georgia: Abkhazia)	TROOPS: Russia	-	2 325	125	..
			-	-	-	..
			-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-
EU (11 operations)		(44 countries participated in 2005)	7 000	6 270	16	179.0
			-	-	2	-
			557	534		
			510⁹¹	500		
EUMM (Brioni Agreement) ⁹² July 1991	EU Monitoring Mission ⁹³ (Western Balkans) ⁹⁴	Civ. STAFF: Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	11	5.4
EUPM (Joint Action 2002/210/ CFSP) ⁹⁶ Jan. 2003	EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina ⁹⁷ (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	Civ. POL.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine Civ. STAFF: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, Ukraine	-	-	3	22.3
			-	-	-	-
			367	367		
			53	53		

<i>EUPOL PROXIMA</i> (Joint Action 2003/681/CFSP) ⁹⁸ Dec. 2003	<i>EU Police Mission in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i> ⁹⁹ (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia)	Civ. POL.: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine Civ. STAFF: Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, UK	— — 140 28	— — 128 28	— —	— —	14.0 —
<i>EUJUST THEMIS</i> (Joint Action 2004/523/CFSP) ¹⁰⁰ July 2004	<i>EU Rule of Law Mission in Georgia</i> ¹⁰¹ (Georgia)	Civ. STAFF: Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden	— — — 12	— — — 12 ¹⁰²	— —	— —	2.6 ¹⁰³ —
<i>EUFOR ALTHEA</i> (Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP) ¹⁰⁴ Dec. 2004	<i>EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> ¹⁰⁵ (Bosnia and Herzegovina)	TROOPS: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	7 000	6 270	2 2	(-, 1, -)	91.3 —
<i>EUPOL Kinshasa</i> (Joint Action 2004/847/CFSP) ¹⁰⁶ Apr. 2005 ¹⁰⁷	<i>EU Police Mission in Kinshasa (DRC)</i> ¹⁰⁸ (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Civ. POL.: Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey	— — 30 —	— — 19 9	— —	— —	5.5 —

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. OBS), civilian police (Civ. POL.) or civilian staff (Civ. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
EUJUST LEX (Joint Action 2005/190/ CFSP)¹⁰⁹ July 2005	EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq¹¹⁰ (Iraq)	Civ. STAFF: Belgium, France, Germany, Spain	-	-	-	12.7 -
EUSEC DR Congo (Joint Action 2005/355/ CFSP)¹¹¹ July 2005	EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for DRC Security Reform¹¹² (Democratic Republic of the Congo)	Civ. STAFF: Belgium, France, Hungary, Portugal, UK	-	-	-	2.0 -
AMM (Joint Action 2005/643/ CFSP)¹¹³ Aug. 2005	EU Aceh Monitoring Mission¹¹⁴ (Indonesia: Aceh)	Civ. STAFF: Austria, Belgium, Brunei Darussalam, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK	-	-	-	19.1 -
			229	216 ¹¹⁵		

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (MIL. OBS), civilian police (CIV. POL.) or civilian staff (CIV. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
NTM-I (SCR 1546) ¹²⁶ Aug. 2004	NATO Training Mission in Iraq ¹²⁷ (Iraq)	TROOPS: <i>Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA</i>	300	155	—	12.4
OAS (2 operations)			—	—	1	18.2
MAPP/OEA (CP/RES. 859) ¹²⁸ Feb. 2004	Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia ¹²⁹ (Colombia)	CIV. STAFF: <i>Argentina, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Norway, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay</i>	—	—	—	3.2 ¹³¹
—(CP/RES. 806) ¹³² June 2004	OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti ¹³³ (Haiti)	CIV. STAFF: <i>Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Dominica, Ecuador, Grenada, Guatemala, Mexico, Peru</i>	—	—	1	15.0
OSCE (10 operations)			6	6	1	—
			22	24 ¹³⁴	(—, —, 1)	—
			—	—	3	131.5 ¹³⁵
			424	762	—	—

–(CSO 18 Sep. 1992) ¹³⁶ Sep. 1992	OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje ¹³⁷ (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia: FYROM)	CIV. STAFF: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, <u>UK</u> , Ukraine, USA	– – – 210 ¹³⁸ 104	– – – – 104	– – – – 104	14.3 – – – –
–(CSO 6 Nov. 1992) ¹³⁹ Dec. 1992	OSCE Mission to Georgia ¹⁴⁰ (Georgia)	CIV. STAFF: <i>Armenia</i> , Austria, <i>Azerbaijan</i> , <i>Belarus</i> , Belgium , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada , <i>Croatia</i> , Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, <u>France</u> , Germany, <i>Greece</i> , Hungary, Ireland, <i>Italy</i> , <i>Latvia</i> , Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Moldova, <i>Netherlands</i> , <i>Norway</i> , Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, <i>Sweden</i> , <i>Switzerland</i> , Turkey, <u>UK</u> , Ukraine, <u>USA</u>	– – – 78 ¹⁴¹ 71	– – – – 71	– – – – 71	16.4 – – – –
–(CSO 4 Feb. 1993) ¹⁴² Apr. 1993	OSCE Mission to Moldova ¹⁴³ (Moldova)	CIV. STAFF: Belarus, France, Germany, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, UK, USA	– – – 10 ¹⁴⁴	– – – 11 ¹⁴⁵	– – – 11 ¹⁴⁵	1.9 – – –
–(Rome Ministerial Council Decision, no. 4.1 on 1 Dec. 1993) ¹⁴⁶ Feb. 1994	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe ¹⁴⁷ (Tajikistan)	CIV. STAFF: Belarus , Bulgaria, France, Hungary , Italy, Latvia, Lithuania , Netherlands, Norway , Romania, Russia, Sweden , USA	– – – 16 ¹⁴⁸	– – – 17 ¹⁴⁹	– – – 17 ¹⁴⁹	5.1 – – –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil., OBS), civilian police (Civ. POL.) or civilian staff (Civ. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
- (10 Aug. 1995) ¹⁵⁰	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Deal with by the OSCE Minsk Conference ¹⁵¹	Civ. STAFF: Czech Rep., Finland , Hungary, Poland, UK, Ukraine	-	-	-	1.3
Aug. 1995			-	-	-	-
			6	6		
	(Azerbaijan: Nagorno-Karabakh)					
- (Ministerial Council, 8 Dec. 1995) ¹⁵²	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina ¹⁵³	Civ. STAFF: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland , France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan , Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal , Romania, Russia, Slovenia , Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan , Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	21.3
Dec. 1995	(Bosnia and Herzegovina)		37 ¹⁵⁴	127		
- (PC/DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996) ¹⁵⁵	OSCE Mission to Croatia ¹⁵⁶ (Croatia)	Civ. STAFF: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia , Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan , Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	-	-	-	11.6
July 1996			-	-	-	-
			67 ¹⁵⁷	51		
- (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997) ¹⁵⁸	OSCE Presence in Albania ¹⁵⁹ (Albania)	Civ. STAFF: Austria, Belarus, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan , Latvia , Moldova, Netherlands , Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA	-	-	-	4.7
Apr. 1997			-	-	-	-
			-	27		

OMIK (PC/DEC/ 305, 1 July 1999) ¹⁶⁰ July 1999	OSCE Mission in Kosovo ¹⁶¹ (Serbia and Montenegro: Kosovo)	CIV. STAFF: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, <u>Belarus</u> , Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, <u>Croatia</u> , Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, <u>Iceland</u> , Ireland, Italy, <u>Japan</u> , <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Macedonia</u> , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, <u>Slovakia</u> , Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, <u>Switzerland</u> , Tajikistan, Turkey, <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>USA</u> , Uzbekistan	-	-	3	42.8
OMiSaM (PC/DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001) ¹⁶² Mar. 2001	OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro ¹⁶³ (Serbia and Montenegro)	CIV. STAFF: <u>Austria</u> , Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Estonia, Finland , France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, <u>Kyrgyzstan</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Liechtenstein</u> , Moldova , Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania , <u>Slovakia</u> , Sweden, Turkey, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	12.1
Ad hoc coalitions (6 operations)						
			187 000	187 086	2 459	68 362.8
			2 000	1 695	904	-
			-	1 377	-	-
			195	175	-	-
NNSC (Armistice Agree- ment) ¹⁶⁵ July 1953	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission ¹⁶⁶ (North Korea/ South Korea)	MIL. OBS: Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	-	2.3
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace) ¹⁶⁷ Apr. 1982	Multinational Force and Observers ¹⁶⁸ (Egypt: Sinai) CIV. STAFF: USA	MIL. OBS: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, <u>USA</u>	2 000	1 686	49	51.0
			-	-	1	-
			15 ¹⁶⁹	15	(-, -, 1)	-
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol) ¹⁷⁰ Jan. 1997	Temporary International Presence in Hebron ¹⁷¹ (Hebron)	TROOPS: Turkey CIV. POL.: Denmark, Italy, <u>Norway</u> CIV. STAFF: Denmark, Italy, <u>Norway</u> , Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey	-	6	2	2.0
			-	-	-	-
			-	26	-	-
			180 ¹⁷²	40	-	-

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ (Location)	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil., Obs), civilian police (Civ. POL.) or civilian staff (Civ. STAFF) in 2005	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths to date/in 2005 (owing to hostilities, accidents, illness) ¹	Cost (\$ m.): 2005/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
-(SCR 1464) ¹⁷³ Feb. 2003	Operation Licorne ¹⁷⁴ (Côte d'Ivoire)	TROOPS: France	4 000	4 000	20 ¹⁷⁵ 8	350.4 ¹⁷⁶ -
RAMSI (Biketawa Declaration) ¹⁷⁷ July 2003	Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands ¹⁷⁸ (Solomon Islands)	TROOPS: Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, Tonga Civ. POL.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, New Zealand, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	-	80 - 300 120 ¹⁷⁹	2 2 (1, 1, -)	157.0 ¹⁸⁰ - -
MNF-I (SCR 1511) ¹⁸¹ Nov. 2003	Multinational Force in Iraq ¹⁸² (Iraq)	TROOPS: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of, FYROM), Moldova, Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, UK, Ukraine, USA Civ. POL.: Austria, Austria, Belgium, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, Hungary, Jordan, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, UK, USA	-	183 000 ¹⁸³ - 1 051 ¹⁸⁴ -	2 387 895 (707, 140 29) ¹⁸⁵	67 800.8 ¹⁸⁶ - -

Notes: A/RES = UN General Assembly Resolution; CPA = Coalition Provisional Authority; CSO = OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (now the Senior Council); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; DMZ = Demilitarized Zone; DPA = UN Department of Political Affairs; DPKO = UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; FY = financial year; GA = UN General Assembly; MC = Ministerial Council; MOU = Memorandum of Understanding; NAC = North Atlantic Council; PC = OSCE Permanent Council; PC.DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision; SC = UN Security Council; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; UNVs = UN Volunteers.

¹ The breakdown according to cause of death gives deaths classified in 2005. This may include deaths in the preceding year whose cause was previously unknown. Some deaths in 2005 have not yet been classified. Consequently, subtotals for deaths owing to hostilities, accidents and illness may not add up to the total number of deaths in 2005. Data on fatality numbers for all DPKO missions were obtained from UN, DPKO, 'Fatalities by mission and incident type—as of December 29 2005', URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/fatalities/fatal2.htm>>.

² For UN operations, the underlined country represents the country with the largest number of personnel deployed to the field. Data on countries participating in UN operations were obtained from United Nations, DPKO, 'UN mission's contributions by country', 31 Dec. 2005, URL <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/contributors/2005/dec2005_5.pdf>.

³ Total for the 17 operations listed in the table. Data on the number of personnel for all DPKO missions were obtained from UN, DPKO, 'Missions summary of military and police', 31 Dec. 2005, URL <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors/2005/dec2005_4.pdf>.

⁴ Total for the costs of the 17 operations listed in the table. UNTSO and UNMOGIP are funded through the UN's regular budget and consequently should not suffer arrears. Data on budgets for all 17 operations were obtained from UN, DPKO, 'Background note on peacekeeping operations', 31 Dec. 2005, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/bnote.htm>>.

⁵ UNTSO was established in May 1948 to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. The mandate was maintained during 2005.

⁶ UN, Proposed programme budget for the biennium 2006–2007, UN document A/60/6 (section 5), 2 May 2005, p. 29.

⁷ The mission is supported by 119 locally recruited staff members.

⁸ UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) to replace the UN Commission for India and Pakistan. Its task is to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the 1949 Karachi Agreement. A positive decision by the SC is required to terminate the mission.

⁹ UN (note 6), p. 26.

¹⁰ The mission is supported by 47 locally recruited staff members.

¹¹ UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since 1974 UNFICYP's mandate has included monitoring the ceasefire and maintaining a buffer zone between the 2 sides.

¹² SCR 1486 (11 June 2003) authorized the increase in the number of Civ. Pol. and SCR 1568 (22 Oct. 2004) reduced the authorized force level by 30% to 860 military personnel (including Mil. Obs).

¹³ The mission is supported by 110 locally recruited staff members.

¹⁴ Budget includes a voluntary contribution amounting to one-third of the total cost from the Government of Cyprus and \$6.5 million from the Government of Greece. Unpaid costs as of 31 Oct. 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Cyprus, UN document S/2005/743, 29 Nov. 2005, para. 32.

¹⁵ UNDOF was established after the 1973 October War under the Agreement on Disengagement and SCR 350 (31 May 1974), to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and to supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. The mandate was extended until 30 June 2006 by SCR 1648 (21 Dec. 2005).

¹⁶ UN, Performance report on the budget of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force for the period from 1 July 2003 to 30 June 2004: Report of the Secretary-General, UN document A/59/625, 20 Dec. 2004.

¹⁷ The mission is supported by 105 locally recruited staff members.

¹⁸ As of 28 Nov. 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, UN document S/2005/767, 7 Dec. 2005, para. 9.

¹⁹ UNIFIL was established by SCR 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978) to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The mandate was renewed until 31 July 2006 by SCR 1655 (31 Jan. 2006).

²⁰ UN (note 16).

- ²¹ The mission is supported by 297 locally recruited staff members.
- ²² As of 30 Nov. 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, UN document S/2006/26, 18 Jan. 2006, para. 30.
- ²³ MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) to monitor the ceasefire between the Frente Polisario and the Moroccan Government, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops in Western Sahara, and organize a free and fair referendum. The mandate was renewed until 30 Apr. 2006 by SCR 1634 (28 Oct. 2005).
- ²⁴ UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2005/254, 19 Apr. 2005, para. 3.
- ²⁵ The mission is supported by 96 locally recruited staff members.
- ²⁶ As of 31 Aug. 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2005/648, 13 Oct. 2005, para. 23.
- ²⁷ UNOMIG was established by SCR 849 (9 July 1993) and SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993). The mission's original mandate—to verify the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhaz authorities—was invalidated by resumed fighting in Abkhazia in Sep. 1993, and UNOMIG was given an interim mandate to maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and with Russian military contingents as well as to monitor and report on the situation. Following the signing of the 1994 Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, UNOMIG's mandate was expanded to include monitoring and verification of the implementation of the agreement of SCR 937 (27 July 1994). The present mandate was renewed until 31 Mar. 2006 by SCR 1656 (31 Jan. 2006).
- ²⁸ SCR 937 (21 July 1994) authorized the increase in the number of Mil. Obs and SCR 1494 (30 July 2003) authorized the addition of a Civ. Pol. component of up to 20 officers.
- ²⁹ The mission is supported by 187 locally recruited staff members and 2 UNVs.
- ³⁰ As of 30 Nov. 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, UN document S/2006/19, 13 Jan. 2006, para. 40.
- ³¹ UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its main tasks are: to promote the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; to perform civilian administrative functions; to maintain law and order; to promote human rights; and to ensure the safe return of all refugees and displaced persons. A positive decision by the SC is required to terminate the mission.
- ³² UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the budget for the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo from 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, UN document A/59/633, 18 Dec. 2004, p.3.
- ³³ The mission is supported by 2289 locally recruited staff members and 202 UNVs.
- ³⁴ Sum outstanding as of 28 Feb. 2005. UN, Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo: Report of the Fifth Committee, UN document A/59/772, 8 Apr. 2005.
- ³⁵ UNAMSIL was established by SCR 1270 (22 Oct. 1999) following the signing of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Sierra Leone Government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) on 7 July 1999. SCR 1346 (30 Mar. 2001) revised the mission's mandate to that of assisting the Sierra Leone Government's efforts to extend its authority, to restore law and order in the country, to promote the resumption of DDR activities and to assist in the anticipated elections. The mission was closed in Dec. 2005, to be succeeded by UNIOSIL in Jan. 2006.
- ³⁶ SCR 1537 (30 Mar. 2004) authorized the stated level of the mission's residual presence in preparation for withdrawal in Dec. 2005.
- ³⁷ The mission is supported by 369 locally recruited staff members and 83 UNVs.
- ³⁸ As of 30 Apr. 2005. UN, Twenty-fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone Addendum, UN document S/2005/273/Add.1, 21 June 2005, para. 3.
- ³⁹ MONUC was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000) mandated MONUC to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement, to supervise and verify the disengagement of forces, to monitor human rights violations and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. SCR 1493 (28 July 2003) revised the mandate to a Chapter VII mandate, authorizing the mission to use 'all necessary means' to fulfil its tasks. In 2004 SCR 1565 (1 Oct. 2004) revised the mission's mandate to deploy and maintain a presence in key areas of potential volatility, to cooperate with ONUB to monitor and prevent the movement of combatants and arms across shared borders,

to ensure the protection of civilians and UN staff and facilities, to facilitate the DDR process and to assist in the successful completion of the electoral process. SCR 1635 (28 Oct. 2005) extended MONUC's mandate to Sep. 2006.

⁴⁰ SCR 1565 (1 Oct. 2004) authorized the expansion of military personnel to 16 700 and SCR 1621 (6 Sep. 2005) authorized the increase in Civ. Pol. personnel. A temporary increase of 300 personnel to MONUC's military strength was authorized by SCR 1635 (28 Oct. 2005) in preparation for the upcoming elections.

⁴¹ The mission is supported by 1 388 locally recruited staff members and 491 UNVs.

⁴² Sum outstanding as of 15 Nov. 2005. UN, Twentieth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN document S/2005/832, 28 Dec. 2005, para. 69.

⁴³ UNMEE was established by SCR 1312 (31 July 2000). The mission was mandated to prepare a mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities, the establishment of the Military Co-ordination Commission provided for in the ceasefire agreement, and a peacekeeping deployment. The mission was expanded in Sep. 2000 and tasked to monitor the ceasefire, repatriate Ethiopian troops and monitor the positions of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops outside a 25-km temporary security zone, to chair the Military Co-ordination Commission of the UN and the AU, and to assist in mine clearance. Delays in the demarcation process continue to necessitate the prolongation of the mandate.

⁴⁴ SCR 1320 (15 Sep 2000) authorized the expansion of the mission's troop level, and SCR 1622 (13 Sep 2005) authorized the reconfiguration of the troop deployment and increased the number of Mil. Obs to 230.

⁴⁵ The mission is supported by 228 locally recruited staff members and 75 UNVs.

⁴⁶ As of 31 July 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea, UN document S/2005/553, 30 Aug. 2005, para. 36.

⁴⁷ UNMISSET was established by SCR 1410 (17 May 2002) as a follow-up mission to UNTAET. The tasks were to provide assistance to the administrative structures of the Timorese Government, to provide interim law enforcement while assisting in the development of a new law enforcement agency, and to contribute to the overall security of Timor-Leste. The mission was succeeded by UNOTIL in Apr. 2005.

⁴⁸ SCR 1543 (14 May 2004) reduced the size of the mission in preparation for its closure.

⁴⁹ The mission is supported by 523 locally recruited staff members and 100 UNVs.

⁵⁰ UN, End of mandate report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, UN document, S/2005/310, 12 May 2005.

⁵¹ UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) with UN Charter Chapter VII powers. The mission is mandated to support the implementation of the ceasefire agreement and the peace process; assist the government's efforts in national security reform, including national police training and the formation of a new, restructured military; support humanitarian and human rights activities; and protect UN staff, facilities and civilians. In carrying out its mandate, the mission cooperates with UNAMSIL and UNOCI.

⁵² SCR 1626 (19 Sep. 2005) authorized the increase in troop level in preparation for national elections held in Liberia.

⁵³ The mission is supported by 828 locally recruited staff members and 286 UNVs.

⁵⁴ As of 30 June 2005. UN, Eighth progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Liberia, UN document S/2005/560, 1 Sep. 2005, para. 96.

⁵⁵ UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) with UN Charter Chapter VII powers, as a follow-up mission to MINUCI. The mission is mandated to monitor the ceasefire agreement and to prevent the movement of combatants and arms across shared borders with Liberia and Sierra Leone; to assist the interim Government of National Reconciliation in implementing DDR programmes, restoring state authority and holding elections; and facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. In carrying out its mandate, the mission cooperates with UNAMSIL, UNMIL and the French L'icorne forces in Côte d'Ivoire.

⁵⁶ SCR 1609 (24 June 2005) authorized the expansion of the mission to address the deteriorating situation in the country.

⁵⁷ The mission is supported by 424 locally recruited staff members and 205 UNVs.

⁵⁸ As of 30 Nov. 2005. UN, Seventh progress report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire, UN document S/2006/2, 3 Jan. 2006, para. 72.

⁵⁹ ONUB was established by SCR 1545 (21 May 2004) with UN Charter VII powers. The mission is mandated to ensure the respect of the ceasefire agreement; to promote the re-establishment of confidence among the Burundian forces through a comprehensive DDR programme; to assist in the successful completion of the electoral process; and to protect UN staff, facilities and civilians. In carrying out its mandate, ONUB cooperates with MONUC.

⁶⁰ The mission is supported by 388 locally recruited staff members and 146 UNVs.

⁶¹ As of 30 Sep. 2005. UN, Fifth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi, UN document S/2005/728, 21 Nov. 2005, para. 66.

⁶² MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) with UN Charter Chapter VII powers. The mission is tasked to establish a secure and stable environment to ensure that the peace process is carried forward; assist the government's efforts in national security reform, including a comprehensive DDR programme, national police training and the restoration and maintenance of the rule of law; support humanitarian and human rights activities; and protect UN staff, facilities and civilians.

⁶³ SCR 1608 (22 June 2005) expanded the size of the mission to address the worsening security situation in Haiti.

⁶⁴ The mission is supported by 512 locally recruited staff members and 171 UNVs.

⁶⁵ As of 31 July 2005. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti, UN document S/2005/631, 6 Oct. 2005, para. 58.

⁶⁶ The mission is supported by 512 locally recruited staff members and 171 UNVs.

⁶⁷ As of 30 Nov. 2005. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the Sudan, UN document S/2005/821, 21 Dec. 2005, para. 77.

⁶⁸ These are UN peace operations not deployed under Chapter VI or VII of the UN Charter but which are directed and administered by the DPKO, with the exception of UNAMI, which is administered by DPA. Civilian staff are not seconded by their governments.

⁶⁹ Budget information for missions in this category was obtained from Sang, S., Peace and Security Section, Department of Public Information, United Nations, email to author, 16 Jan. 2006; and UN, Special political missions: estimates in respect of matters of which the GA and/or SC is seized: Timor Leste, UN document, A/RES/60/244, 23 Dec. 2005.

⁷⁰ UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002). The mission is mandated to promote national reconciliation; to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the 2001 Bonn Agreement, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; and to manage all UN humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan in coordination with the Afghan Transitional Authority. In carrying out its mandate, UNAMA cooperates with ISAF.

⁷¹ The mission is supported by 749 locally recruited staff and 42 UNVs.

⁷² UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (July 2003) to support the efforts of the UN Secretary-General's Special Representative to fulfil his mandate to coordinate the UN's humanitarian and reconstruction efforts, promote the safe return of refugees and IDPs, and facilitate international efforts to help rebuild the local institutional capacities, as provided for by SCR 1483 (22 May 2003). In carrying out its mandate, UNAMI cooperates with MNF-I. The current mandate was extended till 10 Aug. 2006 by SCR 1619 (11 Aug. 1005).

⁷³ These are military advisers. The mission is also supported by 281 locally recruited staff members and 36 UNVs.

⁷⁴ UNAMIS was established by SCR 1547 (11 June 2004) to monitor the ceasefire agreement of 25 Sep. 2003 in cooperation with AMIS, and to plan and prepare for the establishment of a full-fledged peace operation. With the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 9 Jan. 2005, UNAMIS was replaced by UNMIS in Mar. 2005.

⁷⁵ SCR 1547 (11 June 2004), which authorized the mission's strength, did not specify the number of Civ. Pol. or civilian staff.

⁷⁶ UNOTIL was established as a follow-on special political mission to UNMISSET by SCR 1599 (28 Apr. 2005). UNOTIL is mandated to support the capacity development of state institutions, including the National Police (PNTL) and Border Patrol Unit; and provide training in the area of human rights.

⁷⁷ AMIS was initially established by the Agreement with the Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in the Darfur on 28 May 2004 as an observer mission and was endorsed by SCR 1556 (30 July 2004) with UN Charter Chapter VII powers. The mandate was expanded pursuant to a decision adopted at the 17th Meeting of the Africa Union's Peace and Security Council. The mission is currently mandated to monitor the N'Djamena ceasefire

agreement, assist in confidence building between the parties and contribute to a secure environment in Darfur. AU, Communiqué of the 17th meeting of the Peace and Security Council, AU document PSC/PR/Comm. (XVII), 20 Oct. 2004.

⁷⁸ In 2005, AMIS underwent 2 phases of expansion (May and June–Aug.) to deploy to full strength. Additional contributors of Mil. obs. are non-specified states listed as EU/US, the Government of Sudan (GOS), the Justice and Equality Movement (JEM), and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army (SLM/A). EU/US also contributes Civ. Pol. Mtimkulu, B., Head of Peace Support Operations, African Union Secretariat, email to author, 12 Oct. 2005.

⁷⁹ 28th Meeting of the Peace and Security Council. AU document PSC/PR/Comm. (XXVIII), 28 Apr. 2005, p. 2.

⁸⁰ Official data are not available for 2005. This figure represents estimated cash requirements for 1 July 2005–30 June 2006 at a projected personnel level of 7936. In-kind pledges amount to \$213 million. The AU has identified an unspecified funding gap for AMIS for 2005. In Aug. the UNSG reported a funding shortfall of at least \$4.6 million. ICG, 'The EU/AU partnership in Darfur: not yet a winning combination', Crisis Group Report, no. 99, 25 Oct. 2005; and UN, Monthly Report of the Secretary-General on Darfur, UN document S/2005/523, 11 Aug. 2005.

⁸¹ The CEMAC Multinational Force was established on 2 Oct. 2002 by decision of the Libreville Summit to secure the border between Chad and the CAR and to guarantee the safety of former President Patassé. Following the 15 Mar. 2003 coup, CEMAC decided at the 21 Mar. 2003 Libreville Summit to amend the mission's mandate to contribute to the overall security environment, to assist in the restructuring of CAR's armed forces and to support the transition process. Communiqué Final du Sommet des Chefs d'État et de Délégation de la Communauté Économique et Monétaire de l'Afrique Centrale, Libreville, 2 Oct. 2002; and 3rd Ordinary Session of the Executive Council, African Union, 4–8 July 2003.

⁸² FOMUC is supported and co-located with a detachment of approximately 220 French soldiers. 39 locally recruited staff members provide administrative support. Bibaye Itandas, A. R., Commander, CEMAC Multinational Force, fax to author, 5 Oct. 2005.

⁸³ Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Trans-Dniester region, signed in Moscow on 21 July 1992 by the presidents of Moldova and Russia. A Monitoring Commission with representatives of Russia, Moldova and Trans-Dniester was established to coordinate the activities of the joint peacekeeping contingent.

⁸⁴ The participation of parties to a conflict in peace operations is typically not included in the table; however, the substantial involvement of the parties to the conflict in this operation is a distinctive feature of CIS operations and of the peace agreement that is the basis for the establishment of the operation. Russia, Moldova and Trans-Dniester contributed 340, 400 and 380 military personnel, respectively. Barbin, V., Minister-Counsellor of the Embassy of Russia in Stockholm, email to author, 26 Sep. 2005; and Galbur, A., Director, DMC, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moldova, email to author, 11 Oct. 2005.

⁸⁵ The authorized size of each contingent is c. 500 military personnel.

⁸⁶ This figure is the total of Russian and Moldovan fatalities only. Causes of deaths were accidents and illnesses.

⁸⁷ Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in South Ossetia, signed in Dagomys, on 24 June 1992, by Georgia and Russia. A joint Monitoring Commission with representatives of Russia, Georgia, and North and South Ossetia was established to oversee the implementation of the agreement.

⁸⁸ The participation of parties to a conflict in peace operations is typically not included in the table; however, the substantial involvement of the parties to the conflict in this operation is a distinctive feature of CIS operations and of the peace agreement that is the basis for the establishment of the operation. The official name of the Ossetian battalion is the Battalion of North Ossetian/Alania. Barbin (note 84).

⁸⁹ Georgian–Abkhazian Agreement on a Cease-fire and Separation of Forces, signed in Moscow on 14 May 1994. The operation's mandate was approved by heads of states members of the CIS Council of Collective Security, 21 Oct. 1994, and endorsed by the UN through SCR 937 (21 July 1994). The period of the mission's mandate was extended indefinitely from Jan. 2004. Moscow ITR-TASS, 17 Dec. 2003, in 'Russia peacekeepers begin planned rotation in Georgia–Abkhazia conflict zone', Foreign Broadcasting Information Service (FBIS), Daily Report-Soviet Union (FBIS-SOV), FBIS-SOV-3003-1217, 18 Dec. 2003.

⁹⁰ Other CIS states may participate in the mission. Moscow ITAR-TASS, 25 Dec. 2003, in 'Russian defence minister rules out use of force in Georgia-Abkhaz conflict', FBIS-SOV-2003-1225, 2 Jan. 2004. Barbin (note 84).

⁹¹ EU Council Joint Actions do not provide specific authorized personnel numbers; rather, they only request that staff levels are consistent with the objectives and structures of each mission. The numbers listed below are those that have been agreed by the EU.

⁹² The mission was established by the Brioni Agreement, signed on 7 July 1991 at Brioni, Croatia, by representatives of the European Community (EC) and the 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia. MOUs were signed with the governments of Albania in 1997 and Croatia in 1998. The ECOMM became the EUMM upon becoming an instrument of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and was mandated to monitor political and security developments, borders, inter-ethnic issues and refugee returns; to contribute to the early-warning mechanism of the European Council; and to contribute to confidence building and stabilization in the region. Council Joint Action of 22 Dec. 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission, EU document 2000/811/CFSP, 23 Dec. 2000, Introduction, para. 6 and Article 1, para. 2. In 2005, Council Joint Action 2005/807/CFSP (21 Nov. 2005) amended the mission's geographical mandate to focus on Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro.

⁹³ Backman, T., Chief of Personnel EUMM HQ Sarajevo, email to author, 27 Sep. 2005.

⁹⁴ The EUMM operates in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, Serbia and Montenegro, Kosovo and Presovo.

⁹⁵ Mission is supported by 74 locally contracted staff and around 40 temporary/replacement employees.

⁹⁶ The EUPM was established by Council Joint Action 2002/210/CFSP of 11 Mar. 2002 to ensure sustainable policing arrangements under BiH ownership in accordance with European and international standards. The mission is tasked to monitor, mentor and inspect local police management.

⁹⁷ As of 20 Sep. 2005. 321 of the 367 Civ. Pol. deployed are seconded by their respective EU member states, and 45 of the 53 civilian staff are from EU member states. Ilaria, Z., Senior Spokesperson EUPM, email to author, 22 Sep. 2005; and Kis, A., EU Council Secretariat, DG(E), Directorate IX—Civilian crisis management and coordination, Police Unit, telephone conversation with author, 18 Oct. 2005.

⁹⁸ EUPOL PROXIMA was established by Council Joint Action 2003/681/CFSP of 29 Sep. 2003 to support the development of professional police service in FYROM in accordance with European policing standards. In carrying out its activities, the mission cooperated with the OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje. The mission closed on 15 Dec. 2005 and was succeeded by EUPAT.

⁹⁹ As of 31 Aug. 2005. Magnaguano, L., Press and Public Information Officer, EUPOL PROXIMA, email to author, 31 Aug. 2005.

¹⁰⁰ EUJUST THEMIS was established by Council Joint Action 2004/523/CFSP of 28 June 2004 to assist the Georgian Government in developing a coordinated strategy for reform of the criminal justice sector. The mission closed on 14 July 2005.

¹⁰¹ Paesen, S., EU Council Secretariat, DG E, Directorate IX, telephone conversation with author, 22 Sep. 2005.

¹⁰² The mission was supported by 16 local staff. Two rule-of-law experts will remain for an additional 6 months beyond the mission's closure under EUSR to assist the Georgians in the implementation of reform strategies.

¹⁰³ Budget was allocated for the mission's mandated period, 15 July 2004–15 July 2005.

¹⁰⁴ EUFOR ALTHEA was established by Council Joint Action 2004/570/CFSP of 12 July 2004, and was endorsed and given Chapter VII Powers by UN Security Council Resolution 1551 (9 July 2004). The mission is a follow-up mission to NATO's SFOR and is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement, to assist in the strengthening of local capacity, and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration.

¹⁰⁵ The contingents are grouped into 3 task forces—MNTF North (Tuzla), MNTF Southeast (Mostar) and MNTF Northwest (Banja Luka)—for which Finland, France and the UK are the framework nations. As of 11 Nov. 2005, EU nations contribute 5502 troops and non-EU states contribute 768 troops. EUFOR website, URL <http://www.euforbih.org/organisation/050810_strength.htm>.

¹⁰⁶ EUPOL Kinshasa was established by Council Joint Action 2004/847/CFSP of 9 Dec. 2004 as a follow-on mission to the Integrated Police Unit (IPU) and is mandated to monitor, mentor and advise the Congolese police force.

- ¹⁰⁷ After having been pre-deployed 3 Feb. 2005, the mission was officially launched 12 Apr. 2005. Bianchi, S., Principal Administrator, Directorate-General DG(E), Directorate IX, Police Unit, email to author, 22 Sep. 2005.
- ¹⁰⁸ Bianchi (note 107).
- ¹⁰⁹ EUJUST LEX was established by Council Joint Action 2005/190/CFSP of 7 Mar. 2005 as an integrated civilian mission to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through training of police officers and magistrates. The mission will serve as a complement to current UN and NATO operations in Iraq and work in accordance with SCR 1546 (8 June 2004).
- ¹¹⁰ Training is hosted by 10 member states while 10 other states are providing training and other support. Those countries that have been unwilling to offer personnel for NTM-I are anticipated to host the training. Training is conducted mainly in undisclosed locations in EU countries. White, S., Head of Mission, EUJUST LEX, email to author, 31 Aug. 2005.
- ¹¹¹ EUSEC DR Congo was established by Council Joint Action 2005/355/CFSP of 2 May 2005 as a follow-up and complement to EUPOL Kinshasa. The mission is mandated to advise and assist the Congolese authorities in security issues, ensuring that policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, the standards of democratic governance and the principles of the rule of law. In carrying out its activities, EUSEC operates in close coordination with EUPOL Kinshasa and MONUC.
- ¹¹² Déjoué, G., EU Council Secretariat, Directorate-General E DG(E), External Economic Relations, Common Foreign and Security Policy, Directorate VIII—Defence aspects: exercises, email to author, 26 Aug. 2005.
- ¹¹³ The AMM was established by Council Joint Action 2005/643/CFSP of 9 Sep. 2005 to monitor implementation of the peace agreement set out in the MOU signed by the Government of Indonesia (GoI) and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM) on 15 Aug. 2005. The mission's mandated tasks include monitoring the ceasefire; the DDR of GAM fighters; assisting in the withdrawal of Indonesian military and police forces; and monitoring the human rights situation.
- ¹¹⁴ Hueso, V., EU Council Secretariat, email to author, 28 Sep. 2005.
- ¹¹⁵ Of this total, 124 are from EU member states as well as Norway and Switzerland and 92 are from the 5 participating ASEAN countries. The mission is also supported by 77 locally recruited staff members.
- ¹¹⁶ EU BAM Rafah was established pursuant to Council Joint Action 2005/889/CFSP of 12 Dec. 2005 and on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access reached between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (PA) on 15 Nov. 2005. The mission is mandated to support the PA's efforts in capacity building.
- ¹¹⁷ Bruzesse del Pozzo, F., EU Council Secretariat, Directorate-General DG(E), Directorate IX, Police Unit, email to author, 26 Jan. 2006.
- ¹¹⁸ EUPAT was established by Council Joint Action 2005/826/CFSP of 24 Nov. 2005 as a follow-up mission to EUPOL PROXIMA. The mission is mandated to monitor the country's police in the field of border control, public peace and order and accountability, the fight against corruption and organized crime. EUPAT activities will focus on middle and senior levels of management.
- ¹¹⁹ Magnaguagno, L., EUPAT, email to author, 19 Jan. 2006.
- ¹²⁰ Data on budgets for NATO-led missions received from Day, J., Military Budget Committee Section, NATO, email to author, 6 Oct. 2005.
- ¹²¹ KFOR received its mandate from the SC on 10 June 1999. Its tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. SCR 1244 (10 June 1999).
- ¹²² Along with KFOR Headquarters in Pristina, KFOR contingents are grouped in 5 task forces: MNTF Centre located in Lipljan is led by Finland; MNTF North located in Novo Selo is led by France; MNB Southwest located in Prizren is led by Germany; MNB East located in Urosevac is led by USA; and MN Specialized Unit (MSU) located in Pristina is led by Italy. The MSU is a police force with military status that is among other things, mandated to maintain a secure environment, patrol and perform law enforcement duties. Dehaes, K., Public Information Office of the International Military Staff of NATO HQ, phone conversation with author, 12 Oct. 2005; and KFOR website, URL <<http://www.nato.int/kfor/kfor/structure.htm>>.
- ¹²³ NATO member states contributed a total of 14 310 personnel and Partnership for Peace countries contributed 2864.

¹²⁴ On 20 Dec. 2001 the SC, acting under UN Charter Chapter VII, authorized a multinational force to help the Afghan Interim Authority maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. UN document SC/7248, 20 Dec. 2001. In Aug. 2003 NATO took on the command and coordination of the mission, with the Allied Joint Force Command Brunsum in charge of overall operations. In 2004 ISAF expanded its area of operations beyond Kabul to include 9 other provinces. The current mandate was extended until 12 Oct. 2006 by SCR 1623 (13 Sep. 2005).

¹²⁵ As of 23 Jan. 2006. France and Germany are the designated lead nations for the Kabul Multinational Brigade (KMNb). Germany, Italy and Canada are the 3 principal contributors and account for half the number of mission troops. Szabo, Z., SHAPE PIO, email to author, 24 Jan. 2006.

¹²⁶ The mission was established under the authority of SCR 1546 (8 June 2004), which requests member states and other international organizations to assist the Iraqi Government's efforts in building the capacity of Iraq's security forces. The NAC agreed on 30 July 2004 to the establishment of NATO Training Implementation Mission (NTIM-1). On 16 Dec. 2004, the NAC, decided to transform the training implementation mission into a full-fledged training mission to support the build-up of the Iraqi Security Forces in Iraq.

¹²⁷ Training is also conducted in undisclosed locations outside Iraq. Veltri, F., Deputy Chief Public Information Officer, JFC Naples, NATO, email to author, 12 Oct. 2005.

¹²⁸ Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz (MAPP/OEA) was established by OAS Permanent Council decision CP/RES. 859 (1397/04) on 6 Feb. 2004 in support of the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in a political dialogue with the ELN. The mission is tasked to facilitate the DDR process.

¹²⁹ Perez de Vargas, C., Head of Mission, Mission to Support the Peace Process in Columbia, email to author, 17 Jan. 2006.

¹³⁰ The mission is supported by 11 national professionals and 28 administrative staff members.

¹³¹ Budget for the mission is financed by contributions from Ireland, the Netherlands, Sweden and the International Organization for Migration.

¹³² The mission was established by OAS Permanent Council decision CP/RES. 806 (1303/02) on 16 Jan. 2002 to contribute to the resolution of the political crisis by *inter alia* assisting the Government of Haiti to strengthen its democratic processes and institutions. In June 2004, the OAS General Assembly, through A/RES. 2058 (XXXIV-O/04) amended the mandate to include: assistance in the holding of elections, promoting and protecting human rights, and in the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. In carrying out its mandate, the mission cooperates with MINUSTAH and CARICOM.

¹³³ Brunet, L., OAS Special Mission to Haiti, email to author, 14 Sep. 2005.

¹³⁴ The mission is supported by 50 locally employed staff members.

¹³⁵ Data on budgets for all OSCE missions obtained from the OSCE Unified Budget for 2005, adopted at the 555th Plenary Meeting of the Permanent Council, PC.DEC/672, 12 May. 2005.

¹³⁶ Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting, *Journal*, no. 3 (18 Sep. 1992), Annex 1. The mission was authorized by the FYROM Government through Articles of Understanding agreed by an exchange of letters on 7 Nov. 1992. The mission's tasks include assessing the level of stability and the possibility of conflict and unrest.

¹³⁷ Broughton, S., Public Information Officer, OSCE Spillover Monitor to Skopje, email to author, 6 Sep. 2005.

¹³⁸ OSCE, PC.DEC/439, 28 Sep. 2001.

¹³⁹ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 17th CSO meeting, *Journal*, no. 2 (6 Nov. 1992), Annex 2. The mission was authorized by the Government of Georgia through an MOU of 23 Jan. 1993 and by South Ossetia's leaders through an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Initially, the objective of the mission was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded on 29 Mar. 1994 to include monitoring of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia. In Dec. 1999 this was expanded to include the monitoring of Georgia's borders with Ingushetia. OSCE, PC.DEC/450, 13 Dec. 2001. In Nov. 2002 the mandate was again expanded to observe and report on cross-border movement between Georgia and the Dagestan Republic of the Russian Federation. OSCE, PC.DEC/522, 19 Dec. 2002.

¹⁴⁰ Okropitidze, I., Personnel Department, OSCE Mission to Georgia, email to author, 7 Sep. 2005.

¹⁴¹ OSCE, PC.DEC/628, 6 Aug. 2004.

¹⁴² Decision to establish the mission taken at the 19th CSO meeting, *Journal*, no. 3 (4 Feb. 1993), Annex 3. Authorized by the Government of Moldova through MOU, 7 May 1993. The mission's tasks include assisting the parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement to the conflict as well as gathering and providing information on the situation.

¹⁴³ Neukirch, C., Press and Public Affairs Officer, OSCE Mission to Moldova, email to author, 16 Dec. 2005.

¹⁴⁴ OSCE, PC/DEC/469, 11 Apr. 2002.

¹⁴⁵ The mission is currently also supported by an arms control consultant and an officer seconded temporarily to the Mission's Program Management Cell (PMC) by the US Armed Forces.

¹⁴⁶ The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe was established by a decision taken at the 4th meeting of the Ministerial Council, Rome (CSCE/4-C/Dec. 1), Decision I.4, 1 Dec. 1993. No bilateral MOU was signed. The tasks of the mission include facilitating dialogue, promoting human rights and informing the OSCE about further developments. This was expanded in 2002 to include an economic and environmental dimension.

¹⁴⁷ Formerly the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan. In Oct. 2002 a decision was taken to change the name of the mission to reflect the change of focus of its activities. Benigni, E., Political and Media Officer, OSCE Centre in Dushanbe, email to author, 26 Jan. 2006.

¹⁴⁸ OSCE, PC/DEC/469, 11 Apr. 2002.

¹⁴⁹ The mission is supported by 70 locally recruited staff members.

¹⁵⁰ In Aug. 1995 the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) appointed a Personal Representative (PR) on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference, which seeks a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The PR's mandate consists of assisting the Minsk Group in planning possible peacekeeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. OSCE, Annual Report 2000 on OSCE Activities (1 Nov. 1999–31 Oct. 2000), 24 Nov. 2000.

¹⁵¹ Schrooten, S., Mission Programme Section, Conflict Prevention Center, OSCE Secretariat, email to author, 30 Jan. 2006.

¹⁵² Decision to establish the mission taken at 5th meeting, Ministerial Council, Budapest, 8 Dec. 1995 (MC(5). DEC/1) in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The tasks of the mission include assisting the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building.

¹⁵³ Soldo, M., Personal Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Planning, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, email to author, 26 Aug. 2005.

¹⁵⁴ OSCE, PC/DEC/451, 21 Dec. 2001.

¹⁵⁵ The decision to establish the mission was taken by the PC on 18 Apr. 1996 (PC/DEC/112). Adjustments to the mandate were made by the PC on 26 June 1997 (PC/DEC/176) and 25 June 1998 (C/DEC/239). The mission's tasks include assisting and monitoring the return of refugees and displaced persons as well as the protection of national minorities.

¹⁵⁶ Cesarino, A., Spokesperson, Media and Public Affairs Unit, OSCE Mission to Croatia, email to author, 29 Aug. 2005.

¹⁵⁷ OSCE, PC/DEC/514, 12 Dec. 2002.

¹⁵⁸ The decision to establish the mission was taken at the 108th meeting of the PC in 27 Mar. 1997 (OSCE, PC/DEC/160). The current mandate was set on 11 Dec. 1997 (PC/DEC/206).

¹⁵⁹ Ackerman, A., Mission Programme Officer, Conflict Prevention Centre, OSCE Secretariat, email to author, 24 Jan. 2006.

¹⁶⁰ On 1 July 1999 the PC established the OSCE Mission in Kosovo to replace the transitional OSCE Kosovo Task Force, which had been established on 8 June 1999 (PC/DEC/296). The tasks of the OSCE Mission to Kosovo include training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators, and monitoring and promoting human rights. The mission is a component (Pillar III) of UNMIK.

¹⁶¹ Cyclicmantek, C., Information Officer, OSCE Mission in Kosovo, email to author, 10 Oct. 2005.

¹⁶² On 11 Jan. 2001 the PC established the OSCE Mission in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with an initial mandate of 1 year. Its mandate is to provide expert assistance to the authorities of Serbia and Montenegro and civil society groups in the areas of democratization and human and minority rights, assist with the restructuring and training of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, provide media support and facilitate the return of refugees. OSCE, PC.DEC/401, 11 Jan. 2001. On 15 Nov. 2001 the PC directed the mission to open an office in Podgorica, Montenegro. OSCE, PC.DEC/444, 15 Nov. 2001.

¹⁶³ Formerly the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. In Feb. 2003, a decision (PC.DEC/533) was taken to change the name of the country, following the adoption of the Constitutional Charter of the State Union of Serbia and Montenegro. Eiek, M., Spokesperson, OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro, email to author, 12 Oct. 2005.

¹⁶⁴ An MOU regarding the modalities of the Mission including the appropriate number of international staff was signed with the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia on 16 Mar. 2001.

¹⁶⁵ Agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953 by the Commander-in-Chief, UN Command; the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army; and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Entered into force on 27 July 1953.

¹⁶⁶ Baumgartner, A., Chief Public Information Officer, Embassy of Switzerland in Stockholm, email to author, 26 Jan. 2006; and Lindström, K., Deputy Director, Head of East Asia Group, Division for Asia and the Pacific, Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Sweden, email to author, 27 Jan. 2006.

¹⁶⁷ The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982 following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai but was nonetheless not operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the same day that Israel was to return the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

¹⁶⁸ MFO, Director General's Report delivered to the Trilateral Meeting, Rome, 11 Oct. 2004, p. 5, URL <http://www.mfo.org/files/Trilat_2004_report.pdf>.

¹⁶⁹ A large part of the MFO's basic duties is performed by the Civilian Observer Unit (COU). The COU has its origins in the US Sinai Field Mission (SFM) which came into existence with the Sinai II Agreement of 1975. The SFM ceased operations in 1982 and most of its members transferred to the COU. The present COU contains 15 members, all of whom are US nationals. Protocol to the Treaty of Peace, Protocol Establishing the Multilateral Force and Observers, 3 Aug. 1981, p. 7.

¹⁷⁰ The mission receives its authority from the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, 15 Jan. 1997, and the Agreement on the Temporary International Presence in Hebron, 21 Jan. 1997. The mandate of the mission is to provide by its presence a secure and stable environment. The mandate is renewed every 3 months pending approval from both the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

¹⁷¹ Forselv, G., Senior Press and Information Officer, TIIPH, email to author, 23 Aug. 2005.

¹⁷² Agreement on Temporary International Presence in City of Hebron, 21 Jan. 1997, URL <<http://www.tiph.org/documents/Agreement.asp>>.

¹⁷³ The SC initially authorized, under Chapter VII and in accordance with Chapter VIII, the deployment of French troops alongside ECOMICI to contribute to a secure environment and allow for the implementation of the Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003). The mission receives its current authorization through SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004). Licom forces work in close cooperation with UNOCI.

¹⁷⁴ Lyet, F. Defence Attaché, Embassy of France in Stockholm, fax to author, 17 Oct. 2005.

¹⁷⁵ Thus far, there have been 12 casualties resulting from hostile action, 7 accidental deaths, and 1 death caused by illness. The breakdown for 2005 was not available.

¹⁷⁶ This sum is referred to as 'surcôt' budget, a figure accounting for real expenses as well as anticipated and inevitable expenses.

¹⁷⁷ The Regional Assistance Mission was established in the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration in which members of the Pacific Islands Forum agree to a collective response to crises usually on the request of the host government. 31st Pacific Islands Forum Communiqué 2000, Tarawa, Kiribati, 23–30 Oct. 2000. The mission is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order and in building up the capacity of the police force.

¹⁷⁸ McCaffrey, N., Policy Adviser, Office of the Special Coordinator, RAMSI, email to author, 11 Oct. 2005.

¹⁷⁹ This figure includes 20 lawyers and legal advisers, 30 advisers for prisons, up to 60 advisers for the nation-building and development components of the operation, and 17 advisers and in-line personnel for the Ministry of Finance.

¹⁸⁰ This figure covers both RAMSI activities and Australia's overseas development aid to Solomon Islands.

¹⁸¹ The Multinational Force in Iraq was authorized by SCR 1511 (16 Oct. 2003) to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including for the purpose of ensuring the necessary conditions for the implementation of UNAMI's mandated tasks. The mandate of the MNF was reaffirmed by SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) following the dissolution of the Coalition Provisional Authority and the subsequent transfer of sovereignty to the Interim Government of Iraq.

¹⁸² The territory of Iraq is divided into 6 major areas of responsibility and is covered by the following units: MNF Northwest MND Baghdad, MND North Central, MNF West (for which the USA is the lead nation), MND Central South and MND Southeast are maintained by Poland and the UK, respectively. 'Multi-National Force-Iraq Major Units', URL <<http://www.mnf-iraq.com/oif.htm>>, 5 Oct. 2005; O'Hanlon, M. E. and Kamp, N., Brookings Institution, Saban Center for Middle East Policy, 'Iraq Index: Tracking reconstruction and security in post-Saddam Iraq', 5 Jan. 2006, URL <<http://www.brookings.edu/iraqindex>>; Bertucci, A., Public Affairs officer, Civilian Police Assistance Training Team, email to author, 5 Oct. 2005; Iraq Weekly Status Report, URL <<http://www.state.gov/p/nea/rls/rpt/iraqstatus/>>, 14 Sep. 2005; and Iraq Coalition Casualty Count, URL <<http://icasualties.org/oif/>>.

¹⁸³ The USA contributed 160 000 soldiers; the UK, 8000; South Korea, 3600; Italy, 3000; Poland, 1700; and the remaining 6700 soldiers by the rest of the coalition. Of this total, 372 British and US military personnel are assigned to provide support to the Civilian Police Assistance Training Team.

¹⁸⁴ This figure includes the 291 training officers operating out of the Jordanian facility.

¹⁸⁵ As of 4 Jan. 2006. This figure includes 20 deaths owing to unspecified causes. 841 of the 895 fatalities were US soldiers, 26 were British soldiers and the remaining 28 were from other countries.

¹⁸⁶ This figure is the sum of British and US contributions; contributing countries bear the cost for their personnel. The US contribution for FY 2005 (1 Oct. 2004–30 Sep. 2005) is \$66.2 billion, which includes the \$25 billion emergency reserve fund, approved by Congress in Aug. 2004, to be appropriated in early 2005. The British contribution for the period 1 Oct. 2004–30 Sep. 2005 is estimated to be £910 million. This figure is calculated based on figures for FYs 2004/2005 and 2005/2006 and on the assumption of an even rate of expenditure throughout the financial year. Hough, J., Directorate of Performance and Analysis, British Ministry of Defence, email to author, 4 Oct. 2005.