

Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace operations in 2007

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I. Global developments

A total of 61 peace operations were conducted in 2007, two more than in 2006 and the highest number since 1999.¹ This continues a rising trend since 2002, when 48 operations were carried out (see figure 3A.1). The known costs of peace operations also continued to rise in 2007 and the number of personnel deployed to such operations reached an all-time high of 169 467.² This appendix draws on data collected in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database to analyse the trends in peace operations in 2007.³

The number of personnel deployed to peace operations in 2007 was 2.5 per cent more than in 2006 and 60 per cent more than in 2003 (see figure 3A.2). Of the deployed personnel, 150 651 were military and 18 816 were civilian. The United Nations remained the largest actor in peacekeeping, conducting 22 operations—its largest number since 2000—deploying 90 305 personnel during 2007. The UN's police deployment reached an unprecedented high of 11 077 officers at the end of 2007. In addition, a new record of participating countries was established during 2007: 119 countries contributed troops, military observers or police. While Timor-Leste and Vanuatu withdrew their contributions, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Cyprus, Kazakhstan, Libya, Mauritania and Palau started to deploy personnel to UN peace operations. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed the second highest number of personnel—57 930—in three operations. NATO-led operations were supported by all member countries and by 16 non-member countries, which were responsible for about 7.5 per cent of personnel assigned to the three operations.⁴ Together, UN and NATO operations accounted for more than 85 per cent of personnel deployed. The African Union (AU), with 7371 personnel in three operations, rose to third place in terms of personnel deployed. All three of these organizations increased their total personnel deployments during 2007. In contrast, at 2819 in 10 operations, the number of personnel deployed by the European Union (EU) was 5900 fewer than in 2006 and the lowest number since the EU

¹ In previous editions of the SIPRI Yearbook, the Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF-I) was classified as a peace operation (although its activities included counter-insurgency) and it appeared in the tables of peace operations for 2003–2006. After a review, the MNF-I has been excluded from the lists of multilateral peace operations for 2006 and 2007 because its focus has largely shifted from peacekeeping to counter-insurgency. It thus no longer met SIPRI's definition of a peace operation (see section III below). The figures for 2006 and 2007 in this appendix take account of this change.

² The figures for personnel deployments given in this appendix are generally estimates as of 31 Dec. 2007 or the date on which a mission closed. They do not represent maximum numbers deployed or the total of personnel deployed during the year.

³ The SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database can be accessed at <<http://www.sipri.org/contents/conflict/database-Intro/>>.

⁴ Non-NATO member countries that contributed to NATO-led operations during 2007 were Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Croatia, Finland, Georgia, Ireland, Jordan, Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of), Morocco, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland and Ukraine.

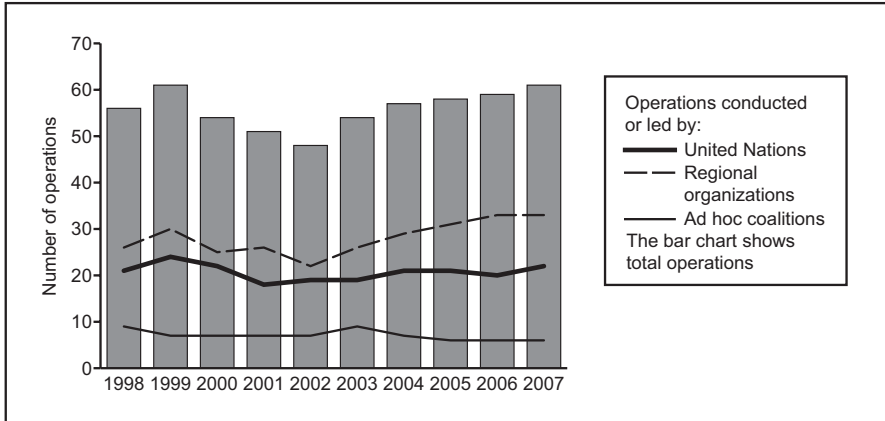


Figure 3A.1. Number of peace operations, 1998–2007

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database.

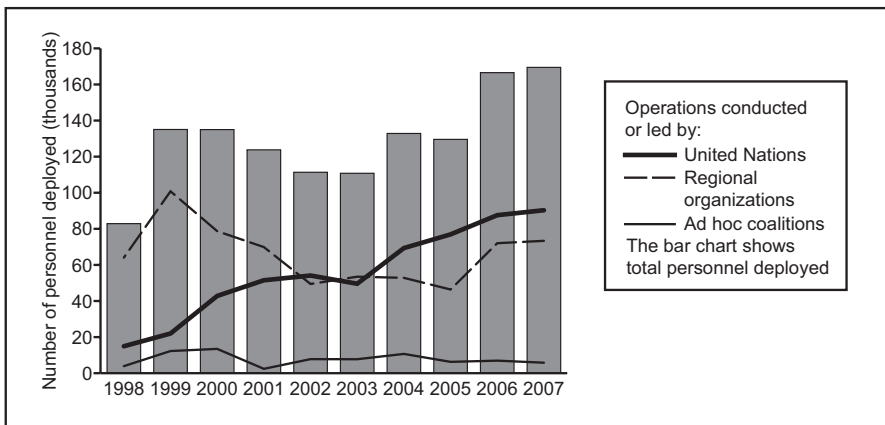


Figure 3A.2. Personnel deployments to peace operations, 1998–2007

Note: The figures for 1998 do not include civilians deployed by the United Nations.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database.

started conducting peace operations under the European Security and Defence Policy in 2003. Seven of the 10 EU operations were conducted outside Europe.

The great majority of personnel were deployed to a handful of large operations. With 41 741 troops deployed during 2007—8200 more than in 2006 and 32 800 more than in 2005—the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan remained the largest operation in terms of personnel. The second largest, the UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Mission des Nations Unies en République Démocratique du Congo, MONUC), deployed 19 307 personnel. The five largest operations together accounted for 62 per cent of personnel deployed in 2007; these were ISAF, MONUC, NATO’s Kosovo Force (KFOR, with 16 017 personnel), the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL, with 15 219 personnel) and the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL, with 13 572 personnel).

Even greater numbers of personnel might have been deployed in 2007 had not several operations encountered significant delays and difficulties in force generation. The AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID), which gradually incorporated the AU Mission in Sudan (AMIS) between October and the end of the year, had an authorized strength of 27 566 personnel but, due to delays in its deployment, had only reached a strength of 7008 at the end of December, including the AMIS personnel. At 1792 troops, the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) also fell far short of its authorized strength of 7650, making it unable to replace Ethiopian troops in Somalia as planned. Two planned EU operations did not open in 2007 due to delays: the Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo) and EUFOR Tchad/RCA, a protection force in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic, which was to support UN operations in the region.⁵

In addition to difficulties in reaching their planned personnel strengths, some missions encountered shortfalls in critical equipment in 2007. For example, UNAMID sought an additional 24 helicopters and NATO considering hiring helicopters from the private sector for ISAF. The EU held five force generation conferences to obtain the necessary equipment, such as helicopters for EUFOR Tchad/RCA.⁶

The total known cost of peace operations in 2007 reached \$7.1 billion (at constant (2005) prices and exchange rates). The UN, NATO and the EU accounted for \$5.7 billion of this total, compared to \$5.5 billion in 2006.⁷

Eight peace operations started and five ended in 2007. The UN launched four new operations. Two of these are special political and peacebuilding missions: the UN Integrated Office in Burundi (Bureau Intégré des Nations Unies au Burundi, BINUB)—a follow-on mission to the UN Operation in Burundi (Opération des Nations Unies au Burundi, ONUB)—and the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN). The other two are the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (Mission des Nations Unies en République centrafricaine et au Tchad, MINURCAT) and, jointly with the AU, UNAMID.

Besides UNAMID, the AU launched two new operations. The AU sent troops to Somalia under AMISOM and to the Comoros under the AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros (Mission d'assistance électorale et sécurité, MAES). The EU launched the EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) and transformed its police mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, EUPOL Kinshasa, into EUPOL RD Congo, signalling the extension of the mission's mandate beyond the country's capital city.

In addition to AMIS and EUPOL Kinshasa, three operations terminated in 2007. After 16 years, the EU closed its observer mission in the Western Balkans, the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM). The Organization of American States (OAS) closed its Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti in 2007 and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) closed its Mission to Croatia at the end of December 2007.

⁵ EUFOR Tchad/RCA was launched on 28 Jan. 2008.

⁶ United Nations, Security Council, 'Peacekeeping head, briefing Security Council, reports "dramatic deterioration" in Darfur security, UN hybrid mission many months from full deployment', Press release SC/9222, 9 Jan. 2008; 'EU/Chad: member states still show little interest for fate of refugees in eastern Chad', *Europe Diplomacy & Defense*, 20 Dec. 2007; and Jennings, G., 'Nato considers civilian helicopter solution for ISAF lift', *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 31 Oct. 2007.

⁷ These figures greatly underestimate the true costs of peace operations because of gaps in the available data and the wide variety of budgetary and cost-sharing practices used in different missions. See section III below.

Table 3A.1. Number of peace operations and personnel deployed, by region, 2007

Conducting organization	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World
United Nations ^a	10	1	4	3	4	22
Regional organizations or alliances	7	2	3	17	4	33
Ad hoc coalitions	1	—	3	—	2	6
Total operations	18	3	10	20	10	61
Total personnel deployed	69 335	9 406	46 019	27 018	17 689	169 467

^a These figures comprise peace operations led by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and those led by the UN Department of Political Affairs. They include the AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database.

II. Regional developments

Six of the eight new peace operations in 2007 were in Africa, taking the overall number of peace operations in the region to 18 (see table 3A.1), three more than in 2006. The other two were in Asia. Europe continues to be the region with the highest number of peace operations, at 20.

Most of the peace operations in Europe were conducted by regional organizations and alliances, principally the OSCE. The UN continues to be the main actor in Africa, with 10 operations—the highest number of UN peace operations in one region—and 58 076 personnel, 85 per cent of all personnel deployed in the region.

In 2007, 41 per cent of all personnel were deployed to operations in Africa. Another 27 per cent were deployed in Asia, the great majority of whom were the 41 741 troops participating in ISAF. The third largest number of personnel was deployed in Europe.

The rest of this section briefly discusses some of the significant developments in the area of peacekeeping in each world region during 2007.

Africa

The Darfur region of Sudan and the neighbouring areas of eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic were the focus of attention in 2007, with the launches of UNAMID and MINURCAT and the delayed launch of EUFOR Tchad/RCA.⁸ Two operations conducted by the AU elsewhere in Africa—AMISOM and MAES—had difficulty fulfilling their mandates.

AMISOM, which was tasked to support the reconciliation process and contribute to overall security in Somalia, was supposed to replace Ethiopian troops backing the Somali Transitional Federal Government in December 2006 but was unable to do so

⁸ On the conflict in Darfur see chapter 2 in this volume, section IV. On EUFOR Tchad/RCA see chapter 3, section III.

due to the shortfall in personnel.⁹ AMISOM's initial six-month mandate was renewed in August 2007, with the expectation that the operation would later be replaced by a UN operation. Like the operations in Darfur and Chad, AMISOM had to operate in a context of ongoing violence.¹⁰

MAES was the second AU operation deployed to the Comoros within a year. Like its predecessor, the AU Mission for Support to the Elections in the Comoros (AMISEC), MAES consisted of troops sent to monitor elections. MAES was launched in response to violence that erupted in April 2007 following the refusal of Mohamed Bacar to step down as president of the island of Anjouan despite a Comoran Supreme Court ruling that his mandate had expired. Presidential elections were held on Anjouan in June 2007, even though the AU and the Supreme Court demanded a postponement. Bacar claimed to have won 90 per cent of the votes cast, but the election was declared null and void.¹¹ In October 2007 MAES's mandate was expanded to include supporting the implementation of sanctions against Bacar's illegal government and disarming Anjouan's gendarmerie, along with facilitating a new round of free and fair elections. At the end of 2007 MAES troops had still not been deployed on Anjouan.

The Americas

During 2007 the OAS incorporated its Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti into the OAS Haiti country office as part of a drive to consolidate the organization's activities in the country. The OAS Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (Misión de Apoyo al Proceso de Paz de la Organización de Estados Americanos, MAPP/OEA) opened three new field offices and increased its contingent of observers in 2007. This continued a process of extending the mission's geographic coverage that began in 2006. MAPP/OEA, which is mandated to monitor and verify the demobilization, disarmament and reintegration process and law and order, now covers the whole of Colombia.

Asia

In response to continuing instability in Afghanistan, the international community redoubled its efforts to strengthen the rule of law in the country. In June 2007 the EU launched EUPOL Afghanistan, which took over from a German police reform project.¹² The mission has a three-year mandate to advise, monitor, mentor and train the Afghan National Police, and to contribute to an overall strategy on police reform. It is deployed in Kabul and alongside the regional commands and provincial reconstruction teams of ISAF. However, in its first few months the operation encountered difficulties typical of the international engagement in Afghanistan in 2007: a shortfall of

⁹ On the presence of Ethiopian troops in Somalia see Lindberg, S. and Melvin, N. J., 'Major armed conflicts', *SIPRI Yearbook 2007: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2007), pp. 72–78.

¹⁰ See appendix 2A in this volume, section IV.

¹¹ Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), 'Comoros: political crisis overshadows smooth elections', 25 June 2007, <<http://www.irinnews.org/Report.aspx?ReportId=72917>>.

¹² In July 2007 'approximately 25 countries and several international organisations' were engaged in police reform in Afghanistan. Wilder, A., *Cops or Robbers? The Struggle to Reform the Afghan National Police* (Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit: Kabul, July 2007).

personnel—by the end of 2007 EUPOL Afghanistan had not reached half of its authorized strength of 195—and tensions due to the lack of a common strategy among different countries.¹³

The second new operation in Asia was UNMIN. The mission was established at the invitation of the Nepalese Government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) after the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) in November 2006.¹⁴ It was initially given a one-year mandate and deployment began in January 2007. UNMIN's tasks include: to assist in monitoring the ceasefire agreement and in implementing and monitoring the agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel; and to support the election of an assembly to draft a new national constitution. In the first half of the year, UNMIN started to register weapons and monitor their storage. Later it oversaw the destruction of improvised explosive devices and completed the registration of Maoist personnel. The elections for the assembly had to be postponed twice due to political tensions between the parties to the CPA. They were rescheduled for April 2008. During 2007 the peace process was accompanied by rising violence among marginalized groups throughout Nepal.¹⁵

Europe

In 2007, 11 of the 20 peace operations in Europe were carried out in the former Yugoslavia. The EU Planning Team in Kosovo (EUPT Kosovo), established in April 2006 in preparation for an eventual EU crisis management operation in the area, was active in 2007.¹⁶ The team, which consisted of about 80 personnel, consulted with representatives of the international community, Kosovar institutions and other local stakeholders to ensure a smooth handover of responsibilities from the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) to EULEX Kosovo and local institutions. This mission started at the beginning of 2008 (and hence is not included in table 3A.2), has an authorized strength of 1900 and will comprise international police, judges, prosecutors and customs officials.¹⁷ As such, it will be the largest civilian peace operation ever conducted by the EU.

With the improved security situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the EU approved the reduction in EUFOR ALTHEA's troop numbers from around 6000 to about 2500 in early 2007.

¹³ On how national attitudes affect EU deployment see Giegerich, B., 'Europe: near and far', eds D. C. F. Daniel, P. Taft and S. Wiharta, *Peace Operations: Trends, Progress, and Prospects* (Georgetown University Press: Washington, DC, forthcoming 2008).

¹⁴ The Comprehensive Peace Agreement was signed on 21 Nov. 2006. An English translation of its text is available at <<http://www.parliament.gov.np/downloads.htm>>.

¹⁵ United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the request of Nepal for UN assistance in support of its peace process, S/2008/5, 3 Jan. 2008.

¹⁶ SIPRI does not classify EUPT Kosova as a peace operation and is thus not included in table 3A.2.

¹⁷ International Civilian Office/EU Special Representative Preparation Team, EUPT Kosovo and European Commission, *European Union: Preparing for a Future International and EU Presence in Kosovo* (EU in Kosovo: [Jan. 2008]), <http://www.eupt-kosovo.eu/new/home/docs/EU_booklet_ENG_Jan_2008.pdf>.

The Middle East

The Rafah border crossing point between Egypt and the Gaza Strip was closed after Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip in June 2007. The EU Border Assistance Mission Rafah (EU BAM Rafah)—which is mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of Palestinian Authority border control, security and customs officials at the Rafah crossing point—was suspended from 13 June and its personnel contingent cut from 72 to 33. However, the EU confirmed its commitment to further supporting the Palestinian Authority by maintaining the mission's capacity to redeploy and proceed with its mandate. After 13 June EU BAM Rafah personnel worked on capacity building projects, partly in support of the EU Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS). EUPOL COPPS came close to reaching its authorized strength of 33 during 2007, and continued to assist the Palestinian Civil Police to establish sustainable policing arrangements.

III. Table of multilateral peace operations

Table 3A.2 provides data on the 61 multilateral peace operations that were active during 2007, including operations that terminated during the year. The table lists missions that were conducted under the authority of the United Nations and operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances or by non-standing (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 or peacebuilding 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. It may include monitoring and observing ceasefire agreements; serving as confidence-building measures; protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; assisting with the demobilization and reintegration processes; 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 operations, reflecting the growing complexity of operation mandates and the potential for operations to change over time. The table does not include good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance operations, nor does it include peace operations comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators, or operations not sanctioned by the UN.¹⁸

The operations are grouped by the entity conducting them and listed chronologically by launch date within these groups. UN operations are divided into three groups. The first includes 16 observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO. The second includes five special political missions and peacebuilding missions. The AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur is given its own group. The next seven groups include operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: three by the AU; one by the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale,

¹⁸ E.g. as mediator in the conflicts in the Philippines, Malaysia has led an observer mission to monitor the ceasefire agreements between the warring parties since 2003, which is not sanctioned by the UN and is thus not included in the table.

CEMAC); three by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including two carried out by Russia under bilateral arrangements; 10 by the EU; three by NATO; two by the OAS; and 11 by the OSCE. The final group includes six UN-sanctioned operations conducted by ad hoc coalitions of states.

Missions that were initiated in 2007 and new states joining an existing mission are shown in bold type. Operations and individual state participation that ended in 2007 are shown in italic type. Designated lead states (those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) in missions with a military or police component are underlined.

The 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 (the dates of the first deployments) are given in the first column.

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized. Numbers of volunteers and locally recruited support staff are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. Data on national breakdowns of civilian staff are only partially available for UN missions. Complete information on national contributions to the missions can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database.¹⁹

Mission fatalities since the beginning of the mission and in 2007 are reported. Causes of death—whether accidental, by hostile act or through illness—as reported during 2007 are also recorded. Causes of death have not been reported for all deaths in 2007, so these figures do not always add up to the total number of deaths in 2007.

Cost figures are presented in millions of US dollars at current prices. The budget figures given are for the calendar year of 2007, rather than for financial years, in order to allow comparison of operations. Costs for the calendar year are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of spending throughout the financial year. Budgets set in currencies other than the US dollar are converted based on the International Monetary Fund's aggregated market exchange rates for 2007.²⁰

The cost figures provided for UN and OSCE operations are the amounts budgeted for the year. The figures provided for other operations represent actual spending. The cost figures presented for UN operations are the core operational costs, which 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, Italy). The costs of UN peacekeeping operations are shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their participation in the missions. Special political and peacebuilding missions are funded through regular budget assessments. UN peacekeeping budgets do not cover programmatic costs, such as those for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which are financed by voluntary contributions.

The cost figures given for operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances, such as the EU and NATO, refer only to common costs. These include mainly the running costs of the EU and NATO headquarters (i.e. the costs for civilian personnel and operation and maintenance costs) and investment in the infrastructure necessary to support the mission. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by indi-

¹⁹ SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database (note 3). The database also gives full lists of mandated tasks, heads of missions and details of documentation relevant to individual missions.

²⁰ Details of the budgets of peace missions are available from the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Missions Database (note 3).

vidual contributing states and are not reflected in the figures given here. Most EU missions are financed in one of two ways: 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.²¹

For CIS missions there is no designated common budget and countries participating in the missions bear the costs of troop deployments. In operations conducted or led by other organizations, such as by the OAS or ad hoc coalitions, budget figures for missions may include programme implementation.

For all these reasons, budget figures presented in table 3A.2 should be viewed as estimates and the budgets for different operations should not be compared.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures in the table are as of 31 December 2007 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2007, the date of closure.

Data on multilateral peace operations are obtained from the following categories of open source: (a) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (b) information provided by missions themselves, either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; and (c) information from national governments contributing to the mission in question.²² 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.

²¹ The Athena mechanism is an instrument for the administration of costs that are defined as common costs. The mechanism was agreed in Council Decision 2004/197/CFSP of 23 Feb. 2004 establishing a mechanism to administer the financing of the common costs of European Union operations having military or defence implications, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L63 (28 Feb. 2004).

²² In some instances additional information on the mission is obtained through telephone interviews by SIPRI staff.

Table 3A.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2007

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
United Nations						
Total: 16 operations			73 241	70 273	961	5 135.3
117 contributing countries			2 660	2 528	76	1 959.9
			10 048	9 424		
			6 113	4 888		
UNTSO (SCR 50) ¹ 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	–	–	49	31.1
UNMOGIP (SCR 91) ³ Jan. 1949	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan India, Pakistan (Kashmir)	Mil. obs: Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Sweden, Uruguay	–	–	11	7.9
			45	44	–	–
			–	–	–	–
			26	254	–	–
UNFCYP (SCR 186) ⁵ Mar. 1964	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus Cyprus	Troops: <u>Argentina</u> , Austria, Canada, Croatia, Hungary, Slovakia, UK ⁶ Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands	860	857	177	47.2
			–	–	1	22.2
			69	66	(–, 1, –)	–
			41	37	–	–
UNDOF (SCR 350) ⁷ June 1974	UN Disengagement Observer Force Syria	Troops: <u>Austria</u> , Canada, India, Japan, <i>Nepal</i> , Poland, Slovakia	1 047	1 047	42	39.8
			–	–	–	24.0
			44	40 ⁸	–	–

UNIFIL (SCR 425 and 426) ⁹ Mar. 1978	UN Interim Force in Lebanon Lebanon	Troops: Belgium, China, Croatia , Cyprus , Denmark , Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South) , Luxembourg, FYROM , Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, <i>Norway</i> , Poland, Portugal, Qatar, <i>Slovenia</i> , Spain, <i>Sweden</i> , Tanzania , Turkey	14 382	13 264	268 10 (6, 3, 1)	605.1 71.0
MINURSO (SCR 690) ¹¹ Sep. 1991	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara Western Sahara	Troops: <i>Denmark</i> , Ghana, <i>Malaysia</i> Mil. obs: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil , China, Croatia, <i>Denmark</i> , Djibouti , Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, <i>Russia</i> , Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen	27 203 6 115	27 183 6 9612	15 1 (-, -, 1)	46.8 47.3
UNOMIG (SCR 849 and 858) ¹³ Aug. 1993	UN Observer Mission to Georgia Georgia (Abkhazia)	Civ. pol.: Egypt, El Salvador Mil. obs: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, <i>Germany</i> , Ghana , Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Lithuania , Moldova , Mongolia , Nepal , Nigeria , Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen	- 135 20 116	- 132 18 9914	11 -	34.2 8.6
UNMIK (SCR 1244) ¹⁵ June 1999	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo Serbia (Kosovo)	Civ. pol.: Czech Republic , Germany, Ghana, Philippines , Poland, Russia, Sweden , Switzerland, Ukraine Mil. obs: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Italy</i> , Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, UK, Ukraine, Zambia Civ. pol.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, <i>Egypt</i> , Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi , Nepal, <i>Netherlands</i> , Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, <i>Timor-Leste</i> , Turkey, Uganda , UK, Ukraine, <i>USA</i> , Zambia, Zimbabwe	- 38 2 078 608	- 39 1 996 46816	49 3 (-, -, 3)	214.3 126.0

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
MONUC (SCR 1279) ¹⁷ Oct. 1999	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, China, Ghana, Guatemala, <u>India</u> , Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay Mil. obs: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon , Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, Nepal, <i>Netherlands</i> , Niger, Nigeria, <u>Pakistan</u> , Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia Civ. pol.: <i>Argentina</i> , Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya , Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Romania, Russia, <u>Senegal</u> , Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, <i>Vanuatu</i> , Yemen	17 030 760 1 141 1 121	16 614 733 1 036 92418	117 12 (1, 2, 5)	1 105.0 683.7
UNMEE (SCR 1312) ¹⁹ July 2000	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea Eritrea, Ethiopia	Troops: Bangladesh, <i>Gambia</i> , Ghana, <u>India</u> , Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia Mil. obs: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka , Sweden, <i>Switzerland</i> , Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, <u>Zambia</u>	1 470 230 177	1 465 218 14720	20 3 (-, -, 1)	125.4 47.6

UNMIL (SCR 1509) ²¹ Nov. 2003	UN Mission in Liberia Liberia	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, <i>Bolivia</i> , Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, <i>Germany</i> , Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), <i>Malawi</i> , Mali , <i>Moldova</i> , Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan , Paraguay , Peru , Philippines, Senegal, <i>Sweden</i> , Togo, UK, Ukraine, USA	14 060 215 1 240 570	13 310 199 1 203 50722	101 14 (-, 1, 9)	701.6 251.6
		Mil. obs: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia , Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines , Poland, Romania , Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Republic, Egypt , El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India , Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, FYROM, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
UNOCI (SCR 1528) ²³ Apr. 2004	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire Côte d'Ivoire	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, France, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, <i>Uruguay</i>	7 915 200 1 200 485	7 838 195 1 127 40724	36 8 (-, 4, 1)	471.9 166.8
		Mil. obs: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, <i>Morocco</i> , Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi , Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of) , Djibouti, France, Ghana , <i>India</i> , <i>Jordan</i> , Libya , Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, <i>Philippines</i> , Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, <i>Yamnatu</i> , Yemen				

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
MINUSTAH (SCR 1542) ²⁵ June 2004	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti Haiti	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil , Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Jordan, <i>Morocco</i> , Nepal, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA Civ. pol.: Argentina, Benin, Brazil , Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic , Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep. of) , Côte d'Ivoire , Croatia , Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada , Guinea, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, <i>Mauritius</i> , Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, <i>Sierra Leone</i> , Spain, Sri Lanka , Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, <i>Yamnatu</i> , <i>Yemen</i> , <i>Zambia</i>	7 200	7 047	33	512.3 164.8
UNMIS (SCR 1590) ²⁷ Mar. 2005	UN Mission in Sudan Sudan	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia , Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France , Gambia , Germany, <i>Ghana</i> , Greece, Guatemala , India , Italy , Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger , Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal , South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand , Turkey, UK, Yemen , Zambia, Zimbabwe Mil. obs: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka , Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	9 250	8 804	30	962.9 283.0
			750	596	14	
			715	637	(2, 2, 6)	
			1 130	86428		

Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Botswana**, Brazil, Canada, China, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, **Indonesia**, Jamaica, Jordan, *Kenya*, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, **Mali**, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, **New Zealand**, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Sweden, *Tanzania*, Turkey, Uganda, **UK**, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, *Vanuatu*, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

UNMIT (SCR 1704) ²⁹ Aug. 2006	UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	–	– ³⁰	2	169.0
	Timor-Leste	34 1 328 462	33 1 480 336 ³¹	1 (–, –, –)	63.3
MINURCAT (SCR 1778) ³² Sep. 2007	UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad Central African Republic/Chad	–	–	–	60.8
		50 300 135	3 29 26	–	–

Mil. obs: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, **Sierra Leone**, Singapore
Civ. pol.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, **China**, Croatia, **Egypt**, El Salvador, Gambia, **India**, **Jamaica**, **Japan**, *Jordan*, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, **Namibia**, Nepal, New Zealand, **Nigeria**, Pakistan, **Palau**, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, **Senegal**, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, **Uganda**, **Ukraine**, Uruguay, USA, *Vanuatu*, Yemen, **Zambia**, Zimbabwe

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007
			Approved	Actual		
United Nations political and peacebuilding missions						
Total: 5 operations						
UNAMA (SCR 1401) ³³ Mar. 2002	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan Afghanistan	Mil. obs: Australia, <i>Austria</i> , Bangladesh, Bolivia , Denmark, Germany, Korea (South), Lithuania , New Zealand, Norway , Paraguay , <i>Poland</i> , Romania, Sweden , UK , Uruguay Civ. pol.: Nepal, Nigeria, Philippines Civ. staff: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas , Bangladesh, Barbados , Belarus , Bhutan , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon , Canada, China, Colombia , Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia , Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia , Germany, Ghana, <i>Guatemala</i> , Honduras, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, <i>Jordan</i> , Kazakhstan , Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Laos, Latvia , Liberia, FYROM, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria , Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Tajikistan, Tanzania , Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe	298 202 53 1 246	223 196 36 1 108	21 9	416.8
UNAMI (SCR 1500) ³⁵ Aug. 2003	UN Assistance Mission in Iraq Iraq	Troops: Fiji Mil. obs: Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, UK Civ. staff: Afghanistan, Angola , Argentina , Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Canada, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana,	298 8 — 463	223 7 — 454 ³⁶	7 3 (—, 1)	176.5

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			Approved	Actual		
UNMIN (SCR 1740) ⁴¹ Jan. 2007	United Nations Mission in Nepal Nepal	Mil. obs: Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Romania, Russia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK, Uruguay, <u>Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe</u> Civ. pol.: <i>Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Switzerland</i> Civ. staff: Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Barbados, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Cambodia, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, El Salvador, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Liberia, Lithuania, FYROM, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Morocco, Myanmar, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Palestinian Territory, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, San Marino, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria, Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela, <u>Zambia</u>	155 7 270	152 — 22242	— — —	95.6
African Union—United Nations Total: 1 mission		34 contributing countries	19 315 240 6 432 1 579	12 — 1 617 —	— — — —	318.9

UNAMID (AU, 22 June 2007/ SCR 1769) ⁴³ Oct. 2007 ⁴⁴	African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur Sudan (Darfur)	Troops: China, Egypt, France, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, UK Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, Uruguay, Zambia	19 315 240 6 432 1 579	12 — 1 617 ⁴⁵ —	— — — —	492.6
African Union						
Total: 3 operations						
		31 contributing countries	13 821 450 1 560	6 675 636 — 60	65 5	312.8
AMS (AU, 28 May 2004) ⁴⁶ June 2004	African Union Mission in Sudan Sudan	Troops: Chad, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa Mil. obs: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, Uganda, Zambia Civ. pol.: Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia ⁴⁷	6 171 450 1 560	4 683 636 — 60	60 >21 (21, --, --)	280.8 ⁴⁸
AMISOM (AU, 19 Jan. 2007) ⁴⁹ Mar. 2007	African Union Mission in Somalia Somalia	Troops: Burundi, Uganda	7 650	1 792 ⁵⁰	5 5 (4, 1, --)	32.0 ⁵¹
MAES (AU, 9 May 2007) ⁵² May 2007	AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros Comoros	Troops: Sudan, Tanzania ⁵³	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007
			Approved	Actual		
Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC)						
Total: 1 mission						
3 contributing countries						
FOMUC (Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002) ⁵⁴ Jan. 2003	CEMAC Multinational Force in the Central African Republic Central African Republic	Troops: Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Gabon ⁵⁵	500	379 ⁵⁶	8	18.5
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)						
Total: 3 operations						
4 contributing countries						
– (Bilateral, 21 July 1992) ⁵⁷ July 1992	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force Moldova (Trans- Dniester)	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester) Mil. obs: Ukraine	1 500	1 174
– (Bilateral, 24 June 1992) ⁵⁸ July 1992	South Ossetia Joint Force Georgia (South Ossetia)	Troops: Georgia, Russia, (South Ossetia)	1 500	1 500

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007
			Approved	Actual		
<i>EUPOL Kinshasa</i>	<i>EU Police Mission in Kinshasa (DRC)</i>	<i>Civ. pol.: Angola, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Italy, Mali, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey</i>	—	—	—	2.8
<i>(CJA 2004/ 847/CFSP)⁶⁷</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Portugal, Sweden</i>	30	25	—	468
<i>Apr. 2005</i>			—	—	—	—
<i>EUSEC DR Congo</i>	<i>EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for DRC Security Reform</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK</i>	—	—	1	9.4
<i>(CJA 2005/ 355/CFSP)⁶⁹</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of the Congo</i>		—	—	1	—
<i>June 2005</i>			—	4670	(-, -, 1)	—
<i>EUJUST LEX (CJA 2005/ 190/CFSP)⁷¹</i>	<i>EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq Iraq</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK⁷³</i>	—	—	—	8.1
<i>July 2005⁷²</i>			28	26	—	—
<i>EU BAM Rafah</i>	<i>EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point</i>	<i>Civ. pol.: Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden</i>	—	—	—	14.3
<i>(CJA 2005/ 889/CFSP)⁷⁴</i>	<i>Rafah Crossing Point</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Estonia, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain, UK</i>	75	28	—	—
<i>Oct. 2005</i>			—	575	—	—
<i>EUPOL COPPS</i>	<i>EU Police Mission in the Palestinian Territories</i>	<i>Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Sweden, UK</i>	—	—	—	3.3
<i>(CJA 2005/ 797/CFSP)⁷⁶</i>	<i>Palestinian territories</i>	<i>Civ. staff: Austria, Estonia, Italy, Spain, Sweden, UK</i>	33	19	—	—
<i>Jan. 2006</i>			—	7	—	—

EUPOL Afghanistan (CJA 2007/ 369/CFSP) ⁷⁷ June 2007	EU Police Mission in Afghanistan Afghanistan ⁷⁸	Civ. pol.: <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>UK</u>	— — 195 —	— — 857/9 —	— — — —	40.9
EUROL RD Congo (CJA 2007/ 405/CFSP) ⁸⁰ July 2007	EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. pol.: <u>Belgium</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Spain</u> Civ. staff: <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Sweden</u>	— — 39 —	— — 25 981	— — — —	3.8
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led						
Total: 3 operations						
44 contributing countries			17 300	57 868	456 173	263.7
KFOR (SCR 1244) ⁸² June 1999	NATO Kosovo Force Serbia (Kosovo)	Troops: <u>Argentina</u> , <u>Armenia</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Azerbaijan</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Georgia</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Luxembourg</u> , <u>Mongolia</u> , <u>Morocco</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>USA</u>	17 000	15 967/83	127 14 (-, 8, 3)	37.1
ISAF (SCR 1386) ⁸⁴ Dec. 2001	International Security Assistance Force Afghanistan	Troops: <u>Albania</u> , <u>Australia</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Azerbaijan</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Iceland</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Jordan</u> , <u>Latvia</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Luxembourg</u> , <u>FYROM</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>New Zealand</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>USA</u> ⁸⁵	—	41 741/86	329 159 (144, -, -) ⁸⁷	203.2
NTM-I (SCR 1546) ⁸⁸ Aug. 2004	NATO Training Mission in Iraq Iraq	Troops: <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Iceland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Lithuania</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>Ukraine</u> , <u>USA</u> ⁸⁹	300	160	— — —	23.4

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			Approved	Actual		
Organization of American States (OAS)						
Total: 2 operations						
20 contributing countries						
MAPP/OEA (CP/RES. 859) ⁹⁰ Feb. 2004	Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia	Civ. staff: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay	– – 6 22	– – – 35	– – – 1	9.4
– (CP/RES. 806) ⁹² June 2004	<i>OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti</i> <i>Haiti</i>	<i>Civ. pol.: Benin, France</i> <i>Civ. staff: Argentina, Benin, Bolivia, Canada, Dominica, Ecuador,</i> <i>France, Grenada, Mexico, Peru</i>	– 6 22	– – ..	<i>1</i> –
Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)						
Total: 11 operations						
46 contributing countries						
– (CSO 18 Sep. 1992) ⁹³ Sep. 1992	OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Civ. staff: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, <i>Belgium</i> , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, <i>Netherlands</i> , Norway, <i>Poland</i> , Portugal , Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan	– – – 226	– – – 531	– – – 1 1 – 5	– – – 13.4 130.4

–	OSCE Mission to Georgia	Civ. staff: Austria, Belarus , Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, <i>Ireland</i> , <i>Lithuania</i> , <i>PYROM</i> , Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain , <i>Turkey</i> , UK, Ukraine, USA	–	–	–	13.9
Dec. 1992			64	39%		
–	OSCE Mission to Moldova	Civ. staff: Belarus , Bulgaria , Czech Republic , Estonia , France, Germany, <i>Italy</i> , Norway, Poland, <i>Slovakia</i> , UK, USA	–	–	–	2.6
(CSO 4 Feb. 1993) ⁹⁷			10	13%		
Apr. 1993						
–	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe Tajikistan	Civ. staff: Belarus , Bulgaria, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, <i>Moldova</i> , Norway, Romania , Russia, UK, Ukraine, USA	–	–	2	5.4
(Rome MC Decision, no. 4.1, 1 Dec. 1993) ⁹⁹			17	16100	(–, 2, –)	–
Feb. 1994						
–	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference	Civ. staff: Czech Republic, <i>Germany</i> , Hungary, Kazakhstan, Poland, UK	–	–	–	1.4
(10 Aug. 1995) ¹⁰¹			6	6102		–
Aug. 1995						
–	Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, <i>Belgium</i> , Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, USA	–	–	–	22.7
(MC, 8 Dec. 1995) ¹⁰³			–	–	–	–
Dec. 1995			–	75104		–
–	OSCE Mission to Croatia	Civ. staff: Austria, Czech Republic , Estonia , France, Germany, Greece, <i>Italy</i> , Lithuania, <i>Moldova</i> , Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Uzbekistan	–	–	–	9.8
(PC.DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996) ¹⁰⁵			–	10106		–
July 1996						

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007
			Approved	Actual		
- (PC.DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997) ¹⁰⁷ Apr. 1997	OSCE Presence in Albania Albania	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany , <i>Ireland</i> , Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland , Romania, Spain , Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	5.1
OMIK (PC.DEC 305, 1 July 1999) ¹⁰⁹ July 1999	OSCE Mission in Kosovo Serbia (Kosovo)	Civ. staff: <i>Albania</i> , Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia , Finland , France, <i>Georgia</i> , Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, <i>Japan</i> , Lithuania, FYROM , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Montenegro , Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine , USA, Uzbekistan	-	-	9 2 (-, 1, 1)	42.9
- (PC.DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001) ¹¹¹ Mar. 2001	OSCE Mission to Serbia Serbia	Civ. staff: Austria , <i>Belgium</i> , <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , <i>Bulgaria</i> , Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, <i>Denmark</i> , Estonia, Georgia, Germany, <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, <i>Slovakia</i> , Slovenia , Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	10.3
- (PC.DEC 732, 29 June 2006) ¹¹³ June 2006	OSCE Mission to Montenegro Montenegro	Civ. staff: Austria , <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , Bulgaria, Germany, <i>Ireland</i> , Italy, <i>Netherlands</i> , Norway, Romania, Slovenia , Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	-	-	-	3.0
			37	39112		14114

Ad-hoc coalitions		27 contributing countries			
Total: 6 operations		3 000	3 564	89	550.8-
		2 000	1 704	13	619.3
		-	327		
		15	218		
NNSC (Armistice Supervisory Agreement, 27 July 1953) ¹¹⁵ Korea July 1953	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission North Korea, South Korea	-	-	-	2.4
	Mil. obs: <u>Sweden</u> , Switzerland		10		
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace, 3 Aug. 1981) ¹¹⁶ Apr. 1982	Multinational Force and Observers Egypt (Sinai)	2 000	1 691	59 10 (-, 10, -)	66.8
	Mil. obs: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Colombia</u> , <u>Fiji</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>New Zealand</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Uruguay</u> , <u>USA</u>				
	Civ. staff: <u>USA</u>	15117	15118		
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol, 21 Jan. 1997) ¹¹⁹ Jan. 1997	Temporary International Presence in Hebron Hebron	-	-	2	2.4
	Mil. obs: <u>Turkey</u>				
	Civ. pol.: <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Norway</u>		3		
	Civ. staff: <u>Denmark</u> , <u>Norway</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> ¹²⁰		21 34121		
- (SCR 1464) ¹²² Feb. 2003	Operation Licorne Côte d'Ivoire	3 000	2 400 ¹²³	24 1 (-, 1, -)	205.7- 274.2
	Troops: <u>France</u>				

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2007 (bold text = new in 2007; italic text = ended in 2007; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2007/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost (\$ m.): 2007
			Approved	Actual		
RAMSI (Multilateral agreement, 24 July 2003) ^{2,4} July 2003	Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands Solomon Islands	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , <i>Fiji</i> , New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga Civ. pol.: <u>Australia</u> , Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue , Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Civ. staff: <u>Australia</u> , <i>Fiji</i> , New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Samoa , Tonga	—	214	3	152.1
ISF (25 May 2006 and SCR 1690) ^{1,2} May 2006	International Security Forces Timor-Leste	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , New Zealand	—	950	1	121.4

CJA = EU Council Joint Action; CP/RES = OAS Permanent Council Resolution; CSO = OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (now the Senior Council); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; FYROM = Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia; MC = OSCE Ministerial Council; PC/DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; SSR = security sector reform; UNV = UN volunteer.

¹ UNTSO was established by SCR 50 (29 May 1948) and mandated to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the truce in Palestine after the 1948 Arab-Israeli War. In the following years it also assisted in observing the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 and the ceasefires in the aftermath of the 1967 6-Day Arab-Israeli War. UNTSO cooperates closely with UNDOF and UNIFIL. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the mission.

² The mission is supported by 120 locally recruited staff.

³ UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) to replace the UN Commission for India and Pakistan. It is mandated to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement (July 1949). A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the mission.

⁴ The mission is also supported by 49 locally recruited staff.

⁵ UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964), and mandated to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since the end of hostilities in 1974, the mandate has included monitoring the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the 2 sides. SCR 1789 (14 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 15 June 2008.

⁶ The Argentinean contingent included soldiers from Brazil (1), Chile (15) and Paraguay (14). The mission is supported by 106 locally recruited staff.

7 UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974), in the wake of the 1973 Middle East War, in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement. It is mandated to observe the ceasefire and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as to maintain an area of limitation and separation. SCR 1788 (14 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 June 2008.

⁸ The mission is supported by 105 locally recruited staff.

⁹ UNIFIL was established by SCR 425 and SCR 426 (19 Mar. 1978), with a mandate 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. Following the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel in 2006, SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) revised the mission's mandate to include assisting in the establishment of a permanent ceasefire. SCR 1773 (14 Aug. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2008.

¹⁰ The mission is supported by 602 locally recruited staff.

¹¹ MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) to monitor the ceasefire between the Frente Polisario and the Moroccan Government, to observe the reduction of troops and to prepare for a referendum concerning the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. The mandate was renewed until 30 Apr. 2008 by SCR 1783 (31 Oct. 2007).

¹² The mission is supported by 148 locally recruited staff and 23 UNVs.

¹³ UNOMIG was established by SCR 849 (9 July 1993) and SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993). Its mandate of verifying the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhazian authorities was invalidated by resumed fighting in Sep. 1993. It was given an interim mandate to maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and with the Russian military contingents and to monitor and report on the situation. Following the signing of the 1994 Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, SCR 937 (27 July 1994) expanded the mandate to include monitoring and verification of the implementation of the agreement. SCR 1781 (15 Oct. 2007) extended the mandate until 15 Apr. 2008.

¹⁴ The mission is supported by 182 locally recruited staff and 1 UNV.

¹⁵ UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its mandate includes, among others, promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, performing civilian administrative functions, maintaining law and order, promoting human rights, and ensuring the safe return of all refugees and displaced persons. It cooperates with the EU and the OSCE, which are responsible for the 'reconstruction and economic development' and 'democratization and institution building' pillars, respectively. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the mission.

¹⁶ The mission is supported by 1953 locally recruited staff and 137 UNVs.

¹⁷ MONUC was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). It was mandated by SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000) to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, to supervise and verify the disengagement of forces, to monitor human rights violations, and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. The mission was given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1493 (28 July 2003). Currently, the mission is mandated to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel, and UN personnel and facilities; to contribute to the territorial security of the DRC; to assist disarming and demobilizing foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist SSR; and to promote human rights, national reconciliation and good governance. SCR 1794 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

¹⁸ The mission is supported by 2088 locally recruited staff and 592 UNVs.

¹⁹ UNMEE was established by SCR 1312 (31 July 2000). It was expanded by SCR 1320 (15 Sep. 2000) and mandated to monitor the ceasefire; to repatriate Ethiopian troops and supervise the position of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops outside a 25-km temporary security zone; to chair the Military Coordination Commission of the UN and the AU; and to assist in mine clearance. SCR 1767 (30 July 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2008 due to delays in the demarcation of the Eritrea-Ethiopia border.

²⁰ The mission is supported by 203 locally recruited staff and 66 UNVs.

²¹ UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It is mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to provide assistance in matters of humanitarian and human rights, to assist in SSR and to protect civilians. It cooperates with UNOCI and UNIOSIL. SCR 1777 (20 Sep. 2007) renewed the mandate until 30 Sep. 2008.

²² The mission is supported by 944 locally recruited staff and 245 UNVs.

²³ UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It is mandated to monitor the cessation of hostilities, movements of armed groups and of the arms embargo; to implement a programme of disarmament, demobilization, repatriation, resettlement and reintegration; to support security sector reform; to assist in the fields of law and order, human rights and public information; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the redeployment of state administration; and to assist in the holding of free elections. In 2007 the mandate was expanded to include supporting the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and of the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), restoring peace and security. The mission cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licome. SCR 1765 (15 Jan. 2008) extended the mandate until 30 July 2008.

²⁴ The mission is supported by 573 locally recruited staff and 292 UNVs.

²⁵ MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to maintain a secure and stable environment to ensure that the peace process is carried forward; to assist the Haitian Government's efforts in SSR, including a comprehensive DDR programme, building the capacity of the national police and re-establishing the rule of law; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1780 (15 Oct. 2007) extended the mandate until 15 Oct. 2008.

²⁶ The mission is supported by 1140 locally recruited staff and 203 UNVs.

²⁷ UNMIS was established by SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005) following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. It is mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement, to protect and promote human rights, and to facilitate the DDR process. SCR 1706 (31 Aug. 2006) expanded the mandate to include deployment to the Darfur region, where UNMIS is tasked to monitor implementation of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement and the 2006 N'Djamena Agreement on Humanitarian Cease-fire on the Conflict in Darfur, to maintain a presence in key areas, to monitor border activities, to protect civilians, and to promote and protect human rights. SCR 1784 (31 Oct. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2008.

²⁸ The mission is supported by 2400 locally recruited staff and 251 UNVs.

²⁹ UNMIT was established by SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) following the outbreak of violence in May 2006. It is mandated to support the Government of Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding; and in capacity building, support and training of the East Timorese national police; and in the organization and holding of presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007. SCR 1745 (22 Feb. 2007) extended the mandate until 26 Feb. 2008.

³⁰ SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) leaves the Australian-led Joint Task Force Timor-Leste (930 troops) in place.

³¹ The mission is supported by 791 locally recruited staff and 122 UNVs.

³² MINURCAT was established by SCR 1778 (25 Sep. 2007) as part of a multidimensional presence in concert with the EU (EUFOR Tchad/RCA). The mission, which is located in eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic, is mandated to provide security and protection of civilians by advising the Chadian Police and liaising with parties involved and to monitor and promote human rights and the rule of law. The mandate is for an initial period of 12 months.

³³ UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002). It is mandated to provide political and strategic advice; to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the 2001 Bonn Agreement and support the implementation of the Afghanistan Compact; to manage all UN humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan in coordination with the Afghan Government; promote human rights; and provide technical assistance. It cooperates with ISAF in carrying out its mandate. SRC 1776 (19 Sep. 2007) extended the mandate for 12 months from 31 Oct. 2007.

³⁴ The mission is supported by 1057 locally recruited staff and 32 UNVs.

³⁵ UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003). In coordination with the Government of Iraq, the mission is mandated to support dialogue and national reconciliation; assist in the processes for holding elections, referendums and the implementation of constitutional provisions; facilitate humanitarian assistance and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons; support the implementation of the International Compact with Iraq; coordinate reconstruction and assistance programmes; assist in economic reform, capacity building and sustainable development; and promote the protection of human rights, judicial and legal reform and the strengthening of the rule of law. In carrying out its mandate, UNAMI cooperates with the Multinational Force in Iraq (MNF-I), NTM-I and EUJUST LEX. SCR 1770 (10 Aug. 2007) extended the current mandate until 10 Aug. 2008.

³⁶ The mission is supported by 183 locally recruited staff.

³⁷ UNIOSIL was established by SCR 1620 (31 Aug. 2005) to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in capacity building of state institutions, democratization, good governance, rule of law, human rights promotion, strengthening the security sector, and preparation for free and fair elections in 2008; to monitor security; to address cross-border challenges; and to coordinate with the Special Court for Sierra Leone. SCR 1793 (31 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2008, when the mission will end.

³⁸ The mission is supported by 198 locally recruited staff and 23 UNVs.

³⁹ BINUB was established by SCR 1719 (25 Oct. 2006) to succeed the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB), which terminated on 31 Dec. 2006. It is mandated to assist the Burundian Government in the areas of peace consolidation and democratic governance, DDR and security sector reform, promotion and protection of human rights and ending impunity, and coordinating donors and UN agencies. BINUB cooperates with MONUC. SCR 1791 (19 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

⁴⁰ The mission is supported by 225 locally recruited staff and 46 UNVs.

⁴¹ UNMIN was established by SCR 1740 (23 Jan. 2007) and tasked to monitor and assist in implementing the management of arms and armed personnel of the Seven Party Alliance-led government and the Communist Party of Nepal (Maoist) in line with the provisions of the Nov. 2006 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, assist in monitoring ceasefire arrangements, and support electoral processes. SCR 1796 (23 Jan. 2008) extended the mandate until 23 June 2008.

⁴² The mission is supported by 226 locally recruited staff and 156 UNVs.

⁴³ UNAMID was established by a decision of the AU Peace and Security Council (PSC/PR/Comm.(LXXIX), 22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007). The mission was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers. UNAMID is mandated to contribute to the restoration of a secure environment, protect the civilian population, facilitate humanitarian assistance, monitor the implementation of related ceasefire agreements, and promote the rule of law and human rights, among other tasks. The initial mandate is for 12 months.

⁴⁴ Preparations for UNAMID to assume operational command of personnel deployed under AMIS and of the UN Light Support Package (LSP) and Heavy Support Package (HSP) to AMIS (see note 46), were completed by 31 Oct. 2007. The formal handover of authority took place on 31 Dec. 2007.

⁴⁵ The mission is supported by 66 UNVs.

⁴⁶ AMIS was originally established as an observer mission 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 and was endorsed by SCR 1556 (30 July 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. Its mandate was expanded by AU Peace and Security Council (PSC/PR/Comm.(XVII), 20 Oct. 2004) and now includes monitoring the N'Djamena ceasefire agreement, assisting in confidence building between the parties and contributing to a secure environment in Darfur. On 22 June 2007 the AU Peace and Security Council extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007. At the end of 2007 AMIS was incorporated into UNAMID.

⁴⁷ Military observers were also contributed by unspecified states listed as 'EU/US', the Government of Sudan, the Justice and Equality Movement and the Sudan Liberation Movement/Army. During 2007 the UN supported the mission by deploying the LSP (105 military officers, 33 police advisers and 48 civilians) and the HSP (135 troops, 87 police officers, 1 formed police unit and 285 international staff deployed as of Dec. 2007).

⁴⁸ The figure represents the sum of the major financial contributions in 2007 by the USA (\$50 million), the EU (including bilateral contributions, €137 million) and Canada (C\$48 million). Technical and logistical assistance was also provided. The AU estimates that a monthly budget of \$23–25 million is needed to sustain operations.

⁴⁹ AMISOM was established by a decision of the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC/PR/Comm.(LXIX), 19 Jan. 2007) and was endorsed by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The mission was mandated to support the dialogue and reconciliation process in Somalia by supporting the Transitional Federal Institutions, facilitating the provision of humanitarian assistance and contributing to the overall security situation. On 18 July 2007 the Peace and Security Council extended the mission's mandate for an additional 6 months. This was endorsed by SCR 1772 (20 Aug. 2007).

⁵⁰ A Burundian advance team was deployed on 23 and 24 Dec. 2007; the rest of the 2 pledged Burundian battalions are still outstanding. The deployment of troops from Ghana (350) and Nigeria (850) is not scheduled yet. Logistical and personnel support is provided by the UN, the USA, NATO, Kenya and Algeria.

⁵¹ About \$32 million had been contributed by the end of 2007; a total of up to \$622 million will be needed.

⁵² MAES was established by a decision of the AU Peace and Security Council (AU PSC/MIN/Comm.1 (LXXVII), 9 May 2007). It is mandated to contribute to a secure environment for free and fair presidential elections on the 3 islands of the Comoros. The mandate was revised to support the implementation of sanctions imposed against the illegal authorities of Anjouan, disarm the Anjouan gendarmerie and guarantee fair and free elections on the island.

⁵³ Sudan and Tanzania are mentioned as troop contributors in AU documents. According to information received from the Tanzanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Tanzania is currently the only contributor, with c. 200 troops in the Comoros, including an unspecified number of police officers.

⁵⁴ FOMUC was established by a decision of the CEMAC Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) to secure the border between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) and to guarantee the safety of former President Ange-Félix Patassé. Following the 15 Mar. 2003 coup, its mandate was expanded by a decision of the Libreville Summit (21 Mar. 2003) to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of CAR's armed forces and supporting the transition process. The mandate was maintained during 2007.

⁵⁵ FOMUC will be reinforced with an attachment of 121 Cameroonian troops in 2008.

⁵⁶ FOMUC is supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 400 French soldiers (Opération Boali). The mission is supported by 82 locally recruited staff.

⁵⁷ The mission was established pursuant to the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Trans-Dniester region, signed in Moscow by the presidents of Moldova and Russia (21 July 1992). A monitoring commission with representatives of Russia, Moldova and Trans-Dniester was established to coordinate the activities of the joint peacekeeping contingent.

⁵⁸ The South Ossetia Joint Force was established by the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in South Ossetia (24 June 1992). A monitoring commission with representatives of Russia, Georgia, and the North and South Ossetia authorities was established to oversee implementation of the agreement.

⁵⁹ The CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia was established by the Georgian–Abkhazian Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (14 May 1994). The operation's mandate was approved by heads of state of the members of the CIS Council of Collective Security (21 Oct. 1994) and endorsed by the UN through SCR 937 (21 July 1994). Its mandate was extended indefinitely from Jan. 2004.

⁶⁰ The EUMM (known as the European Community Monitoring Mission until 2000) was established by the Brioni Agreement (7 July 1991) between representatives of the European Community (EC), the Yugoslav Government and Croatia and Slovenia. The mission was originally tasked to monitor developments in Slovenia and then to monitor the withdrawal of Yugoslav troops from Croatia and Slovenia. The mission's mandate was later expanded to cover the entire Western Balkans, including Albania. The EUMM's mandate covered monitoring political and security developments in the Western Balkans, borders, inter-ethnic issues and refugee returns; contributing to the early warning mechanism of the European Council; and contributing to confidence building and stabilization in the region (CJA 2000/811/CFSP, 22 Dec. 2000). CJA 2006/867/CFSP (30 Nov. 2006) narrowed the mission's geographical focus to Serbia, including Kosovo. In 2007 the mission also operated in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in FYROM, and in Montenegro (from which it withdrew in the middle of the year). The mission closed on 31 Dec. 2007 (CJA 2006/867/CFSP, 30 Nov. 2006). A team of 4 international and 7 local staff will remain in the region until Mar. 2008.

⁶¹ The mission was supported by 53 locally recruited staff.

⁶² The EUPM was established by the CJA 2002/210/CFSP (11 Mar. 2002) to ensure sustainable policing arrangements in Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian ownership, in accordance with European and international standards. It is mandated to monitor, mentor and inspect the establishment of a sustainable, professional and multi-ethnic police. CJA 2007/749/CFSP (19 Nov. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2009.

⁶³ The mission is supported by 219 locally recruited staff.

⁶⁴ EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1551 (9 July 2004). It 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. SCR 1785 (21 Nov. 2007) extended the mandate until 21 Nov. 2008.

⁶⁵ Along with the transition plan EUFOR ALTHEA's troops strength was reduced from around 6000 to 2500 in 2007. From 28 Mar., the 3 multinational task forces were replaced by a single multinational manoeuvre battalion comprising Hungarian, Polish, Spanish and Turkish troops, stationed in Sarajevo. Liaison and observation teams remain in place throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

⁶⁶ The mission is supported by 247 locally recruited staff located at the EUFOR headquarters.

⁶⁷ EUPOL Kinshasa was established by CJA 2004/847/CFSP (9 Dec. 2004) and was mandated to monitor, mentor and advise the Congolese police force. EUPOL Kinshasa closely collaborated with EUSEC DR Congo. The mission closed on 30 June 2007 and was succeeded by EUPOL DR Congo.

⁶⁸ The mission was supported by 9 locally recruited staff.

⁶⁹ EUSEC DR Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005). It is mandated to advise and assist the Congolese authorities, specifically the Ministry of Defence, on security matters, ensuring that policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, the standards of democratic governance and the principles of rule of law. The mission also closely coordinates with MONUC and EUPOL RD Congo. The mandate runs until 30 June 2008 (CJA/406/CFSP, 12 June 2007).

⁷⁰ The majority of the deployed personnel are military advisers. Of the 46, 26 are based in Kinshasa while 20 are located in the east of DR Congo. In addition, the mission is supported by 36 locally recruited staff.

⁷¹ EUJUST LEX was established by CJA 2005/190/CFSP (7 Mar. 2005) and works in accordance with SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) as an integrated civilian rule-of-law mission to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through the training of magistrates, senior police officers and senior penitentiary staff. EUJUST LEX cooperates with and complements NTM-I and UNAMI. CJA 2007/760/CFSP (22 Nov. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 June 2009.

⁷² The EU Council reached political agreement on the mission on 21 Feb. 2005. On 7 Mar. 2005 it adopted a Joint Action on the EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq. After a 3-month planning phase, the operational phase of the mission began on 1 July 2005 (CJA 2005/190/CFSP, 7 Mar. 2005). An official request was made from the new Iraqi Transitional Government in early June 2005.

⁷³ Listed are the host states providing training courses in 2007. The operation's staff includes national police, judicial experts, political advisers, mission security officers and information technology experts. A total of 25 EU member states contribute to the operation by providing training, trainers, staff or financial resources.

⁷⁴ EU BAM Rafah was established pursuant to CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) and on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (15 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of Palestinian Authority border control, security and customs officials at the Rafah crossing point with regard to the 2005 Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing, and support the Palestinian Authority's capacity building in the field of border control. CJA/2007/359/CFSP (23 May 2007) extended the mandate until 24 May 2008. On 9 June 2007 the Rafah crossing point was closed following riots in the Gaza Strip. The mission was suspended but maintained full operational capability. It currently focuses on capacity building and is supporting EUPOL COPPS.

⁷⁵ The mission is supported by 8 locally recruited staff.

⁷⁶ EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advise Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. The mission's mandate runs until 31 Dec. 2008.

⁷⁷ EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) and is tasked to support the government in strengthening the rule of law, particularly improving civil policing and law enforcement capacity. The mandate runs until 30 May 2010.

⁷⁸ The mission's personnel are deployed at the central level (in Kabul) and at regional and provincial levels alongside the regional commands and provincial reconstruction teams of ISAF.

⁷⁹ Included are an unspecified number of administrative and logistics staff. The mission is supported by 25 locally recruited staff.

⁸⁰ EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007) to succeed EUPOL Kinshasa. The mission is tasked to assist the Congolese authorities in reforming the National Police and in improving the criminal justice system. EUPOL RD Congo closely cooperates with EUSEC DR Congo. The mandate runs until 30 June 2008 (CJA 2007/405/CFSP, 12 June 2007).

⁸¹ The mission is supported by 8 locally recruited staff.

⁸² KFOR was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its mandated tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. Along with KFOR headquarters in Pristina, KFOR contingents are grouped into 6 task forces: Multinational Task Force (MNTF) Centre located in Lipijan is led by Sweden; MNTF North located in Novo Selo is led by France; MNTF South located in Prizren is led by Turkey; MNTF West located in Peje/Pec is led by Italy; MNTF East located in Urosevac is led by the USA; and the Multinational Specialized Unit (MSU) in Pristina is led by Italy.

⁸³ The total number of troops continuously changes due to troop rotation. The mission is supported by 140 locally recruited staff.

⁸⁴ ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under UN Charter Chapter VII as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Interim Authority to maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. NATO took on command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. ISAF also has control of all 25 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs). The territory of Afghanistan is divided in 5 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Capital in Kabul, led by Italy; RC North in Mazar-e Sharif, led by Germany; RC West in Herat, led by Italy; RC South in Kandahar, led by the UK; and RC East in Bagram, led by the USA. SCR 1776 (19 Sep. 2007) extended the mandate for 12 months from 13 Oct. 2007.

⁸⁵ The following countries have contributed military or civilian personnel to the 25 PRTs: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the UK and the USA.

⁸⁶ The USA will deploy *c.* 3200 additional troops in the spring of 2008.

⁸⁷ The 15 reported non-battle deaths resulted from accidents, accidental firing of weapons, suicide or other causes.

⁸⁸ NTM-I was established pursuant to SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) and approved by the North Atlantic Council on 17 Nov. 2004. It is mandated to assist in the development of Iraq's security institutions through training and equipment of, in particular, middle- and senior-level personnel from the Iraqi security forces. In 2007 the mandate was revised to focus on mentoring and advising Iraqi-led institutional training programmes.

⁸⁹ No data on national breakdowns were available and therefore no lead state could be identified.

⁹⁰ MAPPP/OEA was established by OAS Permanent Council resolution CP/RES 859 (1397/04) of 6 Feb. 2004 to support the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in political dialogue with the National Liberation Army (ELN). It is mandated to facilitate the DDR process.

⁹¹ Mexican verification officers are seconded while the other international observers are contracted to the mission. The mission is supported by 18 national professionals, 41 local administrative staff and 9 information officers.

⁹² The OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti was established by OAS Permanent Council Resolution CP/RES 806 (1303/02, 16 Jan. 2002). It is mandated to contribute to resolution of the political crisis in Haiti, including by assisting the Government of Haiti to strengthen its democratic processes and institutions. OAS General Assembly Resolution A/RES 2058 (XXXIV-O/04, 8 June 2004) amended the mandate to include assistance in the holding of elections, promoting and protecting human rights, and the professionalization of the Haitian National Police. In 2007 the Special Mission was incorporated into the OAS Country Office.

⁹³ The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje was established following a decision of the 16th meeting of the OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) (18 Sep. 1993). It was authorized by the FYROM Government through Articles of Understanding agreed by an exchange of letters on 7 Nov. 1992. Its tasks include monitoring, police training, development and other activities related to the 1992 Ohrid Framework Agreement. PC/DEC/822 (6 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

⁹⁴ The mission is supported by 183 locally recruited staff.

⁹⁵ The OSCE Mission to Georgia was established at the 17th CSO meeting (6 Nov. 1992). It was authorized by the Government of Georgia through a memorandum of understanding on 23 Jan. 1993 and by South Ossetia's leaders through an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Its initial objective was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded at the 14th Permanent Council Meeting (29 Mar. 1994) to include monitoring the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia. PC/DEC/450 (13 Dec. 1999) expanded the mandate to include monitoring Georgia's borders with Russian Republic of Ingushetia. PC/DEC/522, 19 Dec. 2002 expanded the mandate to include

observing and reporting on cross-border movement between Georgia and the Russian Republic of Dagestan. PC.DEC/831 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

⁹⁶ The mission is supported by 154 locally recruited staff.

⁹⁷ The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established at the 19th CSO meeting (4 Feb. 1993) and authorized by the Government of Moldova through a memorandum of understanding (7 May 1993). Its tasks include assisting the conflicting parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement and gathering and providing information on the situation. PC.DEC/832 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

⁹⁸ The mission is supported by 34 locally recruited staff.

⁹⁹ The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe was established by a decision taken at the 4th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, CSCE/4-C/Dec.1, Decision I.4 (1 Dec. 1993). No bilateral memorandum of understanding has been signed. The mission's mandate includes facilitating dialogue, promoting human rights and informing the OSCE about further developments. This was expanded in 2002 to include economic and environmental dimensions. PC.DEC/826 (13 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 June 2008.

¹⁰⁰ The mission is supported by 74 locally recruited staff.

¹⁰¹ A Personal Representative on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference was appointed by the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) on 10 Aug. 1995. The Minsk Conference seeks a peaceful settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The Personal Representative's mandate consists of assisting the CIO in planning possible peacekeeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. A positive decision is required to terminate the mission.

¹⁰² The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

¹⁰³ The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by a decision of the 5th meeting of the Ministerial Council (MC(5).DEC/1, 8 Dec. 1995), in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The mission is mandated to assist the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. PC.DEC/818 (6 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

¹⁰⁴ The mission is supported by 507 locally recruited staff.

¹⁰⁵ The OSCE Mission to Croatia was established by PC.DEC/112 (18 Apr. 1996). PC.DEC/176 (26 June 1997) and C/DEC/239 (25 June 1998) revised its mandate. Its mandate included assisting and monitoring the return of refugees and displaced persons and protecting national minorities. The mission closed on 31 Dec. 2007 and was replaced by the OSCE Office in Zagreb.

¹⁰⁶ The mission is supported by 94 locally recruited staff.

¹⁰⁷ The OSCE Presence in Albania was established by PC.DEC/160 (27 Mar. 1997). In 2003 the mission's mandate was revised to include assisting in legislative, judicial and electoral reform, capacity building, anti-trafficking and anti-corruption activities, police assistance, and good governance. PC.DEC/819 (6 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

¹⁰⁸ The mission is supported by 84 locally recruited staff.

¹⁰⁹ The OSCE Mission in Kosovo was established by the PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999). Its mandate includes training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators and monitoring and promoting human rights. The mission is a component (pillar III) of UNMIK. PC.DEC/835 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2008, after which the mandate will be renewed monthly unless a participating state objects.

¹¹⁰ The mission is supported by 688 locally recruited staff.

¹¹¹ The OSCE Mission to Serbia is the new name given to the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro in June 2006. The mission was originally established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001) as the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Its mandate is to advise on the implementation of laws and monitor the proper functioning and development of democratic institutions and processes in Serbia. It assists in the training and restructuring of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary. PC.DEC/816 (6 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

¹¹² The mission is supported 138 locally recruited staff.

¹¹³ The OSCE Mission to Montenegro was established by PC/DEC/732 (29 June 2006) following Montenegro's declaration of independence (3 June 2006). Prior to independence, the current mission was part of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro. Its mandate is to assist in institution building and reform of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary and to support local and central governance structures. PC/DEC/821 (6 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2008.

¹¹⁴ The mission is supported by 32 locally recruited staff.

¹¹⁵ The NNSC was established by the agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953. It is mandated with the functions of supervision, observation, inspection and investigation implementation of the armistice agreement.

¹¹⁶ The MFO was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982 following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai but the mission was not operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the day that Israel returned the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

¹¹⁷ A large part of the MFO's basic mission in the Sinai is performed by the Civilian Observer Unit (COU). The COU has its origins in the US Sinai Field Mission, which came into existence with the Sinai II Agreement (4 Sep. 1975). The COU currently has 15 personnel, all US nationals.

¹¹⁸ The mission is supported by 38 expatriate and 34 Egyptian nationals.

¹¹⁹ TIPH 2 was established by the Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron (17 Jan. 1997) and the Agreement on the Temporary International Presence in Hebron (21 Jan. 1997). Its mandate is to provide by its presence a secure and stable environment and monitor and report breaches of international humanitarian law. The mandate is renewed every 6 months pending approval from both the Palestinian and Israeli parties.

¹²⁰ Due to rotations the figures given might vary from the fixed number of 58 that are allocated.

¹²¹ The mission is supported by 6 locally recruited staff.

¹²² Operation Licorne, consisting entirely of French troops, was deployed under the authority of SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII and UN Charter Chapter VIII, to support the ECOWAS mission in contributing to a secure environment and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linaas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) provides its current authorization and revised the mandate to working in support of UNOCI. SCR 1795 (15 Jan. 2008) expanded the mandate to assist in the preparation of free and fair elections in accordance with the Ouagadougou political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), and extended the mission's mandate until 30 July 2008.

¹²³ Following the signing of the Ouagadougou Agreement in Mar. 2007, French troops started to withdraw c. 1100 troops during 2007. The remaining troops are stationed in Abidjan, and around Bouake and Toumbokro, supported by mobile units. The mission is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Corymbe, 100 personnel).

¹²⁴ Under the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration, members of the Pacific Islands Forum agreed to mount a collective response to crises, usually at the request of the host government. RAMSI was established by the Agreement between Solomon Islands, Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, Samoa and Tonga concerning the operations and status of the police and armed forces and other personnel deployed to Solomon Islands to assist in the restoration of law and order and security, signed on 24 July 2003. It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order and in building up the capacity of the police force.

¹²⁵ The ISF was deployed at the request of the Government of Timor-Leste to assist in stabilizing the security environment in the country and endorsed by SCR 1690 (20 June 2006). The ISF cooperates closely with UNMIT.