

Appendix 1A. Patterns of major armed conflicts, 1990–2001

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I. Global patterns

In 2001 there were 24 major armed conflicts in 22 locations throughout the world. The number of major armed conflicts and the number of conflict locations in 2001 are slightly lower than in 2000, when there were 25 major armed conflicts in 23 locations.¹ The conflicts and locations for 2001 are presented in table 1A.3. For the definition of a major armed conflict, see appendix 1B.

The only interstate conflict that was active in 2001 occurred between India and Pakistan. Other states contributed regular troops to internal conflicts in Angola, where Namibia contributed troops to the Angolan Government; in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), where Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe contributed troops to the DRC Government, and Rwanda and Uganda were involved on the side of the opposition; in Afghanistan, where a multinational coalition contributed troops to the opposition forces; and in the USA, where the multinational coalition supported the government.²

In the 12-year post-cold war period 1990–2001, there were 57 different major armed conflicts in 45 different locations. The number of conflicts in 2001 was lower than in the period 1990–95, when the yearly number of major armed conflicts ranged between 28 and 33. The number of locations in 2001 was lower than in the period 1990–95: there were conflicts in 26 locations in 1990–93, 25 in 1994 and 23 in 1995. The lowest number of conflicts for the period 1990–2001 was recorded for 1997, when there were 19.

All but three of the major armed conflicts registered for 1990–2001 were internal; that is, the issue concerned control over the government or territory of one state. The three interstate conflicts in this period were Iraq versus Kuwait, India versus Pakistan and Ethiopia versus Eritrea. Other states contributed regular troops to one side or the other in 15 of the internal conflicts.

¹ A location may have 1 or more conflicts over territory; it may also have a conflict over territory and a conflict over government. There can be only 1 conflict over government in each location because, by definition, there can be only 1 government in each location.

² See section III of this appendix for an elaboration of the preliminary assessment of this case, particularly the discussion of the incompatibility and the ways in which it differs from other incompatibilities recorded by the Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

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Table 1A.1. Regional distribution, number and types of major armed conflicts, 1990–2001

Region	1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001	
	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T	G	T
Africa	8	3	8	3	6	1	6	1	5	1	4	1	2	1	4	–	10	1	10	1	8	1	7	–
America	4	–	4	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	3	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	2	–	3 ^a	–
Asia	4	9	3	8	4	8	4	6	4	6	4	7	4	6	3	6	3	6	2	7	2	7	2	7
Europe	–	–	–	1	–	3	–	5	–	4	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	1
Middle East	1	3	2	4	2	3	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	4	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2
Total	17	15	17	16	15	15	15	16	14	15	13	15	11	12	11	8	17	10	15	12	14	11	14^a	10
Total	32		33		30		31		29		28		23		19		27		27		25		24^a	

G = government and T = territory, the two types of incompatibility.

Table 1A.2. Regional distribution of locations with at least one major armed conflict, 1990–2001

Region	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Africa	10	10	7	7	6	5	3	4	11	11	9	7
America	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	3 ^a
Asia	8	7	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	7	7	7
Europe	–	1	3	4	3	3	1	–	1	2	1	1
Middle East	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4
Total	26	26	26	26	25	23	20	18	26	25	23	22^a

^a Note that this number includes the conflict between the USA and al-Qaeda. See section III for an elaboration of the preliminary assessment of this case and its ambiguities.

Source: The Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

The proportion of major armed conflicts waged over territory as compared to those concerning government was roughly the same for the period 1990–2001. Conflicts concerning government were slightly more numerous than those concerning territory in 1990–91 and clearly more numerous in 1997–2001. In 1992 there was the same number of conflicts over government and territory. Conflicts concerning territory were marginally more numerous than those over government in 1993–96.

II. Regional patterns

In 2001 there were seven conflicts in Africa and nine conflicts in Asia. As during most of the 12-year period, the vast majority of the conflicts in 2001 occurred in these regions. There were three major armed conflicts in America,³ one in Europe and four in the Middle East. The regional distribution of major armed conflicts and locations over the period 1990–2001 is shown in tables 1A.1 and 1A.2. Figure 1A shows the regional distribution and total number of conflicts for each year in this period.

For *Africa*, 19 major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2001.⁴ There was a marked decline in the number of conflicts in Africa from 1991 to 1996. The events in the Great Lakes Region of Central Africa led to a sharp increase from three conflicts in 1996 to 11 in 1998 and 1999, the same number registered for the beginning of the period (1990 and 1991). The number of conflicts decreased by two in 2000 and 2001, although the figure still remained higher than in the period 1994–97. Eritrea and Ethiopia fought the only interstate conflicts that took place in Africa during the period 1990–2001. In at least seven of the conflicts that were active in 1990–2001 there was military involvement by other states in intra-state conflicts: Angola, the Republic of Congo, the DRC, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Sierra Leone and Somalia. The vast majority of the conflicts in Africa concerned government in each year of the period.

For *America*, a total of five major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2001.⁵ Of the four major armed conflicts in America recorded for 1990, two remained, and one new major armed conflict was registered for 2001. There have been no interstate major armed conflicts in America in the period. In the intra-state conflict in the USA, other states contributed regular troops. All the conflicts in America concerned government.

For *Asia*, a total of 16 major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2001.⁶ Asia had the highest number of major armed conflicts for most years of the period, including 2001. In 1991 and 1998–2000, Africa had as many conflicts as or more than Asia. There has been an overall reduction in armed conflicts in Asia since 1990. As in the Middle East, most of the conflicts in Asia have been active since well before the 1990s. There was one interstate conflict in Asia during the period, between India and

³ In previous years, 'Central and South America' was treated as a separate region; for 2001, the region 'America' includes North, Central and South America and the Caribbean states.

⁴ The 19 conflicts in Africa are Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Chad, the Republic of Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire) (2 conflicts), Ethiopia, Ethiopia (Eritrea), Eritrea–Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Morocco, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan and Uganda.

⁵ The 5 conflicts in America are Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Peru and the USA (the conflict between the US Government and al-Qaeda).

⁶ The 16 conflicts in Asia are Afghanistan, Cambodia, India (Kashmir), India (Punjab), India (Assam), India–Pakistan, Indonesia (East Timor), Indonesia (Aceh), Myanmar (Kachin), Myanmar (Karen), Myanmar (Shan), the Philippines, the Philippines (Mindanao), Sri Lanka, Sri Lanka (Tamil Eelam) and Tajikistan.

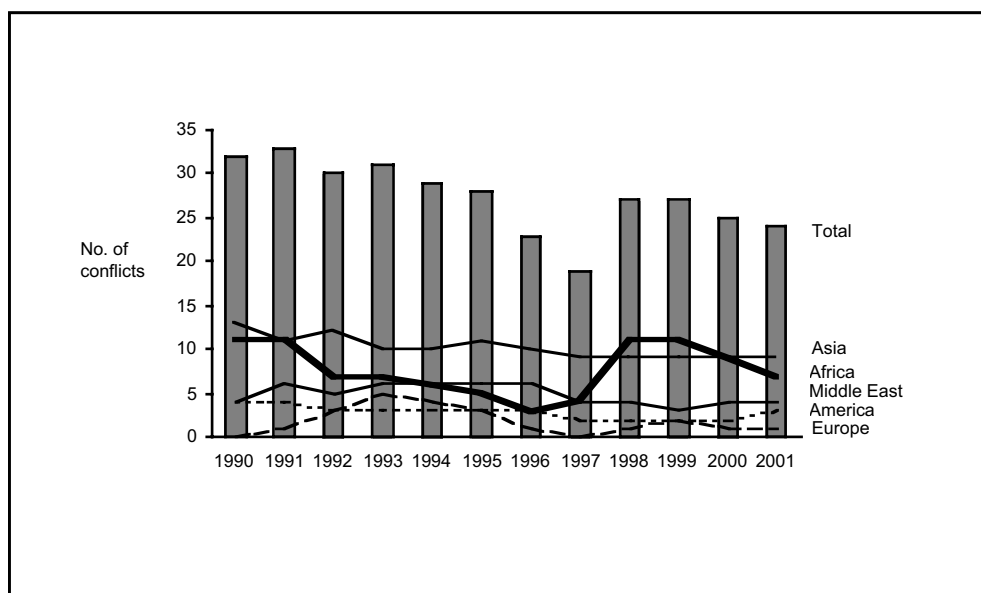


Figure 1A. Regional distribution and total number of major armed conflicts, 1990–2001

Pakistan. It was active in 1990, 1992 and 1996–2001. In the intra-state conflicts in Tajikistan, active in 1992–96, and Afghanistan in 2001, other states contributed regular troops. The vast majority of the conflicts in Asia have concerned territory.

For *Europe*, a total of eight major armed conflicts were registered for the period 1990–2001.⁷ The yearly number of conflicts has declined since the peak year 1993, when there were five major armed conflicts. The only active major armed conflict in Europe in 2001 was the Chechnya conflict in Russia. All the new conflicts in Europe during the period emanated from the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia. There were no interstate major armed conflicts. In five of the eight conflicts in Europe in 1990–2001, other states contributed regular troops: Azerbaijan, the two conflicts in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia and Yugoslavia (Kosovo). All the major armed conflicts in Europe have concerned territory.

For *the Middle East*, nine major armed conflicts were registered for 1990–2001.⁸ The number of conflicts increased from 1990 to 1991, remained fairly constant until the drop in 1997, and remained fairly constant again for the rest of the period. The four major armed conflicts in the Middle East in 2001 were active during almost the entire period. There was one interstate conflict, between Iraq and Kuwait, in 1991. In the intra-state conflict in Lebanon, which was active in 1990, other states contributed troops. Most conflicts in the Middle East have concerned territory, but in 1997–98 and 2001 the number of incompatibilities concerning government and territory was the same.

⁷ The 8 conflicts in Europe are Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina (Republika Srpska), Bosnia and Herzegovina (Herceg-Bosna), Croatia, Georgia, Russia, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Croatia), and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo).

⁸ These 9 conflicts are Iran, Iran (Kurdistan), Iraq, Iraq (Kurdistan), Iraq–Kuwait, Israel, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen.

III. Changes in the table of conflicts for 2001

The new conflict in 2001

The only new conflict registered for 2001 was that between the United States and the al-Qaeda network. It was a complex, unusual conflict, warranting an elaboration of the factors considered when classifying and including it in the conflict data for 2001.

The 11 September 2001 attacks on the mainland United States were the most dramatic conflict developments of 2001. They caused the deaths of over 3000 people in a matter of hours and changed the foreign policy agenda of the USA, the world's leading actor. From an analytical point of view, the attacks and the subsequent military campaign against the al-Qaeda network in Afghanistan pose challenges to established definitions of armed conflict because of the transnational nature of the situation.

In the preliminary assessment made in this appendix, the case is registered as a separate conflict over government involving the United States and a multinational coalition⁹ versus the al-Qaeda network. Although closely intertwined with the conflict in Afghanistan in 2001, this conflict has a history of its own, involving attacks by al-Qaeda on US military and diplomatic posts in Saudi Arabia (1995 and 1996), Kenya (1998), Tanzania (1998) and Yemen (2000). Geographically, the military action after 11 September took place in Afghanistan since the al-Qaeda network was based there. As the USA began strikes on al-Qaeda bases in Afghanistan, it also joined the United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (UIFSA, also known as the Northern Alliance) in its attempt to overthrow the Taliban Government of Afghanistan. Thus, two wars were fought simultaneously: the UIFSA, the USA and the multinational coalition, on the one side, and the Taliban and al-Qaeda, on the other side.

Although the conflict between al-Qaeda and the USA was militarily inseparable from the conflict in Afghanistan in 2001, it was not fought exclusively for political power in Afghanistan nor was it a traditional interstate conflict between the United States and Afghanistan. The conflict between al-Qaeda and the USA is therefore treated as a separate, intra-state conflict because significant aspects of the conflict differ from the intra-state conflict in Afghanistan.

The incompatibility in the conflict between al-Qaeda and the USA is the global influence of the USA and its political system; that is, it was fought over government. The statements that have been made by al-Qaeda leaders are general, but they mention the objective of the destruction of the United States, in particular its military and economic system.¹⁰ Other issues concern the US influence in the Middle East and the existence of Israel. Thus, the incompatibility is somewhat difficult to identify in the terms of the standard definition used for the present data set.¹¹ It is unique in that al-Qaeda does not strive for a specific alternative to the status quo, which is normally

⁹ For the states which contributed troops and other military assets to the coalition, see table 1A.3.

¹⁰ See, e.g., Associated Press, 'Text of Osama bin Laden's statement, broadcast after US-British strikes', 7 Oct. 2001, available at the *Boston Herald* Internet site, URL <http://www.bostonherald.com/attack/world_reaction/ausbintext10072001.htm> (originally aired by Al-Jazeera on 7 Oct. 2001); 'Transcript of Bin Laden's October interview', CNN.com, 5 Feb. 2002, URL <<http://www.cnn.com/2002/WORLD/asiapcf/south/02/05/binladen.transcript/>> (interview with bin Laden originally made by Al-Jazeera in Oct. 2001); and 'Osama claims he has nukes: if US uses N-arms it will get same response', *Dawn* (Internet edn), 10 Nov. 2001, URL <<http://www.dawn.com/2001/11/10/top1.htm>> (interview with bin Laden by Hamid Mir, on 7 Nov. for *Dawn* and *Ausaf*).

¹¹ See appendix 1B for the definition of an incompatibility for the present data set.

the case, but for the destruction of a political system. Nevertheless, the case is listed as a separate conflict because it meets all the other criteria of a major armed conflict. In tables 1A.1–3 this conflict is clearly marked, drawing attention to the fact that researchers' own judgement may be exercised in the compilation of their data sets.

Conflicts recorded in 2000 that were not recorded for 2001

Two major armed conflicts registered in 2000 do not appear in the table for 2001.

In the interstate war between Eritrea and Ethiopia, a ceasefire agreement that ended the violence was signed in June 2001. The war was settled by the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, signed in Algiers, Algeria, on 12 December 2000; it stipulated that the contested border should be demarcated by an independent commission, leaving it basically where it was before the war began.

In Sierra Leone, the 11 November 2000 ceasefire agreement, signed in Abuja, Nigeria, between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), seems largely to have been implemented in 2001. A major step for the peace process was taken when UN troops were deployed in rebel-held areas. During the year there were reports of clashes between former RUF fighters and pro-government militias. However, these fighters could not be definitely linked to the main RUF organization. During the year the RUF was transformed into a political party, the Revolutionary United Front Party.¹²

Changes in intensity of conflict

Four of the 24 major armed conflicts in 2001 showed a higher intensity compared to 2000. In one of these four conflicts, the battle-related deaths increased by more than 50 per cent.¹³ Six conflicts showed reduced intensity in 2001 compared to 2000. In three of these cases intensity levels declined by more than 50 per cent.¹⁴ Six conflicts showed no change in intensity from 2000.¹⁵ Of the remaining eight conflicts, one was new in 2001 and the intensity of the others was difficult to compare with 2000 because of the lack of reliable information on battle-related deaths.

Eleven of the major armed conflicts in 2001 caused at least 1000 deaths during the year: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Russia (Chechnya), Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Sudan and the USA. For nine of them, over 1000 battle-related deaths were also recorded for 2000: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Burundi, Colombia, India (Kashmir), Russia, Sri Lanka and Sudan.

¹² Chapter 1 reviews the fighting that took place in Sierra Leone and the steps towards implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration plan that was part of the ceasefire agreement.

¹³ These 4 conflicts are Burundi, India (Kashmir), Israel–Palestinians (increased by > 50%) and Sudan.

¹⁴ These 6 conflicts are India–Pakistan, the Philippines (NPA), the Philippines (MILF), Russia (Chechnya), Sri Lanka and Turkey, of which the Philippines (MILF), Russia (Chechnya) and Sri Lanka declined by > 50%.

¹⁵ These 6 conflicts are Algeria, Colombia, India (Assam), Indonesia (Aceh), Peru and Myanmar.

Table 1A.3. Table of conflict locations with at least one major armed conflict in 2001

Location	Incompat- ibility ^a	Year formed/ year joined ^b	Warring parties ^c	No. of troops in 2001 ^d	Total deaths ^e (incl. 2000)	Deaths in 2001	Change from 2000 ^f
Africa							
Algeria	Govt	1993/1993	Govt of Algeria vs. GIA	300 000* ..	40 000– 100 000**	> 1 000	0
GIA: Groupe Islamique Armé (Armed Islamic Group)							
* Including the Gendarmerie, the National Security Forces and Legitimate Defence Groups (local militias).							
** Note that these figures include deaths in the fighting since 1992 in which parties other than those listed above participated, notably the Front Islamique du Salut (FIS), or Islamic Salvation Front.							
Angola	Govt	1975/1998	Govt of Angola, Namibia vs. UNITA	130 000 .. 10 000–30 000	..	> 1 000*	..*
UNITA: União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola)							
* This death figure serves only as an indication of the absolute minimum number of battle-related deaths; the actual figure may be much higher. In this case, the uncertainty also means that comparison with the figure for deaths in 2000 is not meaningful.							
Burundi	Govt	1998/1998 .. / ..	Govt of Burundi vs. CNDD–FDD vs. Palipehutu	40 000 10 000–16 000 2 000–3 000	> 5 000*	> 1 000	+
CNDD: Conseil national pour la défense de la démocratie–Forces pour la défense de la démocratie (National Council for the Defence of Democracy–Forces for the Defence of Democracy)							
Palipehutu: Parti pour la libération du peuple Hutu (Party for the Liberation of the Hutu People)							
* Political violence in Burundi since 1993 is reported to have claimed a total of at least 200 000 lives. This figure includes deaths incurred by groups other than those listed above that are no longer active, deaths in intra-group fighting, as well as deaths that have not been classified as battle-related.							

Location	Incompat- ibility ^a	Year formed/ year joined ^b	Warring parties ^c	No. of troops in 2001 ^d	Total deaths ^e (incl. 2000)	Deaths in 2001	Change from 2000 ^f
Congo, Democratic Republic of the			Govt of Dem. Rep. of Congo,	45 000–55 000	..	..	..
			Angola,	..			
			Namibia,	1 500–2 000**			
			Zimbabwe	10 000–12 000			
	Govt	1998 /1998	vs. RCD,	15 000–20 000			
			Rwanda	10 000–20 000			
			vs. RCD–ML,*	2 500			
			MLC,*	10 000–15 000			
			Uganda	8 000–9 000			
RCD: Rassemblement Congolais pour la démocratie (Congolese Rally for Democracy)							
RCD–ML: Rassemblement Congolais pour la démocratie–Mouvement de libération (Congolese Rally for Democracy–Liberation Movement)							
MLC: Mouvement de libération Congolais (Congolese Liberation Movement)							
* A merger of the RCD-ML and the MLC into the FLC (Front de Libération Congolais) was reported in Jan. 2001. However, there were indications that the new organization dissolved into its constituent organizations during the year.							
** Namibian troops were withdrawn during 2001; by October no troops remained in the DRC.							
Rwanda			Govt of Rwanda	40 000–60 000	..	> 1000	..
	Govt	1994/1994	vs. Opposition alliance*	30 000–50 000			
* Consisting of former government troops of the Forces Armées Rwandaises (the former Rwandan Armed Forces, ex-FAR) and the Interahamwe militias. There are contradictory reports on whether the alliance is identical to the <i>Peuples en armes pour la libération du Rwanda</i> (People in Arms for the Liberation of Rwanda).							
Somalia			Govt of Somalia	..	..	..	..
	Govt	1991/1991	vs. SRRC	..			
SRRC: Somali Reconciliation and Restoration Council.							

Sudan	Govt	1980/1983	Govt of Sudan vs. NDA**	110 000–120 000* 30 000–50 000	. .***	> 2 000	+
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NDA: National Democratic Alliance

* Including police forces.

**The June 1995 Asmara Declaration forms the basis for the political and military activities of the NDA. The NDA is an alliance of several southern and northern opposition organizations, of which the SPLM (Sudan People's Liberation Movement) is the largest. SPLM leader John Garang is also the commander of the Unified Military Command for the NDA.

*** Total military deaths until 1991 are estimated at 37 000–40 000.

America

Colombia	Govt	1949/1978 1965/1978	Govt of Colombia vs. FARC vs. ELN	280 000* 15 000–20 000 3 000–5 000	> 40 000**	> 1000***	0***
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FARC: Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias Colombianas (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia)

ELN: Ejército de Liberación Nacional (National Liberation Army)

* Including police forces.

** This figure includes deaths in the fighting since 1964 in which parties other than those listed above also participated.

*** The total number of deaths from political violence in 2001, also involving right-wing paramilitary groups, is at least 2000–3000.

Peru	Govt	1980/1981	Govt of Peru vs. Sendero Luminoso	190 000* 200–600	> 28 000	< 25	0
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Sendero Luminoso: Shining Path

* Including paramilitary forces.

Location	Incompat- ibility ^a	Year formed/ year joined ^b	Warring parties ^c	No. of troops in 2001 ^d	Total deaths ^e (incl. 2000)	Deaths in 2001	Change from 2000 ^f
USA*			Govt of USA, Multinational coalition** vs. al-Qaeda	.. .. ..	> 3 000	> 3 000	n.a.
	Govt*	2001/2001***					

* See section III for an elaboration of the preliminary assessment of this case, particularly the discussion of the incompatibility and the ways in which it differs from other incompatibilities recorded by the Uppsala Conflict Data Project.

** Including troops from Australia, the UK and the USA. Military contributions were also made by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and Turkey.

*** Before 2001 the incompatibility stated by al-Qaeda concerned US policy on the Middle East. In 2001 statements indicated that the incompatibility had developed into the larger issue of government, i.e., the destruction of the US political system.

Asia

Afghanistan	Govt	1992/1992	Govt of Afghanistan vs. UIFSA,* Multinational coalition**	20 000–40 000 10 000–20 000	..	> 1 000***	..***
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UIFSA: United Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan

* A military alliance, the SCDA (Supreme Council for the Defence of Afghanistan), was formed in Oct. 1996 by the Jamiat-i-Islami, Hezb-i-Wahdat and Jumbish-i Milli-ye Islami. The SCDA changed its name to the UIFSA in June 1997.

** Including troops from Australia, the UK and the USA. Military contributions were also made by Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Jordan, the Netherlands, Poland, Russia and Turkey.

*** This death figure serves only as an indication of the absolute minimum number of battle-related deaths; the actual figure may be much higher. In this case, the uncertainty also means that comparison with the figure for deaths in 2000 is not meaningful.

India			Govt of India	1 300 000			
	Territory	.. /1989	vs. Kashmir insurgents*	5 000	> 23 000	> 3 000	+
	Territory	1982/1988	vs. ULFA	..	..	> 200	0
	(Assam)	.. /1986	vs.NDFB	..			

ULFA: United Liberation Front of Assam

NDFB: National Democratic Front of Bodoland

* Several groups are active, some of the most important being the Hizb-ul-Mujahideen, the Harkat-ul-Mujahideen, the Lashkar-e-Toiba and the Jesh-e-Mohammadi.

India–Pakistan			Govt of India	1 300 000	..	> 100	–
	Territory	1947/1996	vs. Govt of Pakistan	600 000			

Indonesia			Govt of Indonesia	500 000*	> 2 000	100–200	0
	Territory	1976/1989	vs. GAM	2000–5000			

GAM: Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (Free Aceh Movement)

* Including paramilitary forces. Some 30 000 troops were used in Aceh.

Myanmar			Govt of Myanmar	400 000*	1948–50:	50–200	0
	Territory	1948/1948	vs. KNU	2 000–4 000	8 000		
					1981–88:		
					5 000–8 000		

KNU: Karen National Union

* Including paramilitary forces.

Philippines			Govt of the Philippines	100 000			
	Govt	1968/1968	vs. NPA	11 000–13 000	21 000–	> 100	–
					25 000		
	Territory	1984/1987	vs. MILF	10 000–15 000	> 2 000	>25	--

NPA: New People's Army

MILF: Moro Islamic Liberation Front

Location	Incompat- ibility ^a	Year formed/ year joined ^b	Warring parties ^c	No. of troops in 2001 ^d	Total deaths ^e (incl. 2000)	Deaths in 2001	Change from 2000 ^f
Sri Lanka	Territory	1976/1983	Govt of Sri Lanka vs. LTTE	100 000–110 000 6 000–7 000	> 60 000	> 1 000	--
LTTE: Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam							
Europe							
Russia	Territory	1991/1999	Govt of Russia vs. Republic of Chechnya	1 000 000* 8 000–25 000	40 000– 70 000	> 1 000	--
* Some 70 000–80 000 troops, including paramilitary forces, were used in Chechnya.							
Middle East							
Iran	Govt	1970/1991	Govt of Iran vs. Mujahideen e-Khalq	600 000* ..	..	..	..
* Including the Revolutionary Guard.							
Iraq	Govt	1980/1991	Govt of Iraq vs. SAIRI	430 000..	..	..	..
SAIRI: Supreme Assembly for the Islamic Revolution in Iraq							
Israel	Territory	1964/1964	Govt of Israel vs. Palestinian organizations**	160 000–170 000 ..	1948–: > 13 000*	150 (mil.) 350–400 (civ.)	++
* Note that this figure also covers the period 1948–63, in which parties other than those listed above participated.							
** Mainly Fatah/Tanzim, but also Hamas and Islamic Jihad.							

Turkey	Territory	1974/1984	Govt of Turkey vs. PKK	800 000* 3 000–5 000	> 30 000	100–200	–
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PKK: Partiya Karkeren Kurdistan, Kurdish Worker's Party, or Apocus

* Including the Gendarmerie/National Guard.

The following notes apply to table 1A.3. Note that, although some countries are also the location of minor armed conflicts, the table lists only the major armed conflicts in those countries. For the definitions, methods and sources used, see appendix 1B.

The conflicts listed in table 1A.3 are listed by location, in alphabetical order, within 5 geographical regions: *Africa*—excluding Egypt; *America*—including North, Central and South America and the states in the Caribbean; *Asia*—including Oceania, Australia and New Zealand; *Europe*—including the states in the Caucasus; and *Middle East*—Egypt, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey and the states of the Arabian peninsula.

^a The stated general incompatible positions. 'Govt' and 'Territory' refer to contested incompatibilities concerning government (type of political system or a change of central government or its composition) and territory (control of territory [interstate conflict], secession or autonomy), respectively. Each location may have 1 or more incompatibilities over territory if the disputed territories are different entities. There can be only 1 incompatibility over government in each location as, by definition, there can be only 1 government in each location. For each incompatibility there may be more than 2 parties.

^b 'Year formed' is the year in which the incompatibility was stated. 'Year joined' is the year in which use of armed force began or recommenced.

^c The non-governmental warring parties are listed by the name of the parties using armed force. Only those parties and alliances which were active during 2001 are listed in this column. Alliances are indicated by a comma between the names of the warring parties.

^d The figures for 'No. of troops in 2001' are for total armed forces (rather than for army forces, as in the *SIPRI Yearbooks 1988–1990*) of the government warring party (i.e., the government of the conflict location) and for forces of non-governmental parties from the conflict location. Non-government parties supporting a government with troops are not included as part of the government forces unless specifically noted. For government and non-governmental parties from outside the location, the figures in this column are for total armed forces within the country that is the location of the armed conflict. Deviations from this method are indicated by a note (*) and explained.

^e The figures for deaths refer to total battle-related deaths, that is, those deaths that were caused by the warring parties and which can be directly connected to the incompatibility, during the conflict. 'Mil.' and 'civ.' refer, where figures are available, to *military* and *civilian* deaths, respectively; where there is no such indication, the figure refers to total military and civilian battle-related deaths in the period or year given. Information which covers a calendar year is necessarily more tentative for the last months of the year. Experience has also shown that the reliability of figures improves over time; they are therefore revised each year.

^f The 'change from 2000' is measured as the increase or decrease in the number of battle-related deaths in 2001 compared with the number of battle-related deaths in 2000. Although based on data that cannot be considered totally reliable, the symbols represent the following changes:

- ++ increase in battle deaths of > 50%
- + increase in battle deaths of > 10 to 50%
- 0 stable rate of battle deaths (\pm 10%)
- decrease in battle deaths of > 10 to 50%
- decrease in battle deaths of > 50%

n.a. not applicable, since the major armed conflict was not recorded for 2000.

Note: In the last 3 columns ('Total deaths', 'Deaths in 2001 and 'Change from 2000'), '.' indicates that no reliable figures, or no reliable disaggregated figures, were given in the sources consulted.