

3. Multilateral peace missions

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I. Peace missions in 2002

The trend towards smaller, short-term and mandate-specific peace missions continued in 2002. Several long-standing missions were closed: the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH), the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP) in Croatia, the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Assistance Group to Chechnya, NATO's Task Force Fox (TFF)¹ in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM), and the Australian-led International Peace Monitoring Team for the Solomon Islands (IPMT). In the case of two of the closed UN missions, smaller missions were set up with clear, credible and achievable mandates. After seven years in operation, UNMIBH ended its tenure at the end of 2002, and the mandate to oversee the development and strengthening of police forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina was handed over to the European Union Police Mission (EUPM).² UNTAET was succeeded by the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET). The two other new UN missions—the United Nations Mission in Angola (UNMA) and the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)—were of a more political and peace-building nature, acting as adviser to the host governments. Events in both Angola and Afghanistan prompted the reactivation of dormant UN missions. In East Timor, the largely smooth transition to the independent state of Timor-Leste in May 2002 allowed for an appropriately reduced UN engagement there. Several other missions—particularly in the Balkans—were restructured because of the growing political and security stability in these countries and the successful completion of mission mandates. These changes bring to 48 the total number of multilateral peace missions under way in 2002 (see section II and table 3).

The new emphasis on political and peace-building missions

As part of the effort to bolster the peace missions managed by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA),³ the UN initiated two peace-building operations, UNAMA and UNMA, which were given stronger mandates and more

¹Task Force Fox is also referred to as Amber Fox. It was briefly succeeded by Operation Allied Harmony; see chapter 6 in this volume.

²The EUPM began operations on 1 Jan. 2003.

³DPA-mandated missions are not initiated under Chapters VI, ('pacific settlement of disputes') or VII ('action with respect to threats of breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression') of the UN Charter and consequently do not have peace-enforcement mandates.

resources than earlier political and peace-building missions. They are 'multi-dimensional', encompassing all the aspects of peace building—immediate humanitarian relief assistance, institution building, law and order functions, and economic recovery. These missions represent a new phase of intervention and contain their own clear exit strategies. The policy is consistent with the recommendation of UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan: the concluding mandate of a peacekeeping operation 'should include specific recommendations for the transitional period to the post-conflict phase'.⁴

UNAMA, initiated in March 2002, is a prime example of this new type of mission. It has a much larger staff than the mission it succeeded and, with its two-pillar structure—political affairs, and relief, recovery and reconstruction—consolidates all the UN actors in Afghanistan.⁵ Despite its personnel strength, the mission was intended to take a 'light footprint' approach so as to allow the nascent government to take ownership of the peace-building process within the security framework provided by the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).⁶

UNMA followed a similar pattern. It was established in August 2002 as the successor mission of the United Nations Office in Angola (UNOA) with a view to systematically assist the new Angolan Government in the peace-building process. It was recognized that the UNOA's mandate was insufficient for the mission to address the new challenges that it would meet in helping to consolidate the peace in Angola.

The death of Jonas Savimbi, the leader of União Nacional Para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola), on 22 February 2002 provided the impetus for efforts to end the 27-year civil war. Previous contacts between the Forças Armadas de Angola (FAA, Armed Forces of Angola) and UNITA were quickly resumed with a view to negotiating a ceasefire and ending the war. The Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed by the Angolan Government and UNITA on 4 April specified the modalities of a simultaneous ceasefire, UNITA troop disarmament, and collection and destruction of weapons. The Joint Military Commission (comprised of members of the FAA and UNITA and representatives of UNMA, Portugal, Russia and the USA) was reinstated to supervise implementation of the MOU.⁷ UNMA was mandated to assist in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; ensure the coordination of humanitarian assistance to the 500 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and the soldiers held in quartering camps awaiting demobilization; provide technical assistance for demining; assist in the national reconciliation process through the promotion and protection of human rights; and provide advice on

⁴ United Nations, The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, Report of the Secretary-General, UN document A/52/871-S/1998/318, 13 Apr. 1998, available at URL <http://www.iansa.org/documents/un/un_pub/reports/rep52318.pdf>.

⁵ UNSMA had only 20–30 staff while UNAMA has around 400.

⁶ For a fuller discussion of the peace-building efforts in Afghanistan see chapter 4 in this volume.

⁷ United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council on Angola, UN document S/2002/834, 26 July 2002, p. 2, available at URL <<http://www.un.dk/doc/S.2002.0834.pdf>>.

the development of democratic institutions.⁸ The organization of the mission was critical for its success: efforts were made to coordinate the work of the appropriate UN agencies under the humanitarian/development/economic recovery component of the mission to facilitate cooperation and an integrated approach.

The initial generous financial and political commitment of donor states to UNAMA allowed it to successfully carry out its mandate in Afghanistan. However, this commitment has not been sustained and both contributions and political support are dwindling. Although both UNAMA and UNMA received an infusion of support, the levels differed: \$1.8 million was pledged for Afghanistan, but a donor conference has not even been convened for Angola, in spite of the fact that the Secretary-General identified Angola as 'one of the three countries in Africa most in need of post-conflict and peace-building assistance'.⁹ At the end of UNMA's six-month mandate, it was decided that the mission would not be extended; instead, the Office of the Resident Coordinator is to assume the role of assisting the Angolan Government. The efforts to reach a viable peace in Angola are challenged by critical problems. Close to the end of UNMA's term, 150 000 ex-combatants were still not quartered or demobilized, and several thousand were waiting to be properly reintegrated into society. Approximately 2.8 million Angolans are displaced, and an estimated 1.2 million IDPs were expected to return to their places of origin in the first half of 2003. The newly installed Angolan Government is struggling to deal with these problems but, without the 'high profile' presence of a UN mission, there is a danger that the interest of the donor community will wane.

The UN Mission of Support in East Timor

The launch of UNMISSET in May 2002 as a follow-on operation to UNTAET marked the termination of the UN's interim administration of East Timor and the gradual devolution of authority to the government of Timor-Leste. UNMISSET's main objectives are to provide technical expertise to assist the government in building up core administrative structures, to maintain law and order together with the local police service, and to provide external security and border control.¹⁰ The ultimate objectives are to drastically diminish the UN's executive policing presence in Timor-Leste by 2004 by augmenting democratic, judicial, political and social institutional capacities, and to shift UN involvement into the more traditional role of development assistance. By the end of 2002, the Timor-Leste police service was solely responsible for law enforcement in 4 of the 13 districts and began to assume responsibility for

⁸ United Nations (note 7).

⁹ United Nations, The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security, Report of the Secretary-General, UN document S/2002/1173, para. 55; United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Angola, UN document S/2003/158, para. 40.

¹⁰ UN Security Council Resolution 1410, 17 May 2002.

border control.¹¹ Given the relatively stable situation there, UNMISSET was also able to proceed with its plans to downsize its military component.

Peace operations in the Balkans

Peace operations in the Balkans underwent several significant changes in 2002. As the political and security situation stabilized and local institutional capacities developed, the need for large, broad-based missions was not as great. Donor fatigue also contributed to the international community's reluctance to maintain large, open-ended missions. As a result, the long-standing NATO operations—the Stabilization Force (SFOR) and the Kosovo Force (KFOR)—completed their phased drawdown of authorized strength. SFOR reduced its troop strength from 20 000 to about 12 000 and has a new structure of 10 battle groups of roughly 750 soldiers each, under the direct command and control of the respective Multinational Brigades Headquarters.¹² Similarly, by the end of the year KFOR had reduced its personnel to 30 000.¹³

In the FYROM, the smooth elections and transition of government allowed Task Force Fox to be wound down.¹⁴ The new Operation Allied Harmony was the third instalment of NATO's engagement there. At the end of the TFF's term, the FYROM Government requested a continued NATO presence in the country. The NATO North Atlantic Council agreed that, while the political and security situation in Macedonia had improved markedly, there was still a need for an international presence, albeit a smaller one.¹⁵ Thus on 16 December 2002, Allied Harmony was launched for a period of six months with the aim of continuing to provide support to the international monitors present in Macedonia and to advise the FYROM Government in matters related to security sector reform.¹⁶

The most significant development in Balkans peace operations was the shift in the lead actor. The EU assumed the tasks previously undertaken by the police component of UNMIBH.¹⁷ This was not the case, however, with NATO's Balkans operations. The EU had intended to take over TFF upon the initial expiry of its mandate in October, but a long-standing veto by Turkey on the issue of EU access to NATO military assets delayed the handover.¹⁸ The deadlock was resolved in December and the agreement allowing for NATO

¹¹ United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, UN document S/2002/1223, 6 Nov. 2002, paras 25 and 39.

¹² Transcripts of the International Community Press Conferences, SFOR press releases, 14 Jan. 2003, available at URL <<http://www.nato.int/sfor/trans/2003/p2003e.htm>>.

¹³ Email correspondence with the author from Major Hans Lapalzer, KFOR Spokesman, 14 Nov. 2002.

¹⁴ See also section IV of chapter 6 in this volume.

¹⁵ NATO, 'NATO to continue supporting the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia', Press release (2002)131, 29 Nov. 2002, URL <<http://www.nato.int/docu/update/2002/11-november/e1129a.htm>>.

¹⁶ NATO, 'Allied Harmony', URL <<http://www.afsouth.nato.int/organization/NHQSOPJE/>>. On security sector reform see also chapter 7 in this volume.

¹⁷ The police component of UNMIBH was led by the International Police Training Force (IPTF).

¹⁸ For a fuller discussion of the issue, see chapters 1 and 6 in this volume.

logistical support to EU-led operations took effect.¹⁹ Thus, the EU is scheduled to assume control of peace operations in the FYROM upon the termination of Operation Allied Harmony in March 2003 and has indicated its willingness to take over SFOR in 2004.

II. Table of multilateral peace missions

Table 3 lists 48 multilateral peace missions (observer, peacekeeping, peacebuilding, and combined peacekeeping and peace enforcement operations) initiated, ongoing or terminated in 2002. The missions are grouped by organization, either sole or lead, and listed chronologically within these groups.

The first group, covering UN missions, is divided into three sections: 16 operations run by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; 3 missions that are defined as political missions (i.e., not under Chapters VI or VII of the UN Charter) and jointly coordinated by the Department of Political Affairs and the Department of Peacekeeping Operations; and 1 mission initiated by UN authority but carried out at UN request by an ad hoc coalition of member states. The next five groups cover missions conducted or led by regional organizations: 11 by the OSCE; 4 by NATO; 1 by the EU; 3 by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including 1 mission carried out by Russia under bilateral arrangements; and 3 by the African Union (AU). A final group lists 6 missions led by other organizations or ad hoc coalitions of states recognized by the UN. Peace missions comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators or operations not sanctioned by the UN are not included.²⁰

Missions initiated in 2002, or new participating states in an existing mission, are listed in bold text; operations or individual participation ending in 2002 are in italics. Legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation: UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations are cited in the first column. Personnel numbers include civilian observers or civilian staff only where indicated. The main exception is for observers in OSCE missions, who are usually civilian. Mission fatalities are recorded from the beginning of the mission until the last reported date for 2002 and as a total for 2002. Unless otherwise stated all figures are as of 31 December 2002. Budget figures are given in millions of US dollars. For UN operations, unless otherwise stated, budget figures are for the fiscal year 1 July 2002–30 June 2003. Conversion from budgets set in other currencies are based on 31 December 2002 conversion rates.

¹⁹ NATO, 'EU–NATO declaration on ESDP', Press release PR/CP (2002) 142, 16 Dec. 2002, URL <<http://www.nato.int/docu/pr/2002/p02-142e.htm>>.

²⁰ E.g., a coalition of countries initiated a peace operation in the Nuba Mountains region of Sudan as part of the 2002 Nuba Mountains Ceasefire Agreement; in Aceh, a group of international peace monitors were sent at the end of 2002 to observe the ceasefire between the Gerakan Aceh Merdeka (GAM, Free Aceh Movement) and the Indonesian Government.

Table 3. Multilateral peace missions, 2002

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^(c))	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2002	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2002	Cost (\$m): 2002/ Unpaid
United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (16 operations) (UN Charter, Chapters VI and VII)							
UNTSO (SCR 50) ⁵	UN Truce Supervision Organization	Egypt/Israel/ Lebanon/ Syria	June 1948	Argentina , Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal , Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA ⁶	32 520 1 799 5 333 ¹	1 800 ² 63	2 630.0 ³ 1 340.0 ⁴
UNMOGIP (SCR 91) ¹⁰	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	India/Pakistan (Kashmir)	Jan. 1949	<i>Austria</i> , Belgium, Chile, Croatia , Denmark, Finland, Italy, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay ¹¹	— 44 ¹² —	9 — ¹³	9.2 ¹⁴ —
UNFICYP (SCR 186) ¹⁵	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus	Mar. 1964	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Canada, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, Slovakia, South Korea , <i>Sweden</i> , <i>UK</i> ¹⁶	1 211 — 35 ¹⁷	170 — ¹⁸	45.6 ¹⁹ 17.6 ²⁰
UNDOF (SCR 350) ²¹	UN Disengagement Observer Force	Syria (Golan Heights)	Mar. 1978	Austria, Canada, Japan, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden ²²	1 043 ²³ — —	40 — ²⁴	36.0 19.6 ²⁵
UNIFIL (SCR 425 & 426) ²⁶	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon	Mar. 1978	Fiji, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, <i>Nepal</i> , Poland, <i>Sweden</i> , <i>Ukraine</i> ²⁷	2 077 ²⁸ — —	246 2 ²⁹	117.1 93.9 ³⁰
UNIKOM (SCR 689) ³¹	UN Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq/Kuwait (Khawr 'Abd Allah water- way and UN DMZ)	Apr. 1991	Argentina, <i>Austria</i> , Australia , Bangladesh, China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela ³²	912 193 ³³ —	17 1 ³⁴	52.9 ³⁵ 16.0 ³⁶

MINURSO (SCR 690) ³⁷	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Western Sahara	Sep. 1991	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, <i>Belgium</i> , China, Croatia , Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, <i>Greece</i> , Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia , Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay, USA ³⁸	27 190 25 ³⁹	10 — ⁴⁰	41.5 52.8 ⁴¹
UNOMIG (SCR 849 & 858) ⁴²	UN Observer Mission in Georgia	Georgia (Abkhazia)	Aug. 1993	Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA ⁴³	— 117 ⁴⁴ —	7 4 ⁴⁵	33.1 11.0 ⁴⁶
UNMIBH (SCR 1035) ⁴⁷	UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA ⁴⁸	— — 1 414 ⁴⁹	11 — ⁵⁰	82.1 ⁵¹ 65.5 ⁵²
UNMOP (SCR 1038) ⁵³	UN Mission of Observers in Prevlaka	Croatia	Jan. 1996	Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine ⁵⁴	— 28 ⁵⁵ —	— —	See UNMIBH ⁵⁶
UNMIK (SCR 1244) ⁵⁷	UN Interim Administration in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, , New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe ⁵⁸	— 39 4 446 ⁵⁹	20 6 ⁶⁰	330.0 97.3 ⁶¹

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^d)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2002	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2002	Cost (\$m): 2002/ Unpaid
UNAMSIL (SCR 1270) ⁶²	UN Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Oct. 1999	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Cameroon , Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Gambia, Germany , Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe ⁶³	15 788 254 44 ⁶⁴	99 40 ⁶⁵	699.8 231.8 ⁶⁶
MONUC (SCR 1279) ⁶⁷	UN Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov. 1999	Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea , India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, <i>Libya</i> , Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia , Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka , Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey , UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia ⁶⁸	3 888 483 49 ⁶⁹	12 8 ⁷⁰	581.9 322.9 ⁷¹
UNTAET (SCR 1272) ⁷²	UN Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor	Oct. 1999	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Gambia, Ghana, Ireland, Japan , Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Zimbabwe ⁷³	6 281 118 1 288 ⁷⁴	21 9 ⁷⁵	300.8 See UNMISET

UNMEE (SCR 1312) ⁷⁶	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Ethiopia, Eritrea	July 2000	Algeria, <i>Argentina</i> , Australia , Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran , Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, UK , Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Zambia ⁷⁷	3 832 202 ⁷⁸ —	3 1 ⁷⁹	230.8 73.7 ⁸⁰
UNMISET (SCR 1410) ⁸¹	United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor	Timor-Leste	May 2002	Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, Ghana, Ireland, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe ⁸²	3 742 111 730 ⁸³	5 5 ⁸⁴	305.2 ⁸⁵ 213.6 ⁸⁶
UN political and peace-building missions ⁸⁷ (3 operations)							
MINUGUA (A/RES/ 48/267) ⁸⁸	UN Verification Mission in Guatemala	Guatemala	Oct. 1994	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Portugal, Spain, Sweden , Uruguay ⁸⁹	— 73 ⁹⁰ 10 ⁹¹	1 — ⁹²	14.8 ⁹³ —
UNAMA (SCR 1401) ⁹⁴	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan	Afghanistan	Mar. 2002	Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, China, Colombia, Croatia, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guyana, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Sierra Leone, Somalia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Uganda, Ukraine, UK, Uruguay, USA, Zimbabwe ⁹⁵	— 424 ⁹⁶ 4 ⁹⁷	— — ⁹⁸	43.0 ⁹⁹ —

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^c)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2002	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2002	Cost (\$m): 2002/ Unpaid
UNMA (SCR 1433) ¹⁰⁰	UN Mission in Angola	Angola	Aug. 2002	Brazil, India, Romania, Uruguay ¹⁰¹	— 142 ¹⁰² —	— — ¹⁰³ —	8.2 ¹⁰⁴ —
Multinational operations tasked and authorized by the UN (1 operation)							
ISAF (SCR 1386) ¹⁰⁵	International Security Assistance Force	Afghanistan		Albania, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Macedonia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK ¹⁰⁶	4 988 ¹⁰⁷ — —	— 6 ¹⁰⁸ —	244.8 ¹⁰⁹ — —
OSCE operations¹¹⁰ (11 operations)							
— (CSO 18 Sep. 1992) ¹¹¹	OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Sep. 1992	Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹¹²	— 133 77 ¹¹³	— — ¹¹⁴ —	20.3 ¹¹⁵ — —
— (CSO 6 Nov. 1992) ¹¹⁶	OSCE Mission to Georgia	Georgia	Dec. 1992	Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹¹⁷	— 76 ¹¹⁸ —	— — ¹¹⁹ —	8.7 ¹²⁰ — —
— (CSO 4 Feb. 1993) ¹²¹	OSCE Mission to Moldova	Moldova	Feb. 1993	Canada, Finland, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, UK, USA ¹²²	— 10 ¹²³ —	— — ¹²⁴ —	0.8 ¹²⁵ — —

– (Ministerial Council, 1 Dec. 1993) ¹²⁶	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe ¹²⁷	Tajikistan	Feb. 1994	Belarus, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine, USA ¹²⁸	– 16 ¹²⁹ –	– – ¹³⁰ –	2.3 ¹³¹ –
– (PC/II Apr. 1995) ¹³²	OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya	Chechnya	Apr. 1995	Denmark, Finland, Germany, Moldova, Poland, Romania ¹³³	– 6 ¹³⁴ –	– – ¹³⁵ –	1.4 ¹³⁶ –
– (10 Aug. 1995) ¹³⁷	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference	Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Aug. 1995	Czech Rep., Hungary, Poland, Slovakia , UK, Ukraine ¹³⁸	– 6 ¹³⁹ –	– – ¹⁴⁰ –	2.0 ¹⁴¹ –
– (MC/5/DEC/18 Dec. 1995) ¹⁴²	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	Albania, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan , Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia , Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Macedonia , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey , UK, USA ¹⁴³	– 144 ¹⁴⁴ –	– – ¹⁴⁵ –	19.0 ¹⁴⁶ –
– (PC/DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996) ¹⁴⁷	OSCE Mission to Croatia	Croatia	July 1996	Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia , Czech Rep., Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Japan , Kyrgyzstan, Latvia , Macedonia , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal , Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey , UK, Ukraine, USA ¹⁴⁸	– 68 ¹⁴⁹ –	– – ¹⁵⁰ –	11.4 ¹⁵¹ –
– (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997) ¹⁵²	OSCE Presence in Albania	Albania	Apr. 1997	Austria, Belarus , Canada, Croatia, France, Finland , Germany, Ireland, Italy, Hungary , Moldova, Netherlands , Poland, Romania, Spain , Switzerland, UK, USA ¹⁵³	– 38 ¹⁵⁴ –	– – ¹⁵⁵ –	4.7 ¹⁵⁶ –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^d)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2002	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2002	Cost (\$m): 2002/ Unpaid
OMIK (PC/DEC 305, 1 July 1999) ¹⁵⁷	OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	July 1999	Albania, Armenia , Austria, <i>Azerbaijan</i> , Belarus , Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina , Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia , Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> , Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal , Romania, Russia, Slovakia , Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan , Turkey, UK, <i>Ukraine</i> , USA ¹⁵⁸	– 341 ¹⁵⁹ –	3 1 ¹⁶⁰	63.0 ¹⁶¹ –
– (PC/DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001) ¹⁶²	OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Mar. 2001	<i>Austria, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Korea</i> , Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹⁶³	– 28 ¹⁶⁴ 26 ¹⁶⁵	– – ¹⁶⁶	9.1 ¹⁶⁷ –
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led operations (4 operations)							
SFOR (SCR 1088) ¹⁶⁸	NATO Stabilization Force	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1996	Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA ¹⁶⁹	14 262 ¹⁷⁰ – –	809 5 ¹⁷¹	27.2 ¹⁷² –
KFOR (SCR 1244) ¹⁷³	NATO Kosovo Force	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹⁷⁴	30 000 ¹⁷⁵ – –	60 17 ¹⁷⁶	2.8 ¹⁷⁷ –

TFE (SCR 1371) ¹⁷⁸	Task Force Fox	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Sep. 2001	Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Turkey ¹⁷⁹	1 011 ¹⁸⁰	I 1 ¹⁸¹	0.2 ¹⁸² —
— (NAC, 29 Nov. 2002) ¹⁸³	Allied Harmony	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Dec. 2002	Belgium, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA ¹⁸⁴	450 ¹⁸⁵	— — ¹⁸⁶	See KFOR ¹⁸⁷
European Union operations (1 operation)							
EUMM (Brioni Agree- ment) ¹⁸⁸	European Union Monitoring Mission	Albania, Former Yugoslavia ¹⁸⁹	July 1991	Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK ¹⁹⁰	— 134 ¹⁹¹	10 — ¹⁹²	7.3 ¹⁹³ —
Russian and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations (3 operations)							
— (Bilateral, 24 June 1992)	South Ossetia Joint Force	Georgia (South Ossetia)	July 1992	Georgia, Russia, (South Ossetia) ¹⁹⁴	1 200 ¹⁹⁵ 40 ¹⁹⁶	.. 1 ¹⁹⁷
— (Bilateral, 21 July 1992)	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force	Moldova (Trans- Dniester)	July 1992	Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester), Ukraine ¹⁹⁸	1 329 10 ¹⁹⁹	.. — ²⁰⁰	— ²⁰¹ —
— (CIS, 15 Apr. 1994)	CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia	Georgia (Abkhazia)	June 1994	Russia ²⁰²	.. —

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^d)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2002	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2002	Cost (\$m): 2002/ Unpaid
African Union (AU) operations (3 operations)							
OMIB (OAU, 7 Dec. 1999) ²⁰³	OAU Mission in Burundi	Burundi	Dec. 1993	Guinea, Gabon , Rep. of Congo, Tunisia ²⁰⁴	— 4 ²⁰⁵ —	— — — ²⁰⁶	— — 0.5 ²⁰⁷
OMIC (OAU, 6 Nov. 1997) ²⁰⁸	OAU Observer Mission in the Comoros	Comoros	Nov. 1997	Mozambique , Niger, Senegal, South Africa , Togo ²⁰⁹	— 37 ²¹⁰ —	— — — ²¹¹	— — 0.7 ²¹²
<i>JMC</i> (OAU, 3 Sep. 1999) ²¹³	<i>Joint Military Commission</i>	<i>Democratic Republic of Congo</i>	<i>Sep.</i> <i>1999</i>	<i>Angola, DR Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, Uganda, Zimbabwe</i> ²¹⁴	— — — ²¹⁵ —	<i>1</i> <i>1</i> <i>1</i> ²¹⁶ <i>1</i>	<i>1.6</i> ²¹⁷ — — —
Other operations (6 operations)							
NNSC (Armistice Agree- ment) ²¹⁸	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission	North Korea/ South Korea	July 1953	Poland, Sweden, Switzerland ²¹⁹	— 9 ²²⁰ —	— — — ²²¹	— — 0.6 ²²²
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace) ²²³	Multinational Force and Observers	Egypt (Sinai)	Apr. 1982	Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA ²²⁴	— 1 836 ²²⁵ —	— — 48 4 ²²⁶	— — 51.0 ²²⁷ —
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol) ²²⁸	Temporary International Presence in Hebron	Hebron	Jan. 1997	Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey ²²⁹	— 60 ²³⁰ —	— 2 2 ²³¹	— — 2.0 ²³²

PMG (Lincoln Agreement 1998) ²³³	Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group	Papua New Guinea	May 1998	Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu ²³⁴	– 78 6 ²³⁵	1 – ²³⁶	5.6 ²³⁷ –
IPMT (Townsville Peace Agreement) ²³⁸	International Peace Monitoring Team for the Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Nov. 2000	Australia, Barbados, Cook Islands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Tonga, Vanuatu ²³⁹	– 65 ²⁴⁰ –	– – ²⁴¹	2.1 ²⁴² –
SAPSD (Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi) ²⁴³	South African Protection and Support Detachment	Burundi	Nov. 2001	South Africa ²⁴⁴	750 ²⁴⁵ – –	8 7 ²⁴⁶ –	72.0 ²⁴⁷ – –

^a *Acronyms in the table and notes:* A/RES = UN General Assembly Resolution; CSO = OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (now the Senior Council); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; DMZ = Demilitarized Zone; DPKO = UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations; FY = fiscal year; GA = UN General Assembly; MC = Ministerial Council; MOU = Memorandum of Understanding; NAC = North Atlantic Council; SC = UN Security Council; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; PC/DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision.

¹ United Nations, DPKO. Monthly summary of military and CivPol personnel deployed in current United Nations operations as of 31 Dec. 2002, 15 Jan. 2003.

² Figure as of 31 Dec. 2002, including military, observer, police, international civilian staff, local staff and 'other' UN employees. Note that this figure represents the total mission fatalities for all UN missions since 1948, not only those listed below. DPKO Situation Centre, 'Fatalities by mission and appointment type—as of December 31 2002', Jan. 2003. UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/fatalities/fatal1.htm>>.

³ Total of figures listed below. Does not include UNMIK.

⁴ As of 31 Dec. 2002. United Nations DPKO, 'Background note on peacekeeping operations', 15 Jan. 2003, UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/depts/dpko/dpko/home.shtml>>.

⁵ UNTSO was established in May 1948 to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine after the 1948 Arab–Israeli War. The mandate was maintained during 2002.

⁶ United Nations (note 1).

⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁸ United Nations (note 2).

⁹ UNTSO is funded through the UN's regular budget and consequently should not suffer arrears. United Nations, 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untso/untsoF.htm>>.

¹⁰ UNMOGIP was established in Mar. 1951 to replace the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan (SCR 91, 30 Mar. 1951). Its task is to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the July 1949 Karachi Agreement. UNMOGIP Internet site, URL <www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogip.htm>.

¹¹ United Nations (note 1).

¹² United Nations (note 1).

¹³ United Nations (note 2).

¹⁴ UNMOGIP is funded through the UN's regular budget and consequently should not suffer arrears. United Nations, 'India and Pakistan-UNMOGIP: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogipF.htm>>.

¹⁵ UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since 1974 UNFICYP's mandate has included monitoring the ceasefire and maintaining a buffer zone between the 2 sides. The mandate was extended until 15 June 2003 by SCR 1442 (25 Nov. 2002).

¹⁶ United Nations (note 1).

¹⁷ United Nations (note 1).

¹⁸ United Nations (note 2).

¹⁹ Figure includes a voluntary contribution of \$14.6 million from the Government of Cyprus and \$6.5 million from the Government of Greece. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, UN document S/2002/1243, 15 Nov. 2002, para. 17.

²⁰ As of 31 Oct. 2002. United Nations (note 19), para. 19.

²¹ UNDOF was established after the 1973 Middle East War under the Agreement on Disengagement and SCR 350 (31 May 1974), to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and to supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. The mandate was extended until 30 June 2003 by SCR 1451 (17 Dec. 2002).

²² United Nations (note 1).

²³ United Nations (note 1).

²⁴ United Nations (note 2).

²⁵ Sum outstanding as of 15 Nov. 2002. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, UN document S/2002/1328, 4 Dec. 2002, paras 7-8.

²⁶ UNIFIL was established by SCR 425 (19 Mar. 1978), to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The mandate was renewed until 31 July 2003 by SCR 1461 (30 Jan. 2003).

²⁷ United Nations (note 1).

²⁸ United Nations (note 1).

²⁹ United Nations (note 2).

³⁰ Sum outstanding as of 30 Nov. 2002. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, UN document S/2003/38, 14 Jan. 2003, paras 21-22.

³¹ UNIKOM was established by SCR 689 (9 Apr. 1991) as an unarmed observation mission with the mandate to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway and the DMZ and to observe any hostile actions between the 2 states. In Feb. 1993 the mandate was expanded with the addition of an infantry battalion by SCR 806 (5 Feb. 1993) to prevent small-scale violations of the DMZ and the borders.

³² United Nations (note 1).

³³ United Nations (note 1).

³⁴ United Nations (note 2).

- ³⁵ Two-thirds of this amount (equivalent to \$35.2 million) is paid by Kuwait. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission, UN document S/2002/1039, 18 Sep. 2002, para. 16.
- ³⁶ As of 31 Aug. 2002. United Nations (note 35), para. 17.
- ³⁷ MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) to monitor the ceasefire between the Frente Polisario and the Moroccan Government, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops in Western Sahara, and organize a free and fair referendum. The mandate was renewed until 31 Mar. 2003 by SCR 1463 (30 Jan. 2003).
- ³⁸ United Nations (note 1).
- ³⁹ United Nations (note 1).
- ⁴⁰ United Nations (note 2).
- ⁴¹ Sum outstanding as of 30 Nov. 2002. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2003/59, 16 Jan. 2003, paras 22–23.
- ⁴² UNOMIG was established by SCR 849 (9 July 1993) and SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993). The mission's original mandate of verifying the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhaz authorities was invalidated by resumed fighting in Abkhazia in Sep. 1993, and UNOMIG was given an interim mandate to maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and with Russian military contingents and to monitor and report on the situation. Following the signing of the 1994 Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, UNOMIG's mandate was expanded to include monitoring and verification of the implementation of the agreement by SCR 937 (27 July 1994). The current mandate was renewed until 31 July 2003 by SCR 1462 (30 Jan. 2003).
- ⁴³ United Nations (note 1).
- ⁴⁴ United Nations (note 1).
- ⁴⁵ United Nations (note 2).
- ⁴⁶ Sum outstanding as of 30 Nov. 2002. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, UN document S/2003/39, 13 Jan. 2003, paras 26 and 28.
- ⁴⁷ The International Police Task Force (IPTF) was authorized in accordance with Annex 11 of the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Dayton Agreement) (SCR 1035, 21 Dec. 1995), together with a civilian mission proposed by the Secretary-General. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on Former Yugoslavia, UN document S/1995/1031, 13 Dec. 1995. The name of the mission was later changed to UNMIBH. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2002 by SCR 1423 (12 July 2002).
- ⁴⁸ United Nations, 'UNMIBH—Facts and Figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/unmibh/index.html>>.
- ⁴⁹ As of 30 Sep. 2002. The mission also had 395 international civilian personnel and was supported by 1174 local staff. United Nations (note 1).
- ⁵⁰ United Nations (note 2).
- ⁵¹ Budget for the period July 2002–June 2003, which will also be used for liquidation of the mission. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN document S/2002/1314, 2 Dec. 2002, p. 8.
- ⁵² As of 31 Oct. 2002. United Nations (note 51).
- ⁵³ UNMOP was established by SCR 1038 (15 Jan. 1996) to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, hitherto carried out by UNPROFOR and UNCRO. Its mandate was extended until 15 Dec. 2002 by SCR 1437 (11 Oct. 2002).
- ⁵⁴ United Nations, 'UNMOP—Facts and Figures', UN Internet Site, URL <<http://www.un.org/dpko/missions/unmop/index.html>>.
- ⁵⁵ The mission also has 3 international civilian personnel and is supported by 6 locally employed staff. United Nations (note 54).
- ⁵⁶ For administrative and budgetary purposes UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, UN document S/2000/1251, 29 Dec. 2000, para. 14.

⁵⁷ UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its main tasks are: promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; civilian administrative functions; maintaining law and order; promoting human rights; and assuring the safe return of all refugees and displaced persons. A positive decision by the Security Council is required to terminate the mission. SCR 1244 (10 June 1999), Article 19.

⁵⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁵⁹ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁰ United Nations (note 2).

⁶¹ Sum outstanding as of 30 Apr. 2002. United Nations, Financing of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo: Report of the Fifth Committee, UN document A/56/977, 19 June 2002.

⁶² UNAMSIL was established by SCR 1270 (22 Oct. 1999) following the signature of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Sierra Leone Government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) on 7 July 1999. The tasks of the mission were to include assisting in the implementation of the Lomé Agreement, monitoring adherence to the ceasefire, encouraging the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms, supporting the anticipated elections, and ensuring the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel. SCR 1436 (24 Sep. 2002) extended the mandate until 31 Mar. 2003, but also called for a phased downsizing of the mission by about 4500 personnel.

⁶³ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁴ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁵ United Nations (note 2).

⁶⁶ Sum outstanding as of 31 July 2002. United Nations, Fifteenth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, UN document S/2002/987, 5 Sep. 2002, p. 10.

⁶⁷ MONUC was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). It is mandated to liaise with the Joint Military Commission (JMC), plan for the observation of the ceasefire and the disengagement of forces, and provide humanitarian assistance. In 2000 the mandate was expanded to include the deployment of c. 5000 troops to protect UN and JMC personnel and civilians under imminent threat of violence. UN document S/2000/1291, 24 Feb. 2000. SCR 1417 (14 June 2002) authorized the deployment of some 85 police trainers and extended the mission's mandate until 30 June 2003. On 4 Dec. 2002 its authorized mission strength was augmented to 8700, to be deployed on a phased basis to work on DDR projects.

⁶⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁹ United Nations (note 1).

⁷⁰ United Nations (note 2).

⁷¹ Sum outstanding as of 31 Aug. 2002. United Nations, Twelfth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN document S/2002/1180, 18 Oct. 2002, p. 16.

⁷² UNTAET was established by SCR 1272 (25 Oct. 1999). The mission was endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. The military component of UNTAET replaced INTERFET on 23 Feb. 2000. Its mandate was extended until 20 May 2002 by SCR 1392 (31 Jan. 2002), the date on which East Timor gained independence.

⁷³ United Nations, 'East Timor—UNTAET Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/peace/etimor/UntaetF.htm>>.

⁷⁴ The mission also had 737 international civilian staff and was supported by 1745 locally employed staff. United Nations (note 73).

⁷⁵ United Nations (note 2).

⁷⁶ UNMEE was established by SCR 1312 (31 July 2000). The mission was mandated to prepare a mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities, the establishment of the Military Co-ordination Commission provided for in the ceasefire agreement, and a peacekeeping deployment. The mission was later expanded with the allocation of 4200 troops and 220 military observers and tasked to monitor the ceasefire, repatriate Ethiopian troops and monitor the positions of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops outside a

25-km temporary security zone, to chair the Military Co-ordination Commission of the UN and the OAU, and to assist in mine clearance. SCR 1320 (15 Sep. 2000). Its mandate was extended until 15 Mar. 2003 by SCR 1434 (6 Sep. 2002).

⁷⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁷⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁷⁹ United Nations (note 2).

⁸⁰ As of 31 Oct. 2002. United Nations, Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea, UN document S/2002/1393, 20 Dec. 2002, p. 6.

⁸¹ UNMISSET was established by SCR 1410 (17 May 2002) as a follow-on mission to UNTAET for an initial period of 12 months. The tasks of the mission are to provide assistance to the administrative structures of the Timorese Government, to provide interim law enforcement while assisting in the development of a new law enforcement agency, and to contribute to the overall security of Timor-Leste.

⁸² United Nations (note 1).

⁸³ United Nations (note 1).

⁸⁴ United Nations (note 2).

⁸⁵ Budget for the period July 2002–June 2003 at an approved monthly rate of \$25.4 million. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Support in East Timor, UN document S/2002/1223, 6 Nov. 2002, p. 10.

⁸⁶ As of 30 Sep. 2002. This figure also includes the unpaid assessments of UNTAET. United Nations (note 85).

⁸⁷ UN peace operations not deployed under Chapter VI or VII of the UN Charter and administered by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA). This list does not include UN peace-building offices.

⁸⁸ MINUGUA (Misión de Verificación de las Naciones Unidas en Guatemala) had until 1997 been limited to verifying the 1994 Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and the human rights aspects of the 1995 Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In 1997 the parties to the agreements requested that MINUGUA expand its functions to verify both agreements, and that the mission's functions should also comprise good offices, advisory and support services and public information. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by A/RES/55/177 (1 Mar. 2001).

⁸⁹ Email from Hector Rondon-Fuentes, MINUGUA, 22 Nov. 2002.

⁹⁰ Includes 4 military observers and 69 international civilian observers. The mission is supported by 139 local staff and 66 UN volunteers. Email from Rondon-Fuentes (note 89).

⁹¹ Email from Rondon-Fuentes (note 89).

⁹² Email from Rondon-Fuentes (note 89).

⁹³ \$14 755 100. Email from Rondon-Fuentes (note 89).

⁹⁴ UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002) for an initial period of 1 year, until 27 Mar. 2003. Several components of the now closed UNSMA (UN Special Mission to Afghanistan) mission were incorporated into the UNAMA structure. The mission is mandated to promote national reconciliation; to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the 2001 Bonn Agreement, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; and to manage all UN humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan in coordination with the Afghan Administration.

⁹⁵ Email from Gayane Afrikian, UNAMA, 28 Jan. 2003; and United Nations (note 1).

⁹⁶ The military observers are advisors and do not go out to the field. This mission consists mainly of 165 international civilian staff and is supported by 255 local staff. Fax from Gayane Afrikian, UNAMA, 5 Jan. 2003; and United Nations (note 1).

⁹⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁹⁸ Fax from Afrikian (note 96).

- ⁹⁹ Budget for period Apr. 2002–Mar. 2003. Fax from Afrikan (note 96).
- ¹⁰⁰ UNMA was established by SCR 1433 (15 Aug. 2002) as a follow-on mission to UNOA (United Nations Office in Angola) for an initial period of 6 months, until 15 Feb. 2003. The mission is mandated to assist the parties in concluding the remaining tasks of the 1994 Lusaka Protocol. The mission has two ‘pillars’—a political/military/human rights cluster and a humanitarian/development cluster. The mission was able to successfully fulfil its mandated tasks and therefore will not be renewed. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the UN Mission in Angola, S/2003/158, 7 Feb. 2003.
- ¹⁰¹ Countries listed are those that have contributed military observers; the countries from which the international civilian personnel come could not be verified. United Nations (note 1).
- ¹⁰² Includes 4 military observers and 134 international civilian staff. Email from Amin Moshen, DPA, 20 Dec. 2002.
- ¹⁰³ Local staff outside of official duties and hours. Email from Moshen (note 102).
- ¹⁰⁴ The budget represented is for the entire mandated period. Email from Moshen (note 102).
- ¹⁰⁵ On 20 Dec. 2001 the SC, acting under UN Charter Chapter VII, authorized a multinational force to help the Afghan Interim Authority maintain security in and around Kabul, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. UN document SC/7248, 20 Dec. 2001. ISAF’s mandate was renewed under SCR 1444 (27 Nov. 2002) until 19 Dec. 2003.
- ¹⁰⁶ The UK was the lead nation until 20 June 2002, after which Turkey took command of the force. Fax from Col. Ahmet Ata Uz, Military Attaché, Embassy of Turkey in Helsinki, 27 Nov. 2002.
- ¹⁰⁷ Fax from Uz (note 106).
- ¹⁰⁸ British Ministry of Defence, URL <<http://www.operations.mod.uk/fingal/>>; no fatalities were suffered in the latter half of 2002. Fax from Uz (note 106).
- ¹⁰⁹ There is no designated budget for the mission. Contributing countries bear the cost of sending their respective personnel. General expenses are paid by the lead nation and several other contributing countries. The UK contributed £29 million during the first 3 months of the operation and contributed an additional £49 million for fiscal year 2002–2003. Email from James Clark, Afghanistan Unit, Foreign & Commonwealth Office, UK, 23 Jan. 2003. £1 = \$1.60 (SEBanken, Sweden). Turkey contributed \$120 million during its term. Telephone conversation with Col. Ahmet Ata Uz, Military Attaché, Embassy of Turkey in Helsinki, 3 Feb. 2003.
- ¹¹⁰ Includes OSCE long-term missions and other field activities with a peacemaking or peace-building mandate, but not human rights offices, election monitoring groups or liaison offices.
- ¹¹¹ Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting, 18 Sep. 1992, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 1. The mission was authorized by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) through Articles of Understanding agreed by an exchange of letters on 7 Nov. 1992. The mission’s tasks include assessing the level of stability and the possibility of conflict and unrest. The mandate was extended until 30 June 2003 by PC.DEC/524, 19 Dec. 2002.
- ¹¹² Email from Wolfgang F. Greven, OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, 12 Feb. 2003.
- ¹¹³ Supported by 252 nationally employed staff. Email from Greven (note 112).
- ¹¹⁴ Email from Greven (note 112).
- ¹¹⁵ €19 512 600. PC.DEC/491, 25 July 2002. €1 = \$0.88 (SEBanken, Sweden).
- ¹¹⁶ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 17th CSO meeting, 6 Nov. 1992, *Journal*, no. 2, Annex 2. The mission was authorized by the Government of Georgia through an MOU on 23 Jan. 1993, and by South Ossetia’s leaders by an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Initially, the objective of the mission was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded on 29 Mar. 1994 to include monitoring of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia. On 15 Dec. 1999 the mission’s tasks were further expanded to include the monitoring of Georgia’s border with Chechnya. PC.DEC/344, 15 Dec. 1999. On 13 Dec. 2001 the mission’s tasks were further expanded to include the monitoring of Georgia’s border with Ingushetia. PC.DEC/450, 13 Dec. 2001. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by PC.DEC/522, 19 Dec. 2002.

- 117 Email from Clare Turney-Dann, Training & Staffing Officer, OSCE Mission to Georgia, 28 Nov. 2002.
- 118 The mission is supported by 62 national staff.
- 119 Email from Turney-Dann (note 117).
- 120 €11 664 800. Email from Turney-Dann (note 117).
- 121 Decision to establish the mission taken at the 19th CSO meeting, 4 Feb. 1993, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 3. Authorized by the Government of Moldova through MOU, 7 May 1993. The mission's tasks include assisting the parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement to the conflict as well as gathering and providing information on the situation.
- 122 Email from Lt Col Henk Wenker, OSCE Mission to Moldova, 23 Jan. 2003.
- 123 In 2002, PC.DEC/469 increased the mission strength to 10. OSCE, *Mission Survey*, URL <<http://www.osce.org/publications/survey/survey04.htm>>.
- 124 Email from Wenker (note 122).
- 125 €813 600. OSCE, *Mission Survey* (note 123).
- 126 Decision to establish the mission taken at 4th meeting of the Ministerial Council, Rome (CSCE/4-C/Dec. 1), Decision I,4, 1 Dec. 1993. No bilateral MOU was signed. The tasks of the mission include facilitating dialogue, promoting human rights and informing the OSCE about further developments. This was expanded in 2002 to include an economic and environmental dimension. The mission mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by PC.DEC/500/Corr.1, 31 Oct. 2002.
- 127 Formerly the OSCE Mission to Tajikistan. In Oct. 2002 a decision was taken to change the name of the mission to reflect the change of focus of the mission's activities.
- 128 Email from Maxime Filandrov, OSCE Mission Centre in Dushanbe, 13 Dec. 2002.
- 129 In 2002, PC.DEC/469 brought the authorized strength of the Mission to 16. Email from Filandrov (note 128).
- 130 Email from Maxime Filandrov, OSCE Mission Centre in Dushanbe, 13 Jan. 2003.
- 131 €2 241 800. Email from Filandrov (note 128).
- 132 Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th meeting of the Permanent Council, 11 Apr. 1995, Decision (a). No bilateral MOU was signed. The mission's tasks include promoting respect for human rights and a peaceful resolution to the crisis, facilitating delivery of humanitarian aid and ensuring the return of refugees and displaced persons. In June 2001 the mission staff returned to offices in Zharnenskoye in north-western Chechnya. The Russian Federation decided not to renew the mandate and the operation ceased.
- 133 Email from Andreas Dippe, OSCE Assistance Mission in Chechnya, 20 Nov. 2002.
- 134 Email from Dippe (note 133).
- 135 Email from Dippe (note 133).
- 136 €1 917 900. Email from Dippe (note 133).
- 137 In Aug. 1995 the OSCE Chairman-in-Office appointed a Personal Representative (PR) on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference, which seeks a peaceful settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The PR's mandate consists of assisting the Minsk Group in planning possible peacekeeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. OSCE, *Annual Report 2000 on OSCE Activities (1 Nov. 1999–31 Oct. 2000)*, 24 Nov. 2000.
- 138 Email from Nino Dekonozishvili, Administrative Officer/Assistant to the Personal Representative, 25 Nov. 2002.
- 139 The Personal Representative is assisted by 2 administrators and 3 field assistants. Email from Dekonozishvili (note 138).
- 140 Email from Dekonozishvili (note 138).
- 141 €1 015 500. OSCE, *Mission Survey*, URL <<http://www.osce.org/publications/survey/survey22.htm>>.

- 142 Decision to establish the mission taken at 5th meeting, Ministerial Council, Budapest, 8 Dec. 1995 (MC(5).DEC/1) in accordance with Annex 6 of the Dayton Agreement. The tasks of the mission include assisting the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by PC.DEC/517, 12 Dec. 2002. Following the successful transition to the local authorities, the OSCE activities in the field of elections ceased on 31 Dec. 2002.
- 143 Email from Maja Soldo, Personal Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Planning, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19 Nov. 2002.
- 144 Email from Soldo (note 143).
- 145 Email from Soldo (note 143).
- 146 €18 280 500. Email from Soldo (note 143).
- 147 The decision to establish the mission was taken by the PC on 18 Apr. 1996 (PC.DEC/112). Adjustment of the mandate was made by the Permanent Council on 26 June 1997 (PC.DEC/176) and 25 June 1998 (C/DEC/239). The mission's tasks include assisting and monitoring the return of refugees and displaced persons as well as the protection of national minorities. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by PC.DEC/514, 12 Dec. 2002.
- 148 Email from Alessandro Fracassetti, OSCE Mission to Croatia, 28 Nov. 2002.
- 149 At the end of 2001 the authorized strength was reduced to 90. PC.DEC/441. However, only 68 were deployed. The mission is supported by 176 local staff. Email from Fracassetti (note 148).
- 150 Email from Fracassetti (note 148).
- 151 €10 989 000. Email from Fracassetti (note 148).
- 152 The decision to establish the mission was taken at the 108th meeting of the Permanent Council in 27 Mar. 1997 (PC/DEC/160). The current mandate was set on 11 Dec. 1997 (PC.DEC/206).
- 153 Email from Dinka Zivalj, Acting Press and Public Information Officer, OSCE Presence in Albania, 21 Nov. 2002.
- 154 The mission is supported by 82 local staff. Email from Zivalj (note 153).
- 155 Email from Zivalj (note 153).
- 156 €4 552 300. Email from Zivalj (note 153).
- 157 On 1 July 1999 the PC established the OSCE Mission in Kosovo to replace the transitional OSCE Kosovo Task Force, which had been established on 8 June 1999 (PC.DEC/296). The tasks of OSCE Mission to Kosovo include training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators, and monitoring and promoting human rights. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003 by PC.DEC/514, 12 Dec. 2002.
- 158 Email from Chris Cycmanick, Information Officer, OSCE Mission in Kosovo, 27 Nov. 2002.
- 159 The mission is supported by 951 locally recruited staff members. Email from Cycmanick (note 158).
- 160 Email from Cycmanick (note 158).
- 161 €60 458 100. Email from Cycmanick. (note 158).
- 162 On 11 Jan. 2001 the PC established the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with an initial mandate of 1 year. Its mandate is to provide expert assistance to the Yugoslav authorities and civil society groups in the areas of democratization and human and minority rights, assist with the restructuring and training of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, provide media support, and facilitate the return of refugees. PC.DEC/401, 11 Jan. 2001. The mission opened in Mar. On 15 Nov. 2001 the Permanent Council directed the mission to open an office in Podgorica, Montenegro. PC.DEC/444, 15 Nov. 2001. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2003. PC.DEC/516, 12 Dec. 2002.
- 163 Email from Laurent Rouy, OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 30 Jan. 2003.
- 164 International civilian staff. Figure includes staff working out of the Podgorica office. The mission is supported by 79 locally employed staff. OSCE, *Mission Survey*, URL <<http://www.osce.org/publications/survey>>.

- 165 International police trainers. Supported by 23 local staff. OSCE, *Mission Survey*, URL <<http://www.osce.org/publications/survey/survey10.htm>>.
- 166 Email from Rouy (note 163).
- 167 €8 697 900. OSCE, *Mission Survey* (note 165).
- 168 SFOR was established in Dec. 1996 to replace the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR), created to implement the military aspects of the Dayton Agreement. SCR 1088 (12 Dec. 1996). On 12 July 2002 its mandate was extended for an additional 12 months by SCR 1423. In 2002, SFOR's authorized troop strength was reduced to 12 000.
- 169 Email from Lt. Jim Sheldrake, SFOR Public Information Office, 22 Nov. 2002.
- 170 Email from Sheldrake (note 169).
- 171 Email from Sheldrake (note 169).
- 172 €26 101 820. Email from Sheldrake (note 169).
- 173 KFOR received its mandate from the SC on 10 June 1999. Its tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, ensuring the withdrawal and preventing the return of the FRY military and police forces, demilitarizing the KLA, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. SCR 1244, 10 June 1999.
- 174 Email from Major Hans Lampalzer, KFOR Spokesman, 14 Nov. 2002.
- 175 Email from Lampalzer (note 174).
- 176 As of 4 Nov. 2002. Email from Lampalzer (note 174).
- 177 €2 645 126. Fax from Lt. Commander Olivier Goudard, Budget and Finance Department, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) Operations Centre, 11 Feb. 2003. This figure covers only the common costs, mainly the functioning costs of NATO headquarters (civilian personnel and operations & maintenance costs) and not investments in infrastructure necessary to support the operation. Contributing countries provide separate finances for their contingents.
- 178 The NAC authorized a follow-on mission to succeed TFH and 'contribute to the protection of international monitors who will oversee the implementation of the peace plan in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'. NATO Press Release (2001)133, 27 Sep. 2001. The UN Security Council authorized the establishment of a multinational security presence the same day. UN document 1371, 27 Sep. 2001. Deployment was immediate.
- 179 Email from Maj. Maurizio De Giorgi, NATO AFSouth Public Information Office, 13 Jan. 2003.
- 180 Email from De Giorgi (note 179).
- 181 Email from De Giorgi (note 179).
- 182 €152 000. Contributing countries bear the cost for their contingents. Email from De Giorgi (note 179).
- 183 In response to a request from the President of Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, the NAC authorized a follow-on mission to TFF. Operation Allied Harmony consists of two pillars. Its operational elements will provide support for the international monitors, and its advisory elements will assist the government in taking ownership of security. NATO Press Release (2002)131, 29 Nov. 2002.
- 184 Email from Maurizio De Giorgi, NATO AFSouth Public Information Office, 6 Feb. 2003.
- 185 *Atlantic News*, no. 3441 (18 Dec. 2002).
- 186 Telephone conversation with Maurizio De Giorgi, NATO AFSouth Public Information Office, 13 Feb. 2003.
- 187 Operation Allied Harmony is funded through the KFOR budget. Fax from Goudard (note 177).
- 188 The mission was established by the Brioni Agreement, signed at Brioni, Croatia, on 7 July 1991 by representatives of the European Community (EC) and the 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia. MOUs were signed with the governments of Albania in 1997 and Croatia in 1998. The ECMM became the EUMM upon becoming an instrument of the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP), and was mandated to monitor political and security developments, borders, inter-ethnic issues and refugee returns; to contribute to the early warning mechanism of the European Council; and to contribute to confidence building and stabilization in the region. Council Joint Action of 22 December 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission, EU document 2000/811/CFSP, 23 Dec. 2000, Introduction, para. 6 and Article 1, para. 2.

- 189 The EUMM operates in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia (FYROM) and the FRY (Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Presevo). Fax from Stephan Muller, Policy Unit of the General Secretariat, Council of the European Union, 22 Jan. 2001.
- 190 Email from Muller, 8 Oct. 2002.
- 191 This includes 110 seconded monitors, 20 additional monitors for FYROM (the authorized figure is 35) and 4 international contract staff. Email from Muller (note 190).
- 192 Email from Muller (note 190).
- 193 €6 979 000. Email from Muller (note 190).
- 194 Telephone conversation with Joe McDonagh, OSCE Mission to Georgia, 3 Feb. 2003.
- 195 Each side provides 1 battalion each., Telephone conversation with McDonagh (note 194).
- 196 Telephone conversation with McDonagh (note 194).
- 197 As a result of accidental shooting. Telephone conversation with McDonagh (note 194).
- 198 Email from Lt-Col Henk Wenker, 12 Dec. 2002.
- 199 Ukraine provided the military observers. In addition there are 380 Russian, 317 Moldovan and 632 Trans-Dniestrian peacekeeping troops. Email from Wenker (note 198).
- 200 Email from Wenker (note 198).
- 201 There is no designated budget for the mission. Each side bears the cost of sending their respective personnel. Email from Wenker (note 198).
- 202 Fax from Dieter Boden, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia, UN Observer Mission in Georgia, 11 Dec. 2001.
- 203 OMIB (or MIOB, Mission de l'OUA au Burundi) was established on 7 Dec. 1993 by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management. The mission's mandate, to promote dialogue between military and government leaders, was endorsed by a treaty between the OAU and Burundi, 8 Apr. 1994. Ognimba, E., 'Commaissance de la Mission de l'OUA au Burundi' [Briefing on the OAU Mission in Burundi], *Resolving Conflicts*, Feb.-Mar. 1996, p. 10. OMIB was effectively withdrawn in July 1996. Fax from Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary General, Political Affairs Department, AU, 29 Oct. 2001.
- 204 Fax from Ambassador Ki Doulaye, Ag. Director of Peace and Security Directorate, AU, 18 Oct. 2002.
- 205 The mission consists of 3 international civilian staff, 1 military staff. The mission is supported by 8 local staff. Fax from Doulaye (note 204).
- 206 Fax from Doulaye (note 204).
- 207 \$584 556.80. Fax from Doulaye (note 204).
- 208 OMIC (Mission d'Observation Militaire aux Comores) was established by decisions of the OAU at its 39th and 40th ordinary sessions at ambassadorial level in Adis Abeba, Ethiopia, 24 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1997. The tasks of the force include monitoring the situation on the Comoros and creating a climate of trust. De Matha, J. (Lt-Col, Logistics Officer, OMIC), 'La Mission d'Observation Militaire aux Comores', *Resolving Conflicts*, May-June 1998, pp. 25-26.
- 209 Fax from Doulaye (note 204).
- 210 At the 81st Ordinary Session, the AU decided to add a military observers component (OMIC-III) to the Liaison Office, which was deployed under the same SOMA signed in 1997. The mission lasted from 23 Mar. to 31 May 2002 and was mandated to 'Assist the Comorian Authorities in strengthening security during and after the electoral period'. The liaison office remains and consists of a Chief of Liaison Office/Special Representative of the Secretary General of the OAU, a Finance Officer and a Secretary. Email from Doulaye, 27 Dec. 2002.
- 211 Email from Doulaye (note 210).
- 212 Budget is for both the Liaison Office and OMIC-III, which are \$327 093.40 and \$395 655.48 respectively. Fax from Doulaye (note 204).
- 213 The JMC was formally established on 3 Sep. 1999 with a mandate to monitor compliance with the provisions of the July Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and to investigate violations. OAU, Report of the Secretary-General on the DRC Peace Process, OAU Central Organ/MEC/AMB/3, 23 Sep. 1999.

- ²¹⁴ The JMC consists of personnel from Kenya and the 9 parties to the conflict. In addition to the states listed, these parties include the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie, the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie–Goma, the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie–Kisangani, and the Mouvement de la Libération Congolais. Fax from Djinnit (note 203); and Fax from Jean Mfasoni, Ag. Director, Political Affairs Department, 30 Nov. 2001.
- ²¹⁵ The exact figure for mission personnel is not known because in 2002 there were no AU representatives in the mission. Apart from the JMC Chairman and his AU liaison officer (both of whom are attached to the JMC headquarters) the regional JMCs were staffed primarily by officers from the DRC Government and the other parties to the conflict. This number was not disclosed to the AU. Email from Commodore Mesfin Binega, Military Consultant, Conflict Management Division, AU, 4 Apr. 2002.
- ²¹⁶ One member from the regional JMCs. The fatality was not the result of hostile action.
- ²¹⁷ \$1 605 011.55. Budget is for the period 9 Jan.–30 Sep. 2002. Email from Binega (note 215).
- ²¹⁸ Agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953 by the Commander-in-Chief, UN Command; the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army; and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Entered into force on 27 July 1953.
- ²¹⁹ Email from Birgitta Delorme, Office of the Defence Attaché, Embassy of Switzerland in Sweden, 9 Oct. 2002.
- ²²⁰ The Polish delegation of 2 personnel has no permanent presence in North Korea. Email from Delorme. (note 219)
- ²²¹ Email from Delorme (note 219).
- ²²² \$550 000. Email from Delorme (note 219).
- ²²³ The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai. MFO, Director General's report at the 2002 Trilateral Meeting, Rome, 28 Oct. 2002.
- ²²⁴ Director General's Report (note 223), p. 4.
- ²²⁵ Director General's Report (note 223), p. 3.
- ²²⁶ Email from Mary Cordis, Chief of Personnel & Publications, MFO HQ, Rome, 10 Jan. 2003.
- ²²⁷ Budget for the period 1 Oct. 2001–30 Sep. 2002. Director General's Report (note 223), p. 20.
- ²²⁸ Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, signed on 15 Jan. 1997.
- ²²⁹ Email from Ib Knutsen, Senior Press and Information Officer, TIPPH, 7 Jan. 2003.
- ²³⁰ Email from Knutsen (note 229).
- ²³¹ Email from Knutsen (note 229).
- ²³² Approximate amount of the core budget; it does not include salaries, which are paid by the contributing countries. Telephone conversation with Mr Havel, TIPPH Finance Officer, 3 Feb. 2003.
- ²³³ The PMG was set up in 1998 to monitor the ceasefire and to assist in democratic resolution of the conflict in Bougainville. Information provided by Capt. Lorraine Mulholland, Public Relations Officer, PMG Bougainville, by email on 14 Dec. 2000. In early 2002, supporting the Bougainville weapons disposal process became a priority of the PMG's tasks. Email from Andrew Barnes, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Stockholm, 31 Oct. 2002.
- ²³⁴ Email from Barnes (note 233).
- ²³⁵ The mission was augmented by 9 weapons disposal experts. Email from Barnes (note 233).
- ²³⁶ Email from Barnes (note 233).
- ²³⁷ AUD 10 million. 1 AUD = \$0.56 (SEBanken, Sweden). Email from Barnes (note 233).
- ²³⁸ In annex II of the Townsville Peace Agreement between the Solomon Islands Government and the Guadalcanal and Malaitan Militias, 15 Oct. 2000, the parties agreed to the establishment of an international mission mandated to assist in confidence building, receive and catalogue surrendered weapons, and monitor treaty violations. It reports to the Peace Monitoring Council. Fax from Jemal Sharah, Executive Officer (Solomon Islands), Pacific Affairs Branch, Department Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 17 Nov.

2000. IPMT was withdrawn at the end of June 2002 following the successful completion of its mandate. Email from Andrew Barnes, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Sweden, 24 Feb. 2003.

²³⁹ Email from Barnes (note 238).

²⁴⁰ Email from Darren Brown, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Stockholm, 25 Feb. 2003.

²⁴¹ Email from Barnes (note 238).

²⁴² AUD 3.8 million, a rough estimate for the period Jan.–June 2002. The budget for FY July 2001–June 2002 was AUD 6 million. Email from Brown (note 240).

²⁴³ The Special Protection Force was established at the 15th Summit of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, on 23 July 2001, with a mandate to protect state institutions and Burundian political leaders returning from exile and to serve as a confidence-building measure. On 23 Oct. 2001 South Africa stated to the Security Council its intention to deploy an interim protection force on 1 Nov. 2001. The Security Council endorsed the establishment of the interim security presence in SCR 1375 (29 Oct. 2001). The OAU also expressed its support for the establishment of the SAPSD. The South African Government renewed the mission's mandate until May 2003. Joint Communiqué of the 15th Summit of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, 23 July 2001; and Fax from Salinda Biyana, First Secretary, Embassy of the Republic of South Africa in Stockholm, 15 Jan. 2003.

²⁴⁴ Fax from Biyana (note 243).

²⁴⁵ Fax from Biyana (note 243).

²⁴⁶ The fatalities suffered in 2002 were not a result of hostile action. Fax from Biyana (note 243).

²⁴⁷ ZAR270 million. 1 ZAR = \$0.26 (SEBanken, Sweden). Fax from Biyana (note 243).