

# Appendix 2A. Multilateral peace operations, 2000

THOMAS PAPWORTH

Table 2A lists 55 multilateral peace operations—observer, peacekeeping, peace-building, and combined peacekeeping and peace-enforcement operations—initiated, ongoing or terminated in 2000. The operations are grouped by organization—either the sole or the leading organization—and are listed chronologically within these groups. The first group, covering United Nations operations, is divided into three sections: 18 operations run by the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO); 4 operations not properly defined as peacekeeping (under Chapters VI and VII of the UN Charter) and coordinated by the Department of Political Affairs (DPA); and 1 operation initiated by UN authority but carried out at UN request by an ad hoc coalition of member states. The next six groups cover operations conducted or led by regional organizations: 12 by the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE); 2 by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO); 3 by the European Union (EU)/Western European Union (WEU); 4 by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including 2 carried out by Russia under bilateral arrangements; 3 by the Organization of African Unity (OAU); and 2 by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG). The final group lists 6 operations 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.

Operations initiated in 2000, or new participating states in an existing operation, are listed in bold text; operations or individual participation ending in 2000 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, which are usually civilian. Fatalities are recorded from the beginning of the mission until the last reported date for 2000 and as a total for 2000. UN data on total operation fatalities are for all UN operations since 1948. The annual cost of operations and any reported outstanding contributions to them at the close of the 2000 budget period (the dates of which vary according to operation and institution) are approximate. Unless otherwise stated all figures are as of 31 December 2000. Budget figures are given in million US dollars. Conversion from budgets set in other currencies are based on 31 December 2000 conversion rates.

**Table 2A.** Multilateral peace operations

Acronym/ (Legal instrument <sup>c</sup> )	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. Obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2000	Troops/ Mil.Obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2000	Cost: Yearly/ Unpaid
<b>United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations</b> (18 operations) (UN Charter, Chapters VI and VII)							
UNTSO (SCR 50) <sup>4</sup>	UN Truce Supervision Organization	Egypt/Israel/ Lebanon/Syria	June 1948	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA <sup>5</sup>	28 538 1 470 7 725 <sup>1</sup>	1 672 <sup>2</sup> 41 <sup>3</sup>	23 <sup>8</sup> —
UNMOGIP (SCR 91) <sup>9</sup>	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	India/Pakistan (Kashmir)	Jan. 1949	Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay <sup>10</sup>	— 46 <sup>11</sup>	91 <sup>2</sup> —	8.3 <sup>13</sup> —
UNFICYP (SCR 186) <sup>14</sup>	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus	Mar. 1964	Argentina, <b>Australia</b> , Austria, <b>Bolivia</b> , <b>Brazil</b> , Canada, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, <b>Nepal</b> , Netherlands, <b>Paraguay</b> , Slovenia, UK, <b>Uruguay</b> <sup>15</sup>	1 213 — 33 <sup>16</sup>	170 — 17	43.4 <sup>18</sup> 22.5 <sup>19</sup>
UNDOF (SCR 350) <sup>20</sup>	UN Disengagement Observer Force	Syria (Golan Heights)	Mar. 1978	Austria, Canada, Japan, Poland, Slovakia, <b>Sweden</b> <sup>21</sup>	1 034 <sup>22</sup> (80) <sup>23</sup>	40 1 <sup>24</sup>	37 <sup>25</sup> 21.9 <sup>26</sup>
UNIFIL (SCR 425 and 426) <sup>27</sup>	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon	Mar. 1978	Fiji, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Poland, <i>Sweden</i> , <b>Ukraine</b> <sup>28</sup>	— 5 802 <sup>29</sup> (50) <sup>30</sup>	239 4 <sup>31</sup>	146.8 <sup>32</sup> ..
UNIKOM (SCR 689) <sup>33</sup>	UN Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq/Kuwait (Khawr 'Abd Allah waterway and UN DMZ)	Apr. 1991	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Canada, China, Den- mark, 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 <sup>34</sup>	903 193 <sup>35</sup> —	13 — <sup>36</sup>	52.7 <sup>37</sup> 15.1 <sup>38</sup>
MINURSO (SCR 690) <sup>39</sup>	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Western Sahara	Sep. 1991	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, <b>Jordan</b> , Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Korea, Sweden, USA, Uruguay, <i>Venezuela</i> <sup>40</sup>	27 203 31 <sup>41</sup>	10 — <sup>42</sup>	49.3 <sup>43</sup> 86.4 <sup>44</sup>

Acronym/ (Legal instrument <sup>60</sup> )	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. Obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2000	Troops/ Mil.Obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2000	Cost: Yearly/ Unpaid
UNOMIG (SCR 849 & 858) <sup>45</sup>	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, Uruguay, USA <sup>46</sup>	— 103 <sup>47</sup> —	3 _48 —	30 <sup>49</sup> .. ..
UNMOT (SCR 908) <sup>50</sup>	UN Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Dec. 1994	Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Nepal, Nigeria, Poland, Switzerland, Ukraine, Uruguay <sup>51</sup>	— 17 2 <sup>52</sup>	7 _53 ..	18.7 <sup>54</sup> .. ..
UNMIBH (SCR 1035) <sup>55</sup>	UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Vanuatu <sup>56</sup>	— 5 1 808 <sup>57</sup>	8 1 <sup>58</sup> —	159 77.8 <sup>59</sup> —
UNMOP (SCR 1038) <sup>60</sup>	UN Mission of Observers in Preklava	Croatia	Jan. 1996	Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine <sup>61</sup>	— 2 <sup>62</sup> —	— — —	See UNMIBH <sup>63</sup>
MIPONUH (SCR 1141) <sup>64</sup>	UN CivPol Mission in Haiti	Haiti	Nov. 1997	Argentina, Benin, Canada, France, Mali, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, USA <sup>65</sup>	— — 219 <sup>66</sup>	1 1 <sup>67</sup> —	20.8 <sup>68</sup> 23.0 <sup>69</sup> —
MINURCA (SCR 1159) <sup>70</sup>	UN Mission in the Central African Republic	Central African Republic	Apr. 1998	Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, France, Gabon, Mali, Senegal, Tunisia <sup>71</sup>	— 801 <sup>72</sup> — 16 <sup>73</sup>	2 _74 —	41.1 <sup>75</sup> .. ..

UNMIK (SCR 1244) <sup>76</sup>	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, <b>Benin</b> , <b>Bolivia</b> , Bulgaria, <b>Cameroon</b> , Canada, <b>Chile</b> , Czech Rep., <b>Côte d'Ivoire</b> , Denmark, <b>Dominican Rep.</b> , Egypt, Estonia, Fiji, Finland, France, <b>Gambia</b> , Germany, Ghana, <b>Greece</b> , Hungary, Iceland, <b>India</b> , <b>Ireland</b> , Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, <b>Malawi</b> , Malay- sia, <b>Nepal</b> , <i>Netherlands</i> , <b>New Zealand</b> , <b>Niger</b> , Nigeria, <b>Norway</b> , Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, <b>Portugal</b> , Romania, Russia, Senegal, <b>Slovenia</b> , Spain, Sweden, <b>Switzerland</b> , Tunisia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe <sup>77</sup>	— 39 4 411 <sup>78</sup>	12 <sup>79</sup> 6 <sup>80</sup>	450 <sup>81</sup> ..
UNAMSIL (SCR 1270) <sup>82</sup>	UN Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Oct. 1999	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Gambia, Ghana, <b>Guinea</b> , <b>India</b> , Indonesia, <i>Jordan</i> , Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, <b>Mali</b> , Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, <b>Senegal</b> , Slovakia, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, UK, <b>Ukraine</b> , Uruguay, Zambia, <b>Zimbabwe</b> <sup>83</sup>	10 137 249 34 <sup>84</sup>	21 21 <sup>85</sup>	504.4 <sup>86</sup> 180 <sup>87</sup>
MONUC (SCR 1279) <sup>88</sup>	UN Observer Mission in the Democratic Rep. of Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov. 1999	Algeria, Bangladesh, <b>Belgium</b> , Benin, Bolivia, <b>Burkina Faso</b> , Canada, <b>Czech Rep.</b> , <b>Denmark</b> , Egypt, France, Ghana, India, <i>Italy</i> , <b>Jordan</b> , Kenya, Libya, <b>Malaysia</b> , Mali, <b>Morocco</b> , Nepal, <b>Niger</b> , <b>Nigeria</b> , Pakistan, <b>Peru</b> , Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, <i>Sweden</i> , <b>Switzerland</b> , <b>Tunisia</b> , Tanzania, UK, <b>Ukraine</b> , Uruguay, Zambia <sup>89</sup>	24 183 <sup>90</sup> —	— —	141.3 <sup>91</sup> 90.8 <sup>92</sup>
UNTAET (SCR 1272) <sup>93</sup>	UN Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor	Oct. 1999	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> , Brazil, Canada, <b>Cape Verde</b> , <b>Chile</b> , China, Denmark, Egypt, <b>Fiji</b> , France, <b>Gambia</b> , Ghana, Ireland, <i>Japan</i> , Jordan, <b>Kenya</b> , Malaysia, Mozambique, <b>Namibia</b> , Nepal, New Zealand, <b>Niger</b> , <b>Nigeria</b> , <b>Norway</b> , Pakistan, <b>Peru</b> , Philippines, <b>Portugal</b> , Russia, Senegal, <b>Singapore</b> , <b>Slovenia</b> , <b>South Korea</b> , Spain, <b>Sri Lanka</b> , Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, <b>Ukraine</b> , Uruguay, USA, <b>Vanuatu</b> , <b>Zambia</b> , Zimbabwe <sup>94</sup>	7 765 124 1 398 <sup>95</sup>	8 8 <sup>96</sup>	563 <sup>97</sup> ..

Acronym/ (Legal instrument <sup>6</sup> )	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. Obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2000	Troops/ Mil.Obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2000	Cost: Yearly/ Unpaid
UNMEE (SCR 1312) <sup>98</sup>	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Ethiopia, Eritrea	July 2000	Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Canada, China, Denmark, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia <sup>99</sup>	1 633 1 441 <sup>100</sup> —	— —	150,0 <sup>101</sup> ..
<b>Other UN operations</b> <sup>102</sup> (4 operations)							
MIC/VIH (A/RES/ 47/20B) <sup>103</sup>	International Civilian Mission to Haiti	Haiti	Feb. 1993	Argentina, Barbados, Benin, Canada, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, France, Italy, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, USA <sup>104</sup>	— 3 510 <sup>5</sup> —	— <sup>106</sup> —	1.2 <sup>107</sup> ..
UNSCMA (A/RES/ 47/20B) <sup>108</sup>	UN Special Mission in Afghanistan/ Pakistan	Afghanistan/ Pakistan	Mar. 1994	China, Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Japan, Spain, Sweden, Ukraine, UK <sup>109</sup>	— 1 611 <sup>10</sup> —	1 — <sup>111</sup>	3.4 <sup>112</sup> ..
MINUGUA (A/RES/ 48/267) <sup>113</sup>	UN Verification Mission in Guatemala	Guatemala	Oct. 1994	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, El Salvador, France, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay, Venezuela <sup>114</sup>	— 4 10 <sup>115</sup>	6 — <sup>116</sup>	26.8 <sup>117</sup> ..
MICAH (A/RES/ 54/193) <sup>118</sup>	International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti	Haiti	Mar. 2000	Barbados, Benin, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Tajikistan, Trinidad, UK, Uruguay, USA, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe <sup>119</sup>	— 102 <sup>120</sup> —	1 1 <sup>121</sup>	23.9 <sup>122</sup> ..
<b>Multinational operations tasked and authorized by the UN (1 operation)</b>							
INTERFET 1264) <sup>123</sup>	International Force for East Timor	East Timor	Sep. 1999	Australia, Brunei, Canada, France, New Zealand, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore, South Korea, Thailand, UK, USA	11 285 <sup>124</sup> — —	1 <sup>125</sup> — 1	.. ..

**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) operations (12 operations)<sup>126</sup>**

– (CSO 18 Sep. 1992) <sup>127</sup>	OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Sep. 1992	<b>Czech Rep.</b> , Germany, Italy, Norway, Slovakia, <b>Sweden</b> , UK, USA <sup>128</sup>	– 185 <sup>129</sup>	– –	– –	0.6 <sup>130</sup> ..
– (CSO 6 Nov. 1992) <sup>131</sup>	OSCE Mission to Georgia	Georgia	Dec. 1992	Austria, <b>Azerbaijan</b> , <b>Belarus</b> , Bulgaria, <b>Czech Rep.</b> , Denmark, <b>Estonia</b> , France, Germany, Hungary, <b>Lithuania</b> , Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, <b>Russia</b> , Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, <i>Switzerland</i> , UK, Ukraine, USA <sup>132</sup>	– 44 <sup>133</sup>	– –	– –	5.8 <sup>134</sup> ..
– (CSO 13 Dec. 1992) <sup>135</sup>	OSCE Mission to Estonia	Estonia	Feb. 1993	<b>Austria</b> , <b>Armenia</b> , Canada, <b>Denmark</b> , <b>Finland</b> , Germany, <i>Sweden</i>	– 5 <sup>136</sup>	– –	– –	0.4 <sup>137</sup> ..
– (CSO 4 Feb. 1993) <sup>138</sup>	OSCE Mission to Moldova	Moldova	Feb. 1993	Finland, Germany, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, USA <sup>139</sup>	– 8 <sup>140</sup>	– –	– –	0.5 <sup>141</sup> ..
– (CSO 23 Sep. 1993) <sup>142</sup>	OSCE Mission to Latvia	Latvia	Nov. 1993	<b>Bulgaria</b> , <b>Canada</b> , <i>Finland</i> , Germany, Norway, <i>Poland</i> , <b>Sweden</b> <sup>143</sup>	– 5 <sup>144</sup>	– –	– –	0.5 <sup>145</sup> ..
– (MC, 1 Dec. 1993) <sup>146</sup>	OSCE Mission to Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Feb. 1994	Austria, France, <b>Germany</b> , <i>Italy</i> , Norway, <b>Poland</b> , Romania, Russia, USA <sup>147</sup>	– 10 <sup>148</sup>	– –	– –	1.0 <sup>149</sup> ..
– (PC 11 Apr. 1995) <sup>150</sup>	OSCE Assistance Group in Chechnya	Chechnya	Apr. 1995	Austria, Czech Rep., Poland, Moldova <sup>151</sup>	– 4 <sup>152</sup>	– –	– –	0.9 <sup>153</sup> ..
– (10 Aug. 1995) <sup>154</sup>	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Deal with by the OSCE Minsk Conference	Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Aug. 1995	Czech Rep., <i>Germany</i> , Hungary, Poland, Ukraine <sup>155</sup>	– 4 <sup>156</sup>	– –	– –	.. ..

Acronym/ (Legal instrument <sup>6)</sup>	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. Obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2000	Troops/ Mil.Obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2000	Cost: Yearly/ Unpaid
– (MC/5/DEC/1, 8 Dec. 1995) <sup>157</sup>	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	<b>Albania</b> , Austria, <b>Belarus</b> , <i>Belgium</i> , Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, <b>Estonia</b> , Finland, France, <i>Georgia</i> , Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, <b>Tajikistan</b> , <i>Turkey</i> , UK, Ukraine, USA <sup>158</sup>	.. .. ..	– – <sup>159</sup>	42.8 <sup>160</sup> ..
– (PC/DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996) <sup>161</sup>	OSCE Mission to Croatia	Croatia	July 1996	<i>Albania</i> , Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., <i>Denmark</i> , Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, <i>Hungary</i> , Ireland, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA <sup>162</sup>	– 133 <sup>163</sup> –	– –	19.4 <sup>164</sup> ..
– (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997) <sup>165</sup>	OSCE Presence in Albania	Albania	Apr. 1997	Austria, Belarus, Czech Rep., France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, UK, USA	– 40 <sup>166</sup> –	– – <sup>167</sup>	3.2 <sup>168</sup> ..
OMIK (PC/DEC 305, 1 July 1999) <sup>169</sup>	OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	July 1999	Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, <b>Bosnia and Herzegovina</b> , Bulgaria, Canada, <b>Croatia</b> , Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, <b>Ireland</b> , Italy, <i>Kazakhstan</i> , Kyrgyzstan, <b>Latvia</b> , Lithuania, <i>Malta</i> , Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA <sup>170</sup>	– 2 107 <sup>171</sup> 183 <sup>172</sup>	3 3 <sup>173</sup>	89.2 <sup>174</sup> ..
<b>North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led operations (2 operations)</b>							
– (SCR 1088) <sup>175</sup>	NATO Stabilization Force	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1996	Albania, Argentina, <i>Australia</i> , Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, <i>Luxembourg</i> , Morocco, Netherlands, <i>New Zealand</i> , Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA <sup>176</sup>	22 000 <sup>177</sup> – –	798 132 <sup>178</sup>	52.8 <sup>179</sup> ..

KFOR (SCR 1244) <sup>180</sup>	NATO Kosovo Force	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA <sup>181</sup>	42 700 <sup>182</sup>	43 41 <sup>183</sup>	35,1 <sup>184</sup> ..
<b>European Union (EU)/Western European Union (WEU) operations</b> (3 operations)							
EUUMM (Brioni Agreement) <sup>185</sup>	European Union Monitoring Mission	Albania, Former Yugoslavia <sup>186</sup>	July 1991	Austria, Belgium, <b>Czech Rep.</b> , Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, <b>Luxembourg</b> , Netherlands, Norway, <b>Poland</b> , Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK <sup>187</sup>	110 <sup>188</sup>	7 189	4,4 <sup>190</sup> ..
MAPE (WEU Council, 2 May 1997) <sup>191</sup>	Multinational Advisory Police Element for Albania	Albania	May 1997	Austria, Belgium, <b>Bulgaria</b> , Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary Italy, <b>Latvia</b> , <b>Lithuania</b> , Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK <sup>192</sup>	147 <sup>193</sup>	—	4,2 <sup>194</sup> ..
WEUDAM (10 May 1999) <sup>195</sup>	Western European Union Demining Assistance Mission in Croatia	Croatia	May 1999	Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, <i>Finland</i> , France, Germany, Italy, Sweden <sup>196</sup>	7 <sup>197</sup>	— 198	0,3 <sup>199</sup> ..
<b>Russian and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations</b> (4 operations)							
— (Bilat., 24 June 1992)	South Ossetia Joint Force	Georgia (South Ossetia)	July 1992	Georgia, Russia, South Ossetia	1 385 <sup>200</sup>	..	201 ..
— (Bilat., 21 July 1992)	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force	Moldova (Trans- Dniester)	July 1992	Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester) <sup>202</sup>	1 312 <sup>203</sup>	..	204 ..
— (CIS, 24 Sep. 1993) <sup>205</sup>	<i>CIS Collective Peacekeeping Force</i>	<i>Tajikistan</i>	<i>Aug.</i> 1993	<i>Russia, Kazakhstan</i>	6 631 <sup>206</sup>	..	207 ..
— (CIS, 15 Apr. 1994)	CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia	Georgia (Abkhazia)	June 1994	Russia <sup>208</sup>	1 700 <sup>209</sup>	75 10 <sup>210</sup>	211 ..



Acronym/ (Legal instrument <sup>6</sup> )	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. Obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2000	Troops/ Mil.Obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2000	Cost: Yearly/ Unpaid
<b>Organization of African Unity (OAU) operations (3 operations)</b>							
OMIB (OAU, 7 Dec. 1999) <sup>212</sup>	OAU Mission in Burundi	Burundi	Dec. 1993	Congo (Rep. of), Guinea, Rwanda <sup>213</sup>	3,214	215	0,4 <sup>216</sup> ..
OMIC (OAU, 6 Nov. 1997) <sup>217</sup>	OAU Observer Mission in the Comoros	Comoros	Nov. 1997	Niger, Senegal, Tunisia <sup>218</sup>	219	220	0,2 <sup>221</sup> ..
JMC (OAU, 3 Sep. 1999) <sup>222</sup>	Joint Military Commission	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Sep. 1999	Algeria, Congo (Rep. of), Malawi, Nigeria, Senegal <sup>223</sup>	1,224	225	2,2 <sup>226</sup> ..
<b>Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) (2 operations)</b>							
ECOMOG (OAU, 4 June 1997)	ECOWAS Monitoring Group	Sierra Leone	May 1997	Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Nigeria	227	..	.. <sup>228</sup> ..
ECOMOG, (ECOWAS, Dec. 2000) <sup>229</sup>	ECOMOG Mano River Union	Guinea, Liberia, Sierra Leone	..	Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal	(1 676) <sup>230</sup>	..	..
<b>Other operations (6 operations)</b>							
NNSC (Arm- istice Agree- ment) <sup>231</sup>	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission	North Korea/ South Korea	July 1953	Sweden, Switzerland, (Poland) <sup>232</sup>	10,233	234	1,1 <sup>235</sup> ..
MFO (Protocol to treaty) <sup>236</sup>	Multinational Force of Observers in the Sinai	Egypt (Sinai)	Apr. 1982	Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA <sup>237</sup>	1 838 <sup>238</sup>	43 1,239	51 <sup>240</sup> ..
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol) <sup>241</sup>	Temporary International Presence in Hebron	Hebron	Jan. 1997	Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey <sup>242</sup>	85 <sup>243</sup>	244	1,8 <sup>245</sup> ..

PMG (Lincoln Agreement 1998) <sup>246</sup>	Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group	Papua New Guinea	May 1998	Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu <sup>247</sup>	1, 1 <sup>249</sup>	13, 8 <sup>250</sup> ..
CPDTE (Edinburgh Summit, Oct. 1997) <sup>251</sup>	Commonwealth Police Development Task Force	Sierra Leone	July 1998	Canada, Malaysia, Sri Lanka, UK <sup>252</sup>	—	6, 4 <sup>254</sup> ..
<b>IPMT (Townsville Peace Agreement)<sup>255</sup></b>	<b>International Peace Monitoring Team for the Solomon Islands</b>	<b>Solomon Islands</b>	<b>Nov. 2000</b>	<b>Australia, New Zealand<sup>256</sup></b>	—	<b>3, 3–3, 9<sup>258</sup></b> ..

<sup>a</sup> A/RES = UN General Assembly Resolution; Bilat. = bilateral; CSO = OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (now the Senior Council); DMZ = Demilitarized Zone; MC = Ministerial Council; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; PC.DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Monthly summary of military and CivPol personnel deployed in current United Nations operations as of 31/12/00, United Nations Information Centre (UNIC), Copenhagen, 16 Jan. 2001.

<sup>2</sup> Figure as of 31 Dec. 2000. It includes military, observer, police, international civilian staff, local staff, and 'other' UN employees and consequently, may not correspond to the figures listed below for individual missions. UN, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Background Note, UN document DPI/1634 Rev. 18, 1 Jan. 2001.

<sup>3</sup> This is the sum of the figures listed below.

<sup>4</sup> 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 Arab–Israeli War that followed the creation of the state of Israel. The mandate was maintained during 2000.

<sup>5</sup> 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unto/untoof.htm>>.

<sup>6</sup> United Nations (note 1). They are supported by 225 civilian staff. 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures' (note 5), 4 Jan. 2001.

<sup>7</sup> 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures' (note 5).

<sup>8</sup> 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures' (note 5). UNTSO is funded through the UN's regular budget, and consequently should not suffer arrears.

<sup>9</sup> UNMOGIP was established by UN Security Council Resolution 91 in Mar. 1951 to replace the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan. Its task was to supervise the ceasefire in Kashmir under the July 1949 Karachi Agreement. UNMOGIP Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogip.htm>>.

<sup>10</sup> 'India and Pakistan–UNMOGIP: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmogip/unmogipF.htm>>.

<sup>11</sup> United Nations (note 1).

<sup>12</sup> Figure as of 31 Aug. 2000. Includes 3 civilian staff. 'India and Pakistan–UNMOGIP: Facts and figures' (note 10).

<sup>13</sup> 'India and Pakistan–UNMOGIP: Facts and figures' (note 10). UNMOGIP is funded through the UN's regular budget, and consequently should not suffer arrears.

<sup>14</sup> UNFICYP was established by UN Security Council Resolution 186 in 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. On 13 Dec. 2000 the mandate was extended until 15 June 2001 by UN Security Council Resolution 1331.

<sup>15</sup> 'Cyprus–UNFICYP: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unficyf/unficyfF.htm>>.

- 16 United Nations (note 1).
- 17 As of 31 Aug. there had been no casualties in 2000. 'Cyprus-UNFICYP: Facts and figures' (note 15).
- 18 UN General Assembly Resolution 54/270, 15 June 2000. Includes voluntary pledges of \$13.8 million from Cyprus and \$6.5 million from Greece. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, UN document S/2000/1138, 1 Dec. 2000, para. 19.
- 19 Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus (note 18), para. 24.
- 20 UNDOF was established after the 1973 Middle East War under the Agreement on Disengagement and UN Security Council Resolution 350 (1974), to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and to supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. On 27 Nov. 2000 the mandate was extended until 31 May 2001.
- 21 'Syrian Golan Heights-UNDOF: Facts and figures', UN internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/undof/undofFF.htm>>.
- 22 United Nations (note 1).
- 23 The Mil Obs are seconded from UNTSO's Observer Group Golan. 'Syrian Golan Heights-UNDOF: Facts and figures' (note 21).
- 24 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'Syrian Golan Heights-UNDOF: Facts and figures' (note 21).
- 25 UN General Assembly Resolution 54/266, 15 June 2000; and UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, UN document S/2000/1103, 17 Nov. 2000, para. 7.
- 26 As of 31 Oct. 2000. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (note 25), para. 8.
- 27 UNIFIL was established in Mar. 1978 by UN Security Council Resolution 425 to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the restoration of its effective authority in the area. On 27 July 2000 the mandate was renewed until 31 Jan. 2001. Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon in June enabled UNIFIL to fulfil its mandate and deploy on the Israeli-Lebanese border on 28 July 2000.
- 28 'Lebanon-UNIFIL: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unifil/unifilF.htm>>. The Swedish contingent was withdrawn in Dec. 2000. 'Lebanon-UNIFIL: Facts and figures', 4 Jan. 2001.
- 29 United Nations (note 1).
- 30 The military observers are seconded from UNTSO. 'Lebanon-UNIFIL: Facts and figures' (note 28).
- 31 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'Lebanon-UNIFIL: Facts and figures' (note 28).
- 32 A revised budget has been submitted for \$233.5 million to cover the expanded role of UNIFIL since the Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. 'Lebanon-UNIFIL: Facts and figures' (note 28).
- 33 UNIKOM was established by UN Security Council Resolution 689 in Apr. 1991 as an unarmed observation mission with the mandate to monitor the Khawr 'Abd Allah and the demilitarized zone and to observe any hostile actions between the 2 states. In Feb. 1993 the mandate was expanded with an infantry battalion by UN Security Council Resolution 806 to prevent small-scale violations of the DMZ and the borders.
- 34 'Iraq/Kuwait-UNIKOM: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unikom/unikomF.htm>>.
- 35 United Nations (note 1).
- 36 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'Iraq/Kuwait-UNIKOM: Facts and figures' (note 34).
- 37 UN General Assembly Resolution 54/18B, 15 June 2000. Two-thirds of the cost (\$33.5 million) is paid by Kuwait. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (31 March-21 September 2000), UN document S/2000/914, 27 Sep. 2000, para. 17.
- 38 As of 31 Aug. 2000. Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (note 37).
- 39 MINURSO was established by UN Security Council Resolution 690 in 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. On 30 Oct. 2000 the mandate was renewed until 28 Feb. 2001 by UN Security Council Resolution 1324.
- 40 'Western Sahara-MINURSO: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/minurso/minursoF.htm>>.
- 41 United Nations (note 1).

- 42 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'Western Sahara-MINURSO: Facts and figures' (note 40).
- 43 UN General Assembly Resolution 54/268; and UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2000/1029, 25 Oct. 2000, para. 26.
- 44 As of 23 Oct. 2000. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara (note 43), para. 26.
- 45 UNOMIG was established by UN Security Council Resolution 858 on 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. In 1996 a human rights office was established as part of UNOMIG (SCR 1077). On 28 July 2000 the mandate was renewed until 31 Jan. 2001.
- 46 'Georgia-UNOMIG: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomig/unomigF.htm>>.
- 47 United Nations (note 1).
- 48 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'Georgia-UNOMIG: Facts and figures' (note 46).
- 49 'Georgia-UNOMIG: Facts and figures' (note 46).
- 50 In Dec. 1994 UNMOT was established by UN Security Council Resolution 968 to monitor the implementation of the agreement on a temporary ceasefire, investigate ceasefire violations and maintain contact with all the parties involved. In Nov. 1997 the mandate was expanded by SCR 1138 to include participation in the work of the Contact Group of guarantor states and organizations, monitoring the disarmament and demobilization of United Tajik Opposition (UTO) fighters, and coordination of UN assistance to Tajikistan during the transition period. After successful holding of elections in 1999, the Security Council decided not to renew its mandate, and it withdrew the mission on 15 May 2000. UN, Statement by the President of the Security Council: presidential statement on Tajikistan, UN document S/PRST/2000/9, 21 Mar. 2000.
- 51 'Tajikistan-UNMOT: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 23 Aug. 2000, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmot/UnmotF.html>>. Denmark and Switzerland withdrew earlier in the year.
- 52 'Tajikistan-UNMOT: Facts and figures' (note 51).
- 53 Casualties include 3 Mil.Obs, 2 international civilian staff and 2 local staff. 'Tajikistan-UNMOT: Facts and figures' (note 51).
- 54 'Tajikistan-UNMOT: Facts and figures' (note 51).
- 55 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, the Dayton Agreement (SCR 1035, 21 Dec. 1995), together with a civilian mission proposed by the Secretary-General. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on former Yugoslavia, UN document S/1995/1031, 13 Dec. 1995. The mission was later given the name UNMIBH. On 21 June 2000 UN Security Council Resolution 1305 extended its mandate until 17 June 2001.
- 56 'Bosnia and Herzegovina-UNMIBH: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmibh/unmibhF.htm>>.
- 57 United Nations (note 1).
- 58 Figure as of 31 Aug. 2000. UN, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Background Note, UN document DPI/1634 Rev. 17, 1 Oct. 2000.
- 59 UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN document S/2000/1137, 30 Nov. 2000, para. 31.
- 60 On 15 Jan. 1996 UNMOP was established by UN Security Council Resolution 1038 to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka Peninsula, hitherto carried out by UNPROFOR and the UN Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO). The mandate was renewed twice during the year (SCR 1285, 13 Jan. 2000, and SCR 1307, 13 July 2000), extending it until 15 Jan. 2001.
- 61 'Prevlaka Peninsula, Croatia-UNMOP: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unmop/unmopF.htm>>.
- 62 United Nations (note 1).
- 63 For administrative and budgetary purposes UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, UN document S/2000/1251, 29 Dec. 2000, para. 14.

<sup>64</sup> MIPONUH (Mission de Police Civile des Nations Unies en Haïti) was established in Nov. 1997 to replace the UN Transitional Mission in Haiti, UNTMIH (SCR 1141, 28 Nov. 1997). UN Security Council Resolution 1277, 30 Nov. 1999, extended MIPONUH's mandate until 15 Mar. 2000, when it was succeeded by the International Civilian Support Mission to Haiti (MICAH). UN Press Release SC/6763, 30 Nov. 1999.

<sup>65</sup> UN, Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Monthly Summary of Military and CivPol personnel deployed in current United Nations Operations as of 29/02/00, forwarded by UNIC, Copenhagen.

<sup>66</sup> UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, UN document S/2000/150, 25 Feb. 2000, annex.

<sup>67</sup> 'Fatalities by mission and incident type', UN Internet site, 28 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/fatalities/fatal2.htm>>.

<sup>68</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (note 66), para. 41.

<sup>69</sup> Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (note 66), para. 42.

<sup>70</sup> On 27 Mar. 1998 MINURCA was established by UN Security Council Resolution 1159. Its mandate including assisting in maintaining security and law and order in and around the capital, Bangui, supervising the final disposition of weapons retrieved in the disarmament programme, assisting the capacity-building efforts of the national police, and providing advice and technical support regarding conduct of elections. Its role was later expanded to include the destruction of confiscated weapons. 'Completed peacekeeping operations—Central African Republic: MINURCA', UN Internet site, 14 Nov. 2000, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/car.htm>>. It was replaced by the UN Peace Building Support Office in the Central African Republic on 15 Feb. 2000.

<sup>71</sup> Mali withdrew earlier in the year.

<sup>72</sup> As of 31 Jan. 2001. The mission also contained 85 international and 119 locally recruited civilian staff. UN, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Background Note, UN document DPI/1634 Rev. 12, 1 Feb. 2000. The document does not differentiate between troops and Mil.Obs. Of 799 military personnel assigned on 6 Jan. 2001, 563 were troops, 199 support personnel and 37 staff observers. UN, Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA), UN document S/2000/24, 14 Jan. 2001, annex.

<sup>73</sup> As of 6 Jan. 2001. Ninth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic (note 72), annex.

<sup>74</sup> 'Fatalities by mission and incident type' (note 67), 28 Jan. 2001.

<sup>75</sup> This represents a \$7.73 million increase in the initial budget, resulting from the extension of the mission's mandate until Feb. 2000. UN, 'Fifth Committee takes up financing for missions in Kosovo, East Timor, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of Congo', UN Press Release GA/AB/3378, 26 May 2000.

<sup>76</sup> UNMIK was established by UN Security Council Resolution 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. While it was only established for an initial period of 12 months, a positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the mission (SCR 1244, Article 19).

<sup>77</sup> UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo, UN document S/2000/1196, annex I and II, 15 Dec. 2000.

<sup>78</sup> United Nations (note 1).

<sup>79</sup> UN, United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Background Note, UN document DPI/1634 Rev. 18, 1 Jan. 2001.

<sup>80</sup> Four were due to illness, 1 to murder and 1 to suicide. Email from Jane Gaffney, UNMIK, 26 Jan. 2001.

<sup>81</sup> \$450 million gross (\$422.05 million net) for the period 1 July 2000–30 June 2001, UN, 'Fifth Committee approves budgets for East Timor and Kosovo Missions', UN Press Release GA/AB/3415, 29 Nov. 2000.

<sup>82</sup> On 22 Oct. 1999 UNAMSIL was established by UN Security Council Resolution 1270 following the signature of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Government of Sierra Leone and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) on 7 July 1999. The tasks of the mission were to include, among others, 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. Its mandate was extended by UN Security Council Resolution 1289 (7 Feb. 2000), which increased the number of troops from 6000 to 11 100, and by UN Security Council Resolution 1299 (19 May 2000), which increased it to 13 000. UN Security Council Resolution 1313 (4 Aug. 2000)



strengthened UNAMSIL's mandate to allow for a more robust response to RUF ceasefire breaches. The mandate was further extended by UN Security Council Resolution 1321 to the end of 2000.

83 'Sierra Leone-UNAMSIL: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/unamsil/UnamsilF.htm>>.

84 United Nations (note 1).

85 Figures as of 5 Nov. 2000. 'Sierra Leone-UNAMSIL: Facts and figures' (note 83).

86 \$476.7 million was appropriated by UN General Assembly Resolution 54/241B, 15 June 2000. UN, Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone', UN document S/2000/1199, 15 Dec. 2000, para. 63. However, the overall cost of the mission is expected to be \$504.4 million. 'Sierra Leone-UNAMSIL: Facts and figures' (note 83).

87 As of 30 Nov. 2000. Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone (note 86), para. 65.

88 On 6 Aug. 1999 UN Security Council Resolution 1258 authorized the deployment of 90 UN military liaison personnel to the capitals of the signatory-states of the Ceasefire Agreement for the Democratic Republic of the Congo in preparation for a future mission. In Nov. 500 Mil.Obs were also assigned to the Democratic Republic of the Congo. UN Security Council Resolution 1373 (5 Nov. 2000). Both these deployments were later absorbed in a new United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). 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. UN Security Council Resolution 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). In Feb. 2000 its mandate was extended and also expanded to include the deployment of around 5000 troops to protect UN and JMC personnel, and civilians under imminent threat of violence. SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000). On 14 Dec. 2000 UN Security Council Resolution 1332 extended the mandate until 15 June 2001.

89 'Democratic Republic of the Congo-MONUC: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/monuc/monucF.htm>>.

90 United Nations (note 1). The troops are staff officers. UN, Fifth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo, UN document S/2000/1156, 6 Dec. 2000.

91 UN General Assembly Resolution 54/260B, 15 June 2000; and Fifth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (note 90), para. 79.

92 Fifth Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (note 90), para. 80.

93 On 25 Oct. 1999 UNTAET was established by SCR 1272 for an initial period until 31 Jan. 2001. 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 INTERPET on 23 Feb. 2000. UN, Seventh periodic report to the United Nations on the operations of the International Force, East Timor, UN document S/2000/236, 22 Mar. 2000.

94 'East Timor-UNTAET: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/peace/timor/UntaetF.htm>>.

95 United Nations (note 1).

96 As of 31 Aug. 2000. 'East Timor-UNTAET: Facts and figures' (note 94).

97 \$563 million gross (\$546.05 million net) for the period 1 July 2000-30 June 2001. 'Fifth Committee approves budgets for East Timor and Kosovo missions', UN Press Release GA/AB/3415, 29 Nov. 2000.

98 On 31 July 2000 UNMEE was established by UN Security Council Resolution 1312 for an initial period of 6 months. 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, and a peacekeeping deployment. UN Security Council Resolution 1312, 31 July 2000. The mission was later expanded with the allocation of 4200 troops and 220 Mil.Obs and extended until 15 Mar. 2001. Its tasks are to monitor the ceasefire, the repatriation of Ethiopian troops, and 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 OAU, and to assist in mine clearance. UN Security Council Resolution 1320, 15 Sep. 2000.

99 'Ethiopia and Eritrea-UNMEE: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, 18 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/unmee/unmeeF.htm>>.

100 United Nations (note 1).

- 101 UN, Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea, UN document S/2001/45, 12 Jan. 2001, para. 31.
- 102 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.
- 103 MICIVIH (Mission Civile Internationale en Haiti) was established in 1993 as a joint mission of the OAS and the UN, charged with monitoring, verifying and strengthening human rights conditions in Haiti. In June 1999 the OAS withdrew all but 1 of its staff. UN, Letter dated 6 Aug. 1999 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the General Assembly, UN document A/54/211, 10 Aug. 1999. MICIVIH closed 15 Mar. 2000, and was superseded by MICAH. See also MIPONUH.
- 104 Email from Sabrina Darnet, Assistant to the Head of Mission, MICIVIH, 9 Mar. 2000.
- 105 As of Mar. 2000 there were 34 UN and 1 OAS personnel. Email from Darnet (note 104).
- 106 Email from Martha Doggett, Desk Officer, DPA Haiti Desk, 6 Feb. 2001.
- 107 UN, International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti, Programme budget implications of draft resolution A/54/L.36, UN document A/C.5/54/38, 9 Dec. 1999, summary.
- 108 In Apr. 1999, UNSMA military advisers returned to Kabul for the first time since late Aug. 1998, when all UN staff were withdrawn from Afghanistan after the killing of 2 local UN staff and a military adviser. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan, UN document S/1999/698, 20 June 1999. UNSMA keeps a rotational presence in Kabul.
- 109 Telephone conversation with Kiyotaka Kawabata, Desk Officer, DPA Afghan Desk, 24 Jan. 2001.
- 110 This includes the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General, 5 political officers and 8 civilian affairs offices. Telephone conversation with Kawabata (note 109).
- 111 Telephone conversation with Kawabata (note 109).
- 112 Telephone conversation with Kawabata (note 109).
- 113 MINUGUA (Mision de Verificacion de las Naciones Unidas en Guatemala) had until 1997 been limited to verifying the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and the human rights aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In 1997 the parties to the agreement requested that MINUGUA expand its functions to verify all the signed agreements, and that the mission's functions should also include good offices, advisory and support services, and public information. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2000 by General Assembly Resolution A/RES/54/99, 17 Dec. 1999.
- 114 Email from Raul Rosende, MINUGUA, 23 Jan. 2001.
- 115 United Nations (note 1).
- 116 Email from Rosende (note 114).
- 117 Email from Susan Soux, UN Secretariat, 6 Mar. 2001.
- 118 MICAH was established on 18 Feb. 2000 and took over from MICIVIH and MIPONUH on 16 Mar. 2000. It was mandated until 6 Feb. 2001 to support democratization, assist in judicial reform, help professionalize the police, assist in human rights and prepare elections. UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/54/193, 18 Feb. 2000.
- 119 Fax received from Luis Jimenez-McInnes, UNDPA Desk Officer, Haiti, 2 Feb. 2001. Note that this is only a partial list as of 31 Dec. 2000.
- 120 United Nations Political and Peace-Building Missions Background Note, UN document DPI/2166/Rev.2, 1 Jan. 2000.
- 121 The MICAH head of transport was shot while driving a UN vehicle. Telephone conversation with Luis Jimenez-McInnes, UNDPA Desk Officer, Haiti, 24 Jan. 2001.
- 122 \$9.2 million from the regular budget and \$14.7 million from voluntary contributions. UN, 'Fifth committee informed sufficient financing received for UN Civilian Support Mission in Haiti', UN document GA/AB/3374, 19 May 2000.
- 123 On 15 Sep. 1999 INTERFET was authorized by UN Security Council Resolution 1264 following the violence in the aftermath of the referendum on independence in East Timor. Its tasks included restoring peace and security to East Timor, protecting and supporting UNAMET, and facilitating humanitarian assistance operations. Australia was appointed lead nation. On 23 Feb. 2000 INTERFET formally transferred full responsibility for military security to UNTAET, following a joint transition plan agreed between the 2 missions on 9 Jan. 2000. UN, Seventh periodic report to the United Nations on the operations of the International Force, East Timor, UN document S/2000/236, 22 Mar. 2000.

- 124 Includes troops, military observers and civilian police.
- 125 One New Zealand soldier was killed in an ambush. Email from Maj. R. G. Parker, Land Systems Liaison Officer, Australian High Commission, London, 12 Mar. 2001.
- 126 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.
- 127 Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting, 18 Sep. 1992, *Journal*, no. 3, annex 1. Authorized by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) through Articles of Understanding agreed by exchange of letters, 7 Nov. 1992. The mission's tasks include assessing the level of stability and the possibility of conflict and unrest.
- 128 Email from Robin Seaward, deputy-head of mission, OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, 20 Jan. 2001.
- 129 Email from Seaward (note 128). In addition there are c. 800 locally recruited staff.
- 130 Email from Robin Seaward (note 128), 14 Sep. 2000. 1 euro = \$0.92 (SEBanken, Sweden).
- 131 Decision to establish the mission taken at 17th CSO meeting, 6 Nov. 1992, *Journal*, no. 2, annex 2. Authorized by Government of Georgia by Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), 23 Jan. 1993, and by South Ossetia's leaders by 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 *inter alia* monitoring of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia. On 15 Dec. 1999 the mission's tasks were further expanded to include monitoring Georgia's border with Chechnya, and an additional 20 personnel deployed for the purpose. OSCE Permanent Council Decision no. 334, PC.Jour/267, 15 Dec. 1999.
- 132 Email from Anna Westerholm, OSCE Observer Mission to Georgia, 16 Nov. 2000.
- 133 Between May and Nov. 2000, 42 personnel monitored the border between Georgia and the Republic of Chechnya of the Russian Federation. As of 15 Nov. 2000 this figure was reduced to 26. There are also 5 military and 13 non-military personnel seconded to the core mission. Email from Westerholm (note 132).
- 134 Approved mission budget for 2000 is 6 300 000 euros. Email from Westerholm (note 132), 16 Nov. 2000.
- 135 Decision to establish the mission taken at the 18th CSO meeting, 13 Dec. 1992, *Journal*, no. 3, annex 2. Authorized by the Estonian Government by MOU, 15 Feb. 1993. The mission's tasks include assisting in the recreation of civil society and collecting information relating to the status and rights of the communities in Estonia.
- 136 Telephone conversation with Doris Hertrampf, Head of OSCE Mission to Estonia, 9 Jan. 2001. The mission is mandated to have 6 personnel. Email from Hertrampf, 9 Jan. 2001.
- 137 441 500 euros. Email from Hertrampf (note 136), 9 Jan. 2000.
- 138 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 by 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.
- 139 Information provided by fax from General Roman Harmoza, Deputy Head of OSCE Mission to Moldova, 30 Oct. 2000.
- 140 Fax from General Harmoza (note 139).
- 141 The budget for the mission for 2000 is 543 500 euros. Fax from General Harmoza (note 139).
- 142 Decision to establish the mission taken at the 23rd CSO meeting, 23 Sep. 1993, *Journal*, no. 3, annex 3. Authorized by Government of Latvia by MOU, 13 Dec. 1993. The tasks of the mission include addressing citizenship issues, providing information, advice on these issues and reporting on the implementation of OSCE norms.
- 143 As of 15 Jan. 2001. Email from Juha Pihkanen, Acting Deputy Head of Mission, OSCE Mission, 10 Jan. 2001.
- 144 As of 15 Jan. 2001. Email from Pihkanen (note 143).
- 145 Budget 523 000 euros; expenses 520 000 euros. Email from Pihkanen (note 143).
- 146 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.
- 147 Email from Matthew F. Goodstein, OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, 20 Dec. 2000.



- 148 Email from Goodstein (note 147).
- 149 1 137 300 euros. Email from Goodstein (note 147).
- 150 Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th meeting of the Permanent Council (PC), 11 Apr. 1995, Decision (a). No bilateral MOU 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. All international mission staff withdrew from Chechnya in Dec. 1998. OSCE Secretary General, Annual Report 1999 on OSCE Activities (1 December 1998-31 October 1999), SEC DOC/2/99, Vienna, 17 Nov. 1999, p. 35. The mission continues to operate from offices in Moscow, since the Russian Interior Ministry has stated that it cannot provide security within Chechnya. OSCE Secretary General, Annual Report 2000 on OSCE Activities (1 November 1999-31 October 2000).
- 151 Information provided by fax from Lilian Darrî, Member of the OSCE Assistance Group to Chechnya, 15 Dec. 2000.
- 152 Fax from Darrî (note 151).
- 153 The expenses of the Assistance Group rose to 1 million euros in 2000. Fax from Darrî (note 151).
- 154 In Aug. 1995 the OSCE Chairman-in-Office (CIO) appointed a Personal Representative (PR) on the conflict dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference. The Minsk Conference seeks to achieve a peaceful settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The PR's mandate consists of assisting the Minsk Group in planning possible peace-keeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and cooperating with other international organizations. The PR together with his field assistants is responsible for monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. Annual Report 2000 on OSCE Activities (note 150).
- 155 Email from Mirosław Vymetal, Field Assistant to the Personal Representative, 18 Dec. 2000. The Personal Representative is Ambassador Andrzej Kasprzyk of Poland.
- 156 The Personal Representative is assisted by 5 field assistants. However, only three posts are currently filled. Email from Vymetal (note 155).
- 157 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. 2000. 260th PC meeting, PC.DEC/319, 2 Dec. 1999.
- 158 As of Mar. 2001. Email from Peter Clarey, OSCE Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8 Mar. 2001.
- 159 Email from Clarey (note 158), 2 Mar. 2001.
- 160 46 483 500 euros. Email from Clarey (note 158).
- 161 Decision to establish the mission taken by the PC, 18 Apr. 1996, *Journal*, no. 65 (PC.DEC/112). Adjustment of the mandate by the PC, 26 June 1997, *Journal*, no. 121, PC.DEC/176, and 25 June 1998, *Journal*, no. 174, PC/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. 2000 and its strength reduced from 250 to 225. PC/DEC/345, 23 Mar. 2000.
- 162 Email from Alessandro Fracassetti, Spokesman and Head of Public Affairs, OSCE Mission to Croatia, 7 Nov. 2000.
- 163 Email from Fracassetti (note 162).
- 164 Budget set at 21 086 900 euros. Revised OSCE Mission to Croatia factsheet attached to email from Fracassetti (note 162), 8 Nov. 2000.
- 165 Decision to establish the mission taken at the 198th meeting of the Permanent Council. Mandate adjusted on 11 Dec. 1997, *Journal*, no. 193, PC.DEC/206.
- 166 Assisted by 81 locally recruited staff. Email from Valerie Nadrai, Executive Assistant, OSCE Presence in Albania, 13 Oct. 2000.
- 167 Email from Nadrai (note 166), 6 Oct. 2000.
- 168 Budget set at 3 428 500 euros. Email from Nadrai (note 166), 6 Oct. 2000.
- 169 On 1 July 1999 the PC established the OSCE Mission in Kosovo for an initial period until 10 June 2000, to replace the transitional OSCE Kosovo Task Force 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. On 20 Nov. 2000 the mandate was renewed by PC.DEC/382.
- 170 Email from Chris Cyclicmanick, Press Office Manager, OMIK, 22 Jan. 2001.
- 171 OMIK has 586 international and around 1521 locally recruited staff. Information by email from Cyclicmanick (note 170).

172 While OMIK has had neither Mil.Obs nor CivPols, there are 183 international police trainers and support staff attached to the OSCE-run Kosovo Police Service School. Email from Cymanick (note 170).

173 Two US CivPols died of heart attacks, and 1 French mission member died in his sleep. Email from Cymanick (note 170).

174 \*96 947 100 euros. Email from Cymanick (note 170), 16 Jan. 2000.

175 SFOR was established in Dec. 1996 to replace the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR), created to implement the military aspects of the Dayton Agreement. UN Security Council Resolution 1088, 12 Dec. 1996. In June 1999 the Security Council authorized NATO to extend the mandate of SFOR for another 12 months. UN Security Council Resolution 1247, 18 June 1999.

176 Information by email from Capt. Susan Gray, Spokesperson, SFOR Public Information Office, Sarajevo, 11 Dec. 2000.

177 Figure is approximate. An exact figure cannot be given, as it changes on a daily basis. Email from Gray (note 176).

178 Fax from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE), 22 Jan. 2001.

179 This figure covers only the military budget for the NATO HQs (civilian personnel and operations and maintenance costs). The NATO Security Investment Programme (NSIP) and the individual nations bear other costs. Fax from SHAPE (note 178).

180 KFOR received its mandate from the UN Security Council 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. UN Security Council Resolution 1244, 10 June 1999.

181 As of 9 Jan. 2001. \*KFOR Online: Nations contributing to KFOR\*, 9 Jan. 2001, URL <<http://www.kforonline.com/kfor/nations/default.htm>>.

182 Figure as of 12 Dec. 2000. Fax from Major Ignacio Vara, Media Section, Public Information Office, SHAPE, 29 Jan. 2001.

183 Fax from SHAPE (note 178).

184 This figure covers only the military budget for the NATO HQs (civilian personnel and operations and maintenance costs), NATO investments (NSIP) and the individual nations bear other costs. Fax from SHAPE (note 178).

185 Mission established by the Brioni Agreement, signed at Brioni (Croatia), 7 July 1991 by representatives of the European Community (EC) and the governments of Croatia, Slovenia and the FRY. Memoranda of Understanding were signed with the governments of Albania in 1997 and Croatia in 1998. Information from Sven Linder, Former Head of the Swedish delegation to the ECMM, Sarajevo. 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 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.

186 The EUMM operates in Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia 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.

187 Fax from Muller (note 186).

188 As of 22 Jan. 2001. International monitors assisted by 75 locally employed personnel. Fax from Muller (note 186).

189 Fax from Muller (note 186).

190 4 820 404 euros. \*Council Joint Action of 22 December 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission\*, 23 Dec. 2000, Article 5, para 1.

191 Established under the authority of the Western European Union (WEU) Council, 2 May 1997. On 24 June 1997 an MOU between the Government of Albania and the WEU was signed. MAPE's mission is to rebuild and gradually hand over training responsibilities to the Albanian police. On 2 Feb. 1999 the mandate was enhanced to include training and throughout the country down to police unit level. Information from Myriam Sochacki, Head of Press and Information, WEU Secretariat-General, 2 Dec. 1999. MAPE's mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2000. MAPE Internet site, URL <<http://www.weu.int/eng/mape/info.htm>>, 22 Jan. 2001. In Nov. 2000 the European Union agreed in principle to take over direct management of the mission and the WEU agreed to extend its mission beyond 31 Dec. 2000. \*WEU Marseilles Declaration\*, 13 Nov. 2000, available at *Atlantic News*, no. 3245 (Annex), 15 Nov. 2000.

- 192 Contributing countries as of 8 Nov. 2000. WEU MAPE Internet site URL <<http://www.weu.int/eng/mape/info.htm>>.
- 193 Authorized strength of 170 personnel not reached. Actual strength fluctuates with rotation, but averages 135 at Forward HQ and 12 at Main HQ in Brussels. Email received from Chief Superintendent Jan Hedlund, Chief of Administration, MAPE Forward Headquarters, 27 Oct. 2000. Strength as of 8 Nov. 2000 was 139 in Albania. URL <<http://www.weu.int/eng/mape/info.htm>>.
- 194 Figure of 4 600 000 euros provided by Hedlund (note 193).
- 195 The Western European Union Demining Assistance Mission (WEUDAM) became operational on 10 May 1999, following a request by the EU, on the basis of Article J 4.2 of the Treaty on European Union. The mission provides advice, technical expertise and training support to the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC). WEUDAM Internet site, URL <<http://www.weu.int/eng/info/weudam.htm>>. WEUDAM will continue under the responsibility of Sweden in the WEU framework until 9 May 2001, when its present mandate expires. WEU Marselles Declaration; 13 Nov. 2000, available at *Atlantic News*, no. 3245 (annex), 15 Nov. 2000.
- 196 A Bulgarian officer was designated, but as of 27 Nov. 2000 had not been posted. Email from Anna Wikner, Swedish Foreign Ministry, 27 Nov. 2000.
- 197 Email from Wikner (note 196).
- 198 Email from Wikner (note 196).
- 199 The budget is 308 133 euros. Secondments of officers are paid for by contributing countries. Email from Wikner (note 196).
- 200 Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 201 No figure available. In 1999 the cost of the operation was 46.9 million roubles. Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 202 The forces include forces of the breakaway region of Trans-Dniester. Fax from Roman Harmoza (note 139).
- 203 Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 204 No figure available. In 1999 the cost of the operation was 44.7 million roubles. Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 205 The mandate of the CIS Collective Peacekeeping Force in Tajikistan was formally ended on 16 Sep. 2000. However, the Russian 201st Motor Rifle Division, (MRD) which formed the bulk of the mission, will remain in Tajikistan. Email from Matthew F. Goodstein, OSCE Mission to Tajikistan, 17 Oct. 2000.
- 206 Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 207 No figure available. In 1999 the cost of the operation was 583.9 million roubles. Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 208 Email from Major Z. M. Fec, Royal Marines, Mission Information Officer, UNOMIG, 20 Jan. 2001.
- 209 Fax from Major Fec, 21 Dec. 2000. Other sources cite c. 3000 troops including Abkhazia and South Ossetia, e.g., Interfax, 31 Jan. 2001, in Foreign Broadcast Information Service, *Daily Report—Central Eurasia* (FBIS—SOV), FBIS—SOV-2001-0131, 31 Jan. 2001.
- 210 All casualties due to natural causes or accidents. Fax from Fec (note 208).
- 211 No figure available. In 1999 the cost of the operation was 198.1 million roubles. Information supplied by the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.
- 212 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., ‘Commissaire de la Mission de l’OUA au Burundi’ [Briefing on the OAU Mission in Burundi], *Resolving Conflicts*, Feb.–Mar. 1996, p. 10.
- 213 Fax from Sam Ibock, Director, Political Affairs Department, OAU Secretariat, 15 Nov. 2000.
- 214 The mission consists of an Ambassador, a Special Representative of the Secretary General of the OAU and a Counsellor. Fax from Ibock (note 213).
- 215 Fax from Ibock (note 213).
- 216 Fax from Ibock (note 213).
- 217 OMIC (La Mission d’Observation Militaire aux Comores) was established by decisions of the OAU at its 39th and 40th Ordinary Sessions at Ambassadorial Level in Addis Ababa, 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.
- 218 Nationalities of the civilian staff still assigned to OMIC. Fax from Ibock (note 213), 30 Jan. 2001.

<sup>219</sup> 20 military observers were deployed to Grande Comore and Moheli in Nov. 1997, but were withdrawn in May 1999 following the military coup on 30 Apr. 1999. Three civilian personnel remain assigned to the mission. Fax from Jean Mfasoni, Head of Political Cooperation Division and acting Director of Political Affairs Department, 15 Jan. 2001.

<sup>220</sup> Fax from Mfasoni (note 219).

<sup>221</sup> \$176 532. Fax from Mfasoni (note 219).

<sup>222</sup> 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.

<sup>223</sup> Ethiopia and Zambia provide the civilian personnel for the JMC. Fax from Iboak (note 213), 2 Feb. 2001.

<sup>224</sup> Thirty OAU neutral investigators were deployed between Nov. 1999 and Nov. 2000. There is now only 1 OAU Military Representative stationed in the Main JMC in Lusaka. Zambia, along with the representatives of the parties to the Lusaka Accord. The Military Representative is assisted by 4 civilian personnel. Fax from Mfasoni (note 219).

<sup>225</sup> Fax from Mfasoni (note 219).

<sup>226</sup> \$2 207 374. Fax from Mfasoni (note 219).

<sup>227</sup> In Aug. 1999 ECOMOG began to withdraw its forces at a rate of 2000 per month. UN, Eighth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone, UN document S/1999/1003, 28 Sep. 1999. This process was delayed so as to enable UNAMSIL to fully deploy, but ECOMOG finally withdrew on 2 May 2000. Approximately 3250 Nigerian, 780 Ghanaian and 780 Guinean troops were transferred to UNAMSIL during this period. UN, Fourth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, UN document S/2000/455, 19 May 2000, para. 59.

<sup>228</sup> The Nigerian contribution is estimated to have cost c \$1 million per day. 'Nigerian troops announce Sierra Leone pullout', *BBC News Online*, 21 Oct. 1999, URL <<http://news2.thls.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/africa/newsid%5F481000/481734.stm>>; and Adeyemi, S., 'UNAMSIL: a long road to peace', *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Apr. 2000, pp. 40–41.

<sup>229</sup> The Defence and Security Commission of ECOWAS agreed in Dec. 2000 to deploy armed troops along the borders of Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone to prevent armed incursions, promote security, protect the borders, facilitate the free movement of persons and ensure security for humanitarian agencies and refugees. 'ECOWAS to deploy 1676 monitors to Guinea/Liberia/Sierra Leone borders', ECOWAS Press Release 110/2000, 27 Dec. 2000, URL <<http://www.ecowas.int/sitecdeao/english/pub-4-110-2k.htm>>.

<sup>230</sup> Mandated strength of the mission. No troops were deployed in 2000.

<sup>231</sup> 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.

<sup>232</sup> Sweden and Switzerland represent South Korea, while Poland represents North Korea. The Polish team is no longer stationed in Panmunjom, however, but operates from Poland. Email from Annette Ljungberg, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 17 Nov. 2000.

<sup>233</sup> Email from Ljungberg (note 232).

<sup>234</sup> Email from Ljungberg (note 232).

<sup>235</sup> The Swedish contribution is 6 million SEK. Email from Ljungberg (note 232). The Swiss contribution is 800 000 CHF. Letter from Col G. S. William Garguillo, Defence Attaché, Swiss Embassy, Stockholm, 29 Nov. 2000. On 31 Dec. 2000, 1 SEK = \$0.10, 1 CHF = \$0.60 (SEBanken, Sweden).

<sup>236</sup> The Multinational Force and Observers was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began 20 Mar. 1982, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai. 'The Multinational Force and Observers', Report from the Office of Personnel and Publications, MFO, Rome, June 1993, MFO Internet site, URL <[http://www.mfo.org/S\\_of\\_Peace/history.htm](http://www.mfo.org/S_of_Peace/history.htm)>.

<sup>237</sup> Multinational Force and Observers, *Annual Report of the Director General*, Rome, Jan. 2001, p. 5.

<sup>238</sup> Multinational Force and Observers (note 237), p. 5.

<sup>239</sup> Multinational Force and Observers (note 237), p. 24.

- <sup>240</sup> Multinational Force and Observers (note 237), p. 38.
- <sup>241</sup> Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, signed 15 Jan. 1997. In May 1996, a group of Norwegian observers were sent to Hebron. After Israel and the Palestinian Authority signed and implemented the Hebron Protocol in Jan. 1997, the mission was expanded to include observers from 5 additional countries. Information from Ambassador Mona Juul, Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Oslo, 3 Dec. 1999.
- <sup>242</sup> Fax from Ann Mawe, Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, 16 Nov. 2000.
- <sup>243</sup> Fax from Mawe (note 242).
- <sup>244</sup> Fax from Mawe (note 242).
- <sup>245</sup> \$460 000 per quarter. Salaries are paid by contributing countries. Email from Henrik Lundén, TIPH, 2 Mar. 2001.
- <sup>246</sup> The PMG was set up in 1998 to monitor the ceasefire and to assist a democratic resolution of the conflict. Information provided by Capt. Lorraine Mulholland, Public Relations Officer, PMG Bougainville, by email on 14 Dec. 2000.
- <sup>247</sup> Over 90% of the personnel were provided by Australia, with the remainder coming from the militaries of New Zealand, Fiji and Ni Van (Vanuatu). Mulholland, email, 1 Jan. 2001.
- <sup>248</sup> On 31 Dec. there were 231 personnel in the PMG, due to the presence of 35 visitors. Mulholland (note 246).
- <sup>249</sup> Accidental death by drowning. Mulholland (note 246).
- <sup>250</sup> The total cost incurred by PMG per year is AU\$25 million. Mulholland (note 246). On 31 Dec. 2000, AU\$1 = US\$0.55 (SEBanken, Sweden).
- <sup>251</sup> The CPDTF was established by the Commonwealth Secretary-General following the Sierra Leonean President's request to the Commonwealth Ministerial Action Group (CMAG). The aim of the Task Force is to develop a strategic plan for the reorganization of the Sierra Leone Police Force in cooperation with the UN and other international agencies. Information from Chief Programme Officer Sandra Pepera, Commonwealth Political Affairs Division, 21 Feb. 2000. In Oct. 2000 the CPDTF was subsumed within a wider 3-year Commonwealth Community Safety and Security Project (CCSSP). Telephone conversation with T. Nwaubani, Sierra Leone Desk Officer, British Department for International Development, 8 Feb. 2001.
- <sup>252</sup> Telephone conversation with Nwaubani (note 251).
- <sup>253</sup> Email from Adrian Horn, Project Leader, CPDTF, 27 Feb. 2001.
- <sup>254</sup> The budget for the CCSSP was set at £12.9 million over 3 years. Telephone conversation with Nwaubani (note 251).
- <sup>255</sup> Annex II of the Townsville Peace Agreement (TPA) between the Solomon Islands Government, and the Guadalcanal and Malaitan militias, 15 Oct. 2000, agreed to the establishment of a 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 of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 17 Nov. 2000.
- <sup>256</sup> Due to the short lead-time provided by the TPA (1 month between signing of the agreement and deployment of the team) Australia and New Zealand provided the entire initial rotation. Broader regional and perhaps Commonwealth representation is hoped for in future rotations. Fax from Sharah (note 255).
- <sup>257</sup> The observers are drawn from Australia and New Zealand's police, defence forces and 'civilian governments'. Fax from Sharah (note 255).
- <sup>258</sup> As of 17 Nov. 2000, the budget for 2000 had not been finalized, but it was expected to be c. AU\$6–7 million. Fax from Sharah (note 255).