Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace operations, 2008

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I. Global developments

A total of 60 peace operations were conducted in 2008.[1] While the number of operations remained the same as in 2007, personnel deployments increased by 11 per cent to 187 586, of whom 166 146 were military and 21 440 civilian.[2] The global total personnel deployment reached a record level for the third year running (see table 3A.1). The known costs of peace operations also reached an unprecedented level. This appendix reports on developments in peace operations in 2008 and draws on data collected in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database to analyse trends in peace operations in the 10-year period 1999–2008.[3] Table 3A.2 gives details of all multilateral peace operations during 2008.

The annual total numbers of peace operations and personnel deployments over the period 1999–2008 are shown in figure 3A.1. The annual total of active peace operations fell after 1999, reaching 48, the lowest level in the period, in 2002. The total then rose steadily to reach 60 in 2007 and 2008. Total personnel deployments followed roughly the same pattern, decreasing between 1999 and 2003, when the number of personnel reached a low of 110 789, then steadily rose. Most of the increase in personnel deployments in 2008 took place in Africa and Asia—the total deployments in both regions grew by more than 9500.

As of the end of December 2008, a total of 137 countries contributed uniformed personnel (i.e. troops, military observers and civilian police) to peace operations. Of those countries, 115 contributed military personnel, with the top 10 contributors, in descending order, being the United States, France, Pakistan, the United Kingdom, Bangladesh, India, Italy, Germany, Nigeria and Rwanda.[4] The top Asian and African contributors sent their military personnel exclusively to United Nations (UN) operations, including the Africa Union (AU)/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID). The USA and the top European

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[1] The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Mission to Montenegro has been removed retroactively from the table of multilateral peace operations as it does not fit SIPRI's definition of a peace operation (see section III). The figures for 2007 and 2008 take account of this change.

[2] The figures for personnel deployments given in this appendix are generally estimates as of 31 Dec. 2008 or the date on which an operation terminated. They do not represent maximum numbers deployed or the total of personnel deployed during the year. Follow-on operations conducted by the same organization are excluded from the total. The number of civilians includes civilian observers, civilian police and civilian staff.

[3] The SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database can be accessed at <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.

[4] In table 3A.2 the numbers of military and civilian observers are conflated.

Table 3A.1. Number of peace operations and personnel deployed, by region and organization, 2008

Conducting organization	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World
United Nations[a]	11	1	4	3	4	23
Regional organizations or alliances	7	1	3	16	4	31
Ad hoc coalitions	1	–	3	–	2	6
Total operations	**19**	**2**	**10**	**19**	**10**	**60**
Total personnel deployed	**78 975**	**9 621**	**55 542**	**26 797**	**16 651**	**187 586**

[a] UN figures include peace operations led by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations, those led by the UN Department of Political Affairs and the AU–UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.
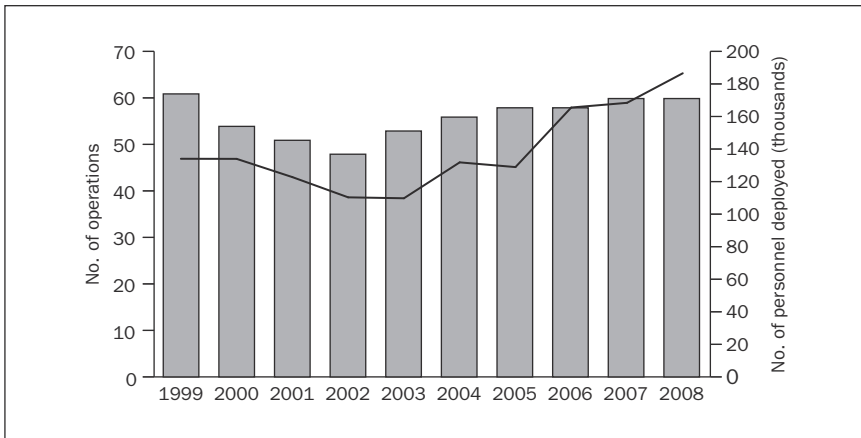
contributors sent personnel mainly to operations conducted or led by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), making smaller contributions to operations conducted by the UN, the European Union (EU) and ad hoc coalitions of states. The largest numbers of military personnel came from Europe, followed by Asia and the Americas.

A total of 13 409 civilian police were deployed as of December 2008, contributed by 112 countries. UN operations accounted for 86 per cent of civilian police deployed. The top 10 contributors of civilian police were Bangladesh, Jordan, Nigeria, Pakistan, Nepal, Ghana, India, Senegal, France and Turkey. The top eight only deployed police to UN operations. France contributed police exclusively to EU operations and Turkey sent police to both EU and UN operations. Only one operation not conducted by the EU or the UN included civilian police, the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI), which is conducted by an ad hoc coalition.

More than 21 000 civilians were deployed to peace operations in 2008, the highest annual figure since SIPRI started compiling data on civilian deployments, in 1999. The number of civilians deployed doubled between 2003 and 2008, while the military component increased by 66 per cent. Thus, the share of civilians in total deployments has grown. Nevertheless, civilians still accounted for only 11.6 per cent of peace operation personnel in 2008.

The UN was still the main conductor of peace operations in 2008, carrying out 23 of the 60 operations and deploying 98 614 personnel—53 per cent of all personnel deployed to peace operations during the year. Both figures were higher than in 2007, when the UN conducted 22 operations and deployed 90 305 personnel. Between 1999 and 2008, UN personnel deployments increased by 350 per cent.[5]

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[5] In 1993 the UN deployed 69 961 uniformed peacekeeping personnel. United Nations, 'Summary of contributions to peace-keeping operations by countries', 31 Dec. 1993.

Figure 3A.1. Total numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed, 1999–2008

Note: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis). The Multi-National Force in Iraq is not included.

Despite this, total UN deployments were about 22 800 below the total authorized personnel levels. This discrepancy was mainly due to slow progress in the deployment of UNAMID and a recent increase in the authorized troop and police numbers for the UN Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). Fifteen months after its initial deployment, UNAMID had only 58 per cent of its 27 482 authorized personnel on the ground. Following unrest in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), in November 2008 the UN Security Council increased the authorized strength of MONUC by 3085 personnel—bringing the total authorized strength to 23 182—but this new level was not achieved by the end of the year.[6] Of the four categories of personnel deployed by the UN—troops, observers, civilian police and civilian staff—the greatest absolute shortfall was in troop numbers. However, troop deployments represented 84 per cent of the authorized total, whereas only 66 per cent of the total authorized police were deployed.

For the third year running, in 2008 the largest peace operation was the NATO-led International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan, with 51 356 troops. Troop deployments to ISAF increased by about 9600 between 2007 and 2008. The second and third largest deployments were to MONUC and UNAMID, respectively. In total, nine operations were conducted with more than 5000 personnel. Seven of these were under UN command—or, in the case of UNAMID, joint AU–UN command—and two under NATO command. The UN and NATO together deployed 164 592 personnel, accounting for about 88 per cent of total deployments, roughly the same level as in 2007.

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[6] The reinforcement was authorized by UN Security Council Resolution 1843, 20 Nov. 2008. The UN documents cited here can be accessed at <http://www.un.org/documents/>.

Five peace operations were launched in 2008: four by the EU and one by the UN. The UN Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL) opened as a follow-on operation to the UN Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL). The four new EU peace operations in 2008 brought the total number of active EU operations to 12. The new operations were the EU Military Operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUFOR Tchad/RCA), the EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo), the EU Advisory Mission for Security Sector Reforms in Guinea-Bissau (EU SSR Guinea-Bissau) and the EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM) in Georgia.[7] While the deployment of EUFOR Tchad/RCA and EULEX Kosovo followed long planning processes, the first of the EUMM observers were deployed only 15 days after the initial EU Council joint action and less than two months after the end of the conflict in Georgia.[8]

Six peace operations ended in 2008. The mandate of the UN Mission in Eritrea and Ethiopia (UNMEE) was terminated because of a lack of cooperation, mostly from the Eritrean side.[9] Alternatives for maintaining a UN presence were rejected.[10] Following hostilities between Georgian Government forces and separatists in the Abkhazia and South Ossetia regions supported by Russian forces, Georgia withdrew its support for the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping forces in both regions, thus terminating the operations.[11] The AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros (MAES) ended in October 2008 after finally managing to deploy to the island of Anjouan, stabilize the security situation and assist the electoral process. UNIOSIL and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) Centre in Dushanbe, Tajikistan, also closed.

II. Regional developments

During 2008, the region with both the highest number of peace operations and the highest number of personnel deployed was Africa. Asia had the second

[7] On 13 Dec. 2008 the EU launched the EU Naval Force Somalia under the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP). As the operation does not meet SIPRI's definition of a peace operation (see section III), it is not included in table 3A.2.

[8] The EUMM was established under Council Joint Action 2008/736/CFSP of 15 Sep. on the European Union Monitoring Mission in Georgia, EUMM Georgia, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L248 17 Sep. 2008. On the planning for EUFOR Tchad/RCA and EULEX Kosovo see Wiharta, S., 'Planning and deploying peace operations', *SIPRI Yearbook 2008: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2008). On difficulties in the deployment, and challenges to the legitimacy, of both operations, see chapter 3, section II. On the conflict in Georgia see chapter 2, section V, in this volume.

[9] United Nations, Security Council, Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea, S/2008/226, 7 Apr. 2008.

[10] Alternatives suggested by the UN Secretary-General included: (*a*) a small military observer mission in Ethiopia; (*b*) a small political and military liaison office in Ethiopia; and (*c*) a special envoy of the Secretary-General based in New York. United Nations, Security Council, Letter dated 28 July 2008 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council, S/2008/496, 29 July 2008.

[11] On the termination of the South Ossetia Joint Peacekeeping Forces (JPKF) see chapter 3, section II. The JPKF was terminated automatically by Georgia retracting its support. A decision of the CIS Council of Foreign Ministers was required to terminate the operation in Abkhazia, the CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia.

largest number of personnel deployed, followed by Europe, the Middle East and the Americas (see table 3A.1). The rest of this section briefly discusses developments in each region.

Africa

In 2008, 19 peace operations were conducted in Africa, deploying 78 975 personnel. Both were the highest annual totals in the region in the past decade (see figure 3A.2). For the sixth year running, Africa accounted for the largest share of personnel deployments of any region and had the highest concentration of large operations (i.e. operations deploying more than 5000 personnel). More than 42 per cent of all peace operation personnel deployed in 2008 were located in Africa.
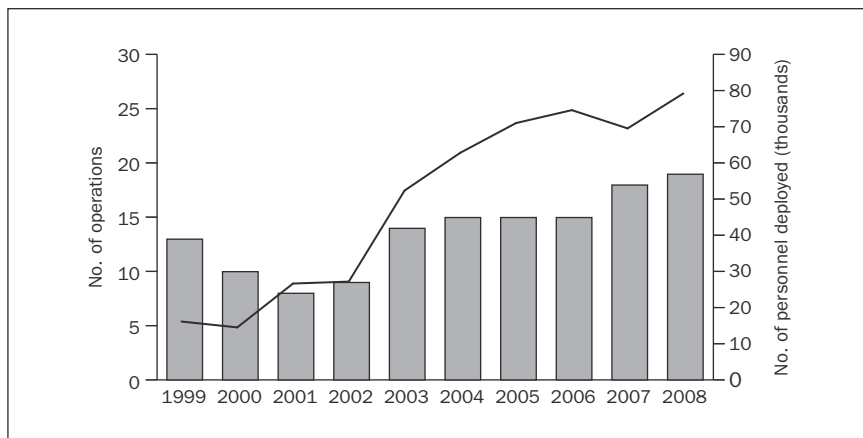
The UN conducted 11 peace operations in Africa in 2008, deploying 69 570 personnel. Other organizations deploying personnel to Africa in 2008 were the AU (3560 troops, not including UNAMID), the EU (3532 personnel), the Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC, Economic Community of the Central African States; 504 troops) and France (Operation Licorne, 1809 troops).

Personnel deployments in Africa rose by almost 400 per cent between 1999 and 2008 (see figure 3A.2). The increase in personnel deployments to Africa in 2008 mainly took place in central and eastern Africa. The build-ups of UNAMID, the UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) and the AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM) continued, although none reached their authorized personnel numbers. In the case of AMISOM, the number of deployed troops doubled in 2008 but the operation was still more than 4000 short of its authorized troop strength. The new operation EUFOR Tchad/RCA is the largest and has the longest mandate (at one year) of any EU military peace operation in Africa to date.[12] MINURCAT, with an authorized reinforcement of 5200 troops, is scheduled to take over from EUFOR Tchad/RCA when the EU force's mandate expires on 15 March 2009.[13] The Multinational Force in the Central African Republic (Force Multinationale en Centrafrique, FOMUC) was renamed the Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (Mission de Consolidation de la Paix en Centrafrique, MICOPAX) and its troop numbers increased from 378 to 504.

In West Africa, improved security situations enabled the UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) and Operation Licorne—the French military support operation to the UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)—to reduce their deployments. UNMIL's military and police component decreased by almost 3000 personnel. Although the elections in Côte d'Ivoire scheduled for 2008 were
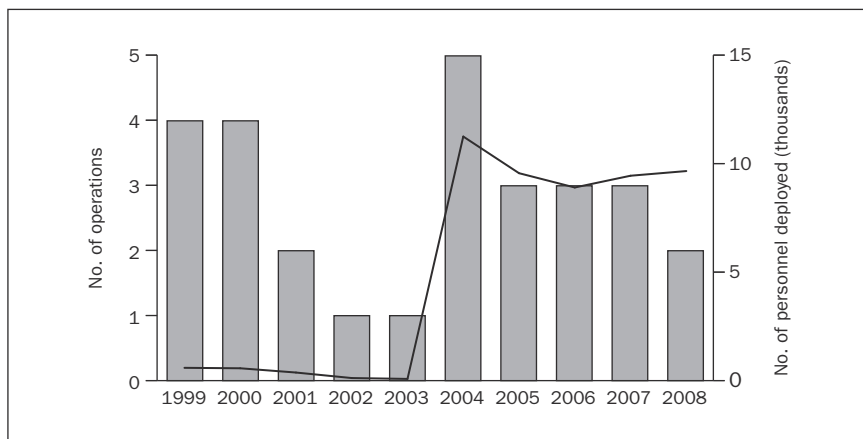
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[12] Before 2008, the EU had twice sent troops to the DRC: Operation Artemis in 2003 and EUFOR RD Congo in 2006. See Dwan, R. and Wiharta, S., 'Multilateral peace missions', *SIPRI Yearbook 2004: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2004); and Wiharta, S. and Soder, K., 'Multilateral peace mission in 2006', *SIPRI Yearbook 2007: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* (Oxford University Press: Oxford, 2007), pp. 130–31.

[13] UN Security Council Resolution 1861, 14 Jan. 2009.

Figure 3A.2. Numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed in Africa, 1999–2008

Note: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis).

Figure 3A.3. Numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed in the Americas, 1999–2008

Note: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis).

postponed, Operation Licorne further decreased its strength to around 1800 troops. UNOCI, however, maintained the same personnel level as in 2007.

The Americas

Only two peace operations were carried out in the Americas in 2008: the UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH), with 9581 personnel, and the

Figure 3A.4. Numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed in Asia, 1999–2008

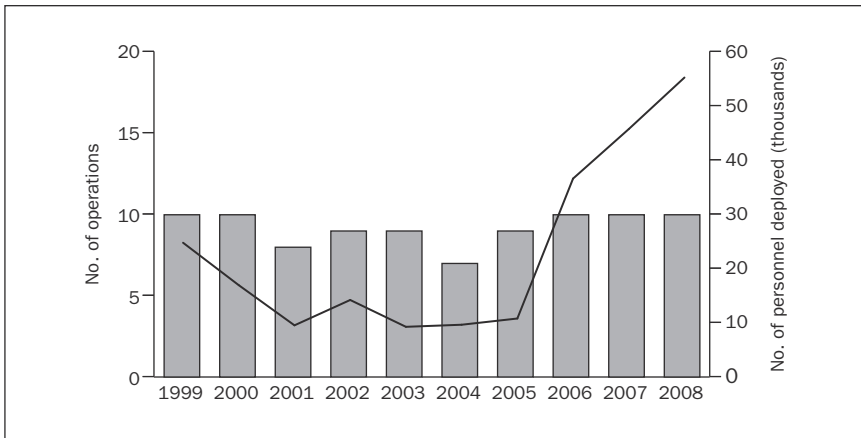*Note*: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis).
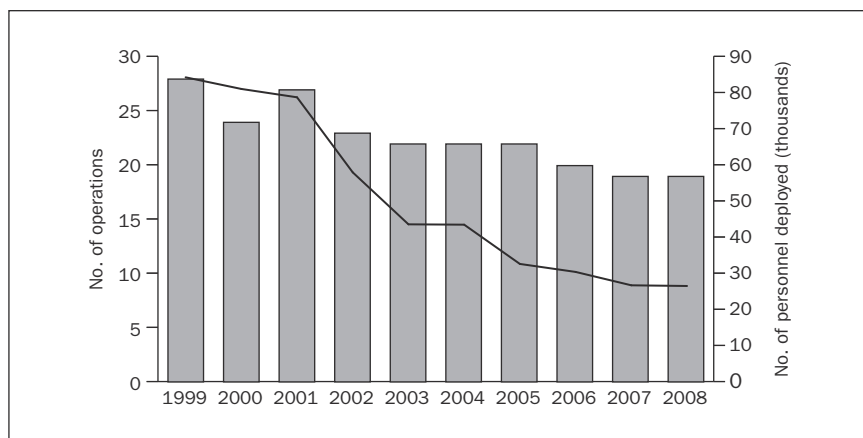
Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA), run by the Organization of American States (OAS), with 40 personnel, all civilians. Since 2005 the number of personnel deployed to operations in the Americas has stayed at around 9000 (see figure 3A.3). The small increase in 2008 was due to the deployment of 227 additional police officers to MINUSTAH, which had to contend with a deteriorating security situation in Haiti due to violent protests in April in response to high food prices and the Haitian Parliament's difficulties in agreeing on the nomination of a new prime minister.[14]

Asia

Asia had the second highest increase in personnel deployments of any region in 2008, despite no new operations being launched. Three of the six operations conducted by ad hoc coalitions in 2008 were located in Asia.

Sharp increases in personnel deployments over the decade to 2008 were due to deployments to Afghanistan or Timor-Leste: in 2008 the increase was due to additional troops being sent to ISAF (see figure 3A.4). In total, 51 808 personnel, equivalent to 93 per cent of all peace operation personnel stationed in Asia in 2008, were deployed to the three operations in Afghanistan: the EU Police Mission to Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan), the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA) and, primarily, ISAF. EUPOL Afghanistan doubled its personnel deployment to 179. The target personnel level for the operation was raised to 400, despite the initial authorized strength of 195 not being reached 18 months into its deployment. In 2008 UNAMA's mandate was expanded,

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[14] United Nations, Security Council, *Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti*, S/2008/586, 27 Aug. 2008.

Figure 3A.5. Numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed in Europe, 1999–2008

Note: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis).

with a focus on promoting peace and stability by leading and coordinating international civilian efforts under Afghan ownership and improving civil–military cooperation.[15]

Another UN political and peacebuilding operation in Asia, the UN Mission in Nepal (UNMIN), halved its strength to around 160 personnel. Following parliamentary elections in April 2008, UNMIN is no longer engaged in election monitoring. It continues to monitor arms and armed personnel and to support the peace process.

Europe

Of the 19 peace operations conducted in Europe in 2008, 14 were located in the territories of the former Yugoslavia (9) or Georgia (5). Two new operations were launched in Europe in 2008—one in Kosovo and one in Georgia—and two operations in Georgia ended. The number of personnel deployed remained the same as in 2007.

The decade from 1999 saw a dramatic reduction in numbers of both peace operations—from 28 to 19—and personnel deployed—from 84 546 to 26 797—in Europe (see figure 3A.5). The substantial NATO-led military deployment to Bosnia and Herzegovina (the NATO Stabilization Force, SFOR) terminated in 2004 and military deployments to Kosovo fell by 80 per cent over the decade to 14 411 troops. The termination of two of the three military operations conducted by the CIS in 2008 will further decrease the total number of military personnel on peace operations in Europe.

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[15] UN Security Council Resolution 1806, 20 Mar. 2008. On developments in Afghanistan see chapter 4 in this volume.

Civilian deployments in Europe peaked at 11 000 in 2000, most of them in UN and OSCE operations. By 2008, UN civilian deployments in Europe had fallen by 82 per cent and OSCE civilian deployments by 85 per cent. The continuing drop in UN and OSCE deployments in Europe was mainly due to reductions in the UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and the OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK). In parallel, the EU increased its deployment to Kosovo, launching EULEX Kosovo in 2008. By the end of 2008, EULEX Kosovo had deployed 1651 of its 1900 authorized police, customs and judicial personnel. Following Kosovo's declaration of independence in February 2008 and the launch of EULEX Kosovo, UNMIK's mandate changed from an executive role to one of monitoring and supporting local institutions. While the OSCE 'democratization and institution building' pillar remained within UNMIK's structure, the EU 'reconstruction and economic development' pillar was terminated on 30 June 2008.[16]

In the wake of the August 2008 conflict in Georgia, the CIS operations in South Ossetia and Abkhazia were terminated and the EUMM deployed. After recognizing Abkhazian and South Ossetian declarations of independence, Russia vetoed the extension of the mandate of the OSCE Mission to Georgia and demanded a separate mandate for the mission's office in South Ossetia. While the status of the OSCE Mission was still in dispute at the beginning of 2009, the mandate of an additional contingent of unarmed military monitors, authorized on 19 August 2008, was extended until June 2009.[17]
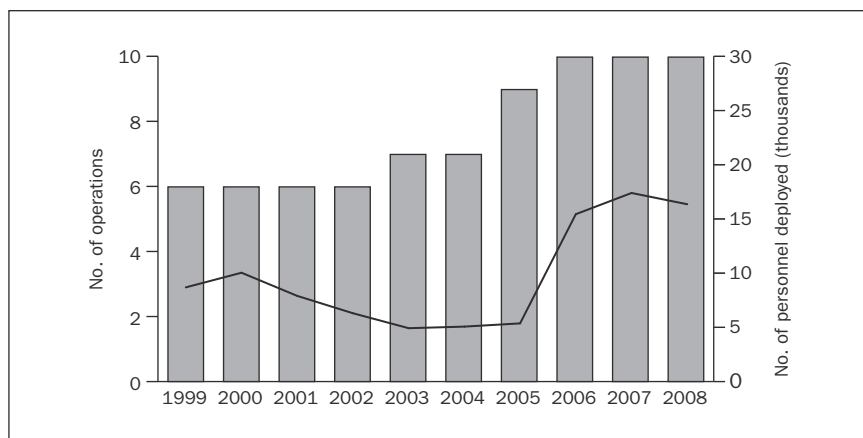
Along with Asia, Europe was the only region in which the UN was not the main peacekeeping actor. Most of the peace operations were conducted by regional organizations, principally the OSCE. Most personnel deployed in the region were under NATO command. No operations were carried out by ad hoc coalitions in Europe.

The Middle East

The Middle East was the only region to experience a marked decrease in deployed personnel between 2007 and 2008 (see figure 3A.6), although the number of peace operations remained the same as in 2006 and 2007. The drop in personnel numbers, by about 1000, was mostly accounted for by changes in the UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), the largest peace operation in the region. From its peak of 13 638 personnel in 2007, UNIFIL's deployment was cut to 12 752. The longer-term trends in personnel deployments in the Middle East were also largely shaped by UNIFIL. From 2000 to 2005, the number of UNIFIL personnel fell from around 5800 to just over 2000. Personnel deployments to UNIFIL increased by 82 per cent in 2006, following the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel.

[16] UNMIK, 'Kosovo in June 2008', June 2008, <http://www.unmikonline.org/docs/2008/Fact_Sheet_July_2008.pdf>. On EULEX Kosovo and UNMIK in 2008 see chapter 3, section II.

[17] Peuch, J.-C., 'Georgia: Greek chair of OSCE strive to save Georgian mission', Eurasia Insight, 3 Feb. 2009, <http://www.eurasianet.org/departments/insightb/articles/eav020309.shtml>; and OSCE Permanent Council Decision no. 883, 12 Feb. 2009, <http://www.osce.org/documents/>.

Figure 3A.6. Numbers of peace operations and personnel deployed in the Middle East, 1999–2008

Note: The bar graph shows number of operations (left axis). The line graph shows personnel deployed (right axis). The Multi-National Force in Iraq is not included.

The EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah)—one of three EU operations currently active in the Middle East—further reduced its civilian police contingent in 2008, to 18 from 54 in September 2007. EU BAM Rafah resumed its operational capability in 2008 after its suspension in June 2007 and the mission's mandate was extended until November 2009. The UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI) also slightly reduced its strength, while the EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS) and the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I) deployed additional personnel.

III. Table of multilateral peace operations

Table 3A.2 provides data on the 60 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2008, including operations that were launched or terminated during the year. The table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances or by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution, with the stated intention to: (*a*) serve as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (*b*) support a peace process, or (*c*) assist conflict-prevention or peacebuilding efforts.

SIPRI follows the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) description of peacekeeping as a mechanism to assist conflict-afflicted countries to create conditions for sustainable peace. Peacekeeping tasks may include monitoring and observing ceasefire agreements; serving as confidence-building measures; protecting the delivery of humanitarian assistance; assisting with the

demobilization and reintegration processes; strengthening institutional capacities in the areas of judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; electoral support; and economic and social development. Table 3A.2 thus covers a broad range of peace operations, reflecting the growing complexity of operation mandates and the potential for operations to change over time. The table does not include good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions, nor does it include peace operations comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators, or operations not sanctioned by the UN.

The operations are grouped in the table by the entity conducting them and listed chronologically within these groups. UN operations are divided into three groups. The first includes 16 observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO. The second includes six special political missions and peacebuilding missions. The joint AU–UN mission in Darfur, UNAMID, is given its own group. The next seven groups include operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: two by the AU, one by CEEAC; three by the CIS; 12 by the EU; three by NATO; one by the OAS; and nine by the OSCE. The final group includes six UN-sanctioned operations led by ad hoc coalitions.

Operations that were launched in 2008 and new states joining an existing operation are shown in bold type. Operations and individual state participation that ended in 2008 are shown in italic type. Designated lead states (i.e. those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) are underlined for operations that have a police or military component.

The legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation—UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations—and the starting date of the operation (i.e. the date of the first deployments) are given in the first column.

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. For UN operations, data on the nationality of civilian staff is unavailable for 2008. For EU operations, where a breakdown of approved civilian personnel numbers into civilian police and other civilian staff is unavailable, the approved total civilian personnel number is given in the civilian police row. Complete information on national contributions to the operations can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.[18] For the first time this year, the category 'military observers' is renamed 'observers', as civilian observers were deployed to EUMM and TIPH 2.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2008. Causes of death—whether accidental, by hostile act or through illness—are recorded for fatalities in 2008. As causes of death were not reported for all deaths in the year, these figures do not always add up to the total annual fatality

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[18] The database can be accessed at <http://conflict.sipri.org/>. The database also gives full lists of mandated tasks, heads of missions and details of documentation relevant to individual missions.

figure. While the UN provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations or alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at current prices. The budget figures are given for the calendar year rather than for financial years, in order to allow comparison of operations. Costs for the calendar year are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of spending throughout the financial year. Budgets set in currencies other than the US dollars are converted based on the International Monetary Fund's aggregated market exchange rates for 2008.[19]

The costs recorded for UN and OSCE operations are the amounts budgeted. The figures provided for other operations represent actual spending. The costs recorded for UN operations are core operational costs, which include the cost of deploying personnel, per diem payments for deployed personnel and direct non-field support costs (e.g. requirements for the support account for peace-keeping operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peacekeeping operations is shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their participation in the operations. Political and peacebuilding operations are funded through regular budget assessments. UN peacekeeping budgets do not cover programmatic costs, such as those for disarmament, demobilization and reintegration, which are financed by voluntary contributions.

The costs recorded for operations conducted by the EU and NATO only represent common costs. These include mainly the running costs of the NATO headquarters (i.e. costs for civilian personnel and costs for operation and maintenance) and investments in the infrastructure necessary to support the operation. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by individual contributing states and do not reflected in the figures given here. Most EU operations are financed in one of two ways: civilian missions are funded through the Community budget, while military operations or operations with a military component are funded by contributions by the participating member states through the Athena mechanism.[20]

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

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

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2008 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2008, the date of closure.

Data on multilateral peace operations are obtained from the following categories of open source: (*a*) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (*b*) information provided by operations themselves,

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[19] Details on the budgets of peace operations are available from the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.

[20] The Athena mechanism is an instrument for the administration of common costs in EU operations with military or defence implications. The mechanism was agreed in Council Decision 2004/197/CFSP of 23 Feb. 2004, *Official Journal of the European Union*, L63, 28 Feb. 2004.

either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI question-naires; and (*c*) information from national governments contributing to the operation under consideration. In some instances, SIPRI researchers may gather additional information on an operation from the conducting organiza-tions or governments of participating states by means of telephone interviews. These primary sources are supplemented with a wide selection of publicly available secondary sources consisting of specialist journals; research reports; news agencies; and international, regional and local newspapers.

Table 3A.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2008

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008/ Unpaid
United Nations						
Total: 16 operations		**122 contributing countries**	**72 675** **2 951** **10 887** **6 195**	**65 392** **2 435** **8 727** **5 028**	**1 062** **94**	**5 383.6** **1 922.7**
UNTSO (SCR 50)[1] June 1948	UN Truce Supervision Organization Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria	Obs.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	– 261 – –	– 151 – 95[2]	49 –	33.1 –
UNMOGIP (SCR 91)[3] Jan. 1949	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan India, Pakistan (Kashmir)	Obs.: Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Sweden, Uruguay	– 74 – –	– 44 – 23[4]	11 –	8.5 –
UNFICYP (SCR 186)[5] Mar. 1964	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus Cyprus	Troops: Argentina[6], Austria, Canada, Croatia, Hungary, **Peru**, Slovakia, UK Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands	860 – 69 40	859 – 68 397	179 2 (–, –, –)	52.7 26.6

UNDOF (SCR 350)[8] June 1974	UN Disengagement Observer Force Syria	Troops: Austria, Canada, **Croatia**, India, Japan, Poland, *Slovakia*	1 047	–	45	1 039	–	37[9]	43	1	(–, –, –)	43.8	14.9
UNIFIL (SCR 425 and 426)[10] Mar. 1978	UN Interim Force in Lebanon Lebanon	Troops: Belgium, **Brunei Darussalam,** China, Croatia, Cyprus, **El Salvador,** Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), *Luxembourg,* FYROM, Malaysia, Nepal, *Netherlands,* **Norway,** Poland, Portugal, Qatar, **Sierra Leone, Slovenia,** Spain, Tanzania, Turkey	15 000	–	408	12 435	–	317[11]	279	9	(–, 4, 1)	697.3	71.0
MINURSO (SCR 690)[12] Sep. 1991	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara Western Sahara	Troops: *Ghana,* Malaysia Obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, **Paraguay,** Poland, Russia, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Yemen Civ. pol.: Egypt, El Salvador	27 / 203 / 6 / 115			20 / 197 / 6 / 97[13]			15 / –			47.7	63.1
UNOMIG (SCR 849 and 858)[14] Aug. 1993	UN Observer Mission to Georgia Georgia	Obs.: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, **Germany,** Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Lithuania, Moldova, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen Civ. pol.: Czech Republic, Germany, Ghana, **Israel,** Philippines, Poland, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine	– / 136 / 20 / 115			– / 136 / 20 / 103[15]			11 / –			35.5	11.5

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNMIK (SCR 1244)[16] June 1999	UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo Kosovo	Obs.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, *Czech Republic*, Denmark, *Finland*, *Hungary*, Ireland, *Jordan*, *Kenya*, *Malawi*, *Malaysia*, *Nepal*, *New Zealand*, Norway, Pakistan, *Poland*, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Spain, *UK*, Ukraine, *Zambia* Civ. pol.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, *Kenya*, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, **Nepal**, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, *Portugal*, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, UK, Ukraine, *USA*, Zambia, Zimbabwe	– 38 2 065 605	– 22 841[17] 373[17]	54 5 (1, 1, 1)	208.9 ..[18]
MONUC (SCR 1279)[19] Oct. 1999	UN Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, China, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay Obs.: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, *Cameroon*, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, *Mongolia*, Morocco, **Mozambique**, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia Civ. pol.: **Argentina**, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, *Egypt*, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, *Kenya*, Madagascar, Mali,	19 815[20] 760 1 441 1 166	16 603 740 1 079 951[21]	139 21 (2, 3, 10)	1 179.2 606.8

Niger, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Sweden, **Togo**, Turkey, Ukraine, Yemen

UNMEE (SCR 1312)[22] *July 2000*	*UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea* Eritrea, Ethiopia[23]	*Troops: Bangladesh, Ghana, India, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, Tanzania, Tunisia, UK, Uruguay, Zambia*	1 470 230	237 71	20 –	65.5 31.2
		Obs.: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Zambia	– 176	– 152[24]		
UNMIL (SCR 1509)[25] Oct. 2003	UN Mission in Liberia Liberia	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, **Bolivia**, Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, *Ireland*, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), *Mali*, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, UK, Ukraine, USA, **Yemen**	10 231 215 1 375 547	10 607 180 1 066 478[26]	123 21 (–, 5, 12)	660.0 67.5
		Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, *Czech Republic*, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, **Iceland**, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, *FYROM*, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, *Samoa*, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
UNOCI (SCR 1528)[27] Apr. 2004	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire Côte d'Ivoire	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, France, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, **Nepal**, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, **Yemen**	7 915	7 830	54	484.2
			200	197	18	231.0
			1 200	1 163	(–, 11, 6)	
		Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Croatia, *Dominican Republic*, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, *Kenya*, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	498	430[28]		
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, France, Ghana, Jordan, Libya, Madagascar, Niger, *Nigeria*, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Switzerland, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Yemen				
MINUSTAH (SCR 1542)[29] June 2004	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti Haiti	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Jordan, Nepal, *Pakistan*, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	7 060	7 036	39	568.5
			–	–	5	96.7
			2 091	2 053	(1, 2, 2)	
		Civ. pol.: Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, China, Colombia, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Côte d'Ivoire, *Croatia*, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Grenada, Guinea, **India**, **Italy**, **Jamaica**, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, **Serbia**, Spain, Sri Lanka, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, **Yemen**	532	492[30]		

UNMIS (SCR 1590)[31] Mar. 2005	UN Mission in Sudan Sudan	9 250	750	715	996	8 726	620	679	774[32]	42 10 (–, 2, 6)	852.5 636.6

Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, *Bolivia*, Cambodia, Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, *France, Gambia,* Germany, *Greece,* Guatemala, India, *Italy,* **Japan,** Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), *Malawi,* Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, *Niger, Nigeria,* Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Rwanda, *Senegal,* **Sierra Leone,** *South Africa,* Sweden, *Tanzania, Thailand,* Turkey, UK, Yemen, Zambia, *Zimbabwe*

Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, *Moldova,* Mongolia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, **Sierra Leone,** Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, Ukraine, **Uruguay,** Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008/ Unpaid
UNMIT (SCR 1704)[33] Aug. 2006	UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste; Timor-Leste	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, **India**, Malaysia, **Nepal**, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore	– 34 1 605 441	– 33 1 517[34] 351[34]	4 2 (–, 1, 1)	167.0 20.8
		Civ. pol.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Canada, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Jamaica, Japan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, <u>Malaysia</u>, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, *Palau*, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, **Vanuatu**, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
MINURCAT (SCR 1778)[35] Sep. 2007	UN Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad; Central African Republic, Chad[36]	Obs.: **Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Egypt,** *France,* **Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Jordan, Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda,** Senegal, **Spain,** *Sweden,* **Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia**	– 50 300 511	– 44 235 316[37]	– –	279.2 45.0
		Civ. pol.: **Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi,** Cameroon, <u>Côte d'Ivoire,</u> **Egypt,** France, **Guinea, Jordan,** Madagascar, Mali, Niger, **Portugal, Rwanda,** Senegal, Togo, **Yemen**				

United Nations political and peacebuilding operations

| **Total: 6 operations** | **59 contributing countries** | | 298 107 29 1053 | 222 96 19 827 | 32 11 | 328.7 – |

Mission (SCR / date)	Name / Location	Contributing countries					Cost
UNAMA (SCR 1401)[38] Mar. 2002	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan Afghanistan	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, **Canada**, **Czech Republic**, Denmark, Germany, Korea (South), *Lithuania*, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, **Portugal**, Romania, *Sweden*, UK, Uruguay Civ. pol.: **Bangladesh**, **Jordan**, Nepal, *Nigeria*, Philippines Civ. staff: no breakdown available	– 20 8 310	– 16 5 250[39]	11 1 (–, 1, –)	86.4 –
UNAMI (SCR 1500)[40] Aug. 2003	UN Assistance Mission in Iraq Iraq	Troops: Fiji Obs.: Australia, *Canada*, Denmark, New Zealand, UK Civ. staff: no breakdown available	298 8 – 446	222 6 – 296[41]	10 3 (–, 1, 2)	126.8 –
UNIOSIL (SCR 1620)[42] Jan. 2006	*UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone* Sierra Leone	*Obs.: Bangladesh, China, Croatia, Egypt, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, **Russia**, Sweden, UK, Zambia* *Civ. pol.: Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, **USA*** *Civ. staff: no breakdown available*	– – – –	– 5 2 47[43]	5 1 (–, –, –)	24.7 –
BINUB (SCR 1719)[44] Jan. 2007	UN Integrated Office in Burundi Burundi	Obs.: Bangladesh, Croatia, **Egypt**, Netherlands, Niger, Pakistan, *South Africa*, Switzerland, Tunisia Civ. pol.: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, **Nigeria**, *Turkey*, **Yemen** Civ. staff: no breakdown available	– 7 14 143	– 8 12 117[45]	– –	32.3 –
UNMIN (SCR 1740)[46] Jan. 2007	UN Mission in Nepal Nepal	Obs.: *Austria, Bolivia, Brazil, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, Gambia, Ghana*, Guatemala, Indonesia, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, *Korea* (South), Malaysia, Nigeria, *Norway*, Paraguay, Romania, *Russia*, Sierra Leone, *Singapore*, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, *Thailand*, UK, Uruguay, *Yemen*, Zambia, Zimbabwe Civ. staff: no breakdown available	– 72 7 112	– 61 – 104[47]	6 6 (–, 6, –)	55.1 –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff — Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008/ Unpaid
UNIPSIL **(SCR 1829)**[48] **Oct. 2008**	**UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone** **Sierra Leone**	**Civ. staff: no breakdown available**	– – – 42	– – –[49] 13[49]	– –	3.5 –
African Union–United Nations						
Total: 1 operation		**58 contributing countries**	**19 315** **240** **6 432** **1 495**	**12 194** **175** **2 767** **786**	**25** **25**	**1 635.1** **344.6**
UNAMID **(SCR 1769)**[50] **Oct. 2007**[51]	**AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur** **Sudan**	Troops: **Australia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada,** China, Egypt, **Ethiopia,** France, **Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal,** Netherlands, Nigeria, **Pakistan,** Rwanda, Senegal, **Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Turkey,** UK, **Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe** Obs.: **Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia,** *Ghana,* **Indonesia, Jordan, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Yemen, Zambia** Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, *Canada,* **Côte d'Ivoire,** Egypt, **El Salvador, Fiji,** Finland, **France,** Gambia, Germany, Ghana, **Indonesia, Jamaica,** Jordan, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mauritania, *Mauritius,*	19 315 240 6 432 1 495	12 194 175 2 767 786[52]	25 (10, 4, 7) 25	1 635.1 344.6

Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, **Norway**, **Pakistan**, **Palau**, **Philippines**, Rwanda, **Samoa**, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Sweden, **Tajikistan**, Tanzania, Turkey, Uganda, **UK**, *Uruguay*, **Yemen**, Zambia

African Union (AU)

Total: 2 operations	**4 contributing countries**	**7 650**	**3 560**	**11**	–
		–	–	**6**	
		–	–		
		–	–		

AMISOM	AU Mission in Somalia	Troops: Burundi, Uganda[54]	7 650	3 400	9	..[55]
(AU, 19 Jan. 2007)[53]	Somalia		–	–	4	
			–	–	(4, –, –)	
Mar. 2007			–	–		

MAES	*AU Electoral and Security Assistance Mission to the Comoros*	*Troops: Sudan, Tanzania*	–	160[57]	2	..
(AU, 9 May 2007)[56]			–	–	2	
May 2007	*The Comoros*		–	–	(–, 1, 1)	
			–	–		

Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)

Total: 1 operation	**4 contributing countries**	–	**504**	**8**	–
		–	–		
		–	–		
		–	–		

MICOPAX	Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic[59]	Troops: **Cameroon**, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), <u>Gabon</u>	–	504	8	..
(Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002)[58]			–	–	–	
			–	–[60]		
Jan. 2003	Central African Republic		–			

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008
			Approved	Actual		
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)						
Total: 3 operations		**4 contributing countries**	**6 000** – – –	**5 339** **10** – –	– –	..
JPKF *(Bilateral, 24 June 1992)*[61] *July 1992*	*Joint Peacekeeping Forces* *Georgia (South Ossetia)*	*Troops: Georgia, Russia, (South Ossetia)*	1 500 – – –	1 519 – – –	.. ..	..
JCC *(Bilateral, 21 July 1992)*[62] *July 1992*	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force *Moldova (Trans-Dniester)*	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester) Obs.: Ukraine	1 500 – – –	1 278 10 – –	.. ..	..
CIS PKF *(CIS, 15 Oct 1994)*[63] *June 1994*	*CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia* *Georgia (Abkhazia)*	*Troops: Russia*[64]	3 000 – – –	2 542 – – –	.. ..	..

European Union (EU)

Total: 12 operations — 41 contributing countries

Operation (legal basis, start)	Name / Location	Contributing countries	Approved (troops / mil. obs / civ. pol. / civ. staff)	Deployed (troops / mil. obs / civ. pol. / civ. staff)	Deaths	Cost
Total: 12 operations		41 contributing countries	6 200 / 200 / 2 414 / 51	5 396 / 312 / 1 592 / 632	27 / 17	508.2
EUPM (CJA 2002/210/CFSP)[65], Jan. 2003	EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, **Cyprus**, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, *Lithuania, Luxembourg*, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, **Poland**, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, *Ukraine* — Civ. staff: Belgium, Bulgaria, **Canada, Finland**, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Spain, *Sweden*, Turkey, UK, Ukraine	– / – / – / –	– / – / 160 / 32[66]	3 / –	21.8
EUFOR ALTHEA (CJA 2004/570/CFSP)[67], Dec. 2004	EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina; Bosnia and Herzegovina	Troops: Albania, Austria, *Belgium*, Bulgaria, Chile, *Czech Republic*, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, **Latvia**, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYROM, Netherlands, *Norway*, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, *Sweden*, Switzerland, Turkey, UK	2 500 / – / – / –	1 976[68] / – / – / –	21 / 15 (–, 15, –)	39.7
EUSEC RD Congo (CJA 2005/355/CFSP)[69], June 2005	EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for DRC Security Reform; Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, **Congo (Dem. Rep. of)**, *Cyprus*, France, Germany, Hungary, *Italy*, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Sweden, UK	– / – / – / –	– / – / – / 40[70]	2 / 1 (–, –, 1)	13.4
EUJUST LEX (CJA 2005/190/CFSP)[71], July 2005	EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq; Iraq/Europe[72]	Civ. staff: **Austria**, Belgium, *Bulgaria*, Denmark, *Finland*, France, Germany, Hungary, *Ireland*, Italy, *Lithuania*, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK[73]	– / – / – / 30	– / – / – / 30	– / –	10.3

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff — Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008
EU BAM Rafah (CJA 2005/ 889/CFSP)[74] Oct. 2005	EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point Egypt, Palestinian territories (Rafah Crossing Point)	Civ. pol.: Belgium, *Denmark*, Finland, France, *Germany*, *Greece*, **Hungary**, Italy, *Netherlands*, Romania, Spain Civ. staff: **Belgium**, Italy, Spain, UK	– 75 –	– 13 5[75]	– –	6.6
EUPOL COPPS (CJA 2005/ 797/CFSP)[76] Jan. 2006	EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories Palestinian territories	Civ. pol.: *Austria*, Belgium, **Canada**, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, **Norway**, *Portugal*, Sweden, UK Civ. staff: Austria, Estonia, **Finland**, **Germany**, **Hungary**, Italy, **Netherlands**, Spain, Sweden, UK	– – –	– 23 19[77]	– –	8.8
EUPOL Afghanistan (CJA 2007/ 369/CFSP)[78] June 2007	EU Police Mission in Afghanistan Afghanistan	Civ. pol.: *Belgium*, Canada, Croatia, *Czech Republic*, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, **Hungary**, *Ireland*, Italy, *Latvia*, Lithuania, Netherlands, **Norway**, **Poland**, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK Civ. staff: Belgium, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, UK	– – 400 –	– – 121 58[79]	– –	48.2
EUPOL RD Congo (CJA 2007/ 405/CFSP)[80] July 2007	EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. pol.: **Angola**, Belgium, **Finland**, France, Italy, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Civ. staff: *Belgium*, *Finland*, France, Germany, Portugal, Sweden, **Switzerland**	– – 39 –	– 30[81] 9	– –	9.1

Operation	Location	Countries contributing personnel				
EUFOR Tchad/RCA (CJA 2007/677/CFSP and SCR 1778)[82] Jan. 2008[83]	**Central African Republic, Chad**	**Troops:** Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	3 700[84] – –	3 420[85] – 15	1 – (1, –, –)	143.4 1
EULEX Kosovo (CJA 2008/124/CFSP)[86] Feb. 2008[87]	**Kosovo**	**Civ. pol.:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA **Civ. staff:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, USA	– – 1 900[88] –	– – 1 245 406[89]	– –	188.6
EU SSR Guinea-Bissau EU Advisory Mission for Security Sector Reforms in Guinea-Bissau (CJA 2008/112/CFSP)[90] June 2008	**Guinea-Bissau**	**Civ. staff:** France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Spain,	– – 21	– – 18[91]	– –	4.9
EUMM Georgia EU Monitoring Mission in Georgia (CJA 2008/736/CFSP)[92] Oct. 2008	**Georgia**	**Obs.:** Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	– 200 – –	– 312[93] – –	– –	13.3

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led						
Total: 3 operations		**43 contributing countries**	**17 300** – – –	**65 978** – – –	**661** **199**	**463.2**
KFOR (SCR 1244)[94] June 1999	NATO Kosovo Force Kosovo[95]	Troops: Armenia, Austria, *Azerbaijan*, Belgium, Bulgaria, **Canada**, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, *Georgia*, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	17 000 – – –	14 411 – – –	127 –	43.6
ISAF (SCR 1386)[96] Dec. 2001	International Security Assistance Force Afghanistan[97]	Troops: Albania, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, **Georgia**, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, *Jordan*, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, FYROM, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, **Singapore**, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, *Switzerland*, Turkey, UK, **Ukraine**, USA	– – – –	51 356 – – –	534 199 (189,–,–)[98]	393.0
NTM-I (SCR 1546)[99] Aug. 2004	NATO Training Mission in Iraq Iraq[100]	Troops: *Bulgaria*, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	300 – – –	211 – – –	– –	26.7

Organization of American States (OAS)

Operation / start date	Contributing countries	Troops	Mil. obs.	Civ. police	Civ. staff	Deaths	Cost ($ m.)
Total: 1 operation	**18 contributing countries**	–	–	–	40	–	**7.6**
MAPP/OEA (CP/RES. 859)[101] Feb. 2004 — Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia; Colombia; Colombia	Civ. staff: Argentina, **Belgium**, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, **Germany**, Guatemala, Italy, *Lithuania*, Mexico, **Netherlands**, Nicaragua, **Panama**, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Uruguay	–	–	–	40[102]	–	7.6

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

Operation / start date	Contributing countries	Troops	Mil. obs.	Civ. police	Civ. staff	Deaths	Cost ($ m.)
Total: 9 operations	**47 contributing countries**	–	23	–	461	12	**119.1**
– (CSO 18 Sep. 1992)[103] Sep. 1992 — OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje; Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Civ. staff: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Canada*, Croatia, **Czech Republic**, **Estonia**, **Finland**, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, *Portugal*, *Romania*, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	–	–	–	54[104]	1	13.4
– (CSO 6 Nov. 1992)[105] Dec. 1992 — OSCE Mission to Georgia; Georgia; Georgia	Civ. staff: Austria, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, *Canada*, Czech Republic, **Denmark**, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, **Greece**, Hungary, **Italy**, **Kazakhstan**, **Latvia**, **Moldova**, **Norway**, Poland, Romania, *Russia*, **Serbia**, *Slovakia*, Spain, **Sweden**, **Switzerland**, **Turkey**, UK, Ukraine, USA	–	–	–	60[106]	–[107]	14.4

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008
			Approved	Actual		
– (CSO 4 Feb. 1993)[108] Apr. 1993	OSCE Mission to Moldova / Moldova	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, *Czech Republic*, **Finland**, France, Germany, **Latvia**, Norway, Poland, UK, USA	– – –	– – 12[109]	– –	2.9
– (MC Decision, 1 Dec. 1993)[110] Feb. 1994	*OSCE Centre in Dushanbe / Tajikistan*	*Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Denmark, **Finland**, Germany, Italy,* **Kazakhstan**, *Lithuania, Norway, Romania, Russia, UK, Ukraine,* USA	– – 17	– – 16	2 –	3.5
– (10 Aug. 1995)[111] Aug. 1995	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference / Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)	Civ. staff: **Bulgaria**, Czech Republic, Hungary, *Kazakhstan*, Poland, UK	– – 6	– – 5[112]	– –	1.5
– (MC decision, 8 Dec. 1995)[113] Dec. 1995	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Netherlands, *Norway*, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, *Switzerland*, Tajikistan, *Turkey*, UK, USA	– – –	– – 75[114]	– –[115]	22.0

Operation	Location / Legal basis / Dates	Contributing countries	Personnel	Deaths	Cost ($ m.)
– OSCE Presence in Albania	Albania (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997)[116] Apr. 1997	Civ. staff: Austria, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, *Finland, France,* Germany, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, *Poland,* **Portugal**, Romania, *Spain, Turkey,* UK, USA	– – – ; Civ. staff 26[117] ; –	– ; –	5.2
OMIK Kosovo	Kosovo (PC/DEC 305, 1 July 1999)[118] July 1999	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, **Belarus**, *Belgium,* Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, *Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia,* Finland, France, **Georgia**, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, FYROM, **Malta**, Moldova, Montenegro, Netherlands, *Norway,* Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USAt, Uzbekistan	– – – ; Civ. staff 172[119] ; –	9 ; –	44.2
– OSCE Mission to Serbia	Serbia (PC/DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001)[120] Mar. 2001	Civ. staff: Austria, **Bosnia and Herzegovina**, *Canada,* Croatia, *Czech Republic,* Estonia, **France**, Georgia, Germany, **Hungary**, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, *Portugal,* **Slovakia**, Slovenia, Sweden, Turkey, UK, **Ukraine**, USA	– – – ; Civ. staff 41[121] ; –	– ; –	12.1

Ad-hoc coalitions

Operation	Location / Legal basis / Dates	Contributing countries	Personnel	Deaths	Cost ($ m.)
Total: 6 operations		**29 contributing countries**	1 800 ; 2 180 ; – ; 15 ; **2 919** ; **1 747** ; **306** ; **176**	**93** ; **4**	**543.7**
NNSC (Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission) (Armistice Agreement)[122] July 1953	North Korea, South Korea	Obs.: Sweden, Switzerland	– ; 10 ; – ; –	– ; –	2.6

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2008 (bold text = new in 2008; italic text = ended in 2008; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff — Approved	Actual	Deaths: to date/2008/ (due to: hostilities, accidents, illness)	Costs ($ m.): 2008
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace)[123] Apr. 1982	Multinational Force and Observers Egypt (Sinai)	Obs.: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA Civ. staff: USA	– 2 000 – 15	– 1 673 – 15[124]	62 3 (–, –, 3)	66.7
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol)[125] Feb. 1997	Temporary International Presence in Hebron Palestinian territories (Hebron)	Obs.: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey	– 180 – –	– 64[126] – –[127]	2 –	3.3
– (SCR 1464)[128] Feb. 2003	Operation Licorne Côte d'Ivoire[129]	Troops: France	1 800 – – –	1 809 – – –	24 –	161.9
RAMSI (Biketawa Declaration)[130] July 2003	Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands Solomon Islands	Troops: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga Civ. pol.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, **Fiji**, New Zealand, **Nigeria**, Papua New Guinea, *Samoa*, Tonga, **UK**	– – – –	220 – 306 161[131]	4 1 (–, –, 1)	168.2[132]

ISF (25 May 2006 and SCR 1690)[133] May 2006	International Security Forces	Troops: Australia, New Zealand Timor-Leste	– – –	890[134] – –	1 –	141.0[135] – –

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

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

[2] The operation is supported by 133 locally recruited staff.

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

[4] The operation is supported by 49 locally recruited staff.

[5] UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) and mandated to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since the end of hostilities in 1974, the mandate has included monitoring the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the two sides. SCR 1847 (12 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate to 15 June 2009.

[6] The Argentinean contingent included soldiers from Brazil (1), Chile (14) and Paraguay (14).

[7] The operation is supported by 106 locally recruited staff.

[8] UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974), in the wake of the 1973 Middle East War, in accordance with the Agreement on Disengagement. It is mandated to observe the ceasefire and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as to maintain an area of limitation and separation. SCR 1848 (12 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate to 30 June 2009.

[9] The operation is supported by 100 locally recruited staff.

[10] UNIFIL was established by SCRs 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978), with a mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Lebanese Government in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. Following the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah in 2006, UNIFIL's mandate was altered by SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) to encompass tasks related to establishing and monitoring a permanent ceasefire. SCR 1832 (27 Aug. 2008) extended this mandate to 31 Aug. 2009.

[11] The operation is supported by 640 locally recruited staff.

[12] MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) to monitor the ceasefire between the Frente Polisario and the Moroccan Government, to observe the reduction of troops and to prepare for a possible referendum concerning the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. The mandate was renewed until 30 Apr. 2009 by SCR 1813 (30 Apr. 2008).

[13] The operation is supported by 153 locally recruited staff and 18 UNVs.

[14] UNOMIG was established by SCR 849 (9 July 1993) and SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993). Its mandate of verifying the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhazian authorities was invalidated by resumed fighting in Sep. 1993. It was given an interim mandate to maintain contacts with both sides in the conflict and with the Russian military contingents and to monitor and report on the situation. Following the signing of the 1994 Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, its mandate was expanded to include monitoring and verification of the implementation of the agreement by SCR 937 (27 July 1994). SCR 1839 (9 Oct. 2008) extended the mandate to 15 Feb. 2009.

[15] The operation is supported by 195 locally recruited staff and 1 UNV.

[16] UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its original mandate included, among other things, promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo, performing civilian administrative functions, maintaining law and order, promoting human rights, and ensuring the safe return of all refugees and displaced persons. UNMIK cooperated with the EU and the OSCE, which were responsible for the 'reconstruction and economic development' and 'democratization and institution building' pillars, respectively. Following Kosovo's declaration of independence and the deployment of EULEX Kosovo, UNMIK's mandate changed, substituting its executive role for monitoring and supporting local institutions. The EU pillar terminated on 30 June 2008. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate UNMIK.

[17] The operation is supported by 1666 locally recruited staff and 88 UNVs.

[18] The most recent information available on unpaid costs is from 31 Dec. 2005. At that time, $126 million was outstanding.

[19] MONUC was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999). It was mandated by SCR 1291 (24 Feb. 2000) to monitor the implementation of the Ceasefire Agreement between the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Angola, Namibia, Rwanda, Uganda and Zimbabwe, to supervise and verify the disengagement of forces, to monitor human rights violations, and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance. The operation was given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1493 (28 July 2003). Currently, the mission is mandated to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to assist disarming and demobilizing foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist SSR and train and mentor Congolese armed forces; to contribute to the territorial security of the DRC; and to support the strengthening of democratic institutions and the rule of law. SCR 1856 (22 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

[20] In Nov. 2008, SCR 1843 (20 Nov. 2008) authorized the additional temporary deployment of 2785 troops and a formed police unit of 300 personnel; the increase was permanently confirmed by SCR 1856.

[21] The operation is supported by 2206 locally recruited staff and 595 UNVs.

[22] UNMEE was established by SCR 1312 (31 July 2000). It was expanded by SCR 1320 (15 Sep. 2000) and mandated to monitor the ceasefire; to repatriate Ethiopian troops and supervise the position of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops outside a 25-km temporary security zone; to chair the Military Coordination Commission of the UN and the AU; and to assist in mine clearance. SCR 1827 (30 July 2008) terminated UNMEE's mandate and the operation closed on 31 July 2008.

[23] UNMEE was obliged to withdraw its military observers from Eritrea in Feb. 2008 due to a lack of cooperation from the Eritrean Government.

24 The operation was supported by 196 locally recruited staff and 67 UNVs.

25 UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It is mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement, to provide assistance in matters of humanitarian and human rights, to assist SSR, and to protect civilians. It cooperates with UNOCI and UNOSIL. SCR 1836 (29 Sep. 2008) renewed the current mandate to 30 Sep. 2009.

26 The operation is supported by 993 locally recruited staff and 238 UNVs.

27 UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It is mandated to monitor the cessation of hostilities, movements of armed groups and the arms embargo; to implement a disarmament, demobilization, reinsertion, rehabilitation, and reconciliation programme; to support SSR; to assist in the fields of law and order, human rights and public information; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the redeployment of state administration; and to assist in the holding of free elections. In 2007 the mandate was expanded to include supporting the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and of the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007). UNOCI cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. SCR 1865 (27 Jan. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 July 2009.

28 The operation is supported by 656 locally recruited staff and 296 UNVs.

29 MINUSTAH was established by SCR 1542 (30 Apr. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to maintain a secure and stable environment to ensure that the peace process is carried forward; to assist the Haitian Government's efforts in SSR, including a comprehensive DDR programme, building the capacity of the national police and re-establishing the rule of law; to assist the government in preparations for free elections; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1840 (14 Oct. 2008) extended the mandate to 15 Oct. 2009.

30 The operation is supported by 1211 locally recruited staff and 210 UNVs.

31 UNMIS was established following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement by SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005), and given UN Chapter VII powers. It is mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement, protect and promote human rights, facilitate the DDR process, and protect civilians and UN personnel. SCR 1812 (30 Apr. 2008) extended the mandate to 30 Apr. 2009.

32 The operation is supported by 2475 locally recruited staff and 271 UNVs.

33 UNMIT was established by SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) following the outbreak of violence in May 2006. It is mandated to support the Government of Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding and in capacity building, support and training of the East Timorese national police. SCR 1802 (25 Feb. 2008) extended the mandate to 26 Feb. 2009. The operation is supported by 890 troops deployed under ISF.

34 The operation is supported by 881 locally recruited staff and 133 UNVs.

35 MINURCAT was established by SCR 1778 (25 Sep. 2007) as part of a multidimensional presence in concert with the EU (EUFOR Tchad/RCA). The operation is mandated to provide security and protection of civilians by advising the Chadian Police and liaising with parties involved, and to monitor and promote human rights and the rule of law. SCR 1834 (24 Sep. 2008) extended the mandate to 15 Mar. 2009.

36 The operation's area of deployment is eastern Chad and north-eastern Central African Republic (CAR).

37 The operation is supported by 183 locally recruited staff and 98 UNVs.

38 UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002). Its mandate was expanded by SCR 1806 (20 Mar. 2008) to lead international efforts under Afghan ownership and leadership. It is tasked to coordinate international assistance; to strengthen cooperation with ISAF; to manage all UN humanitarian,

relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan; to support efforts to improve governance and the rule of law and to combat corruption; and to promote human rights and provide technical assistance to the electoral process. SRC 1806 extended the mandate to 23 Mar. 2009.

39 The operation is supported by 1163 locally recruited staff and 41 UNVs.

40 UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003). In coordination with the Iraqi Government, the mission is mandated to support dialogue and national reconciliation; to assist in the processes for holding elections and referendums and the implementation of constitutional provisions; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons; to support the implementation of the International Compact with Iraq; to coordinate reconstruction and assistance programmes; to assist in economic reform, capacity building and sustainable development; and to promote the protection of human rights, judicial and legal reform and the strengthening of the rule of law. In carrying out its mandate, UNAMI cooperates with MNF-I, NTM-I and EUJUST LEX. SCR 1830 (7 Aug. 2008) extended the current mandate to 6 Aug. 2009.

41 The operation is supported by 389 locally recruited staff.

42 UNIOSIL was established by SCR 1620 (31 Aug. 2005) and mandated to assist the Sierra Leonean Government in building the capacities of state institutions, democratization, good governance, rule of law, human rights promotion, strengthening the security sector, and preparation for free and fair elections in 2008; to monitor security; to address cross-border challenges; and to coordinate with the Special Court for Sierra Leone. UNIOSIL terminated on 30 Sep. 2008 and was succeeded by UNIPSIL.

43 The operation was supported by 153 locally recruited staff and 9 UNVs.

44 BINUB was established by SCR 1719 (25 Oct. 2006) and mandated to assist the Burundian Government in consolidating peace and democratic governance, supporting the national DDR programme, promoting and protecting human rights, and coordinating donors and UN agencies. In carrying out its mandate, BINUB cooperates with MONUC. SCR 1858 (22 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

45 The operation is supported by 213 locally recruited staff and 50 UNVs.

46 UNMIN was established by SCR 1740 (23 Jan. 2007) and tasked to assist in monitoring the ceasefire arrangements, in implementing and monitoring the agreement on the management of arms and armed personnel, and to support the electoral process. SCR 1864 (23 Jan. 2009) extended the mandate to 23 July 2009.

47 The operation is supported by 158 locally recruited civilians and 33 UNVs.

48 UNIPSIL was mandated by SCR 1829 (4 Aug. 2008) as a follow-on operation to UNIOSIL. Its tasks include monitoring and promoting human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law; and supporting efforts to identify and resolve potential conflict threats. UNIPSIL's current mandate runs until 30 Sep. 2009.

49 The operation is supported by 1 locally recruited staff member and 9 UNVs.

50 UNAMID was established by the AU PSC Communiqué on the Situation on Darfur (22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The operation's tasks include contributing to the restoration of a secure environment, protecting the civilian population, facilitating humanitarian assistance, monitoring the implementation of related ceasefire agreements, and promoting the rule of law and human rights. SCR 1828 (31 July 2008) extended the mandate to 31 July 2009.

51 The UN assumed operational command on 31 Oct. 2007 and UNAMID assumed full authority by 31 Dec. 2007.

52 The operation is supported by 1405 locally recruited staff and 266 UNVs.

[53] AMISOM was established by the AU PSC on 19 Jan. 2007 and was endorsed by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The operation was mandated to support the dialogue and reconciliation process in Somalia by supporting the Transitional Federal Institutions, to facilitate the provision of humanitarian assistance and to contribute to overall security. On 29 June 2008 the operation's mandate was expanded to include assisting the implementation of the Djibouti Agreement (reached on 9 June 2008 and formally signed on 18 Aug. 2008). The AU Communiqué on the Situation in Somalia (22 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate to 16 Mar. 2009. SCR 1863 (16 Jan. 2009) renewed UN endorsement for the operation for a further 6 months.

[54] Logistical and personnel support are provided by Algeria, Kenya, NATO, the UN and the USA.

[55] A total of $817 million would have been needed for the full deployment of AMISOM.

[56] MAES was established by a decision of the AU PSC on 9 May 2007. The operation is mandated to contribute to a secure environment, to disarm Anjouan's gendarmerie, support the establishment of internal security forces, and to guarantee fair and free elections on Anjouan. A communiqué of the 124th meeting of the PSC on 30 Apr. 2008 extended the mandate to 31 Oct. 2008, when MAES terminated.

[57] On 25 Mar. 2008, in an operation called 'Democracy in the Comoros', Comoran forces supported by around 1350 AU troops from Sudan and Tanzania intervened in Anjouan to seize control and restore the authority of the Comoran Government. Libya and France provided logistical support.

[58] On 12 July 2008 the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC) Multinational Force in the Central African Republic (FOMUC) was renamed MICOPAX. FOMUC was established by a decision of the CEMAC Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) to secure the border between Chad and CAR and to guarantee the safety of former CAR President Patassé. In 2003 its mandate was expanded by a decision of the Libreville Summit (21 Mar. 2003) to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of CAR's armed forces and supporting the transition process. A decision of 12 July 2008 expanded the operation's mandate to include contributing to a secure environment and promoting political dialogue and human rights. The operation is mandated for 6 months, renewable up to 2013. The operations is supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 200 French soldiers (Opération Boali).

[59] Political and operational authority over MICOPAX was transferred from CEMAC to CEEAC on 12 July 2008, in line with a decision of the Libreville Summit (25 Feb. 2008).

[60] The operation is supported by 86 locally recruited staff. A civilian component will be operational at the beginning of 2009.

[61] The JPKF was established by the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in South Ossetia (24 June 1992). A joint control commission with representatives of Georgia, the North and South Ossetian authorities, and Russia was established to oversee the agreement's implementation. Georgia ceased its participation in the JPKF and withdrew its consent for the operation on 27 Aug. 2008.

[62] The Joint Control Commission (JCC) Peacekeeping Force was established pursuant to the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Trans-Dniester region, signed in Moscow by the presidents of Moldova and Russia (21 July 1992). The JCC—a monitoring commission comprising representatives of Moldova, Russia and Trans-Dniester—was established to coordinate the activities of the joint force.

[63] The CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia operation was established by the Georgian–Abkhazian Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (14 May 1994). The mandate was approved by heads of state of the members of the CIS Council of Collective Security (21 Oct. 1994) and endorsed by the UN through SCR 937 (21 July 1994). On 1 Sep. 2008 Georgia notified the CIS of its desire to terminate the operation in Abkhazia; the CIS suspended the activities of the peacekeeping forces on 9 Oct. 2008.

[64] In Apr. and May 2008 Russia reinforced its troop contingent with a 525-strong airborne battalion, 20 troops and an additional 300 unarmed troops, which were tasked with rebuilding railways. The additional unarmed troops left Abkhazia at the end of July.

[65] The EUPM was established by CJA 2002/210/CFSP (11 Mar. 2002) and tasked with the establishment, through monitoring, mentoring and inspection, of a sustainable, professional and multi-ethnic police service in Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian ownership. At the request of the Bosnian authorities, the mandate was modified to include efforts to fight organized crime. CJA 2007/749/CFSP (19 Nov. 2007) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

[66] The operation is supported by 219 locally recruited staff.

[67] EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1575 (22 Nov. 2004). It is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement, to assist in the strengthening of local capacity, and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration. SCR 1845 (20 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate for a further 12 months.

[68] A multinational manoeuvre battalion (made up of Hungarian, Polish, Spanish and Turkish troops) is stationed in Sarajevo. An integrated police unit and liaison and observer teams are also assigned to the operation. EUFOR ALTHEA can be reinforced by KFOR and by EU Operational and Strategic Reserve forces.

[69] EUSEC RD Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005). It is mandated to advise and assist the authorities of the DRC, specifically the Ministry of Defence, on security matters, ensuring that policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, the standards of democratic governance and the principles of rule of law. In carrying out its activities, EUSEC operates in close coordination with MONUC and EUPOL DR Congo. CJA 2008/491/CFSP (26 June 2008) extended the mandate to 30 June 2009.

[70] The majority of the deployed personnel are military advisers. The operation is additionally supported by 33 locally recruited staff.

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

[72] The training activities take place in Europe. A liaison office is situated in Baghdad.

[73] The states listed are the host states providing training courses in 2007. The operation's staff includes national police, judicial experts and political advisers. A total of 25 EU member states contribute to the operation by providing training, trainers, staff or financial resources. The operation is supported by 1 locally recruited staff member in Iraq and 4 in Belgium.

[74] EU BAM Rafah was established pursuant to CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) and on the basis of the Agreement on Movement and Access between Israel and the Palestinian Authority (15 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of Palestinian Authority border control, security and customs officials at the Rafah Crossing Point with regard to the 2005 Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing; and to support the Palestinian Authority's capacity building in the field of border control. EU BAM Rafah retains an operational capability although the crossing point was closed on 9 June 2007 following rioting. It currently focuses on a mandate of capacity building and liaison. CJA 2008/862/CFSP (10 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 24 Nov. 2009.

[75] The operation is supported by 6 locally recruited staff.

[76] EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advise Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. CJA 2008/958/CFSP (16 Dec. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2010.

[77] The operation is supported by 15 locally recruited staff.

[78] EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) at the invitation of the Afghan Government. The operation is tasked to strengthen the rule of law by contributing to the establishment of civil policing arrangements and law enforcement under Afghan ownership. The mandate runs until 30 May 2010.

[79] The operation is supported by 111 locally recruited staff.

[80] EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007), succeeding EUPOL Kinshasa. The operation, supporting overall security sector reforms in the DRC, is tasked with assisting the Congolese authorities in reforming the Congolese Police and in improving the functioning of the criminal justice system. EUPOL DR Congo cooperates closely with EUSEC DR Congo. CJA 2008/485/CFSP (23 June 2008) extended the mandate to 30 June 2009.

[81] The operation is supported by 10 locally recruited staff.

[82] EUFOR Tchad/RCA was established by CJA 2007/677/CFSP (15 Oct. 2007) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1778 (25 Sep. 2007). It is mandated to support MINURCAT, contribute to the protection of civilians and UN personnel, and facilitate humanitarian aid efforts. The mandate runs until 15 Mar. 2009.

[83] The first troops arrived in late Jan. 2008. The operation reached its initial operational capacity on 15 Mar. 2008, the official start date, and reached full operational capacity in mid-Sep.

[84] The operation will be backed up by a strategic reserve battalion, bringing the number of troops assigned to EUFOR Tchad/RCA to c. 4300.

[85] The personnel numbers include personnel assigned to the operation headquarters in Mont Valérien, France. The operation is supported by 280 locally recruited staff.

[86] EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008). With certain executive responsibilities, the operation is tasked to monitor, mentor and advise Kosovo institutions in the wider field of the rule of law. The mandate runs until June 2010. It cooperates closely with UNMIK and OMIK.

[87] During 2008 the first personnel assigned to EULEX Kosovo were deployed under the umbrella of the EU Planning Team (EUPT Kosovo). By 9 Dec. 2008 EULEX Kosovo's full operational capability had been achieved.

[88] The authorized civilian personnel number includes civilian police, judicial personnel and customs officers.

[89] The operation is supported by 739 locally recruited staff.

[90] EU SSR Guinea-Bissau was established by CJA 2008/112/CFSP (12 Feb. 2008) and mandated to assist local authorities in planning the restructuring of the national security and armed forces and to advise in training and equipment procurement. EU SSR Guinea-Bissau was declared operational on 16 June 2008 and runs for 12 months.

[91] The operation is supported by 14 locally recruited staff.

[92] The EUMM was established by CJA 2008/736/CFSP (15 Sep. 2008) in accordance with the agreement on 8 Sep. 2008, following the conflict in South Ossetia in Aug. 2008. The operation is tasked with monitoring and analysing progress in the stabilization process, focusing on compliance with the 6-point

peace plan of 12 Aug. 2008, and in the normalization of civil governance; monitoring infrastructure security and the political and security aspects of the return of internally displaced persons and refugees; and supporting confidence-building measures. The mandate runs until Oct. 2009.

93 The operation's personnel include military, police, justice and human rights experts. It is supported by 42 locally recruited staff.

94 KFOR was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its mandated tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. A positive decision of the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

95 Along with KFOR headquarters in Pristina, KFOR contingents are grouped into 6 task forces: MNTF Centre (Lipljan) led by Finland; MNTF North (Mitrovica), led by France; MNTF South (Prizren), led by Austria; MNTF West (Pec), led by Italy; and MNTF East (Urosevac), led by the USA. A Multinational Specialized Unit (Pristina) is led by Italy. A Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion (KTM) is also stationed in Pristina.

96 ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under UN Charter Chapter VII as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Government to maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. NATO took over command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. ISAF has control of all 26 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs) in Afghanistan. SCR 1833 (22 Sep. 2008) extended the mandate to 13 Oct. 2009.

97 The territory of Afghanistan is divided into 5 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), currently led by France; RC North (Mazar-e Sharif), led by Germany; RC West (Herat), led by Italy; RC South (Kandahar), led by the Netherlands; and RC East (Bagram), led by the USA.

98 The operation suffered 10 deaths from causes other than hostile acts; no breakdown was available.

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

100 Activities of the NTM-I are carried out within Baghdad's secure 'green zone' and in undisclosed locations outside Iraq.

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

102 The operation is supported by 67 locally recruited staff.

103 The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje was established following a decision of the 16th meeting of the OSCE Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) (18 Sep. 1993). It was authorized by the FYROM Government through articles of understanding agreed by an exchange of letters on 7 Nov. 1992. Its tasks include monitoring, police training, development and other activities related to the 1992 Ohrid Framework Agreement. PC.DEC/869 (27 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

104 The operation is supported by 156 locally recruited staff.

105 The OSCE Mission to Georgia was established at the 17th CSO meeting (6 Nov. 1992). It was authorized by the Georgian Government through an MOU on 23 Jan. 1993 and by South Ossetia's leaders through an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Its initial objective was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded at the 14th PC Meeting (29 Mar. 1994) to include monitoring the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia, ensure liaison with UNOMIG in Abkhazia and promote human rights and institutional development throughout Georgia. PC.DEC/450 (13 Dec. 1999) and PC.DEC/522 (19 Dec. 2002) expanded the mandate to include observing and reporting on cross-border movement between Georgia and the Russian republics of Ingushetia and Dagestan, respectively. In 2008 Russia vetoed the extension of the operation, asking for a separate mandate for the office in South Ossetia. PC.DEC/883 (12 Feb. 2009) extended the mandate of the additional unarmed military monitors who were authorized on 19 Aug. 2008.

106 The operation is support by 164 locally recruited staff.

107 Two locally recruited staff member died in accidents.

108 The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established at the 19th CSO meeting (4 Feb. 1993) and authorized by the Moldovan Government through an MOU (7 May 1993). Its tasks include assisting the conflicting parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement and gathering and providing information on the situation. PC.DEC/875 (27 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

109 The operation is supported by 39 locally recruited staff.

110 The OSCE Centre in Dushanbe was established by a decision taken at the 4th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council, CSCE/4–C/Dec. 1, Decision I.4 (1 Dec. 1993). No bilateral MOU has been signed. The operation's mandate includes 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 mandate expired on 30 June 2008. The operation was succeeded by the OSCE Office in Tajikistan.

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

112 The operation is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

113 The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by a decision of the 5th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council (MC(5).DEC/1, 8 Dec. 1995), in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The operation is mandated to assist the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. PC.DEC/866 (27 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

114 The operation is supported by 438 locally recruited staff.

115 One locally recruited staff member died due to illness.

116 The OSCE Presence in Albania was established by PC/DEC/160 (27 Mar. 1997). In 2003 the operation's mandate was revised to include assisting in legislative, judicial and electoral reform; capacity building; anti-trafficking and anti-corruption activities; police assistance; and good governance. PC.DEC/865 (27 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

117 The operation is supported by 78 locally recruited staff.

118 The OSCE Mission in Kosovo was established by PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999). Its mandate includes training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators and monitoring and promoting human rights. The operation is a component of UNMIK. PC.DEC/835 (21 Dec. 2007) extended the mandate to 31 Jan. 2008, after which the mandate is renewed on a monthly base unless 1 of the participating states objects.

119 The operation is supported by 601 locally recruited staff.

120 The OSCE Mission to Serbia is the new name given to the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro in June 2006. The operation was originally established by PC.DEC/401(11 Jan. 2001) as the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. It is mandated to advise on the implementation of laws and to monitor the proper functioning and development of democratic institutions and processes in Serbia. It assists in the training and restructuring of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary. PC.DEC/868 (27 Nov. 2008) extended the mandate to 31 Dec. 2009.

121 The operation is supported by 139 locally recruited staff.

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

123 MFO was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982 following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Sinai but the mission did not become operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the day that Israel returned the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty. The mission is mandated to observe the implementation of the peace treaty and to contribute to security.

124 The operation is supported by 36 expatriate and 38 Egyptian nationals.

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

126 Of the observers deployed to the operation in 2008, 28 had a police background and 36 a civilian background.

127 The operation is supported by 9 locally recruited staff.

128 Operation Licorne was deployed under the authority of SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003) and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers to support the ECOWAS mission in contributing to a secure environment and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linas–Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) provides its current authorization and revised the mandate to working in support of UNOCI. SCR 1795 (15 Jan. 2008) expanded the mandate to support implementing the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007), in particular assisting in preparations for free and fair elections. SCR 1865 (27 Jan. 2009) extended the mandate to 31 July 2009.

129 The operation is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Corymbe, 100 personnel).

130 RAMSI was established under the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration, in which members of the Pacific Islands Forum agreed to mount a collective response to crises, usually at the request of the host government. It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order and in building up the capacity of the police force.

131 The operation is supported by 26 locally recruited staff.

132 The cost figure reflects only the Australian financial contribution to the operation.

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

134 Following an attack on President José Ramos-Horta (11 Feb. 2008) Australia temporarily deployed an additional 350 troops to contribute to stability in Timor-Leste.

135 The cost figure reflects only the Australian financial contribution to the operation. The figure for New Zealand's contribution for the financial year 2007/2008 was the most recent available: $18.1 million.