

SIPRI YEARBOOK 2013

Armaments, Disarmament and International Security

Table of multilateral peace operations, 2012

JANE DUNDON



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IV. Table of multilateral peace operations, 2012

JANE DUNDON*

Table 2.2 provides data on the 53 multilateral peace operations that were conducted during 2012, including operations that were launched or terminated during the year. By definition, a peace operation must have the stated intention of (a) serving as an instrument to facilitate the implementation of peace agreements already in place, (b) supporting a peace process or (c) assisting conflict-prevention or peacebuilding efforts.

SIPRI follows the United Nations 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 the judiciary and the rule of law (including penal institutions), policing, and human rights; electoral support; and economic and social development. Table 2.2 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 table lists operations that were conducted under the authority of the UN, operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances, and operations conducted by ad hoc (non-standing) coalitions of states that were sanctioned by the UN or authorized by a UN Security Council resolution. UN operations are divided into three subgroups: (a) observer and multidimensional peace operations run by the DPKO, (b) special political and peacebuilding missions, and (c) the joint African Union/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID).

The table draws on the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko>>, which provides information on all UN and non-UN peace operations conducted since 2000, including location, dates of deployment and operation, mandate, participating countries, number of personnel, costs and fatalities.

* Xenia Avezov, SIPRI Research Assistant, assisted in the compilation of table 2.2.

Table 2.2. Multilateral peace operations, 2012

New states joining an existing operation in 2012 are shown in bold type. Individual state participation that ended in 2012 is shown in italic type. Where operations were launched in 2012 the legal instrument is shown in bold type. Where operations closed in 2012 the legal instrument is 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.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
United Nations (UN)					
Total: 15 operations	115 contributing countries*	66 587	63 912	1 342	5 202.9
		1 895	1 793	68	1 020.6
		10 064	7 539		
		3 392	4 367**		

* Due to the unavailability of data on the nationalities of civilian staff for UN missions, this figure only includes countries deploying uniformed personnel to UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) operations during 2012.

** UN peace operations (including political and peacebuilding operations) are supported by 11 808 locally recruited (civilian) staff and 2242 UN volunteers.

UN Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO)

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 subsequent years it also assisted in observing the General Armistice Agreement of 1949 and the ceasefires in the aftermath of the 1967 Six-Day War. UNTSO cooperates with UNDOF and UNIFIL. A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 50	Obs.: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Malawi , Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Serbia , Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA	–	–	50	35.1
June 1948		150	153	–	–
Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria		–	–	–	–
		120	94*		

* The operation is supported by 139 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP)</i>					
UNMOGIP was established by SCR 91 (30 Mar. 1951) and mandated to observe the ceasefire in Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement (July 1949). A positive decision by the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.					
SCR 91	Obs.: Chile, <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Korea (South)</u> , <u>Philippines</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , Thailand , <u>Uruguay</u>	–	–	11	10.5
Mar. 1951		48	39	–	–
India, Pakistan (Jammu, Kashmir)		–	–	–	–
		26	25*		
* The operation is supported by 48 locally recruited staff.					
<i>UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP)</i>					
UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) and mandated to prevent hostilities 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 supervising the de facto ceasefire (Aug. 1974) and maintaining a buffer zone between the two sides. SCR 2058 (19 July 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2013.					
SCR 186	Troops: <u>Argentina</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Brazil</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Chile</u> , China , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Paraguay</u> , <u>Serbia</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>UK</u>	860	864	181	55.5
Mar. 1964		–	–	–	15.8
Cyprus	Civ. pol.: <u>Australia</u> , <u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>El Salvador</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Montenegro</u> , Serbia , <u>Ukraine</u>	69	66		
		39	38*		
* The operation is supported by 106 locally recruited staff.					

UN Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF)

UNDOF was established by SCR 350 (31 May 1974) and mandated to observe the ceasefire and the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces as well as to maintain an area of limitation and separation in accordance with the 1973 Agreement on Disengagement. SCR 2084 (19 Dec. 2012) extended the mandate until 30 June 2013.

SCR 350	Troops: <u>Austria</u> , <u>Canada</u> , <u>Croatia</u> , <u>India</u> , <u>Japan</u> , Philippines	1 047	1 013	44	48.2
June 1974		-	-	1	16
Syria		-	-	(-, -, -, 1)	
		49	40*		

* The operation is supported by 99 locally recruited staff.

UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)

UNIFIL was established by SCRs 425 and 426 (19 Mar. 1978) and mandated to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Lebanese Government in re-establishing authority in the area. In 2006, following the conflict between Israel and Hezbollah, the operation's mandate was altered by SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) to encompass tasks related to establishing and monitoring a permanent ceasefire. SCR 2064 (30 Aug. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Aug. 2013.

SCRs 425 and 426	Troops: Armenia , Austria , Bangladesh , Belarus , Belgium , Brazil , Brunei	15 000	11 003	296	534.7
Mar. 1978	Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Croatia, Cyprus, El Salvador, Finland , France,	-	-	2	100.4
Lebanon	Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya , Korea (South), Luxembourg , Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria , <i>Portugal</i> , Qatar, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Turkey	-	-	(-, 1, 1, -)	
		407	338*		

* The operation is supported by 656 locally recruited staff.

UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO)

MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) and mandated to monitor the ceasefire between the Polisario Front and the Moroccan Government; to observe the reduction of troops; and to prepare for an eventual referendum on the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. SCR 2044 (24 Apr. 2012) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2013.

SCR 690	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u> , Ghana	-	27	15	59.8
Sep. 1991	Obs.: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Djibouti, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Korea (South), Malawi , Malaysia, Mongolia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru , <i>Poland</i> , Russia, Sri Lanka, Togo , Uruguay, Yemen	237*	186	-	46.8
Western Sahara		6	6		
	Civ. pol.: Chad , Egypt, Jordan, Yemen	-	95**		

* This figure refers to military observers and troops.

** The operation is supported by 165 locally recruited staff and 13 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK)</i>					
SCR1244					
June 1999					
Kosovo					
	Obs.: Czech Republic, Moldova , Norway, Poland, Portugal , Romania, <i>Spain</i> , Turkey , Ukraine	-	-	55	45.9
	Civ. pol.: Belgium , Croatia , Germany, <i>Ghana</i> , Hungary , Italy, <i>Pakistan</i> , <i>Romania</i> , Turkey, Ukraine	8	9	1	-
		8	7	(-, 1, -, -)	
		173	134*		

* The operation is supported by 210 locally recruited staff and 28 UN volunteers.

UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO)

The UN Organization Mission in the DRC (MONUC) was established by SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999) and 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). SCR 1856 (22 Dec. 2008) mandated the operation to protect civilians, humanitarian personnel and UN personnel and facilities; to assist the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) of foreign and Congolese armed groups; to assist security sector reform (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 1925 (28 May 2010) transformed the mission into a stabilization operation and renamed it MONUSCO. MONUSCO cooperates with EUPOL RD Congo and EUSEC RD Congo. SCR 2053 (27 June 2012) extended the mandate until 30 June 2013.

SCR1279					213**	1 453.2
Nov. 1999					18	251.6
Democratic Republic of the Congo					(1,5,8,4)	

19 815	17 090
760	675
1 441	1 401
1 180	977*

Troops: Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, China, Egypt, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Morocco, Nepal, Pakistan, Serbia, South Africa, **Ukraine**, Uruguay

Obs.: **Algeria**, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, *Mozambique*, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, *Spain*, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia

Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, **Belgium**, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, **Canada**, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, **Djibouti**, Egypt, France, Guinea, India, Jordan, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Romania, Senegal, Sweden, **Switzerland**, Togo, Turkey, Ukraine, **Uruguay**, Yemen

* The operation is supported by 2895 locally recruited staff and 584 UN volunteers.

** The fatality figure for 2011 has been reduced from 33 to 24, based on new information.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)</i>					
	UNMIL was established by SCR 1509 (19 Sep. 2003) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to support the implementation of the 2003 Comprehensive Peace Agreement; to assist in matters of humanitarian and human rights; to support SSR; and to protect civilians. SCR 1938 (15 Sep. 2010) authorized the operation to assist the Liberian Government with the 2011 presidential and legislative elections. Its primary task now is to secure peace and stability in Liberia; to ensure the protection of civilians within the country; and to assist the successful transition of security responsibilities to the Liberian National Police (LNP) through capacity building of the LNP. UNMIL cooperates with UNOCI and UNIPSIL. SCR 2066 (17 Sep. 2012) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2013.				
SCR 1509	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Denmark, <i>Ecuador</i> , Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Jordan, Korea (South), Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, <u>Pakistan</u> , Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Senegal, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Yemen	3 750*	7 430	172	510
Oct. 2003		-	126	8	142.6
Liberia		1 821	1 306	(-,1,7, -)	
		-	470**		
	Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali , Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia , Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, <i>Senegal</i> , Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, <i>Czech Republic</i> , Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Jamaica , Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Namibia, <u>Nepal</u> , Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay , USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				

* SCR 2066 called for a 3-phase reduction in troop numbers by 4200 between Aug. 2012 and July 2015. The mission's total strength is expected to be approximately 3750 by July 2015. Police deployments are to be increased by 420 personnel, reaching a new authorized level of 1795.

** The operation is supported by 989 locally recruited staff and 230 UN volunteers.

UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire (UNOCI)

UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII and mandated to monitor the cessation of hostilities, movement of armed groups and the arms embargo; to support DDR and SSR; to assist with the creation of law and order, human rights and public information; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and rebuild state institutions; and to assist in the holding of free elections. In 2007 the mandate was expanded to support the full implementation of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement (4 Mar. 2007) and of the Supplementary Agreements (28 Nov. 2007). SCR 1933 (30 June 2010) added protection of civilians to the operation's mandate. UNOCI cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. Following the political crisis after the presidential elections in Nov. 2010, SCR 1951 (24 Nov. 2010) authorized the temporary transfer of units from UNMIL to reinforce UNOCI and SCR 1967 (19 Jan. 2011) authorized the deployment of an additional 2000 troops for UNOCI. The mission's principal task at present is the protection of civilians. SCR 2062 (26 July 2012) extended the mandate until 31 July 2013.

SCR 1528	Troops: Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Chad, Egypt, France, Ghana, Jordan, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yemen	8 645	9 360	106	530.8
Apr. 2004		192	181	17	78.2
Côte d'Ivoire	Obs.: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Korea (South), Malawi, Moldova, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	–	418*		
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Djibouti, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guinea, Jordan, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen				

* The operation is supported by 767 locally recruited staff and 190 UN volunteers.

UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH)

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 support SSR, including a comprehensive DDR programme, building the capacity of the national police and re-establishing the rule of law; to assist in the holding of free elections; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1927 (4 June 2010) requested the operation to support the Haitian Government's preparation for municipal and presidential elections scheduled for 2010. SCR 2070 (12 Oct. 2012) extended the mandate until 15 Oct. 2013.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>MINUSTAH continued</i>					
SCR1542	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Indonesia , Japan, Jordan, Korea (South), Nepal, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA	6 270*	6 809	169	720.9
June 2004		-	-	4	162.5
Haiti	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, <i>China</i> , Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, France, <i>Grenada</i> , Guinea, India, Indonesia, <i>Jamaica</i> , Jordan, <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> , <i>Lithuania</i> , Madagascar, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone , Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Yemen	2 601	2 655	(-1,2,1)	
		-	451**		

* SCR 2070 (12 Oct. 2012) adjusted the operation's overall force level, to be gradually reached through a reduction of infantry and engineering personnel.

** The operation is supported by 1317 locally recruited staff and 202 UN volunteers.

UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)

UNMIT was established by SCR 1704 (25 Aug. 2006) and mandated to support the Government of Timor-Leste in post-conflict peacebuilding, capacity building and training of the East Timorese National Police. SCR 1912 (26 Feb. 2010) endorsed the UN Secretary-General's proposal to reconfigure UNMIT's police component after national and municipal elections in 2012. SCR 2037 (23 Feb. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2012. The operation closed on 31 Dec. 2012.

SCR 1704	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, India, Japan, Malaysia, Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore	-	-	12	176
Aug. 2006	Civ. pol.: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Egypt, El Salvador, Gambia, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe	34	3	5	50.9
Timor-Leste		1 605	57	(-, -3, 2)	
		441	302*		

* The operation is supported by 827 locally recruited staff and 72 UN volunteers.

UN Interim Security Force for Abyei (UNISFA)

UNISFA was established by SCR 1990 (27 June 2011) and mandated to monitor and verify the redeployment of any Sudanese and South Sudanese armed forces from the Abyei Area; to provide demining assistance; to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian aid; to strengthen the capacity of the Abyei Police Service; and to provide security for oil infrastructure in the Abyei Area. SCR 2024 (14 Dec. 2011) broadened its mandate to include assistance in the South Sudan–Sudan border normalization process. SCR 2075 (16 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 May 2013.

SCR 1990	Troops: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, India, Indonesia, Nepal, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zimbabwe	4 200	3 843	8	216.7
June 2011		-	131	3	93.3
Abyei		50	5	(-, 1, 1)	
		-	84*		

Obs.: Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Burundi, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mongolia, Morocco, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Russia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe

* The operation is supported by 47 locally recruited staff and 7 UN volunteers.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)</i>					
	UNMISS was established by SCR 1996 (8 July 2011) for an initial period of one year, mandated to support peace consolidation in order to foster longer-term state building and economic development. It is also mandated to support the South Sudanese Government in conflict prevention, mitigation and resolution; in the protection of civilians; and in providing security, establishing the rule of law and strengthening the security and justice sectors. SCR 2057 (5 July 2012) extended the mandate until 15 July 2013.				
SCR 1996	Troops: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark , <i>Egypt</i> , Germany, Ghana , Guatemala , India, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Moldova , Mongolia , Nepal , Netherlands , New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, <i>Pakistan</i> , Romania , Russia, Rwanda, Senegal , Sweden, Switzerland, Uganda , UK, Ukraine , USA , Yemen, Zambia	7 000	6 473	9	788.8
July 2011		166	140	8	62.5
South Sudan		900	544	(-5,3,1)	
		957	831*		
	Obs.: Australia, Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, <i>Burkina Faso</i> , Cambodia, Canada, China, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Fiji, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Italy , Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Mali, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands , New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal , <i>Sierra Leone</i> , Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Timor-Leste, Uganda , Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
	Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Canada, China, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, India, Indonesia, <i>Jamaica</i> , Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Philippines, Russia , Rwanda, Samoa, South Africa , Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland , Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, UK , USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe				

* The operation is supported by 1375 locally recruited staff and 391 UN volunteers.

UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS)

UNSMIS was established by SCR 2043 (21 Apr. 2012) and was mandated for an initial period of 90 days to monitor a cessation of armed violence in all forms by all parties and to monitor and support the implementation of the Joint Arab League–UN Special Envoy’s six-point plan to end the conflict in Syria. The mission was suspended on 15 June 2012 due to an escalation of violence. SCR 2059 (30 July 2012) renewed the mandate for another 30 days, and made any further renewal conditional on a sufficient reduction in violence to allow UNSMIS monitors to fulfil their mandate. However, the mission was terminated on 19 Aug. 2012 due to continued violence. It was to be replaced with a special liaison office mandated to support efforts towards a political solution to the Syrian crisis (S/2012/618), but such an office had not opened by the end of 2012.

SCR 2043

Obs: Armenia, Bangladesh, Benin, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Fiji,

Finland, France, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya,

Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Niger,

Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay, Philippines, Romania, Russia, Senegal,

Slovenia, Switzerland, Togo, Yemen, Zimbabwe

* The operation is supported by 35 locally recruited staff.

United Nations political and peacebuilding operations

Total: 4 operations . . *

–	242	35	468
–	23	2	–
–	18		
636	940		

* UN political missions do not receive contributions of personnel from member states, unlike regular UN peace operations. Staff are recruited according to mission requirements

UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA)

UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002) and mandated to assist with the protection of human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; to support national reconciliation and rapprochement; and to manage humanitarian relief, recovery and reconstruction activities. Its mandate was expanded by SCR 1806 (20 Mar. 2008) 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. UNAMA will actively support Afghanistan’s assumption of leadership and ownership of security, governance and development within the country. The mission has 18 regional offices as well as a support office in Kuwait. SRC 2041 (22 Mar. 2012) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2013.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNAMA continued</i>					
SCR 1401		-	-	21	241.5
Mar. 2002	Obs.: Australia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Germany, Italy, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, Uruguay	-	18	1	-
Afghanistan	Civ. pol.: Burkina Faso, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, USA	-	5	(-, -, 1, -)	-
	* The operation is supported by 1614 locally recruited staff and 71 UN volunteers.	-	387*		
<i>UN Assistance Mission in Iraq (UNAMI)</i>					
	UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003) and mandated to support dialogue and national reconciliation; to facilitate humanitarian assistance and the safe return of refugees and displaced persons; to coordinate reconstruction and assistance programmes; to assist in capacity building and sustainable development; and to promote the protection of human rights, judicial and legal reform and strengthen the rule of law. UNAMI cooperates with EUJUST LEX. SCR 2061 (25 July 2012) extended the mandate for 12 months.				
SCR 1500	Troops: Fiji, Nepal	-	242*	13	172.8
Aug. 2003	Obs.: Australia, Denmark, Jordan, Nepal, New Zealand,	-	5	1	-
Iraq	Civ. pol.: Jordan, Nepal, Niger	-	4	(-, -, 1, -)	-
	* Troops with UNAMI are classified as guard unit troops. ** The operation is supported by 463 locally recruited staff.	459	380**		

UN Integrated Peacebuilding Office in Sierra Leone (UNIPSIL)

UNIPSIL was established by SCR 1829 (4 Aug. 2008) and mandated to monitor and promote human rights, democratic institutions and the rule of law; and to support efforts to identify and resolve potential conflict threats. SCR 1941 (29 Sep. 2010) expanded the mandate to include promoting good governance and supporting the government in preparation for presidential elections in 2012. SCR 2065 (12 Sep. 2012) extended the mandate until 15 Mar. 2013.

SCR1829	Civ. pol:...	-	-	1	17.7
Oct. 2008	Civ. staff:..	-	-	-	-
Sierra Leone		-	7		
		-	36*		

* The operation is supported by 33 locally recruited staff and 8 volunteers.

UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL)

UNSMIL was established by SCR 2009 (16 Sep. 2011) and is mandated to assist the Libyan Government in managing the democratization process; promoting the rule of law; restoring public security; countering illicit proliferation of arms; and coordinating international assistance and building capacity of the government. SCR 2040 (12 Mar. 2012) extended the mandate until 16 Mar. 2013, subject to review after 6 months.

SCR2009	Civ. pol:...	-	-	-	36
Sep. 2011	Civ. staff:..	-	-	-	-
Libya		177	2		
			137*		

* The operation was supported by 23 locally recruited staff.

African Union—United Nations

Total: 1 operation 45 contributing countries

	16 200	15 596	144	1 568.9
	-	307	40	120.8
	4 690	4 877		
	-	1 087		

AU/UN Hybrid Operation in Darfur (UNAMID)

UNAMID was established by the AU PSC's 79th Communiqué on the Situation in Darfur (22 June 2007) and by SCR 1769 (31 July 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. The operation is mandated to contribute to the restoration of a secure environment, protect the civilian population, facilitate humanitarian assistance, monitor the implementation of related ceasefire agreements, and promote the rule of law and human rights. SCR 2063 (31 July 2012) extended the mandate until 31 July 2013.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>UNAMID continued</i>					
SCR 1769		16 200	15 596	144	1568.9
Oct. 2007		-	307	40	120.8
Sudan		4 690*	4 877	(12.8,15.5)	
		-	1 087**		
	Troops: Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi , <i>Canada</i> , China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Indonesia , <i>Italy</i> , Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Lesotho , <i>Malawi</i> , Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, <i>Netherlands</i> , Nigeria , Pakistan, Palau , Rwanda , Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
	Obs.: Australia , Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Burundi, <i>Cameroon</i> , Ecuador , Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, <i>Guatemala</i> , Indonesia, Iran , Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho , <i>Malawi</i> , Malaysia, Mali, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau , Peru , Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, <i>Uganda</i> , Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
	Civ. pol.: Bangladesh, Benin , Burkina Faso, Burundi, <i>Cameroon</i> , Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti , Egypt, Ethiopia , <i>Fiji</i> , Gambia, Germany , Ghana, Indonesia, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan , <i>Kyrgyzstan</i> , Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, <i>Namibia</i> , Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palau , <i>Philippines</i> , Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tajikistan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia , Turkey, Yemen, Zambia				

* SCR 2063 (31 July 2012) called for the reconfiguration of the mission over 12–18 months to comprise 16 200 military personnel, 17 formed police units of up to 140 personnel each, and a further 2310 police personnel.

** The operation is supported by 2935 locally recruited staff and 446 UN volunteers.

African Union (AU)		17 731	16 970	394	218.5
Total: 1 operation	28 contributing countries	—	—	..	—
		540	369		
		—	53		

AU Mission in Somalia (AMISOM)

AMISOM was established by the AU PSC's 69th Communiqué (19 Jan. 2007) and endorsed by SCR 1744 (21 Feb. 2007) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It was mandated to support the peace process, humanitarian assistance and overall security in Somalia. In 2008 the mandate was expanded by SCR 1838 (Oct. 2008) to assist implementation of the Djibouti Agreement (19 Aug. 2008), including training of Somali security forces in order to promote security in Mogadishu. UN SCR 1964 (22 Dec. 2010) endorsed an AU proposal to increase the authorized troop level to 12 000. At its 306th meeting (6 Jan. 2012) the AU PSC, supported by SCR 2036 (22 Feb. 2012), decided to increase AMISOM's authorized strength to 17 731, including 5700 Djiboutian and 're-hatted' Kenyan troops and AMISOM's police component. At the same meeting, the PSC extended AMISOM's mandate until 16 Jan. 2013. SCR 2073 (7 Nov. 2012) renewed the UN's endorsement of AMISOM's mandate until 7 Mar. 2013.

PSC 69th Communiqué and SCR 1744	Troops: Burundi, <i>Cameroon</i> , <i>Comoros</i> , <i>Djibouti</i> , <i>Ethiopia</i> , <i>Kenya</i> , <i>Senegal</i> , <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <i>Uganda</i> , <i>Zambia</i>	17 731	16 970	394	218.5***
Mar. 2007	Civ. pol.: <i>Burundi</i> , <i>Gambia</i> , <i>Ghana</i> , <i>Kenya</i> , <i>Nigeria</i> , <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <i>Uganda</i> , <i>Zimbabwe</i>	540	369	..	—
Somalia*	Civ. Staff: <i>Algeria</i> , <i>Benin</i> , <i>Burundi</i> , <i>Burkina Faso</i> , <i>Cameroon</i> , <i>Chad</i> , <i>Côte d'Ivoire</i> , <i>Djibouti</i> , <i>Ethiopia</i> , <i>Gambia</i> , <i>Ghana</i> , <i>Kenya</i> , <i>Liberia</i> , <i>Libya</i> , <i>Malawi</i> , <i>Mali</i> , <i>Nigeria</i> , <i>Rwanda</i> , <i>Sierra Leone</i> , <i>South Africa</i> , <i>Sudan</i> , <i>Swaziland</i> , <i>Tanzania</i> , <i>Uganda</i> , <i>Zimbabwe</i>	—	53**		

* The operation's headquarters are in Nairobi, Kenya.

** The operation is supported by 49 locally recruited staff. Figures are as of 31 Jan. 2013.

*** The UN has established a trust fund to assist AMISOM's planning and deployment process. Logistical, technical, financial and personnel support are provided by the EU, the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), the Arab League and a number of individual countries.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
Communauté Économique des États de l'Afrique Centrale (CEEAC)					
Total: 1 operation	6 contributing countries	387	334	..	45.3
		-	-	2	-
		104	57		
		-	-		
<i>Mission for the Consolidation of Peace in the Central African Republic (MICOPAX)</i>					
MICOPAX was established by a decision of the 2002 Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa (CEMAC) Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) in order to secure the border between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR). The mandate was expanded at the 2003 Libreville Summit (3 June 2003) to include contributing to the overall security environment, assisting in the restructuring of the CAR's armed forces and supporting the transition process. Coinciding with the transfer of authority on 12 July 2008 from CEMAC to CEEAC, the mission's mandate was expanded again to include promotion of political dialogue and human rights. The Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Council of CEEAC Foreign Ministers (28 Dec. 2012) increased the authorized troop strength to 680 in response to renewed violence. The operation is mandated for 6-month periods, renewable until 2013.					
Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002	Troops: Cameroon, Chad, Congo, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Gabon Civ. pol.: Chad, Equatorial Guinea, Congo (Dem. Rep. of)	387	334*	..	45.3
Dec. 2002		-	-	2	-
Central African Republic		104	57	(1,-,1,-)	
		-	-**		

* The authorized and actual personnel figures given are as of 15 Dec. 2012. The operation is supported by and co-located with a detachment of c. 250 French soldiers (Opération Boali).

** The operation is supported by 1 locally recruited staff member.

Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)				
Total: 1 operation	3 contributing countries	1 353	1 140	..
		40	40	1 ..
		-	-	-
		-	-	-
<i>Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force (JCC)</i>				
The 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 Joint Control Commission—a monitoring commission comprising representatives of Moldova, Russia, Ukraine and Trans-Dniester—was established to coordinate the activities of the joint force.				
Bilateral agreement,	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester)	1 353	1 140
21 July 1992	Obs.: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester), Ukraine	40	40	1 ..
July 1992		-	-	(1, - , - , -)
Moldova (Trans-Dniester)		-	-	-
Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS)				
Total: 1 operation	4 contributing countries	665	385
		-	-	-
		-	280
		-	-	-
<i>ECOWAS Mission in Guinea-Bissau (ECOMIB)</i>				
ECOMIB was established by the Extraordinary Session of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government, Abidjan, 27 Apr. 2012, in response to a military coup in Guinea-Bissau on 12 Apr. 2012. The mission comprises a contingent of the ECOWAS Standby Force. It was mandated to facilitate the withdrawal of the Angolan Technical and Military Assistance Mission (MISSANG); to assist in securing the political transition process, including supporting free and fair elections to be held in 2013; and to support the ECOWAS–Community of Portuguese-speaking Countries (CPLP) road map for defence and security sector reform (DSSR). The ECOWAS Commission and the Guinea-Bissau authorities signed an MOU on the DSSR Programme on 11 Nov. 2012. MISSANG completed its withdrawal in June 2012. The Final Communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Authority of ECOWAS Heads of State and Government (11 Nov. 2012) extended the mission's mandate for a second 6-month period until 17 May 2013.				

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>ECOMIB continued</i>					
ECOWAS Summit, 26 Apr. 2012	Troops: Nigeria, Senegal	665*	385
3 May 2012	Obs.: Burkina Faso, Nigeria	—	280
		—	—		
* This figure includes both troops and civilian police					
European Union (EU)					
Total: 12 operations	39 contributing countries	725	723	30	378.4
		283*	155	2	—
		29	798		
		710	1 045		

* The figure for total approved observers applies to EUMM only and includes both observers and international civilian staff.

EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUPM)

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 focus on the police reform process, strengthening of police accountability and efforts to fight organized crime. Council Decision 2009/906/CFSP (8 Dec. 2009) further strengthened the operation's mandate to include assisting the fight against organized crime and corruption within a broader rule-of-law approach in Bosnia and Herzegovina. EUPM's mandate terminated on 30 June 2012.

CJA 2002/210/CFSP Civ. staff: *Bulgaria, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, UK*
Jan. 2003

Bosnia and Herzegovina

* The operation was supported by 47 locally recruited staff.

—	—	3	6.7
—	—	..	—
34	—		34*

EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (EUFOR ALTHEA)

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). The mission operates under the Berlin Plus agreements (2003), a set of cooperative agreements between NATO and the EU on issues of security and defence. It is mandated to maintain a secure environment for the implementation of the 1995 Dayton Agreement; to provide capacity building and training support to the Ministry of Defence and Armed Forces; and to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards EU integration. The operation was reconfigured in Sep. 2012, when troop numbers were halved to 600, to be backed by over-the-horizon reserves. SCR 2074 (14 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 15 Nov. 2013.

CJA 2004/570/CFSP and SCR 1575	Troops: <u>Albania</u> , <u>Austria</u> , <u>Bulgaria</u> , <u>Chile</u> , <u>Czech Republic</u> , <u>Estonia</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Greece</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Ireland</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Luxembourg</u> , <u>Macedonia</u> (FYR), <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Poland</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Slovakia</u> , <u>Slovenia</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>Sweden</u> , <u>Switzerland</u> , <u>Turkey</u> , <u>UK</u>	600	600	21	16
Dec. 2004		-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina*		-	..		

* A multinational manoeuvre battalion (made up of troops from Austria and Turkey) is stationed in Sarajevo. The operation also includes an integrated police unit (IPU) and the liaison and observer teams (LOTs), deployed to regional coordination centres.

EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for Security Reform in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUSEC RD Congo)

EUSEC RD Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005). The operation's initial mandate was to advise and assist the DRC authorities, specifically the MOD, on security matters, ensuring that their policies are congruent with international humanitarian law, principles of democratic governance and the rule of law. In 2009 the operation's mandate was broadened to include advising and assisting in SSR by facilitating the implementation of the guidelines adopted by the Congolese authorities in the revised plan for reform of the Congolese armed forces. In carrying out its activities, EUSEC operates in close coordination with MONUSCO and EUPOL RD Congo. Council Decision 2012/515/CFSP (24 Sep. 2012) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2013.

CJA 2005/355/CFSP	Civ. staff: <u>Austria</u> , <u>Belgium</u> , <u>Finland</u> , <u>France</u> , <u>Germany</u> , <u>Hungary</u> , <u>Italy</u> , <u>Luxembourg</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , <u>Portugal</u> , <u>Romania</u> , <u>Spain</u> , <u>UK</u> , <u>USA</u>	-	-	3	16.6
June 2005		-	-	1	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo		-	-	(-,-,1,-)	
		51	45*		

* The majority of the deployed personnel are military advisers. The operation is supported by 34 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq (EUJUST LEX-Iraq)</i>					
EUJUST LEX was established by CJA 2005/190/CFSP (7 Mar. 2005), in accordance with SCR 1546 (8 June 2004), to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through the training of magistrates, senior police officers and senior penitentiary staff. The operation cooperates with UNAMI. Council Decision 2012/372/CFSP (10 July 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.					
CJA 2005/190/CFSP and SCR 1546	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway,	-	-	-	29.1
July 2005	Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	-
Iraq		52	44*		

* The operation is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah)

EU BAM Rafah was established by CJA 2005/889/CFSP (12 Dec. 2005) 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. Following riots in 2007, the Rafah Crossing Point was closed and only to be opened under exceptional circumstances. However, EU BAM Rafah retained full operational capabilities and resumed activity when the crossing was reopened on 28 May 2011. Council Decision 2012/332/CFSP (25 June 2012) extended the mandate until 30 June 2013.

CJA 2005/889/CFSP	Civ. pol.: <i>France, Germany, Italy</i>	-	-	-	1.87
Nov. 2005	Civ. staff: <i>Finland, France, Hungary, Italy, Romania, Spain, UK</i>	-	-	-	-
Egypt, Palestine (Rafah Crossing Point)		3	3		
		1	1*		

* The operation is supported by 4 locally recruited staff.

*EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS)**

EUPOL COPPS was established by CJA 2005/797/CFSP (14 Nov. 2005). It is mandated to provide a framework for and advice to Palestinian criminal justice and police officials and coordinate EU aid to the Palestinian Authority. CJA 2010/784/CFSP (17 Dec. 2010) decided the operation should be referred to as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support. Council Decision 2012/324/CFSP (25 June 2012) extended the mandate until 30 June 2013.

CJA 2005/797/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	12.5
Jan. 2006		-	-	-	-
Palestinian territories	Civ. staff: Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Romania, Spain, Sweden, UK	26	29	27**	-
		44			

* The mission is also officially referred as the EU Coordinating Office for Palestinian Police Support.

** The operation is supported by 42 locally recruited staff.

EU Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan)

EUPOL Afghanistan was established by CJA 2007/369/CFSP (30 May 2007) at the invitation of the Afghan Government. The operation is tasked with strengthening the rule of law by contributing to the establishment of civil policing arrangements and law enforcement under Afghan ownership. Council Decision 2010/279/CFSP (18 May 2010) extended the mandate until 31 May 2013.

CJA 2007/369/CFSP	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	-	-	-	81.8
June 2007		-	-	-	-
Afghanistan		-	-	-	-
		400*	347**		

* Figure includes both civilian staff and civilian police

** The operation is supported by 200 locally recruited staff.

EU Police Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (EUPOL RD Congo)

EUPOL RD Congo was established by CJA 2007/405/CFSP (12 June 2007). CJA 2009/769/CFSP (19 Oct. 2009) mandated the operation to assist the Congolese authorities in reforming and restructuring the Congolese Police; improving interaction between police and the criminal justice system; supporting efforts against sexual violence; and promoting gender, human rights and children aspects of the peace process. The operation cooperates with EUSEC RD Congo and MONUSCO. Council Decision 2012/514/CFSP (24 Sep. 2012) extended the mandate until 30 Sep. 2013.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>EUPOL RD Congo continued</i>					
CJA 2007/405/CFSP	Civ. pol.: Belgium, Finland, France, Italy, Sweden	-	-	-	8.8
July 2007	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Germany, Poland, Portugal, Sweden	-	-	-	-
Democratic Republic of the Congo*		50	15	19**	
* With headquarters in Kinshasa, EUPOL also operates in eastern DRC, specifically Goma and Bukavu.					
** The operation is supported by 17 locally recruited staff.					
<i>EU Rule of Law Mission in Kosovo (EULEX Kosovo)</i>					
EULEX Kosovo was established by CJA 2008/124/CFSP (4 Feb. 2008). With executive responsibilities, the operation is tasked to monitor, mentor and advise Kosovan institutions in the wider field of the rule of law, with a specific focus on the judiciary. The operation is structured into two divisions: the Executive Division and the Strengthening Division. The executive division focuses on the legal aspect, investigating, prosecuting and adjudicating cases while the strengthening division focus on supporting institutions, judicial authorities and law enforcement agencies. EULEX Kosovo provides support for the 2 newly opened border checkpoints at Jarinje and Merdare, which are jointly managed by the Kosovan and Serbian authorities. It cooperates with UNMIK and OMIK. Council Decision 2012/291/CFSP (5 June. 2012) extended the mandate until 14 June 2014.					
CJA 2008/124/CFSP	Civ. pol.: 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	-	-	3	164.9
Feb. 2008		-	-	1	-
Kosovo		-	751	(-,-,1,-)	
		-	391*		

* The mission is supported by 962 national staff.

EU Monitoring Mission (EUMM)

EUMM was established by CJA 2008/736/CFSP (15 Sep. 2008) in accordance with an EU–Russia agreement of 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 six-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. Council Decision 2012/503/CFSP (13 Sep. 2012) extended the mandate until 14 Sep. 2013.

CJA 2008/736/CFSP	Obs.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria , Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France , Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland , Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands , Poland, <i>Portugal</i> , Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK	–	–	30
Oct. 2008	Civ. staff: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria , Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia , Finland, France , Germany, Greece , <i>Ireland</i> , Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia , Spain, Sweden, UK	283	155*	–
Georgia		–	101**	–

* These figures include both civilian police and staff.

** The operation is supported by 116 locally recruited staff.

EU Training Mission (EUTM) Somalia

EUTM Somalia was established by Council Decision 2010/197/CFSP (31 Mar. 2010) and is mandated to strengthen the Federal Government of Somalia and Somali institutions by training and providing support to Somali security forces. Council Decision 2012/835/CFSP (21 Dec. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Jan. 2013.

Council Decision	Troops: <i>Belgium</i> , Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Malta, Portugal, Serbia , Spain, Sweden, UK	125	123	–	4.5
2010/197/CFSP		–	–	–	–
Mar. 2010	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, Kenya , Uganda , UK	–	–	–	1**
Uganda*		–	–	–	–

* The training mainly takes place in Uganda.

**The operation is supported by 21 locally recruited staff.

<i>Arab League Council Resolution 7439</i>	<i>Obs.: Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, UAE, Yemen</i>	166	166	-	-	1**
<i>Nov. 2011</i>		-	-	-	-	-
<i>Syria*</i>		-	-	-	-	-

* The observers were divided into 15 zones covering 20 cities and districts across Syria.

** At the 22 Jan. 2012 Continued Extraordinary Arab League Council Ministerial Meeting, the Council agreed to increase the budget for the mission to \$5 million.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led Total: 2 operations 50 contributing countries

		107 186	3 162	609.3
		-	289	-
		-	-	-
		-	-	-

NATO Kosovo Force (KFOR)

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. In 2008 NATO expanded the operation's tasks to include efforts to develop a professional, democratic and multi-ethnic security structure in Kosovo, through the establishment of the Kosovo Security Force (KSF) and a civilian structure to oversee the KSF. In 2009, due to an improved security situation, KFOR began its gradual drawdown. In Aug. 2011 a NATO Operational Reserve Force battalion was deployed in response to clashes in northern Kosovo. As result of these tensions, further drawdown of troops was postponed in July 2012. A second Operational Reserve Force battalion was deployed between Aug. and Dec. 2012 to provide extra security in the run-up to the 2012 Serbian elections. A positive decision of the UN Security Council is required to terminate the operation.

SCR 1244	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, USA	5 134**	129	8.52
June 1999		-	-	-
Kosovo*		-	-	-

* The Headquarters of Kosovo Force (HQ) are located in Pristina and support a NATO-led operation of 2 Multinational Battle Groups (MNBGs) and 5 Joint Regional Detachments. A Multinational Specialized Unit (MSU) and a Tactical Reserve Manoeuvre Battalion (KTM) are also stationed in Pristina.

** Figure includes KFOR Operational Reserve Forces of approximately 700

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>International Security Assistance Force (ISAF)</i>					
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 completed the third tranche of the transition process, transferring security responsibilities to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF), which began in July 2011. Consequentially the ANSF were leading in security at the end of 2012 in 11 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces. SCR 2069 (9 Oct. 2012) extended ISAF's mandate until 13 Oct. 2013.					
SCR1386			102 052**	3 033	600.8
Dec. 2001			-	289	-
Afghanistan*			-	(289, -, -, -)	-
Troops: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain , Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, El Salvador , Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan , Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia (FYR), Malaysia, Mongolia, Montenegro, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Tonga , Turkey, Ukraine, UAE , UK, <u>USA</u>					
* The territory of Afghanistan is divided into 6 areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), currently led by Turkey; RC North (Mazar i Sharif), led by Germany; RC West (Herat), led by Italy; RC South (Kandahar), RC South-West (Lashkar Gah) and RC East (Bagram), all led by the USA.					
** The NATO Training Mission in Afghanistan (NTM-A) is included in ISAF personnel figures as it is under ISAF command. It is tasked to mentor and train Afghan police and military personnel. NTM-A has an authorized strength of 2774 troops and police. In Dec. 2012 approximately 4000 personnel were deployed, from Albania, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Jordan, Korea (South), Mongolia, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK and USA.					

Organization of American States (OAS)

Total: 1 operation 15 contributing countries

-	-	2	7.4
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	23	

Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia (MAPP/OEA)

MAPP/OEA was established by OAS Permanent Council Resolution CP/RES 859 (1397/04) of 6 Feb. 2004 to support the peace process in Colombia, in particular the efforts of the Colombian Government to engage in a political dialogue with the Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN, National Liberation Army). It is also mandated to facilitate the DDR process, by providing verification and advisory support.

CP/RES. 859	Civ. staff: <u>Argentina</u> , <u>Bolivia</u> , Brazil , Bulgaria , Chile, Ecuador, Guatemala ,	-	-	2	7.4
Feb. 2004	Italy , <u>Mexico</u> , <u>Netherlands</u> , Nicaragua, Peru, Spain, Sweden, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	-
Colombia		-	23*		

* The operation is supported by 69 locally recruited staff.

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

Total: 7 operations 43 contributing countries

-	-	10	73
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	320		

OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje

The OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje was established at the 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting (18 Sep. 1992). It was authorized by the Macedonian 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 2001 Ohrid Framework Agreement. PC.DEC/1058 (29 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.

CSO 18 Sep. 1992	Civ. staff: Austria, <i>Bosnia and Herzegovina</i> , Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia ,	-	-	1	8.8
Sep. 1992	Finland , France, Germany, Greece, Hungary , <i>Iceland</i> , Ireland, Italy, Moldova ,	-	-	-	-
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	<u>Netherlands</u> , Romania, Russia , Serbia , <u>Spain</u> , Tajikistan , Turkey , UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	37*

* The operation is supported by 112 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission to Moldova</i>					
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/1054 (29 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.					
CSO 4 Feb. 1993		-	-	-	2.7
Apr. 1993		-	-	-	-
Moldova		-	13*	-	-
* The operation is supported by 40 locally recruited staff.					
<i>Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference</i>					
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 Personal Representative's mandate consists of assisting the CIO in planning a possible peacekeeping operation, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. The mandate is extended annually as part of the OSCE Unified Budget Approval; in 2012 this decision was PC.DEC/1068 (13 Dec. 2012).					
CIO 10 Aug. 1995		-	-	-	1.5
Aug. 1995		-	-	-	-
Azerbaijan (Nagorno-Karabakh)		-	6*	-	-
* The operation is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.					

OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina

The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by decision MC(5).DEC/1 of the 5th meeting of the OSCE Ministerial Council (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/1061 (29 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.

MC(5).DEC/1	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia , Czech Republic, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova , <i>Netherlands, Norway, Poland</i> , Portugal, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, <i>Tajikistan</i> , Turkey, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	18.6
Dec. 1995		-	-	-	-
Bosnia and Herzegovina		-	-	-	63*

* The operation is supported by 427 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Presence in Albania

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/1056 (29 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.

PC.DEC/160	Civ. staff: Albania , Austria, Bulgaria, Canada , Czech Republic, France , Germany, Italy , Lithuania, Montenegro, Norway, Slovenia , Spain, UK, <u>USA</u>	-	-	-	4
Apr. 1997		-	-	-	-
Albania		-	-	-	21*

* The operation is supported by 68 locally recruited staff.

OSCE Mission in Kosovo (OMIK)

OMIK 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 until 31 Jan. 2008, after which the mandate is renewed on a monthly basis unless 1 of the participating states objects.

PC.DEC/305	Civ. staff: Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic , Finland , France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland , Ireland, Italy, Macedonia (FYR), Malta, Moldova , Montenegro, <i>Netherlands</i> , Poland, Portugal, <i>Romania</i> , Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, Ukraine, UK, <u>USA</u> , <i>Uzbekistan</i>	-	-	9	28.1
July 1999		-	-	-	-
Kosovo		-	-	-	148*

* The operation is supported by 478 locally recruited staff.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>OSCE Mission to Serbia</i>					
The OSCE Mission to Serbia was established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001). 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/1054 (29 Nov. 2012) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2013.					
PC.DEC/401		-	-	-	9.3
Mar. 2001		-	-	-	-
Serbia	Civ. staff: Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, UK, USA	-	-	-	-
		-	32*		
* The operation is supported by 134 locally recruited staff.					
Ad-hoc coalitions					
Total: 6 operations	32 contributing countries	611	810	106	511.8
		1 698	1 697	1	-
		154	146		
		36	244		

Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission (NNSC)

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 of implementation of the armistice agreement.

Armistice Agreement	Obs.: Sweden, Switzerland	-	-	-	2.96
July 1953		10	10	-	-
North Korea, South Korea		-	-	-	-

Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)

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

Protocol to Treaty of Peace	Obs.: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Czech Republic, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA	1 656	1 656	71	81.7
Apr. 1982	Civ. staff: Australia, Canada, France, New Zealand, Romania, UK, USA	-	-	1	-
Egypt (Sinai)		-	67*	(-7,-1,-)	

* The operation is supported by 535 locally recruited staff.

Temporary International Presence in Hebron (TIPH 2)

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 contribute to a secure and stable environment and to monitor and report breaches of international humanitarian law. The mandate is renewed every 6 months subject to approval from both the Israeli and Palestinian parties.

Hebron Protocol	Civ. Pol.: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Turkey	-	-	2	..
Feb. 1997	Civ. staff: Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland	32	31	-	-
Palestine (Hebron)		-	-	-	-
		36	36*		

* The operation is supported by 12 locally recruited staff. All figures are as of 30 Sep. 2012.

Legal instrument/ Deployment date/ Location	Countries contributing troops, observers (Obs.), civilian police (Civ. pol.) and civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2012	Troops/Obs./ Civ. pol./Civ. staff		Deaths: to date/ 2012/ (by cause ^d)	Cost (\$ m.): 2012/ unpaid
		Approved	Actual		
<i>Operation Licorne</i>					
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 (2003–2004)—in accordance with UN Charter Chapter VIII—in contributing to a secure environment and, in particular, to facilitate implementation of the 2003 Linas-Marcoussis Agreement. SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) 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 to assist in the holding of elections. The mission is also mandate to secure the protection of French nationals living in the country. SCR 2062 (26 July 2012) extended the mandate until 31 July 2013.					
SCR 1464	Troops: France	—	450*	24	74.5
Feb. 2003		—	—	—	—
Côte d'Ivoire		—	—	—	—

* The operation is supported by a naval attachment in the Gulf of Guinea (Mission Corymbe).

Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI)

RAMSI was established under the framework of the 2000 Biketawa Declaration (28 Oct. 2000). It is mandated to assist the Solomon Islands Government in restoring law and order, strengthening democratic governance and in building up the capacity of the police force.

Biketawa Declaration	Troops: Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga	160	160	7	257.1**
July 2003	Civ. pol.: Australia, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands , Micronesia, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu	—	—	—	—
Solomon Islands	Civ. staff: Australia, <i>Canada</i> , Fiji, New Zealand, Nigeria , Papua New Guinea, South Africa , Tanzania , Tonga, UK , USA	154	146	—	—
		—	141*	—	—

* The operation is supported by a staff of 130 locally recruited professionals.

** This figure covers the period 1 July 2011–30 June 2012.

International Stabilization Forces (ISF)

The ISF was deployed at the request of the Government of Timor-Leste to assist in stabilizing the security environment in the country and endorsed by SCR 1690 (20 June 2006). Its status is defined by a status-of-forces agreement (26 May 2006) between Australia and Timor-Leste and an MOU between Australia, Timor-Leste and the UN (26 Jan. 2007). The operation has cooperated with UNMIT. The mission ceased all security operations on 22 Nov. 2012 and began withdrawal from the country, which is expected to be completed by Apr. 2013.

Bilateral agreement, 25 May 2006, and SCR 1690	Troops: <u>Australia</u> , New Zealand	451	200	2	95.5*
May 2006		-	-	-	-
Timor-Leste		-	-	-	-

* This figure represents Australia's contribution to the operation.

- = not applicable; . = information not available; CJA = EU Council Joint Action; CP/RES = OAS Permanent Council Resolution; CSO = OSCE Senior Council (previously the Committee of Senior Officials); DDR = disarmament, demobilization and reintegration; ECOWAS = Economic Community of West African States; MC = OSCE Ministerial Council; MOU = Memorandum of Understanding; PC.DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision; PSC = AU Peace and Security Council; SCR = UN Security Council Resolution; SSR = security sector reform.

^a Where cause of death can be attributed, the 4 figures in parentheses are, respectively, deaths due to hostilities, accident, illness and other causes in 2011. 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 figure.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, <<http://www.sipri.org/databases/pko/>>.

Sources and methods

Methods

The figures for approved personnel numbers listed are those most recently authorized for 2012. Numbers of locally recruited support staff and volunteers are not included in the table but, where available, are given in the notes. For European Union (EU) operations, the approved total civilian personnel number is given in the civilian police row. The category 'observers' includes both military and civilian observers.

Personnel fatalities are recorded since the beginning of an operation and in 2012. Known causes of death—whether hostile acts, accidents, illness or other causes—are recorded for fatalities in 2012. 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 figure. While the UN provides data on fatalities of locally recruited staff, other organizations and alliances do not.

Costs are reported in millions of US dollars at 2012 prices. The budget figures are given for the calendar year rather than for financial years. Costs for the calendar year are calculated on the assumption of an even rate of spending throughout the financial year. Budgets set in currencies other than the US dollar are converted based on the International Monetary Fund's aggregated market exchange rates for 2012. The costs recorded for UN and Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (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 operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peace 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 contributions. 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 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (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 are not reflected in the figures given here.

Most EU operations are financed in one of two ways: civilian missions are funded through the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) budget, while military operations or operations with a military component are funded by contributions by the participating member states through the Athena mechanism.

No figures for cost are provided for Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations 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 Organization of American States (OAS) or ad hoc coalitions, budget figures may include resources for programme implementation.

For all these reasons, the budget figures presented in table 2.2 are estimates and the budgets for different operations should not be compared.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2012 or, in the case of operations that were terminated in 2012, the date of closure.

Sources

Data on multilateral peace operations is 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, either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; 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 organizations or governments of participating states by means of telephone interviews and email correspondence. 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.