Appendix 3A. Multilateral peace missions in 2006

SHARON WIHARTA and KIRSTEN SODER

I. Global trends

A total of 60 peace missions were conducted in 2006, deploying 148 412 military and 19 154 civilian personnel.[1] The number of multilateral peace missions conducted each year has risen steadily since 2002, coinciding with several conflicts reaching negotiated settlements.[2] While the overall increase in the number of missions has been relatively small (from 48 in 2002), the number of personnel deployed has increased dramatically in the same period (see figure 3A.1).

In 2006, 167 566 personnel were deployed to peace missions, a higher number than in any previous year and an increase of over 36 000 personnel—or 28 per cent—since 2005. United Nations missions accounted for just over half of personnel deployments in 2006, although regional organizations and alliances have together conducted more missions than the UN in recent years.[3] With 73 505 troops and military observers and 14 061 civilian police and staff in 20 missions, the UN remains the single largest actor in peace operations, and in 2006 it deployed more than twice as many personnel as it did in 2000. Because of expansion of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) mission in Afghanistan, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) deployed a total of 49 260 personnel to peace missions in 2006, its highest level of deployment since 2002 but lower than the 66 000 forces it deployed to the Balkans in 1999. Similarly, the African Union (AU) and the European Union (EU) have quadrupled their troop deployments since 2003 but still contribute relatively few troops. Of the 60 missions conducted in 2006, 10 had over 5000 personnel, twice the number of missions of this size in 2000, highlighting a trend towards larger peace missions. With personnel deployments to peace missions expected to increase further in 2007, the international community will almost certainly face critical problems finding the necessary personnel to keep missions operating at their approved full capacity.

The increase in the number of peace missions is also pushing the issue of financing to the fore in policy discussions. The combined known cost of multilateral peace operations in 2006 reached the unprecedented level of $5.5 billion (at constant (2005)

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[1] Figures are as of 31 Dec. 2006. As a statistical outlier, the 155 200 troops of the Multinational Force in Iraq are not included in the 2006 totals nor are they included in calculation of the trend series. The Iraq operation is, however, included in the total number of operations and appears in table 3A.2. On SIPRI's sources and methods see section III.

[2] It should not be assumed that there is a direct inverse causal link between the number of armed conflicts and the number of peace operations.

[3] The regional organizations and alliances deploying peace missions in 2006 were the African Union (AU), the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC), the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), the European Union (EU), the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization of American States (OAS) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE). Non-standing (ad hoc) coalitions are counted separately.
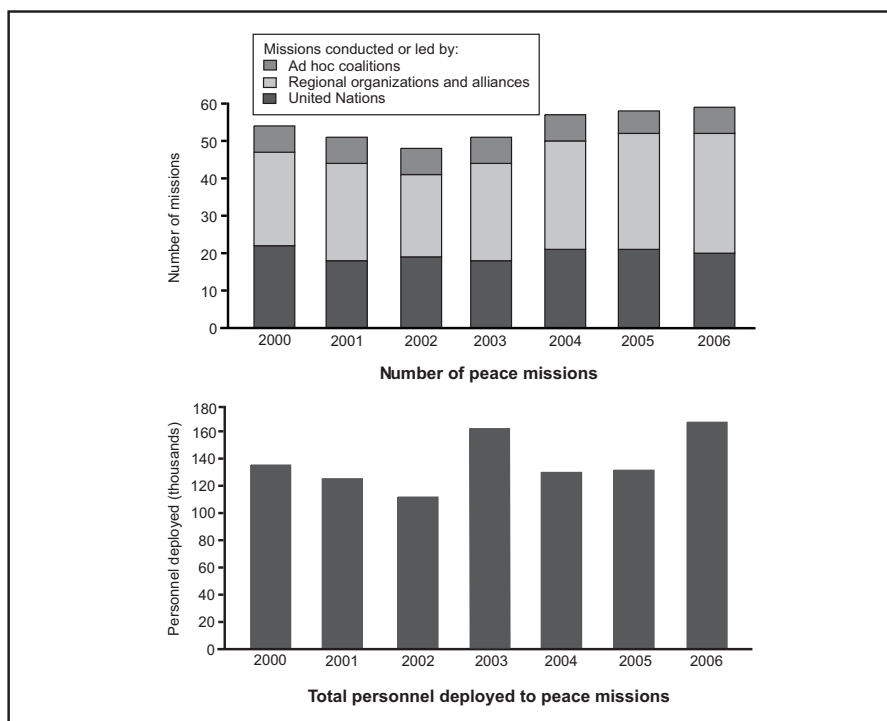
Figure 3A.1. Number of peace missions and number of personnel deployed to peace missions (excluding the Multinational Force in Iraq), 2000–2006

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, URL <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.

prices and exchange rates), continuing a steady rise since 2002.[4] If the costs associated with personnel deployment were included in EU and NATO budgets, then the total cost of peace missions for 2006 would be significantly higher. The UN accounts for the vast majority of the total cost and in 2006 spent 75 per cent more on peace operations than it did in 2000 (see figure 3A.2). The EU's expenditure on peace operations in 2006 was 40 times greater than in 2000, a reflection of its growing involvement in international security matters.

Seven new multilateral peace missions were established in 2006. The UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone (UNIOSIL) opened following the departure of the multidimensional UN Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL). The international community sustained its commitment to the consolidation of peace in Timor-Leste with the launch of the fifth UN mission to the country—the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT)—and the deployment of the Australian-led International Security Forces (ISF).[5] The AU launched the AU Mission for Support to the Elections in the Comoros (AMISEC). The EU launched the EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories (EUPOL COPPS) and the military operation EUFOR RD Congo in support of the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) during the election process there. Following the

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[4] This is the sum of the cost of operations carried out by the EU, NATO and the UN.
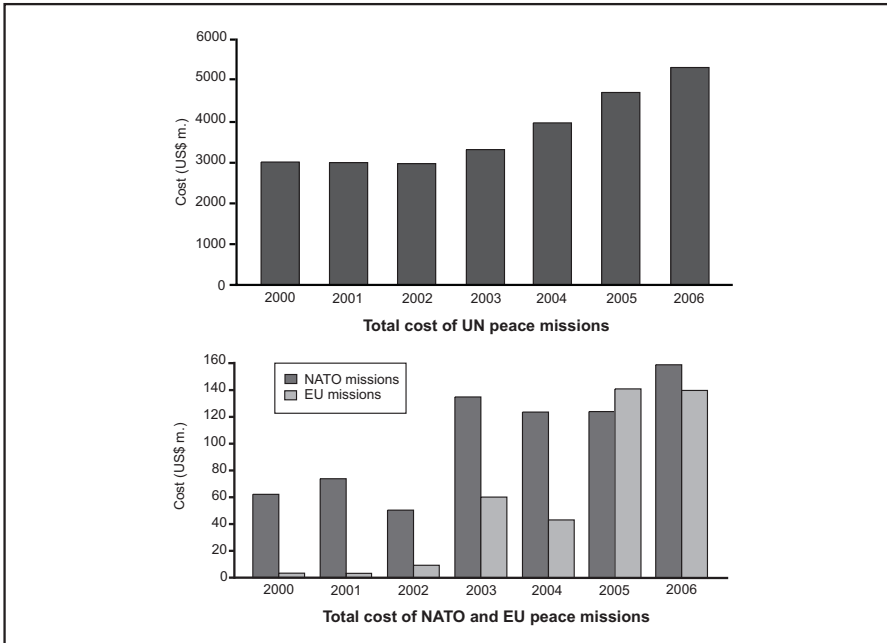[5] The ISF is also known as Operation Astute and Joint Task Force.

Figure 3A.2. Costs of United Nations, North Atlantic Treaty Organization and European Union peace missions, 2000–2006

Note: Figures for UN missions are for core operational costs, including the costs of deploying personnel. Figures for EU and NATO missions are for common costs and exclude, among other things, deployment costs.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, URL <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.

May 2006 referendum in favour of Montenegrin independence, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) opened a new mission in Montenegro, tasked with assisting the government in institution and capacity building in the rule of law. Two of the new missions, AMISEC and EUFOR RD Congo, terminated during the course of the year, having been deployed to assist during national elections.

The number of new peace mission launched each year has been decreasing since 2003 (see figure 3A.3), but was still higher in 2006 than during 2000–2002, which partly explains the near constant number of operational missions during the period 2000–2006. A majority of the new missions launched since 2001 have been follow-on missions and only two of the seven new missions in 2006 were located in new theatres. This fact reflects the international community's continued faith in international engagement as means to restore and build peace, but, as discussed in chapter 3, events in 2006 also raised questions about the effectiveness of past operations in establishing durable peace.

Six missions terminated in 2006: the UN Operation in Burundi (ONUB), the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL), AMISEC, the EU's Aceh Monitoring Mission (AMM), the EU Police Advisory Team in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (EUPAT) and EUFOR RD Congo.
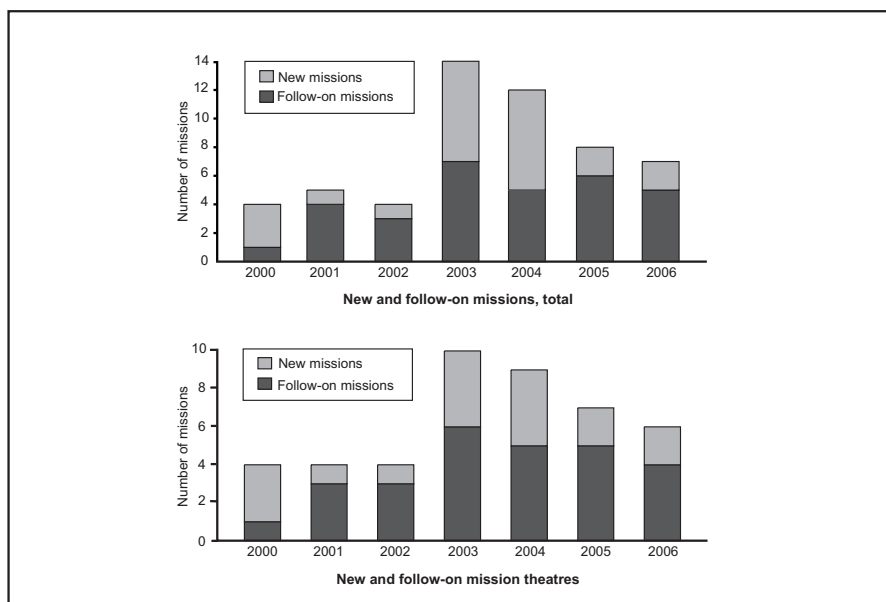
Figure 3A.3. Number of new and follow-on peace missions and number of theatres of new and follow-on peace missions, 2000–2006

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, URL <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.

II. Regional trends and developments

There were 15 peace missions in Africa in 2006 (see table 3A.1), one more than in 2005. Africa continues to be the region with the highest number of large, multidimensional peace operations and the one on which the UN, with eight missions, has focused its attention. Regional organizations were also strongly engaged, increasing the number of peace missions they conducted in Africa from four to six in 2006. Europe is the region with the highest number of peace missions, with a total of 22. Of these, 19—most of them civilian, institution-building missions—were carried out by regional organizations. Europe and Africa are the only regions where regional organizations have a strong presence.

With only nine peace missions deployed in 2006, Asia was the region with the second lowest number of peace missions. Of these, three were conducted by non-standing coalitions of states. Asia and the Middle East were the regions with the most missions led by non-standing coalitions. The launch of EUPOL COPPS brings the total number of peace missions in the Middle East to 11. The region has been the location of several long-standing traditional peacekeeping missions, but in the past two years has been the new geographic focus of EU civilian peace missions. The Americas was the region with the lowest number of peace missions in 2006.

Some significant missions that are not highlighted in chapter 3 are briefly discussed below.

Africa

The AU conducted two missions in 2006: the African Union Mission in Sudan (AMIS), which is discussed in chapter 3, and AMISEC in the Comoros. AMISEC was mandated to help create a secure environment for free and fair elections in May 2006 and in particular to ensure that the Comoran security forces did not interfere in the electoral process. The mission underlined the AU's sustained engagement in the Comoran peace process. A fragile power-sharing agreement, brokered in 2001 by the AU's predecessor, the Organization of African Unity, gave the individual islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan and Mohéli their own semi-autonomous governments and presidents, with a rotating national presidency.[6] AMISEC, which comprised nearly 500 soldiers and police officers under South African leadership, was deployed promptly after AU authorization. The mission terminated in June 2006 having executed its mandate successfully.

Asia

Although they were somewhat overshadowed by the crisis in Timor-Leste and the ambiguity of the situation in the Solomon Islands, there were quiet successes in the field of peace operations in Asia. The EU-led Aceh Monitoring Mission, established in 2005, was given the task of monitoring the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of Free Aceh Movement (Gerakan Aceh Merdeka, GAM) troops and the withdrawal of Indonesian military and police forces. The AMM was also the first peace mission in which the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has participated. This represents a groundbreaking shift away from the organization's long-standing principle of non-interference in the activities of member states. The presence of ASEAN and EU monitors contributed significantly to confidence building between the conflict parties and for this reason the mission's mandate was extended three times at the request of both. The mission closed after elections were conducted successfully in December 2006.

The Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI) was established in 2003 to restore law and order and assist the Solomon Islands Government in institution and capacity building in the rule of law. The mission, which had previously been seen as a success and a model of cooperative intervention, suffered setbacks in 2006 when riots erupted after parliamentary elections in April. Australia, Fiji, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea, the countries contributing to RAMSI, reinforced their presence with an additional 389 troops and 75 police officers to restore order. Subsequently, RAMSI was openly criticized for failing to foresee the riots, failing to address underlying problems of economic inequality and rural development in the Solomon Islands, and other perceived shortcomings.[7] The new prime minister of the Solomon Islands, Manasseh Sogavare, accused Australia of using RAMSI to interfere in the country's domestic affairs and of neo-colonialism.[8]

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[6] The All-Party Framework Agreement (Fomboni Agreement) was signed by representatives of all 3 islands as well as the opposition parties on 17 Feb. 2001.

[7] Moore, C., 'Helpem fren: the Solomon Islands and RAMSI, 2003–2006', Paper presented at the National President's Forum, Australian Institute of International Affairs, Sydney, 14 July 2006, URL <http://operationspaix.net/Helpem-Fren-The-Solomon-Islands>.

[8] 'Solomon PM accuses Australia', BBC News, 18 Sep. 2006, URL <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/5355220.stm>

Table 3A.1. Number of peace missions conducted by the United Nations, regional organizations and alliances, and ad hoc coalitions by region, 2006

Conducting organization	Africa	Americas	Asia	Europe	Middle East	World
United Nations[a]	8	1	4	3	4	20
Regional organizations or alliances	6	2	2	19	4	33
Non-standing coalitions	1	–	3	–	3	7
Total	**15**	**3**	**9**	**22**	**11**	**60**

[a] These figures include both peace missions led by the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and those led by the UN Department of Political Affairs.

Source: SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database, URL <http://conflict.sipri.org/>.

The already tense situation worsened when Australia's high commissioner was expelled in September for allegedly interfering in the enquiry into the April riots and when Australian peacekeeping troops raided the prime minister's offices searching for evidence in an extradition dispute between Australia and the Solomon Islands.[9] At the end of the year, the uneasy and increasingly hostile relationship between the host government and RAMSI remained unresolved, suggesting that the mission has a challenging year ahead.

Middle East

The EU launched two missions within two months to support the Palestinian Authority (PA) with institution and capacity building in the rule of law: the EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point (EU BAM Rafah) in November 2005 and EUPOL COPPS in January 2006. Both missions are under the unified command of the EU Special Representative for the Middle East Peace Process. The framework for EU BAM Rafah's establishment was provided by the Agreement on Movement and Access signed between the Israeli Government and the PA on 15 November 2005 to allow reopening of the Rafah crossing point.[10] The mission was authorized to monitor, verify and evaluate the performance of PA border control, security and customs officials; to support the PA's capacity building in border control; and to support liaison between the PA, the Israeli Government and Egypt. Movement through the crossing point was once again severely restricted at Israel's insistence following an attack by Palestinian militants on an Israeli Army outpost on 25 June 2006 and a subsequent outbreak of violence. Of the approximately 340 000 people who used the Rafah crossing point between November 2005 and January 2007, only 80 000 did so after 25 June 2006.[11]

[9] The Solomon Islands Government refused to extradite Julian Moti, an Australian lawyer appointed Attorney General of the Solomon Islands, to Australia to face criminal charges. 'Solomon Islands "hiding fugitive"', BBC News, 2 Oct. 2006, URL <http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/5398684.stm>.

[10] The Agreement on Movement and Access and the Agreed Principles for Rafah Crossing, finalized on 15 Nov. 2005, are available at URL <http://www.met.gov.ps/pdf/rafahag.pdf>.

[11] United Press International, 'EU criticizes Rafah crossing closures', 18 Jan. 2007, URL <http://www.upi.com/InternationalIntelligence/view.php?StoryID=20070118-033712-2384r>.

Israel and EU BAM Rafah mission personnel accused the Palestinians of smuggling arms and money through the Rafah crossing into the Gaza Strip.[12] The victory of Hamas in Palestinian parliamentary elections in January 2006 also complicated matters, as the Israeli Government refused to allow Hamas ministers to cross the Egypt–Gaza Strip border.[13]

EUPOL COPPS was launched on 1 January 2006 to assist in building the capacity of the Palestinian police and criminal justice officials through implementation of the Palestinian Civil Police Development Plan, mentoring the Palestinian Civil Police, coordinating donor assistance for the Palestinian Civil Police Development Programme Trust Fund and advising on police-related criminal justice matters. The mission's three-year mandate reflects the long-term commitment of the EU to security sector reform in the Middle East. However, political developments, particularly the Hamas election victory and the decision of the Middle East Quartet—the EU, the UN, the USA and Russia—to reduce financial aid to the Palestinian territories, hampered the mission. EUPOL COPPS has neither reached its full strength of 33 civilian personnel nor been able to implement in full its assigned tasks.[14]

III. Sources and methods

Table 3A.2 provides data on the 60 multilateral peace missions that were ongoing or terminated in 2006. The table lists those missions that were conducted under the authority of the UN and operations conducted by regional organizations and alliances or by non-standing (ad hoc) 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 uses the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) description of peacekeeping as a mechanism to assist conflict-ridden countries to create conditions for sustainable peace—which 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. The table thus covers a broad range of peace missions to reflect the growing complexity of mandates of such missions and the potential for missions to change over the course of their mandate. The table does not include good offices, fact-finding or electoral assistance missions, nor does it include peace missions comprising non-resident individuals or teams of negotiators, or missions not sanctioned by the UN.[15]

[12] Palestine Media Centre, 'EU monitors to close Rafah crossing due to alleged smuggling, B'Tselem: Gaza power plant attack is a war crime', 28 Sep. 2006, URL <http://www.palestine-pmc.com/details.asp?cat=1&id=1190>.

[13] Pirozzi, N., 'Building security in the Palestinian territories', European Security Review no. 28, ISIS Europe, Brussels, 28 Feb. 2006, URL <http://www.isis-europe.org/>.

[14] On events in Israel, Lebanon and the Palestinian territories in 2006 see chapter 2 in this volume.

[15] E.g. in their capacity as mediators in the conflicts in the Philippines and Sri Lanka, Malaysia and Norway, respectively, have led observer missions to monitor the ceasefire agreements between the warring parties since 2003.

The missions are grouped by organization and listed chronologically within these groups. The first group, covering UN operations, is divided into two sections: 16 operations run by the DPKO and 4 operations that are defined as special political missions and peacebuilding missions. The next seven groups cover operations conducted or led by regional organizations or alliances: 2 by the AU, 1 by the Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (Communauté Economique et Monétaire d'Afrique Centrale, CEMAC); 3 by the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), including 2 missions carried out by Russia under bilateral arrangements; 11 by the EU; 3 by NATO; 2 by the Organization of American States (OAS); and 11 by the OSCE. The final group lists 7 UN-sanctioned operations led by ad hoc coalitions of states.

Missions that were initiated in 2006 and new states joining an existing mission are shown in bold type. Operations and individual state participation that ended in 2006 are shown in italic type, and designated lead states (those that either have operational control or contribute the most personnel) in missions with a military component are underlined.

Legal instruments underlying the establishment of an operation—UN Security Council resolutions or formal decisions by regional organizations—and the start dates for the operations (by which SIPRI refers to dates of first deployments) are given in the first column.

The figures for approved personnel numbers, particularly for UN operations, are the most recently authorized staffing levels. Detailed breakdowns of personnel numbers by main contributing country and the number of local support staff are not included in the table but, where available, are provided in the notes. Data on national breakdowns of civilian staff are not available for UN missions. Complete information on national contributions to the missions can be found in the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.[16]

Mission fatalities since the beginning of the mission and in 2006 are reported. Cause of death—whether accidental, by hostile act or through illness—as reported during 2006 is also recorded. Not all deaths in 2006 have had their cause reported, so the three figures do not always add up to the total number of deaths in 2006.

Budget figures are given in millions of US dollars at current prices. Beginning this year budget figures are presented on a calendar year rather than financial year basis to allow comparison of each mission over time.[17] Calendar-year data 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 aggregated market exchange rates for 2006 of the International Monetary Fund (IMF).[18]

Budget figures presented for UN missions refer to core operational costs, which among other things include the cost of deploying personnel, per diems for deployed personnel and direct non-field support costs (e.g. requirements for the support account for peacekeeping operations and the UN logistics base in Brindisi, Italy). The cost of UN peacekeeping missions is shared by all UN member states through a specially derived scale of assessed contributions that takes no account of their partici-

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

[17] The conversion to a calendar year basis also allows suitable comparison with other SIPRI data sets presented in this volume.

[18] For further information on the budgets of peace missions see the SIPRI Multilateral Peace Operations Database.

pation in the missions. Political and peacebuilding missions 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.

In contrast, budget figures for missions conducted by regional organizations and alliances, such as the EU and NATO, refer only to common costs. These include mainly the running costs of the EU and NATO headquarters (i.e. costs for civilian personnel and operations and maintenance) and investments in the infrastructure necessary to support the mission. The costs of deploying personnel are borne by individual contributing states and do not appear in the budget figures given here. Most EU missions are financed in one of two ways, depending on whether they are civilian or military missions. Civilian missions are funded through the Community Budget, while military missions or missions with military components are funded through the Athena mechanism, to which only the participating member states contribute.[19] For CIS missions there is no designated common budget and countries participating in the missions bear the cost of troop deployments.

In missions conducted or led by other organizations, such as the OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti and those led by ad hoc coalitions, budget figures for missions may include programme implementation.

For all these reasons, budget figures presented in this table should be viewed as estimates and the budgets for different missions should not be compared.

Unless otherwise stated, all figures are as of 31 December 2006 or, in the case of missions that were terminated in 2006, the date on which the mission closed.

Data on multilateral peace missions are obtained from the following categories of open source: (*a*) official information provided by the secretariat of the organization concerned; (*b*) information provided by missions themselves, either in official publications or in written responses to annual SIPRI questionnaires; and (*c*) information from national governments contributing to the mission in question.[20] 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.

[19] The Athena mechanism is an instrument for the administration of costs that are defined as common costs. The mechanism was agreed in European Union Council Decision 2004/197/CFSP of 23 Feb. 2004 establishing a mechanism to administer the financing of the common costs of European Union operations having military or defence implications, which appears in *Official Journal of the European Union*, L63 (28 Feb. 2004), pp. 68–83.

[20] In some instances, additional information on the mission is obtained through telephone interviews by SIPRI staff.

Table 3A.1. Multilateral peace missions, 2006

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
United Nations						
Total: 16 missions		**114 contributing countries**	**80 044** **2 810** **10 971** **6 212**	**70 580** **2 659** **8 601** **4 627**	**900** **91**	**4 977.5** **1 788.1**
UNTSO (SCR 50)[1] June 1948	UN Truce Supervision Organization Egypt, Israel, Lebanon, Syria	Mil. 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	– – – 125	– 150 – 108[2]	48 4 (4, –, –)	30.0 –
UNMOGIP (SCR 91)[3] Jan. 1949	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan India, Pakistan (Kashmir)	Mil. obs: Chile, Croatia, Denmark, Finland, Italy, Korea (South), Sweden, Uruguay	– 45 – 24	– 41 – 234	11 –	7.9 –
UNFICYP (SCR 186)[5] Mar. 1964	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus Cyprus	Troops: Argentina, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Hungary, Paraguay, Peru, Slovakia, UK Civ. pol.: Argentina, Australia, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Croatia, El Salvador, India, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands	860 – 62 42	854 – 64 386	176 1 (–, –, 1)	46.6 23.5
UNDOF (SCR 350)[7] June 1974	UN Disengagement Observer Force Syria (Golan Heights)	Troops: Austria, Canada, **India**, Japan, Nepal, Poland, Slovakia	1 047 – – 43	1 048 – – 408	42 1 (–, –, –)	42.6 30.2

Operation	Contributors				
UNIFIL (SCR 425 and 426)[9] Mar. 1978	Troops: **Belgium, China, Denmark, Finland,** <u>France</u>**, Germany,** Ghana, **Greece, Guatemala, Hungary,** India, **Indonesia,** Ireland, Italy, **Luxembourg, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Norway,** Poland, **Portugal, Qatar, Slovenia, Spain,** Sweden, **Turkey,** *Ukraine*	15 000 — 266	11 563 — 125[10]	258 1 (1, –, –)	98.4 71.0
MINURSO (SCR 690)[11] Sep. 1991	Troops: Denmark, Ghana, *Korea (South)*, <u>Malaysia</u> Mil. obs: Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, China, Croatia, **Denmark,** Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mongolia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, <u>Russia</u>, Sri Lanka, Uruguay Civ. pol.: Egypt, El Salvador	27 203 8 115	31 183 4 102[12]	14 —	46.2 49.6
UNOMIG (SCR 849 and 858)[13] Aug. 1993	Mil. obs: Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, <u>Germany</u>, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Korea (South), Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA Civ. pol.: Germany, **Ghana,** *Hungary, India,* Poland, Russia, Switzerland	— 135 18 118	— 127 12 99[14]	11 1 (–, 1, –)	35.6 13.6
UNMIK (SCR 1244)[15] June 1999	Mil. obs: Argentina, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Chile, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, Hungary, <u>Ireland</u>, Italy, 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 Rep., Denmark, Egypt, *Fiji,* Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, *Malawi, Malaysia,* Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Timor-Leste, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, <u>USA</u>, Zambia, Zimbabwe	— 38 2 938 621	— 37 1 960 508[16]	46 1 (–, –, 1)	240.0 126.0

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
MONUC (SCR 1279)[17] 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**, *Kenya*, Malawi, Morocco, Nepal, *Netherlands*, <u>Pakistan</u>, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Tunisia, Uruguay Mil. obs: Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burkina Faso, *Cameroon*, Canada, China, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, Guatemala, <u>India</u>, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mongolia, Morocco, *Mozambique*, Nepal, Netherlands, 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, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, *Nigeria*, Romania, Russia, <u>Senegal</u>, Sweden, Turkey, **Ukraine**, Vanuatu, Yemen	15 815 760 1 141 1 165	16 487 734 1 075 938[18]	98 21 (9, 1, 10)	1 146.2 160.4
UNMEE (SCR 1312)[19] July 2000	UN Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea / Eritrea, Ethiopia	Troops: *Austria*, Bangladesh, *Bulgaria*, *France*, Gambia, Ghana, <u>India</u>, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia, Nigeria, *Spain*, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uruguay, Zambia Mil. obs: Algeria, Austria, Bangladesh, **Bolivia**, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Brazil**, Bulgaria, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, **France**, Gambia, Germany, <u>Ghana</u>, Greece, Guatemala, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, **Kyrgyzstan**, Malaysia, **Mongolia**, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, **Pakistan**, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, <u>Zambia</u>	2 070 230 – 233	2 063 222 – 151[20]	17 4 (–, 1, 3)	184.1 64.8

UNMIL (SCR 1509)[21] Nov. 2003	UN Mission in Liberia	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u>, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Croatia, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Malawi, *Mali*, Moldova, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, *Paraguay*, *Peru*, Philippines, Senegal, Sweden, Togo, UK, Ukraine, USA	14 660	13 613	87	753.1
	Liberia		215	188	17	251.6
			1 240	1 097	(–, 1, 14)	
			598	514[22]		
		Mil. obs: Bangladesh, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, China, Czech Rep., Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, Moldova, Montenegro, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, <u>Nigeria</u>, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, *Philippines*, Poland, *Romania*, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, Togo, Ukraine, USA, Zambia				
		Civ. pol.: *Argentina*, Bangladesh, Bosnia and Herzegovina, China, Czech Rep., El Salvador, Fiji, Gambia, Germany, Ghana, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, **Macedonia**, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, *Niger*, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, **Poland**, *Portugal*, Russia, **Rwanda**, Samoa, *Senegal*, Serbia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe				
UNOCI (SCR 1528)[23] Apr. 2004	UN Operation in Côte d'Ivoire	Troops: <u>Bangladesh</u>, Benin, Brazil, France, *Gambia*, Ghana, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Niger, Pakistan, Paraguay, Philippines, Senegal, **Tanzania**, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay	7 915	7 847	27	438.3
	Côte d'Ivoire		200	190	12	186.6
			1 200	992	(–, 8, 4)	
			467	36[24]		
		Mil. obs: <u>Bangladesh</u>, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Chad, China, Congo (Rep. of), Croatia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, **Ethiopia**, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Moldova, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Romania, *Russia*, Senegal, Serbia, **Tanzania**, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**				
		Civ. pol.: **Argentina**, Bangladesh, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Central African Republic, Chad, Djibouti, *El Salvador*, France, *Ghana*, India, *Jordan*, *Lebanon*, Madagascar, Niger, Nigeria, **Pakistan**, Philippines, **Rwanda**, Senegal, **Switzerland**, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, Vanuatu, Yemen				

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
ONUB (SCR 1545)[25] June 2004	*UN Operation in Burundi* Burundi	Troops: *Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Guatemala, India, Jordan, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal,* South Africa, *Thailand, Togo, Tunisia* Mil. obs: *Algeria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso,* Chad, *China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gambia, Ghana, Guatemala, Guinea, India, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Togo,* Tunisia, *Uruguay, Yemen, Zambia* Civ. pol.: *Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria*	5 450 200 120 341	1 656[26] 75 14 245[27]	24 2 (1, 1, −)	236.2 91.3
MINUSTAH (SCR 1542)[28] June 2004	UN Stabilization Mission in Haiti Haiti	Troops: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Croatia, Ecuador, France, Guatemala, Jordan, *Malaysia,* Morocco, Nepal, **Pakistan,** Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, *Spain,* Sri Lanka, Uruguay, USA, *Yemen* Civ. pol.: **Argentina,** Benin, *Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil,* Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Chile, China, **Colombia,** Egypt, El Salvador, France, *Ghana,* Guinea, Jordan, **Madagascar,** Mali, **Mauritius,** Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Romania, Russia, **Rwanda,** Senegal, Sierra Leone, Spain, Togo, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia	7 200 – 1 951 522	6 684 – 1 692 433[29]	24 11 (5, 1, 1)	525.8 195.5
UNMIS (SCR 1590)[30] Mar. 2005	UN Mission in Sudan Sudan	Troops: Australia, *Austria,* Bangladesh, **Cambodia,** Canada, China, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Germany, Greece, India, Jordan, Kenya, **Malawi,** Malaysia, Nepal, **Netherlands,** New Zealand, **Nigeria,** Norway, Pakistan, **Russia,** Rwanda, **South Africa, Sweden,** *Switzerland,* **Tanzania,** Turkey, UK, Zambia, **Zimbabwe**	10 000[31] 750 685 1 187	8 734 680 592 813[32]	16 14 (1, 2, 10)	1 047.9 524.0

Mil. 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, *Italy*, 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, *Sri Lanka*, Sweden, Tanzania, **Thailand**, Uganda, Ukraine, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe

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

		–	34	1 608	345	1	98.6	
UNMIT (SCR 1704)[33] Aug. 2006	**UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste** Timor-Leste	–	32	1 099	1293[34]	1 (–, 1, –)	–	

Mil. obs: **Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Fiji, Malaysia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Singapore**

Civ. pol.: **Australia,** Bangladesh, **Brazil, Canada, Croatia, El Salvador, Gambia, Jordan, Korea (South),** Malaysia, **Nepal, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Samoa, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zimbabwe**

Acronym/ (Legal instrument)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold text** = new in 2006; *italic text* = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff Approved	Actual	Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
United Nations special political and peace-building missions						
Total: 4 missions		**96 contributing countries**	**294** **50** **93** **865**	**223** **43** **46** **787**	**10** **4**	**206.2** –
UNAMA (SCR 1401)[35] Mar. 2002	UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan Afghanistan	Mil. obs: Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Denmark, Germany, Korea (South), New Zealand, Poland, Romania, Uruguay Civ. pol.: *Canada, China, Denmark,* **Nepal**, *Nigeria, Philippines, Sweden* Civ. staff: **Argentina**, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, *Belarus, Belgium,* Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, *Burundi,* Canada, China, **Congo (Dem. Rep. of)**, Croatia, **Czech Rep.**, **Denmark**, **Egypt**, El Salvador, *Ethiopia,* Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Guatemala, Honduras, *Hungary,* India, Iran, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), Kyrgyzstan, **Laos**, Liberia, Macedonia, Malaysia, Myanmar, **Nepal**, Netherlands, New Zealand, **Norway**, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Poland, *Portugal,* Romania, Russia, Rwanda, **Serbia and Montenegro**, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, *Switzerland, Syria,* Tajikistan, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, **Uganda**, UK, Ukraine, USA, Uzbekistan, Zimbabwe	– 13 4 277	– 11 3 2173[36]	4 –	62.4 –
UNAMI (SCR 1500)[37] Aug. 2003	UN Assistance Mission in Iraq Iraq	Troops: **Fiji** Mil. obs: **Australia, Canada, Denmark, New Zealand, UK** Civ. staff: Afghanistan, **Australia**, Austria, Bangladesh, Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, *Brazil,* Canada, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, India, Iran, Ireland, **Israel**, Italy,	294 8 – 406	223 11 – 3963[38]	4 2 (–, –, 2)	102.9 –

Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Korea (South), **Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan,** Lebanon, Macedonia, *Malta*, Morocco, Myanmar, **Nepal**, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, **Palestinian Territory**, Peru, Philippines, **Poland**, *Portugal*, Russia, **Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia,** South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syria, Tajikistan, **Tanzania**, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, **Tunisia**, Uganda, UK, Uruguay, USA

Mission	Name / Location	Contributors	Approved	Actual	Deaths	Cost
UNOTIL (SCR 1599)[39] *May 2005*	*UN Office in Timor-Leste* / *Timor-Leste*	Mil. obs: *Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, Malaysia,* **Mali**, *New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippines, Portugal*	– / 15	– / 12	–	18.6
		Civ. pol.: *Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Croatia, Jordan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Palau, Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Turkey, USA*	60	26	–	–
		Civ. staff: *Angola, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, Colombia, Croatia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Guatemala, Guinea, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Mozambique, Nepal, Netherlands,* **Norway**, *New Zealand, Pakistan,* **Peru**, *Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, St Vincent and the Grenadines, Switzerland, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe*	100	103[40]		
UNIOSIL (SCR 1620)[41] **Jan. 2006**	**UN Integrated Office in Sierra Leone** / **Sierra Leone**	Mil. obs: **Bangladesh, Ghana, Kenya, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Russia, UK, Zambia**	– / 14	– / 9	2	22.3
		Civ. pol.: **Gambia, Ghana, India, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Nigeria, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, UK**	29	17	2	–
		Civ. staff: **Afghanistan, Angola, Barbados, Bhutan, Bulgaria, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, China, Congo (Dem. Rep. of), Croatia, Egypt, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, Germany, Ghana, Honduras, India, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Liberia, Macedonia, Malawi, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestinian Territory, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rwanda, Senegal, Sudan, Swaziland, Sweden, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda, UK, USA, Zimbabwe**	82	71[42]	(–, –, 2)	

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff — Approved	Actual	Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
African Union (AU)						
Total: 2 missions		**30 contributing countries**	**6 603** **450** **1 590** –	**5 381** **632** **1 376** **1 029**	**13** **5**	**296.6** –
AMIS (AU, 28 May 2004)[43] June 2004	African Union Mission in Sudan Sudan	Troops: Chad, Gambia, **Kenya**, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa Mil. obs: Algeria, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, **Burundi**, Cameroon, Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Egypt, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Togo, **Uganda**, Zambia Civ. pol.: Botswana, **Burkina Faso**, Cameroon, Egypt, Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, **Lesotho**, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, **Niger**, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, South Africa, Uganda, Zambia	6 171 450 1 560 –	4 980 60[44] 1 346 1 029	13 5 (2, 1, 2)	277.9[45] ..
AMISEC[46] *Mar. 2006*	*AU Mission for Support to the Elections in the Comoros* *Comoros*	Troops: *Rwanda, South Africa* Mil. obs: *Congo (Rep. of), Egypt, Mozambique, Nigeria* Civ. pol.: *Madagascar, Mauritius*[47]	432 – 30 –	40[48] 31 30 –	– –	18.8[49] –
Economic and Monetary Community of Central African States (CEMAC)						
Total: 1 missions		**3 contributing countries**	**350** – – –	**380** – – –	**8** **2**	**9.4** –

Acronym / Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing				
FOMUC / CEMAC Multinational Force in the Central African Republic (Libreville Summit, 2 Oct. 2002)[50]	Central African Republic	Jan. 2003	Troops: Chad, Congo (Rep. of), Gabon	350	380[51]	8	9.4[52]
				–	–	2	–
				–	–	(2, –, –)	
Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)							
Total: 3 missions			**3 contributing countries**	**6 000**	**4 619**	**144**	**.[53]**
				–	–	–	..
				–	–		
Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force (Bilateral, 21 July 1992)[54]	Moldova (Trans-Dniester)	July 1992	Troops: Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester)	1 500	1 199	3²[55]	..
				–	–	..	..
				–	–		
South Ossetia Joint Force (Bilateral, 24 June 1992)[56]	Georgia (South Ossetia)	July 1992	Troops: Georgia, Russia, (South Ossetia)	1 500	1 420	19	..
				–	–	..	..
				–	–		
CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia (CIS, 15 Oct. 1994)[57]	Georgia (Abkhazia)	June 1994	Troops: Russia	3 000	2 000	125	..
				–	–	..	..
				–	–		

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff — Approved	Actual	Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
European Union (EU)						
Total: 11 missions		**45 contributing countries**	**8 300** / **156** / **158** / **18**[58]	**8 210** / **95** / **315** / **199**	**20** / **4**	**139.7** / –
EUMM (Brioni Agreement)[59] July 1991	EU Monitoring Mission / Western Balkans	Mil. obs: Austria, *Belgium, Denmark, **Estonia**, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, *Italy,* Netherlands, Norway, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK	120 / – / –	– / 59 / –[60]	11 / –	2.2 / –
EUPM (CJA 2002/ 210/CFSP)[61] Jan. 2003	EU Police Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina	Civ. pol.: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cyprus, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, *Greece, Iceland,* Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, *Russia,* Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine. Civ. staff: *Austria,* Belgium, Bulgaria, *Finland,* France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, Ukraine	– / – / –	– / 173 / 286[62]	3 / –	15.0 / –
EUFOR ALTHEA (CJA 2004/ 570/CFSP)[63] Dec. 2004	EU Military Operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina	Troops: Albania, *Argentina,* Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, **Macedonia**, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, *UK*	6 000	5 935[64] / – / 85[65]	5 / 3 (–, 1, –)	44.4 / –

Name (legal instrument), start date	Location	Participating countries				Deaths	Cost (€ m.)	Unpaid
EUPOL Kinshasa (CJA 2004/847/CFSP)[66] Apr. 2005	EU Police Mission in Kinshasa (DRC), Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. pol.: **Angola**, *Belgium*, Canada, **Denmark**, France, Italy, **Mali**, *Netherlands*, Portugal, **Romania**, Sweden, Turkey, ***UK*** Civ. staff: **Belgium, France, Portugal**	30	50	467	—	5.6	—
EUSEC DR CONGO (CJA 2005/355/CFSP)[68] June 2005	EU Advisory and Assistance Mission for DRC Security Reform, Democratic Republic of the Congo	Civ. staff: Belgium, France, **Germany**, Hungary, **Luxembourg, Netherlands**, Portugal, **Sweden**, UK	8	—	32[69]	—	4.3	—
EUJUST LEX (CJA 2005/190/CFSP)[70] July 2005	EU Integrated Rule of Law Mission for Iraq, Iraq	Civ. staff: *Belgium*, **Denmark**, France, Germany, **Italy, Lithuania, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal**, Spain, UK[71]	—	—	26	—	10.1	—
AMM (CJA 2005/643/CFSP)[72] Aug. 2005	EU Aceh Monitoring Mission, Indonesia (Aceh)	Mil. obs: *Austria, Brunei Darussalam, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, Malaysia, Netherlands, Norway, Philippines, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, UK*	36	1	36[73]	(—, 1, —)	14.5	—
EU BAM Rafah (CJA 2005/889/CFSP)[74] Nov. 2005	EU Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point, Rafah Crossing Point	Civ. pol.: ***Austria***, **Belgium, Denmark**, *Estonia*, **Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden** Civ. staff: *Austria, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany*, Italy, *Lithuania*, Luxembourg, Portugal, Romania, Slovenia, Spain, UK	75	63	8[75]	—	13.4	—

Acronym/ (Legal instrument, Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006; (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
EUPAT *(CJA 2005/ 826/CFSP)*[76] Dec. 2005	*EU Police Advisory Team in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* *Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*	Civ. pol.: *Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Italy, Latvia,* **Netherlands**, *Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, UK* Civ. staff: **Belgium, Denmark,** *France, Germany,* **Ireland,** *Italy,* **Portugal, Sweden, UK**	– 20 10	– 20 12[77]	– –	1.7 –
EUPOL COPPS *(CJA 2005/ 797/CFSP)*[78] Jan. 2006	**EU Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories** **Palestinian Territory**	Civ. pol.: *Austria,* **Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy,** *Spain,* **Sweden, UK** Civ. staff: **Austria, Sweden, UK**	– 33 –	– 9 4[79]	– –	7.6 –
EUFOR DR Congo *(CJA 2006/ 319/CFSP)*[80] July 2006	*EUFOR DR Congo* *Democratic Republic of the Congo*	Troops: *Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, France,* <u>*Germany,*</u> *Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey*	2 300 – –	2 275[81] – –	– –	20.9 –
Total: 3 missions	**43 contributing countries**		**17 300** – – –	**49 260** – – –	**266** **66**	**155.7** –

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led

Acronym (SCR) Start date	Name	Location	Contributing countries											
KFOR (SCR 1244)[82] June 1999	NATO Kosovo Force	Serbia (Kosovo)	Troops: Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, *Canada*, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, <u>France</u>, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, <u>Italy</u>, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, **Mongolia**, Morocco, **Netherlands**, Norway, Poland, **Portugal**, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, *Ukraine*, <u>USA</u>	17 000	—	—	15 600[83]	—	—	96	6	(−, 1, −)	—	31.0
ISAF (SCR 1386)[84] Dec. 2001	International Security Assistance Force	Afghanistan	Troops: Albania, **Australia**, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, *Canada*, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, <u>France</u>, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, <u>Italy</u>, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Macedonia, <u>Netherlands</u>, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, <u>UK</u>, USA	—	—	—	33 460[85]	—	—	170	60	(48, −, −)	—	107.8
NTM-I (SCR 1546)[86] Aug. 2004	NATO Training Mission in Iraq	Iraq	Troops: Bulgaria, Czech Rep, Denmark, Estonia, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, <u>Netherlands</u>, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, **Slovenia**, Turkey, <u>UK</u>, **Ukraine**, USA[87]	300	—	—	200	—	—	—	—	—	—	17.1

Organization of American States (OAS)

Acronym (SCR) Start date	Name	Location	Contributing countries											
Total: 2 missions	**12 contributing countries**			—	**6**	**22**	—	**2**	**23**	**1**	—	—	—	**18.5**
MAPP/OEA (CP/RES. 859)[88] Feb. 2004	Mission to Support the Peace Process in Colombia	Colombia	Civ. staff: *Argentina, Costa Rica,* Guatemala, **Mexico**, *Nicaragua, Norway, Peru,* Sweden, *Uruguay*	—	—	—	—	—	5[89]	—	—	—	—	5.5
— (CP/RES. 806)[90] June 2004	OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti	Haiti	Civ. pol.: **Benin, France** Civ. staff: Argentina, ***Barbados***, **Benin, Bolivia**, Canada, *Colombia*, Dominica, Ecuador, **France**, Grenada, *Guatemala*, Mexico, Peru	—	**6**	**22**	—	**2**	18[91]	1	—	—	—	13.0[92]

Acronym/ (Legal instrument, Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold text** = new in 2006; *italic text* = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)						
Total: 11 missions		**45 contributing countries**	– – **290**	– – **536**	**7** **3**	**127.0** –
– (CSO, 18 Sep. 1992)[93] Sep. 1992	OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Civ. staff: Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, **Belgium**, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Croatia, *Estonia*, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Japan, *Netherlands*, Norway, Poland, *Portugal*, Romania, *Russia*, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, *Switzerland*, *Tajikistan*, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	– – 92	– – 69[94]	– –	12.8 –
– (CSO, 6 Nov. 1992)[95] Dec. 1992	OSCE Mission to Georgia Georgia	Civ. staff: Austria, *Belgium*, *Bosnia and Herzegovina*, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Lithuania, Macedonia, *Moldova*, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA	– – 64	– – 48[96]	– –	14.8 –
– (CSO, 4 Feb. 1993)[97] Apr. 1993	OSCE Mission to Moldova Moldova	Civ. staff: Belarus, France, Germany, **Italy**, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, UK, USA	– – 10	– – 11[98]	– –	2.0 –

		Civ. staff						
(Rome Ministerial Council Decision no. 4.1, 1 Dec. 1993)[99] Feb. 1994	OSCE Centre in Dushanbe / Tajikistan	Civ. staff: Belarus, Bulgaria, **Denmark**, *France*, **Germany**, *Hungary*, Italy, *Latvia*, Lithuania, *Netherlands*, Norway, *Romania, Russia, Sweden*, **UK, Ukraine**, USA	14	12[100]	–	–	4.9	–
(10 Aug. 1995)[101] Aug. 1995	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in-Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference / Azerbaijan (Nagorno–Karabakh)	Civ. staff: Czech Rep., *Finland*, **Germany**, Hungary, **Kazakhstan**, Poland, UK, *Ukraine*	6	6[102]	–	–	1.0	–
(Ministerial Council, 8 Dec. 1995)[103] Dec. 1995	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bosnia and Herzegovina	Civ. staff: *Albania*, **Armenia**, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, **Croatia**, Czech Rep., Finland, France, *Georgia*, Germany, **Greece**, Hungary, Ireland, **Italy**, *Japan*, **Kyrgyzstan**, *Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova*, Netherlands, Norway, *Portugal*, **Romania**, Russia, **Slovakia**, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, USA	–	93[104]	–	–	21.4	–
(PC/DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996)[105] July 1996	OSCE Mission to Croatia / Croatia	Civ. staff: Austria, Czech Rep., Estonia, *Finland*, France, *Georgia*, Germany, Greece, Italy, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK, USA, Uzbekistan	67	35[106]	–	–	10.5	–

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; <u>underlined</u> text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
– (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997)[107] Apr. 1997	OSCE Presence in Albania Albania	Civ. staff: Austria, *Belarus*, Bulgaria, Czech Rep., Finland, France, *Germany*, Ireland, **Italy**, Latvia, **Lithuania**, Netherlands, **Romania**, *Sweden*, **Turkey**, UK, USA	– – – –	– – – 29[108]	– –	4.8 –
OMIK (PC/DEC 305, 1 July 1999)[109] July 1999	OSCE Mission in Kosovo Serbia (Kosovo)	Civ. staff: *Albania*, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, **Croatia**, *Czech Rep.*, Denmark, *Estonia*, *Finland*, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, **Japan, Lithuania**, *Moldova*, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, **Slovakia**, *Slovenia*, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, USA, Uzbekistan	– – – –	– – – 177[110]	7 3 (–, 1, 2)	42.8 –
– (PC/DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001)[111] Mar. 2001	OSCE Mission to Serbia Serbia	Civ. staff: Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, **Croatia**, **Czech Rep., Denmark**, Estonia, *Finland, France*, **Georgia**, Germany, *Greece*, **Hungary**, Ireland, Italy, *Latvia*, Netherlands, *Moldova*, Norway, Portugal, *Romania*, **Slovakia**, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA	– – – 37	– – – 41[112]	– –	9.5[113] –
– **(PC/DEC 732, 29 June 2006)[114] June 2006**	**OSCE Mission to Montenegro Montenegro**	Civ. staff: **Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Sweden, Turkey, UK**, USA	– – – –	– – – 15[115]	– –	2.5 –

Ad hoc coalitions

Total: 7 missions — **57 contributing countries** — 4 950 / 2 000 / – / 15 — 159 830 / 1 700 / 1 407 / 206 — 2 936 / 872 — 89 572.3 / –

Mission	Contributing countries	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
NNSC (Armistice Agreement)[116] July 1953 — Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, North Korea, South Korea	Mil. obs: Sweden, Switzerland	– / – / –	– / 10 / –	– / –	1.9 / –
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace)[117] Apr. 1982 — Multinational Force and Observers, Egypt (Sinai)	Mil. obs: Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA. Civ. staff: USA	2 000 / – / 15	– / 1 687 / – / 15[118]	49 / –	61.2 / –
TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol)[119] Jan. 1997 — Temporary International Presence in Hebron (Hebron)	Mil. obs: Turkey. Civ. pol.: Denmark, Italy, Norway. Civ. staff: Denmark, *Italy*, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, *Turkey*	– / – / –	– / 3 / 18 / 32[120]	2 / –	2.5 / –
– (SCR 1464)[121] Feb. 2003 — Operation Licorne, Côte d'Ivoire	Troops: France	4 000 / – / – / –	3 500[122] / – / – / –	23 / 3 (–, 1, 1)	319.8 / –
RAMSI (Biketawa Declaration)[123] July 2003 — Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands, Solomon Islands	Troops: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Tonga. Civ. pol.: Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, **Marshall Islands, Micronesia**, Nauru, New Zealand, **Palau**, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Vanuatu. Civ. staff: Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, *Samoa*, Tonga	– / – / – / –	200 / – / 389[124] / 159[125]	2 / –	101.5[126] / –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument/ Authorization date)/ Start date	Name/ Location	Countries contributing troops, military observers (Mil. obs), civilian police (Civ. pol.) or civilian staff (Civ. staff) in 2006 (**bold** text = new in 2006; *italic* text = ended in 2006; underlined text = designated lead states)	Troops/ Military observers/ Civilian police/ Civilian staff		Total deaths: to date/in 2006/ (due to hostilities, accidents, illness)	Cost ($ m.): 2006/ Unpaid
			Approved	Actual		
MNF-I (SCR 1511)[127] Nov. 2003	Multinational Force in Iraq	Troops: Albania, Armenia, Australia, Azerbaijan, Bosnia and Herzegovina, **Bulgaria**, Czech Rep., Denmark, El Salvador, Estonia, Georgia, Japan, Kazakhstan, Korea (South), Latvia, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Mongolia, Poland, *Portugal*, Romania, Singapore, Slovakia, UK, USA. Civ. pol.: **El Salvador**, Italy, UK, USA	– – – –	155 200 – 1 000[128] –	2 860 869 (746, 74, 11)[129]	89 033.0[130] –
ISF (**25 May 2006 and SCR 1690**)[131] **May 2006**	**International Security Forces Timor-Leste**	Troops: Australia, New Zealand. Civ. pol.: *Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Portugal*	950 – – –	930[132] – – –	– –	52.4 –

Notes: CEMAC = Economic and Monetary Union of Central African States; CIS = Commonwealth of Independent States; 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; EU = European Union; MOU = Memorandum of Understanding; NATO = North Atlantic Treaty Organization; OAS = Organization of American States; OSCE = Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe; PC/DEC = OSCE Permanent Council Decision; SC = UN 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. The mandate was maintained during 2006. A positive decision by the UN Security Council (SC) is required to terminate the mission.

[2] The mission is supported by 120 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 SC is required to terminate the mission.

[4] The mission 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 1728 (15 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 15 June 2007.

6 The mission is supported by 104 locally recruited staff.

7 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 1729 (15 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 30 June 2007.

8 The mission is supported by 107 locally recruited staff.

9 UNIFIL was established by SCR 425 and SCR 426 (19 Mar. 1978), with a mandate to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. Following the conflict between Hezbollah and Israel in July 2006, SCR 1701 (11 Aug. 2006) strengthened the mandate and authorized an increase of the military personnel to 15 000 and the extension of the mandate until 31 Aug. 2007.

10 The mission is supported by 304 locally recruited staff.

11 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 referendum concerning the integration of Western Sahara into Morocco. The mandate was renewed until 30 Apr. 2007 by SCR 1720 (31 Oct. 2006).

12 The mission is supported by 138 locally recruited staff and 22 UN volunteers (UNVs).

13 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 to 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). The present mandate was renewed until 15 Apr. 2007 by SCR 1716 (13 Oct. 2006).

14 The mission is supported by 181 locally recruited staff and 1 UNV.

15 UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its mandate includes, among others, 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. It cooperates with the EU and the OSCE, which are responsible for the 'reconstruction and economic development' and 'democratization and institution building' pillars, respectively. A positive decision by the SC is required to terminate the mission.

16 The mission is supported by 2040 locally recruited staff and 152 UNVs.

17 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 DR Congo, 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 mission was given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1493 (28 July 2003) and revised by SCR 1565 (1 Oct. 2004) to include deploying and maintaining a presence in key areas of potential volatility; cooperating with ONUB to monitor and prevent the movement of combatants and arms across shared borders; ensuring the protection of civilians; facilitating the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration (DDR) process; and assisting in the successful completion of the electoral process. During the election period in 2006 MONUC was supported by EUFOR RD Congo. SCR 1711 (29 Sep. 2006) extended the mandate until 15 Feb. 2007 and authorized an increase in military personnel and civilian police.

18 The mission is supported by 2092 locally recruited staff and 665 UNVs.

19 UNMEE was established by SCR 1320 (15 Sep. 2000). It was expanded by SCR 1312 (31 July 2000). It was 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 1741 (30 Jan. 2007) extended the mandate until 31 July 2007, which was necessitated by delays in the demarcation process for the Eritrea–Ethiopia border.

20 The mission is supported by 194 locally recruited staff and 65 UNVs.

21 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 in security sector reform (SSR), and to protect civilians. It cooperates with UNOCI and UNOSIL. SCR 1712 (29 Sep. 2006) renewed the current mandate until 31 Mar. 2007.

22 The mission is supported by 940 locally recruited staff and 263 UNVs.

23 UNOCI was established by SCR 1528 (27 Feb. 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It is mandated to monitor the ceasefire agreement, support the interim Government of National Reconciliation in extending state control, to maintain law and order, to implement a DDR programme, to facilitate humanitarian assistance, to protect and promote human rights, and to assist in holding free elections. It cooperates with UNMIL and Operation Licorne. SCR 1739 (10 Jan. 2007) extended the mandate until 30 June 2007.

24 The mission is supported by 526 locally recruited staff and 209 UNVs.

25 ONUB was established by SCR 1545 (21 May 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. It was mandated to ensure respect of the 2000 Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement, facilitate a DDR programme, assist in the successful completion of the electoral process, carry out institutional reforms and protect civilians. In carrying out its mandate, ONUB cooperated with MONUC. The mission closed on 31 Dec. 2006.

26 During 2006 the military component was gradually drawn down from the 5726 deployed in Jan. 2006.

27 The mission was supported by 308 locally recruited staff and 98 UNVs.

28 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 preparation for free elections; to support humanitarian and human rights activities; and to protect civilians. SCR 1702 (15 Aug. 2006) extended the mandate until 15 Feb. 2007.

29 The mission is supported by 642 locally recruited staff and 191 UNVs.

30 UNMIS was established by SCR 1590 (24 Mar. 2005) following the 2005 Comprehensive Peace Agreement. It is mandated to monitor the implementation of the peace agreement, to protect and promote human rights, and to facilitate the DDR process. SCR 1706 (31 Aug. 2006) expanded the mandate to include deployment to the Darfur region, where UNMIS is tasked to monitor implementation of the 2006 Darfur Peace Agreement and the 2006 N'Djamena Agreement on Humanitarian Cease-fire on the Conflict in Darfur, to maintain a presence in key areas, to monitor border activities, to protect civilians, and to promote and protect human rights. SCR 1714 (6 Oct. 2006) extended the mandate until 30 Apr. 2007.

31 These figures do not include the staffing level for Darfur authorized by SCR 1706 (31 Aug. 2006).

32 The mission is supported by 2234 locally recruited staff and 185 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; in capacity building, support and training of the East Timorese national police; and in the organization and holding of presidential and parliamentary elections in 2007. SCR 1745 (22 Feb. 2007) extended the mandate until 26 Feb 2008.

34 The mission is supported by 320 locally recruited staff and 100 UNVs.

35 UNAMA was established by SCR 1401 (28 Mar. 2002). It is mandated to promote national reconciliation; to fulfil the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the UN in the 2001 Bonn Agreement, including those related to human rights, the rule of law and gender issues; and to manage all UN humanitarian, relief, recovery and reconstruction activities in Afghanistan in coordination with the Afghan Government. It cooperates with ISAF in carrying out its mandate. SRC 1662 (23 Mar. 2006) extended the mandate until 23 Mar. 2007.

36 The mission is supported by 843 locally recruited staff and 34 UNVs.

37 UNAMI was established by SCR 1500 (14 Aug. 2003). It is currently mandated to assist the Iraqi Government in the process of political and economic development, to coordinate reconstruction and humanitarian assistance, to promote human rights and national reconciliation, and to strengthen the rule of law. In carrying out its mandate, UNAMI cooperates with MNF-I, NTM-I and EUJUST LEX. SCR 1700 (10 Aug. 2006) extended the current mandate until 10 Aug. 2007.

38 The mission is supported by 189 locally recruited staff.

39 UNOTIL was established by SCR 1599 (28 Apr. 2005). It was mandated to support the capacity development of state institutions, including the National Police (PNTL) and Border Patrol Unit, and provide training in the area of human rights. The mission closed on 25 Aug. 2006 and was succeeded by UNMIT.

40 The mission was supported by 221 locally recruited staff and 34 UNVs.

41 UNIOSIL was established by SCR 1620 (31 Aug. 2005) to assist the Government of Sierra Leone in capacity building of state institutions, democratization, good governance, rule of law, human rights promotion, strengthening the security sector, and preparation for free and fair elections in 2007; to monitor security; to address cross-border challenges; and to coordinate with the Special Court for Sierra Leone. SCR 1734 (22 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

42 The mission is supported by 176 locally recruited staff and 29 UNVs.

43 AMIS was initially established as an observer mission by the Agreement with the Sudanese Parties on the Modalities for the Establishment of the Ceasefire Commission and the Deployment of Observers in the Darfur on 28 May 2004 and was endorsed by SCR 1556 (30 July 2004) under UN Charter Chapter VII. Its mandate was expanded pursuant to a decision adopted at the 17th Meeting of the AU's Peace and Security Council (AU PSC/PR/Comm.(XVII), 20 Oct. 2004) and now includes monitoring the N'Djamena ceasefire agreement, assisting in confidence building between the parties and contributing to a secure environment in Darfur. AU PSC/AHG/Comm.(LXVI) (30 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 30 June 2007.

44 Contributors of additional military observers were listed by the AU as 'EU/USA' (23), 'Government of Sudan' (34), 'Justice and Equality Movement' (34) and 'Sudan Liberation Movement/Army' (34).

45 The budget is projected for 1 year based on the AMIS budget for Apr.–Dec. 2006.

46 AMISEC was established by the AU Peace and Security Council (AU, PSC/PR/Comm.1(XLVII), 21 Mar. 2006). It was mandated to provide a secure environment conducive to credible, free and fair elections taking place in May 2006. The mission closed on 9 June 2006.

47 France, Norway and the UK contributed logistical support and equipment.

48 A reinforcement contingent of 675 South African soldiers was deployed from 11 to 19 May 2006.

49 One-third of AMISEC's budget was funded by the EU.

50 FOMUC was established by a decision of the CEMAC Libreville Summit (2 Oct. 2002) to secure the border between Chad and the Central African Republic (CAR) and to guarantee the safety of former President Patassé. Following the 15 Mar. 2003 coup, 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. The current mandate runs until 30 Jun. 2007.

51 FOMUC is supported by and co-located with a detachment of 225 French soldiers. In addition, there are 58 locally recruited staff.

52 79% of CEMAC's budget is funded by the EU and the remaining 21% by annual contributions of CEMAC member states.

53 While complete data are not available on all participating countries' costs for CIS missions, Russia's expenditure for CIS missions in 2006 was $1 883 226, including upkeep of coordinating structures in the CIS and spending related to the Collective Security Treaty. The Russian general contribution to CIS collective security and peacekeeping was $3 794 705 in 2006.

54 The Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force was established by the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Armed Conflict in the Trans-Dniester region (21 July 1992). A monitoring commission with representatives from Moldova, Russia and the Trans-Dniester authorities coordinates the activities of the

joint peacekeeping contingent. The participation of parties to a conflict in peace operations is typically not included in the table; however, the substantial involvement of the parties to the conflict in this operation is a distinctive feature of CIS operations and of the peace agreement, which is the basis for the establishment of the operation.

55 This figure only includes Moldovan and Russian fatalities. The deaths were caused by accidents and illness.

56 The South Ossetia Joint Force was established by the Agreement on the Principles Governing the Peaceful Settlement of the Conflict in South Ossetia (24 June 1992). A joint Monitoring Commission with representatives of Russia, Georgia, and the North and South Ossetia authorities was established to oversee implementation of the agreement. On inclusion of participation of conflicting parties in the table see note 54.

57 The CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia mission was established by the Georgian–Abkhazian Agreement on a Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (14 May 1994). The operation's 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). Its mandate was extended indefinitely from Jan. 2004.

58 EU Council Joint Actions do not provide specific authorized personnel numbers. Instead they request that staff levels are consistent with the objectives and structures of each mission. The numbers listed for these EU missions are those agreed by the EU.

59 The EUMM was established by the Brioni Agreement (7 July 1991) between representatives of the European Community (EC) and the 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia. MOUs were signed with the governments of Albania in 1997 and Croatia in 1998. It is mandated to monitor political and security developments, borders, inter-ethnic issues and refugee returns; to contribute to the early warning mechanism of the European Council; and to contribute to confidence building and stabilization in the region (CJA 2000/811/CFSP, 23 Dec. 2000). CJA 2005/807/CFSP (21 Nov. 2005) amended the mission's geographical mandate to focus on Kosovo and Serbia and Montenegro. CJA 2006/867/CFSP (30 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

60 The mission is supported by 64 locally recruited staff.

61 The EUPM was established by CJA 2002/210/CFSP (11 Mar. 2002) to ensure sustainable policing arrangements in Bosnia and Herzegovina under Bosnian ownership, in accordance with European and international standards. It is mandated to monitor, mentor and inspect locally recruited police force management. At the request of the Bosnian authorities, the EU modified the mandate (including the size) of the mission and extended it to the end of 2007 (CJA 2005/824/CFSP, 24. Nov. 2005).

62 The mission is supported by 215 locally recruited staff

63 EUFOR ALTHEA was established by CJA 2004/570/CFSP (12 July 2004) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1551 (9 July 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. The contingents are grouped into 3 Multinational Task Forces (MNTFs): MNTF North (Tuzla), MNTF Southeast (Mostar) and MNTF Northwest (Banja Luka)—for which Austria, France and the UK, respectively, are the framework nations. SCR 1722 (21 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until Nov. 2007.

64 In the spring of 2007, EUFOR ALTHEA will undergo a drawdown in its troop strength from 6000 to approximately 2500.

65 The mission is supported by 200 international contracted staff, who work for both EUFOR ALTHEA and NATO Headquarters.

66 EUPOL Kinshasa was established by CJA 2004/847/CFSP (9 Dec. 2004) and is mandated to monitor, mentor and advise the Congolese police force. EUPOL Kinshasa collaborates with EUSEC DR Congo. The mandate runs until 30 June 2007.

67 The mission is supported by 9 locally recruited staff.

68 EUSEC DR Congo was established by CJA 2005/355/CFSP (2 May 2005) to complement EUPOL Kinshasa. It is mandated to advise and assist the Congolese authorities 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 also operates in close coordination with MONUC.

69 Of this figure, 21 are based in Kinshasa while 11 are located in the eastern parts of the DR Congo. The majority are military advisers. The mission is supported by c. 30 locally recruited staff.

[70] EUJUST LEX was established by CJA 2005/190/CFSP (7 Mar. 2005) and was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) as an integrated civilian rule-of-law mission to strengthen Iraq's criminal justice system through the training of police officers and magistrates. It will complement NTM-I and UNAMI. CJA 13171/06 (17 Oct. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

[71] Listed are the 10 states providing the training in 2006. Financial support also comes from Austria, Belgium, Egypt, Finland, Hungary, Luxembourg, Sweden and the USA.

[72] AMM was established by CJA 2005/643/CFSP (9 Sep. 2005) to monitor implementation of the peace agreement set out in the 2005 MOU signed by the Government of Indonesia and the Free Aceh Movement (GAM). Its mandate includes monitoring the ceasefire; DDR of GAM fighters; assisting in the withdrawal of Indonesian military and police forces; and monitoring the human rights situation. During 2006, it underwent a reduction from the initial 230 to 36 staff and its district and sub-district offices closed on 7 Sep. 2006. The mission closed entirely on 15 Dec. 2006.

[73] These are civilian observers. The mission was supported by 45 locally recruited staff.

[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 support the Palestinian Authority's capacity building in the field of border control. The mandate runs until 24 May 2007.

[75] The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

[76] EUPAT was established by CJA 2005/826/CFSP (24 Nov. 2005). It was mandated to support the development of a national police service, monitoring and mentoring the police in the fields of border policing, public peace and order, accountability, and combating corruption and organized crime. The mission closed on 14 June 2006.

[77] The mission was supported by 20 locally recruited staff.

[78] 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. The mission's 3-year mandate runs until 31 Dec. 2008.

[79] The mission is supported by 4 locally recruited staff.

[80] EUFOR RD Congo was established by CJA 2006/319/CFSP (27 Apr. 2006) and mandated to support MONUC during the election process in the DR Congo. It was endorsed and given UN Charter Chapter VII powers by UN SCR1671 (24 Apr. 2006). The mission closed on 30 Nov. 2006.

[81] Of these troops, 1075 were based in Kinshasa and 1200 were stationed in Libreville, Gabon, as a reserve force. The figure does not include a further strategic reserve of 1500 troops stationed in France.

[82] 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. Along with KFOR Headquarters in Priština, KFOR contingents are grouped into 6 multinational task forces (MNTFs): MNTF Centre (Lipljan) led by Finland; MNTF North (Novo Selo), led by France; MNTF South (Prizren), led by Germany; MNTF West (Pec), led by Italy; and MNTF East (Urosevac), led by the USA. A Multinational Specialized Unit (Priština) is led by Italy.

[83] Partner countries contribute 16% of these troops.

[84] ISAF was established by SCR 1386 (20 Dec. 2001) under UN Charter Chapter VII as a multinational force mandated to assist the Afghan Interim Authority to maintain security, as envisaged in Annex I of the 2001 Bonn Agreement. NATO took on command and control of ISAF in Aug. 2003. Stages 3 and 4 of ISAF's expansion into southern and eastern Afghanistan were completed in July and Oct. 2006, respectively. ISAF also has control of all 24 provincial reconstruction teams (PRTs). ISAF divides Afghanistan into five areas of responsibility: Regional Command (RC) Centre (Kabul), led by France; RC North (Mazar-i-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. SCR 1707 (12 Sep. 2006) extended the mandate until 12 Oct. 2007.

[85] This includes personnel serving in the PRTs from the following countries: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Romania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the UK and the USA.

86 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.

87 No data on national breakdown were available and therefore no lead nation could be identified.

88 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.

89 The mission is supported by 32 international contracted staff, 15 national professionals and 53 locally recruited staff.

90 The OAS Special Mission for Strengthening Democracy in Haiti was established by OAS PC resolution CP/RES. 806 (1303/02) of 16 Jan. 2002. It is mandated to contribute to resolution of the political crisis in Haiti, including by assisting the Government of Haiti to strengthen its democratic processes and institutions. OAS General Assembly Resolution A/RES 2058 (XXXIV-O/04) of 8 June 2004 amended the mandate to include assistance in the holding of elections, promoting and protecting human rights, and the professionalization of the Haitian National Police.

91 The mission is supported by 103 locally recruited staff.

92 The figure is for the period 1 Oct. 2005–31 Sep. 2006

93 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/764 (14 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

94 The mission is supported by 5 international contracted staff and 188 locally recruited staff.

95 The OSCE Mission to Georgia was established at the 17th CSO meeting (6 Nov. 1992). It was authorized by the Government of Georgia 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. PC.DEC/450 (13 Dec. 1999) expanded the mandate to include monitoring Georgia's borders with Russian Republic of Ingushetia. PC.DEC/522, 19 Dec. 2002 expanded the mandate to include observing and reporting on cross-border movement between Georgia and the Russian Republic of Dagestan. PC.DEC/766 (14 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

96 The mission is supported by 6 international contracted staff and 132 locally recruited staff.

97 The OSCE Mission to Moldova was established at the 19th CSO meeting (4 Feb. 1993) and authorized by the Government of Moldova 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/763 (14 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

98 The mission is supported by 4 international contracted staff and 32 locally recruited staff.

99 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 mission'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. PC.DEC/754 (23 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

100 The mission is supported by 3 international contracted staff and 68 locally recruited staff.

101 A Personal Representative (PR) 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 PR's mandate consists of assisting the CIO in planning possible peacekeeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. The PR has 5 field assistants. A positive decision is required to terminate the mission.

102 The mission is supported by 11 locally recruited staff.

103 The OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina was established by a decision of the 5th meeting of the Ministerial Council (MC(5).DEC/1, 8 Dec. 1995), in accordance with Annex 6 of the 1995 Dayton Agreement. The mission is mandated to assist the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. PC.DEC/747 (23 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

104 The mission is supported by 558 locally recruited staff.

105 The OSCE Mission to Croatia was established by PC.DEC/112 (18 Apr. 1996), PC.DEC/176 (26 June 1997) and C/DEC/239 (25 June 1998) revised its mandate. Its mandate includes assisting and monitoring the return of refugees and displaced persons and protecting national minorities.

106 The mission is supported by 144 locally recruited staff.

107 The OSCE Presence in Albania was established by PC.DEC/160 (27 Mar. 1997). PC.DEC/206 (11 Dec. 1997) established the current mandate. PC.DEC/750 (23 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

108 The mission is supported by 93 locally recruited staff.

109 The OSCE Mission in Kosovo was established by the PC.DEC/305 (1 July 1999). Its mandate includes training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators and monitoring and promoting human rights. The mission is a component (pillar III) of UNMIK. Its headquarters are in Priština and 5 regional centres are sited throughout Kosovo, each covering 5 to 9 municipalities. 30 municipal teams, supervising the work of locally recruited authorities, were deployed to all municipalities. PC.DEC/765 (14 Dec. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

110 The mission is supported by 62 international contracted staff and 749 locally recruited staff.

111 The OSCE Mission to Serbia is the new name given to the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro in June 2006. The mission was originally established by PC.DEC/401 (11 Jan. 2001) as the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Its mandate is to advise on the implementation of laws and 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. The latest change of name followed the declaration of independence by Montenegro (3 June 2006). PC.DEC/749 (23 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007

112 The mission is supported by 2 international contracted staff and 138 locally recruited staff.

113 This figure covers the budget for the first month of deployment of the OSCE Mission to Montenegro as well as the budget of the OSCE Mission to Serbia.

114 The OSCE Mission to Montenegro was established by PC.DEC/732 (29 June 2006) following the declaration of independence by Montenegro (June 2006). Prior to independence, the current mission was part of the OSCE Mission to Serbia and Montenegro (see note 111). Its mandate is to assist in institution building and reform of law enforcement bodies and the judiciary and to support local and central governance structures. PC.DEC/751 (23 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

115 The mission is supported by 30 locally recruited staff.

116 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.

117 The 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 was not operational until 25 Apr. 1982, the day that Israel returned the Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty.

118 A large part of the MFO's basic mission in the Sinai is performed by the Civilian Observer Unit (COU). The COU has its origins in the US Sinai Field Mission, which came into existence with the Sinai II Agreement (4 Sep. 1975). The COU currently has 15 personnel, all US nationals.

119 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). Its mandate is to provide by its presence a secure and stable environment. Following the attack on its headquarters on 8 Feb. 2006, TIPH 2 was temporarily withdrawn from Hebron and reduced in strength. On May 2006 TIPH 2 returned to conduct daytime patrols on a regular basis, but was stationed in Bethlehem. On 24 Oct. 2006 the mission returned to Hebron and since then operates on a normal basis. The mandate is renewed every 3 months pending approval from the Israeli and Palestinian sides.

120 The mission is supported by 8 locally recruited staff.

121 Operation Licorne, consisting entirely of French troops, was deployed under the authority of SCR 1464 (4 Feb. 2003), under UN Charter Chapter VII and in accordance with UN Charter Chapter VIII, 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 1739 (10 Jan. 2007) expanded the mandate and extended it until 30 June 2007.

122 The troops deployed in Côte d'Ivoire are supported by further troops based in Togo (100 personnel per air unit).

123 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.

124 Civilian police numbers provided ranged from 308 to 389. In Apr. 2006 approximately 389 additional troops and 75 police were deployed in response to riots after parliamentary elections.

125 The figure does not include personnel assigned to the Office of the Special Coordinator. The mission is supported by 51 locally recruited staff.

126 This figure represents the Australian contribution to RAMSI for financial year 2006/2007.

127 The MNF-I was authorized by SCR 1511 (16 Oct. 2003) to contribute to the maintenance of security and stability in Iraq, including for the purpose of ensuring necessary conditions for the implementation of UNAMIS's mandated tasks. The mandate of MNF-I was reaffirmed by SCR 1546 (8 June 2004) following the dissolution of the Coalition Provisional Authority and the subsequent transfer of sovereignty to the Interim Government of Iraq. For MNF-I purposes, the territory of Iraq is divided into 5 areas covered by the following units: MNF North, Multinational Division (MND) Baghdad and MND West, for which the USA is the lead nation; MND Central South, maintained by Poland; and MND Southeast, maintained by Australia and the UK. SCR 1723 (28 Nov. 2006) extended the mandate until 31 Dec. 2007.

128 The figure for civilian police is approximate and includes 110 personnel drawn from coalition military forces.

129 The figure for total deaths to date only includes fatalities after the SC authorization. It is revised based on information received. Of the 869 deaths in 2006, 820 were suffered by the USA, 29 by the UK and the remaining 20 by other countries. The figure also includes 38 deaths owing to other causes.

130 This figure is the sum of British and US contributions. Contributing countries bear the costs for their own personnel. The estimated US contribution for financial year 2005/2006 (1 Oct. 2005–30 Sep. 2006) was $87 billion, which included emergency supplemental appropriations approved by the US Congress in June 2006. The British contribution for the period 1 Oct. 2005–30 Sep. 2006 is estimated at $1.1 billion. This was the amount requested from the British Ministry of Defence.

131 The ISF, also known as Operation Astute and Joint Task Force, 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 ISF cooperates closely with UNMIT.

132 In the first months of deployment there were up to 1300 Australian and 200 New Zealand troops on the ground. At the end of Sep. 2006 the deployed civilian police units of ISF were subsumed under UNMIT.