

Table 2A. Multilateral peace missions

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^a)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2001	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2001	Cost (\$m): 2001/ Unpaid
United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations (15 operations) (UN Charter, Chapters VI and VII)					37 665	1 734 ²	1 931.5 ³
					1 801	64	1 979.1 ⁴
					7 642 ¹		
UNTSO (SCR 50) ⁵	UN Truce Supervision Organization	Egypt/Israel/ Lebanon/ Syria	June 1948	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Switzerland, USA ⁶	– 152 ⁷ –	38 – ⁸	22.8 ⁹ –
UNMOGIP (SCR 91) ¹⁰	UN Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	India/Pakistan (Kashmir)	Jan. 1949	Austria , Belgium, Chile, Denmark, Finland, Italy, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay ¹¹	– 45 ¹² –	9 – ¹³	7.3 ¹⁴ –
UNFICYP (SCR 186) ¹⁵	UN Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	Cyprus	Mar. 1964	Argentina, Australia, Austria, <i>Bolivia, Brazil</i> , Canada, Finland, Hungary, Ireland, <i>Nepal, Netherlands, Paraguay</i> , Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden , UK, <i>Uruguay</i> ¹⁶	1 196 – 35 ¹⁷	170 – ¹⁸	42.4 ¹⁹ 21.9 ²⁰
UNDOF (SCR 350) ²¹	UN Disengagement Observer Force	Syria (Golan Heights)	Mar. 1978	Austria, Canada, Japan, Poland, Slovakia, Sweden ²²	1 036 ²³ (80) ²⁴ –	40 – ²⁵	36.0 19.6 ²⁶
UNIFIL (SCR 425 & 426) ²⁷	UN Interim Force in Lebanon	Lebanon	Mar. 1978	Fiji, <i>Finland</i> , France, Ghana, India, Ireland, Italy, Nepal, Poland, <i>Sweden</i> , Ukraine ²⁸	3 639 ²⁹ (50) ³⁰ –	244 5 ³¹	106.2 ³² 166.5 ³³
UNIKOM (SCR 689) ³⁴	UN Iraq/Kuwait Observation Mission	Iraq/Kuwait (Khawr ‘Abd Allah water- way and UN DMZ)	Apr. 1991	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, <i>Canada</i> , China, Denmark, Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Pakistan, Poland, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Singapore, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela ³⁵	906 193 ³⁶ –	16 3 ³⁷	52.8 ³⁸ 17.8 ³⁹

MINURSO (SCR 690) ⁴⁰	UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	Western Sahara	Sep. 1991	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, China, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Greece, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Russia, Senegal, South Korea, Sweden, Uruguay, USA ⁴¹	27 204 22 ⁴²	10 – ⁴³	48.8 ⁴⁴ 83.8 ⁴⁵
UNOMIG (SCR 849 & 858) ⁴⁶	UN Observer Mission in Georgia	Georgia (Abkhazia)	Aug. 1993	Albania, Austria, Bangladesh, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Indonesia, Jordan, Pakistan, Poland, Russia, South Korea, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine , Uruguay, USA ⁴⁷	– 106 ⁴⁸ –	7 4 ⁴⁹	27.9 ⁵⁰ 15.0 ⁵¹
UNMIBH (SCR 1035) ⁵²	UN Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, <i>Estonia</i> , Fiji, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, <i>Tunisia</i> , Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, <i>Vanuatu</i> ⁵³	– 4 1 674 ⁵⁴	11 3 ⁵⁵	144.7 107.6 ⁵⁶
UNMOP (SCR 1038) ⁵⁷	UN Mission of Observers in Preklava	Croatia	Jan. 1996	Argentina, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, <i>Canada</i> , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, Finland, Ghana, Indonesia, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, <i>Portugal</i> , Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine ⁵⁸	– 27 ⁵⁹ –	– –	See UNMIBH ⁶⁰
UNMIK (SCR 1244) ⁶¹	UN Interim Administration in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Côte d'Ivoire, Czech Rep., Denmark, <i>Dominican Rep.</i> , Egypt, <i>Estonia</i> , Fiji, Finland, France, <i>Gambia</i> , Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Malawi, Malaysia, Nepal, <i>Netherlands</i> , New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Senegal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA, Zambia, Zimbabwe ⁶²	– 37 4 519 ⁶³	14 2 ⁶⁴	227.3 ⁶⁵ –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^a)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2001	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2001	Cost (\$m): 2001/ Unpaid
UNAMSIL (SCR 1270) ⁶⁶	UN Mission in Sierra Leone	Sierra Leone	Oct. 1999	Bangladesh, Bolivia, Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, India , Indonesia, Jordan , Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Mali, <i>Namibia</i> , Nepal, New Zealand, Niger , Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Russia, Senegal, Slovakia, Sri Lanka , Sweden, Tanzania, Thailand, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia, Zimbabwe ⁶⁷	17 105 261 54 ⁶⁸	59 (36) ⁶⁹	3 722.1 ⁷⁰ 3 317.1 ⁷¹
UNTAET (SCR 1272) ⁷²	UN Transitional Administration in East Timor	East Timor	Oct. 1999	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin , Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Canada, <i>Cape Verde</i> , Chile, China, Denmark, Egypt, Fiji, <i>France</i> , Gambia, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Mozambique, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, <i>Peru</i> , Philippines, Portugal, Russia, Samoa , Senegal, Singapore, Slovakia , Slovenia, South Korea, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Thailand, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA, Vanuatu, <i>Zambia</i> , Zimbabwe ⁷³	7 110 102 1 316 ⁷⁴	17 9 ⁷⁵	300.8 ⁷⁶ 211.8 ⁷⁷
MONUC (SCR 1279) ⁷⁸	UN Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Nov. 1999	Algeria, Argentina , Bangladesh, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon , Canada, China , Czech Rep., Denmark, Egypt, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia , Ireland , Italy , Jordan, Kenya, <i>Libya</i> , Malawi , Malaysia, Mali, Morocco, Mozambique , Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway , Pakistan, Paraguay , Peru, Poland, Portugal , Romania, Russia, Senegal, South Africa, Spain , Sweden , Switzerland, Tunisia, <i>Tanzania</i> , UK, Ukraine, Uruguay, Zambia ⁷⁹	2 924 449 13 ⁸⁰	4 ⁸¹ —	209.1 ⁸² 246.9 ⁸³

UNMEE (SCR 1312) ⁸⁴	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	Ethiopia, Eritrea	July 2000	Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Bangladesh, Benin, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria , Canada, China, Croatia, Czech Rep. , Denmark, Finland, France, Gambia , Ghana, Greece , India, Ireland , Italy, Jordan, Kenya, Malaysia, Namibia , Nepal, Netherlands, Nigeria, Norway, Paraguay , Peru, Poland, Romania, Russia, Singapore , Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanzania, Tunisia, Ukraine, Uruguay, USA , Zambia ⁸⁵	3 722 217 ⁸⁶ –	2 2 ⁸⁷	208.9 ⁸⁸ 128.4 ⁸⁹
Other UN operations⁹⁰ (3 operations)							
UNSMIA (A/RES/ 47/20B) ⁹¹	UN Special Mission in Afghanistan	Afghanistan/ Pakistan	Mar. 1994	Denmark, <i>France</i> , Germany, Japan, Sweden, UK, Ukraine ⁹²	– 24 ⁹³ –	1 – ⁹⁴	. . ⁹⁵ –
MINUGUA (A/RES/ 48/267) ⁹⁶	UN Verification Mission in Guatemala	Guatemala	Oct. 1994	Argentina, Austria, Barbados, Belgium , Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile , Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Rep., Ecuador, Egypt , El Salvador, France, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Ireland , Italy, Japan, Mexico, Nicaragua , Norway, Panama, Peru, Portugal, Russia , Spain, <i>Sweden</i> , UK, Ukraine , Uruguay, USA , Venezuela ⁹⁷	– 281 ⁹⁸ 9 ⁹⁹	1 – ¹⁰⁰	16.2 ¹⁰¹ –
<i>MICAH</i> (A/RES/ 54/193) ¹⁰²	<i>International Civilian Support Mission in Haiti</i>	<i>Haiti</i>	<i>Mar.</i> <i>2000</i>	<i>Barbados, Benin, Cameroon, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Côte d'Ivoire, DR Congo, Croatia, El Salvador, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guinea-Bissau, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Kenya, Mali, Mauritius, Mexico, Netherlands, Russia, Rwanda, Senegal, Spain, Sweden, Tajikistan, Trinidad and Tobago, UK, Uruguay, USA, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe</i> ¹⁰³	– 47 ¹⁰⁴ –	<i>1</i> –	23.5 ¹⁰⁵ –
Multinational operations tasked and authorized by the UN (1 operation)¹⁰⁶							
ISAF (SCR 1386) ¹⁰⁷	International Security Assistance Force	Afghanistan	Dec. 2001	UK ¹⁰⁸	200 ¹⁰⁹ – –	– – ¹¹⁰	. . ¹¹¹ –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^a)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2001	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2001	Cost (\$m): 2001/ Unpaid
OSCE operations (13 operations)¹¹²							
– (CSO 18 Sep. 1992) ¹¹³	OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje	Former Yugoslav Rep. of Macedonia	Sep. 1992	Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA¹¹⁴	– 133 77 ¹¹⁵	– – 116	6.5 ¹¹⁷ –
– (CSO 6 Nov. 1992) ¹¹⁸	OSCE Mission to Georgia	Georgia	Dec. 1992	Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bulgaria, Croatia, Czech Rep. , Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia , Lithuania, Moldova, Norway, Poland, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland , UK, Ukraine, USA ¹¹⁹	– 50 ¹²⁰ –	– – 121	8.7 ¹²² –
– (CSO 13 Dec. 1992) ¹²³	OSCE Mission to Estonia	Estonia	Feb. 1993	Armenia, Austria, <i>Canada, Denmark</i> , Finland, Germany ¹²⁴	– 5 ¹²⁵ –	– – 126	0.6 ¹²⁷ –
– (CSO 4 Feb. 1993) ¹²⁸	OSCE Mission to Moldova	Moldova	Feb. 1993	Finland, Germany, <i>Lithuania</i> , Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia, UK, USA¹²⁹	– 9 ¹³⁰ –	– – 131	0.8 ¹³² –
– (CSO 23 Sep. 1993) ¹³³	OSCE Mission to Latvia	Latvia	Nov. 1993	Bulgaria, Canada, Germany, Norway, Sweden ¹³⁴	– 6 ¹³⁵ –	– – 136	0.6 ¹³⁷ –
– (Ministerial Council, 1 Dec. 1993) ¹³⁸	OSCE Mission to Tajikistan	Tajikistan	Feb. 1994	<i>Austria, Denmark</i> , France, Germany, Norway, Poland, <i>Romania</i> , Russia, Switzerland, Ukraine, USA¹³⁹	– 15 ¹⁴⁰ –	– – 141	1.7 ¹⁴² –

– (PC 11 Apr. 1995) ¹⁴³	OSCE Assistance Group in Chechnya	Chechnya	Apr. 1995	<i>Austria, Czech Rep., Denmark, Germany, Moldova, Poland, Romania</i> ¹⁴⁴	– 6 ¹⁴⁵ –	– – ¹⁴⁶ –	1.4 ¹⁴⁷ –
– (10 Aug. 1995) ¹⁴⁸	Personal Representative of the Chairman-in- Office on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference	Azerbaijan (Nagorno- Karabakh)	Aug. 1995	Czech Rep., <i>Germany, Hungary, Poland, Romania, UK, Ukraine</i> ¹⁴⁹	– 6 ¹⁵⁰ –	– – ¹⁵¹ –	0.8 ¹⁵² –
– (MC/5/DEC/ 18 Dec. 1995) ¹⁵³	OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1995	Albania, Armenia , <i>Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, UK, Ukraine, USA</i> ¹⁵⁴	– 180 ¹⁵⁵ –	– ¹⁵⁶ –	22.0 ¹⁵⁷ –
– (PC/DEC 112, 18 Apr. 1996) ¹⁵⁸	OSCE Mission to Croatia	Croatia	July 1996	Armenia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia , Czech Rep., Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, <i>Greece, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania, Macedonia, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA</i> ¹⁵⁹	– 100 ¹⁶⁰ –	– – ¹⁶¹ –	11.8 ¹⁶² –
– (PC/DEC 160, 27 Mar. 1997) ¹⁶³	OSCE Presence in Albania	Albania	Apr. 1997	Austria, Belarus, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep. , France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Luxembourg, Moldova, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, Tajikistan, UK, USA¹⁶⁴	– 45 ¹⁶⁵ –	– – ¹⁶⁶ –	3.7 ¹⁶⁷ –
OMIK (PC/DEC 305, 1 July 1999) ¹⁶⁸	OSCE Mission in Kosovo	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	July 1999	Austria, Azerbaijan, <i>Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA</i> ¹⁶⁹	– 831 ¹⁷⁰ –	3 – ¹⁷¹ –	83.6 ¹⁷² –

Acronym/ (Legal instrument ^a)	Name	Location	Start date	Countries contributing troops, military observers (mil. obs) and/or civilian police (CivPol) in 2001	Troops/ Mil. obs/ CivPol	Deaths: To date/ In 2001	Cost (\$m): 2001/ Unpaid
– (PC/DEC 401, 11 Jan. 2001) ¹⁷³	OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	Mar. 2001	Austria, Belgium, Canada, Estonia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹⁷⁴	– 51 ¹⁷⁵ –	– – ¹⁷⁶	4.5 ¹⁷⁷ –
North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and NATO-led operations (4 operations)							
SFOR (SCR 1088) ¹⁷⁸	NATO Stabilization Force	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dec. 1996	Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg , Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand , Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, UK, USA ¹⁷⁹	18 853 ¹⁸⁰ – –	804 6 ¹⁸¹	23.2 ¹⁸² –
KFOR (SCR 1244) ¹⁸³	NATO Kosovo Force	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Kosovo)	June 1999	Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Czech Rep., Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Jordan, Latvia , Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania , Russia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, UAE, UK, Ukraine, USA ¹⁸⁴	39 000 ¹⁸⁵ – –	65 22 ¹⁸⁶	24.6 ¹⁸⁷ –
<i>TFH</i> ¹⁸⁸	<i>Task Force Harvest</i>	<i>Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia</i>	<i>Aug. 2001</i>	<i>Belgium, Canada, Czech Rep., France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Turkey, UK</i> ¹⁸⁹	<i>4 675</i> ¹⁹⁰ – –	<i>1</i> <i>1</i>	<i>–</i> ¹⁹¹ –
TFF (SCR 1371) ¹⁹²	Task Force Fox	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Sep. 2001	Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Turkey, UK, USA ¹⁹³	965 ¹⁹⁴ – –	– –	<i>–</i> ¹⁹⁵ –

European Union/Western European Union operations (3 operations)

EUMM (Brioni Agreement) ¹⁹⁶	European Union Monitoring Mission	Albania, Former Yugoslavia ¹⁹⁷	July 1991	Austria, Belgium, <i>Czech Rep.</i> , Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, <i>Poland</i> , Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK ¹⁹⁸	– 145 ¹⁹⁹ –	10 3 ²⁰⁰	4.2 ²⁰¹ –
<i>MAPE</i> (<i>WEU</i> Council, 2 May 1997) ²⁰²	<i>Multinational Advisory Police Element for Albania</i>	<i>Albania</i>	<i>May</i> 1997	<i>Czech Rep., Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, UK</i> ²⁰³	– – 33 ²⁰⁴	– –	1.3 ²⁰⁵ –
<i>WEUDAM</i> (10 May 1999) ²⁰⁶	<i>Western European Union Demining Assist- ance Mission in Croatia</i>	<i>Croatia</i>	<i>May</i> 1999	<i>Finland, France, Italy, Sweden</i> ²⁰⁷	– 4 ²⁰⁸ –	– –	0.01 ²⁰⁹

Russian and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) operations (3 operations)

– (Bilateral, 24 June 1992)	South Ossetia Joint Force	Georgia (South Ossetia)	July 1992	Georgia, Russia, (South Ossetia) ²¹⁰	1 200 ²¹¹ 54 ²¹² – ²¹³
– (Bilateral, 21 July 1992)	Joint Control Commission Peacekeeping Force	Moldova (Trans- dniester)	July 1992	Moldova, Russia, (Trans-Dniester), Ukraine ²¹⁴	1 413 40 ²¹⁵ –
– (CIS, 15 Apr. 1994)	CIS Peacekeeping Forces in Georgia	Georgia (Abkhazia)	June 1994	Russia ²¹⁶	1 870 ²¹⁷ – –	83 6 ²¹⁸

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Organization of African Unity (3 operations)							
OMIB (OAU, 7 Dec. 1999) ²¹⁹	OAU Mission in Burundi	Burundi	Dec. 1993	Rep. of Congo, Guinea, <i>Rwanda</i>	– 2 ²²⁰ –	– _221	0.5 ²²² –
OMIC (OAU, 6 Nov. 1997) ²²³	OAU Observer Mission in the Comoros	Comoros	Nov. 1997	Niger, Senegal, Togo , <i>Tunisia</i>	– 3 ²²⁴ –	.. _225	0.2 ²²⁶ –
JMC (OAU, 3 Sep. 1999) ²²⁷	Joint Military Commission	Democratic Republic of Congo	Sep. 1999	Angola, DR Congo , Rep. of Congo, Kenya, Namibia, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe ²²⁸	– 57 ²²⁹ –	– –	0.9 ²³⁰ –
Other operations (6 operations)							
NNSC (Armistice Agree- ment) ²³¹	Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission	North Korea/ South Korea	July 1953	Poland, Sweden, Switzerland ²³²	– 9 ²³³ –	– _234	1.3 ²³⁵ –
MFO (Protocol to Treaty of Peace) ²³⁶	Multinational Force and Observers	Egypt (Sinai)	Apr. 1982	Australia, Canada, Colombia, Fiji, France, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway, Uruguay, USA	– 1 836 ²³⁷ –	44 1 ²³⁸	51.0 ²³⁹ –

TIPH 2 (Hebron Protocol) ²⁴⁰	Temporary International Presence in Hebron	Hebron	Jan. 1997	Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey ²⁴¹	– 91 ²⁴² –	– – ²⁴³ –	2.0 ²⁴⁴ –
PMG (Lincoln Agreement 1998) ²⁴⁵	Bougainville Peace Monitoring Group	Papua New Guinea	May 1998	Australia, Fiji, New Zealand, Vanuatu ²⁴⁶	– 75 ²⁴⁷ –	1 –	5.1 ²⁴⁸ –
IPMT (Townsville Peace Agree- ment) ²⁴⁹	International Peace Monitoring Team for the Solomon Islands	Solomon Islands	Nov. 2000	Australia, Barbados, Cook Islands , New Zealand, Nigeria, Tonga, Vanuatu ²⁵⁰	– 49 ²⁵¹ –	– – ²⁵² –	2.1 ²⁵³ –
SAPSD (Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi) ²⁵⁴	South African Protection and Support Detachment ²⁵⁵	Burundi	Nov. 2001	South Africa ²⁵⁶	1 500 ²⁵⁷ – –	1 1 ²⁵⁸ –	35.0 ²⁵⁹ ..

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

¹ United Nations, DPKO, Monthly summary of military and CivPol personnel deployed in current United Nations operations as of 31 Dec. 2001, 15 Jan. 2002.

² Figure as of 31 Dec. 2001, including military, observer, police, international civilian staff, local staff and ‘other’ UN employees. Note that this figure represents the total mission fatalities for all UN missions since 1948, not only those listed below. United Nations (note 1).

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

⁴ As of 15 Dec. 2001. United Nations, Interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2002/41, 10 Jan. 2002, para. 34.

⁵ UNTSO was established in May 1948 to assist the Mediator and the Truce Commission in supervising the observance of the truce in Palestine after the Arab–Israeli War that followed the creation of the state of Israel. The mandate was maintained during 2001.

⁶ United Nations (note 1).

⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁸ Includes 3 locally recruited staff. United Nations, ‘Fatalities by mission and appointment type—as of December 31 2001’, UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/fatalities/fatal1.htm>>.

⁹ Budget for 2001. United Nations, 'Middle East–UNTSO: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/untso/untsoF.htm>>. UNTSO is funded through the UN's regular budget and consequently should not suffer arrears.

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

¹¹ United Nations (note 1).

¹² United Nations (note 1).

¹³ Includes 2 locally recruited staff. United Nations (note 8).

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

¹⁵ UNFICYP was established by SCR 186 (4 Mar. 1964) to prevent fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities and to contribute to the maintenance and restoration of law and order. Since 1974 UNFICYP's mandate has included monitoring the ceasefire and maintaining a buffer zone between the 2 sides. The mandate was extended until 15 June 2002 by SCR 1384 (14 Dec. 2001).

¹⁶ United Nations (note 1).

¹⁷ United Nations (note 1).

¹⁸ United Nations (note 8).

¹⁹ Includes a voluntary contribution of \$13 565 715 from the Government of Cyprus and \$6.5 million from the Government of Greece. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations operation in Cyprus, UN document S/2001/1122, 30 Nov. 2001, para. 15.

²⁰ As of 31 Oct. 2001. United Nations (note 19), para. 17.

²¹ UNDOF was established after the 1973 Middle East War under the Agreement on Disengagement and SCR 350 (31 May 1974), to maintain the ceasefire between Israel and Syria and to supervise the disengagement of Israeli and Syrian forces. The mandate was extended until 31 May 2002 by SCR 1381 (27 Nov. 2001).

²² United Nations (note 1).

²³ United Nations (note 1).

²⁴ The military observers are seconded from UNTSO's Observer Group Golan. United Nations, 'Syrian Golan Heights–UNDOF: Facts and Figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/undof/undofF.htm>>.

²⁵ United Nations (note 8).

²⁶ As of 31 Oct. 2001. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force, UN document S/2001/1079, 15 Nov. 2001, paras 8–9.

²⁷ UNIFIL was established by SCR 425 (19 Mar. 1978), to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon and to assist the Government of Lebanon in ensuring the return of its effective authority in the area. The mandate was renewed until 31 Jan. 2002 by SCR 1365 (31 July 2001).

²⁸ United Nations (note 1).

²⁹ United Nations (note 1).

³⁰ The military observers are seconded from UNTSO. United Nations, 'Lebanon–UNIFIL: Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unifil/unifilF.htm>>.

³¹ Includes 1 locally recruited staff member. United Nations (note 8).

³² For the period July–Dec. 2001. United Nations (note 30).

³³ As of 15 Dec. 2001. UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, UN document S/2002/55, 16 Jan. 2002, para 21.

³⁴ UNIKOM was established by SCR 689 (9 Apr. 1991) as an unarmed observation mission with the mandate to monitor the Khawr ‘Abd Allah and the demilitarized zone and to observe any hostile actions between the 2 states. In Feb. 1993 the mandate was expanded with the addition of an infantry battalion by SCR 806 (1993) to prevent small-scale violations of the DMZ and the borders.

³⁵ United Nations (note 1).

³⁶ United Nations (note 1).

³⁷ Includes 1 locally recruited staff member. United Nations (note 8).

³⁸ Two-thirds of this amount is paid by Kuwait. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Iraq–Kuwait Observation Mission, UN document S/2001/913, 26 Sep. 2001, para. 15.

³⁹ As of 31 Aug. 2001. United Nations (note 38), para 16.

⁴⁰ MINURSO was established by SCR 690 (29 Apr. 1991) to monitor the ceasefire between the Frente Polisario and the Moroccan Government, verify the reduction of Moroccan troops in Western Sahara and organize a free and fair referendum. The mandate was renewed until 28 Feb. 2002 by SCR 1380 (27 Nov. 2001).

⁴¹ United Nations (note 1).

⁴² United Nations (note 1).

⁴³ United Nations (note 8).

⁴⁴ United Nations, Interim report of the Secretary-General on the situation concerning Western Sahara, UN document S/2002/41, 10 Jan. 2002, para. 33.

⁴⁵ As of 15 Dec. 2001. United Nations (note 44), para. 34.

⁴⁶ UNOMIG was established by SCR 858 (24 Aug. 1993). The mission’s original mandate of verifying the ceasefire between the Georgian Government and the Abkhaz authorities was invalidated by resumed fighting in Abkhazia in Sep. 1993, and UNOMIG was given an interim mandate to maintain contacts with both sides to the conflict and with Russian military contingents and to monitor and report on the situation. The mandate was renewed until 31 Jan. 2002 by SCR 1364 (31 July 2001).

⁴⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁴⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁴⁹ United Nations (note 8).

⁵⁰ United Nations, ‘Georgia–UNOMIG: Facts and figures’, UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/DPKO/Missions/unomig/unomigF.htm>>.

⁵¹ As of 15 Dec. 2001. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General concerning the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, UN document S/2002/88, 18 Jan. 2002, para. 23.

⁵² The International Police Task Force (IPTF) was authorized in accordance with Annex 11 of the 1995 General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Dayton Agreement (SCR 1035, 21 Dec. 1995), together with a civilian mission proposed by the Secretary-General. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on Former Yugoslavia, UN document S/1995/1031, 13 Dec. 1995. The mission was later given the name UNMIBH. The mandate was extended until 21 June 2002 by SCR 1357 (21 June 2001).

⁵³ United Nations (note 1).

⁵⁴ United Nations (note 1).

⁵⁵ Includes 2 locally recruited staff. United Nations (note 8).

⁵⁶ Sum outstanding as of 31 Oct. 2001. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, UN document S/2001/1132, 29 Nov. 2001, para. 31.

⁵⁷ UNMOP was established by SCR 1038 (15 Jan. 1996) to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula, hitherto carried out by UNPROFOR and UNCRO. Its mandate was extended until 15 Jan. 2002 by SCR 1362 (11 July 2001).

⁵⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁵⁹ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁰ For administrative and budgetary purposes UNMOP is treated as part of UNMIBH. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, UN document S/2000/1251, 29 Dec. 2000, para. 14.

⁶¹ UNMIK was established by SCR 1244 (10 June 1999). Its main tasks are: promoting the establishment of substantial autonomy and self-government in Kosovo; civilian administrative functions; maintaining law and order; promoting human rights; and assuring the safe return of all refugees and displaced persons. A positive decision by the Security Council is required to terminate the mission. SCR 1244 (10 June 1999), Article 19.

⁶² United Nations (note 1).

⁶³ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁴ 'Other' UN employees. United Nations (note 8).

⁶⁵ Budget set at 505 million DM and is as of 30 Sep. 2001. 1 DM = \$0.45 (SEBanken, Sweden). UN, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration in Kosovo, UN document S/2002/62, 15 Jan. 2002, Annex III, table A.

⁶⁶ UNAMSIL was established by SCR 1270 (22 Oct. 1999) following the signature of the Lomé Peace Agreement between the Sierra Leone Government and the Revolutionary United Front (RUF) on 7 July 1999. The tasks of the mission were to include *inter alia* assisting in the implementation of the Lomé Agreement, monitoring adherence to the ceasefire, encouraging the parties to create confidence-building mechanisms, supporting the anticipated elections, and ensuring the security and freedom of movement of UN personnel. In 2000 its mandate was strengthened and its numbers increased to 13 000. The mandate was extended until 31 Mar. 2002 by SCR 1370 (18 Sep. 2001).

⁶⁷ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁸ United Nations (note 1).

⁶⁹ United Nations (note 8).

⁷⁰ Proposed budget. United Nations, Twelfth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Mission in Sierra Leone, UN document S/2001/1195, 13 Dec. 2001, para. 83.

⁷¹ As of 15 Nov. 2001. United Nations (note 70).

⁷² UNTAET was established by SCR 1272 (25 Oct. 1999). The mission was endowed with overall responsibility for the administration of East Timor and empowered to exercise all legislative and executive authority, including the administration of justice. The military component of UNTAET replaced INTERFET on 23 Feb. 2000. Its mandate was extended until 31 Jan. 2002 by SCR 1338 (31 Jan. 2001).

⁷³ United Nations (note 1).

⁷⁴ United Nations (note 1).

⁷⁵ United Nations (note 8).

⁷⁶ Budget for the period July–Dec. 2001. The revised budget for the period July 2001–June 2002 is \$458 million. United Nations, 'East Timor–UNTAET Facts and figures', UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/peace/etimor/UntaetF.htm>>.

⁷⁷ As of 15 Dec. 2001. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor, UN document S/2002/80, 17 Jan. 2002, para. 97.

⁷⁸ SCR 1279 (30 Nov. 1999) established the United Nations Organisation Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC). It is mandated to liaise with the Joint Military Commission (JMC), plan for the observation of the ceasefire and the disengagement of forces, and provide humanitarian assistance. UN document S/1999/1279, 30 Nov. 1999. On 24 Feb. 2000 its mandate was extended and also expanded to include the deployment of around 5000 troops to protect UN and JMC personnel, and civilians under imminent threat of violence. UN document S/2000/1291, 24 Feb. 2000. SCR 1355 (15 June 2001) extended its mandate until 15 June 2002.

⁷⁹ United Nations (note 1).

⁸⁰ United Nations (note 1).

⁸¹ United Nations (note 8).

⁸² Budget for period July–Dec. 2001. A revised budget for the period July 2001 to June 2002 is in preparation. United Nations, ‘Democratic Republic of the Congo–MONUC Facts and figures’, UN Internet site, URL <<http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/monuc/monucF.html>>.

⁸³ As of 30 Sep. 2001. United Nations, Ninth report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, UN document S/2001/970, 16 Oct. 2001, para. 91.

⁸⁴ UNMEE was established by SCR 1312 (31 June 2000). The mission was mandated to prepare a mechanism for verifying the cessation of hostilities, the establishment of the Military Co-ordination Commission provided for in the ceasefire and a peacekeeping deployment. The mission was later expanded with the allocation of 4200 troops and 220 military observers and tasked to monitor the ceasefire, repatriate Ethiopian troops and monitor the positions of Ethiopian and Eritrean troops outside a 25-km temporary security zone, to chair the Military Co-ordination Commission of the UN and the OAU, and to assist in mine clearance. SCR 1320 (15 Sep. 2000). SCR 1369 (14 Sep. 2001) extended its mandate until 15 Mar. 2002.

⁸⁵ United Nations (note 1).

⁸⁶ United Nations (note 1).

⁸⁷ United Nations (note 8).

⁸⁸ Proposed budget. United Nations, Progress report of the Secretary-General on Ethiopia and Eritrea, UN document S/2001/1194, 13 Dec. 2001, para. 60.

⁸⁹ As of 31 Oct. 2001. United Nations (note 88), para. 60.

⁹⁰ UN peace operations not deployed under Chapter VI or VII of the UN Charter and administered by the UN Department of Political Affairs (DPA). This list does not include UN peace-building offices.

⁹¹ In Apr. 1999, UNSMA military advisers returned to Kabul for the first time since Aug. 1998, when all UN staff were withdrawn from Afghanistan after the killing of 2 local UN staff and a military adviser. United Nations, Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Afghanistan, UN document S/1999/698, 20 June 1999. UNSMA keeps a rotational presence in Kabul.

⁹² Countries listed are those whose participation has been verified; other information is not available from New York. Telephone conversations with Thomas Winkler, Minister Counsellor, Embassy of Denmark in Sweden, 1 Feb. 2002; Col. Cotte Brune, Defence Attaché, Embassy of France in Sweden, 31 Jan. 2002; Lt-Col Christian Hettfleich, Defence Attaché, Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Sweden, 7 Feb. 2002; Stina Götbrink, Swedish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 24 Jan. 2002; Barnaby Willitts-King, programme officer for Afghanistan, British Department for International Development (DFID), 4 Feb. 2002; and Andrii Semenchuk, First Secretary, Embassy of Ukraine in Sweden, 20 Feb. 2002; and Email from Col Yunosuke Kawazu, Defence Attaché, Embassy of Japan in Sweden, 1 Feb. 2002.

⁹³ Supported by 4 locally recruited staff members. Telephone conversation with Mikhail Seliankin, Information Officer, UN Department of Public Information, 15 Jan. 2002.

⁹⁴ Telephone conversation with Seliankin (note 93).

⁹⁵ Funded from the UN regular budget. Telephone conversation with Seliankin (note 93).

⁹⁶ MINUGUA (Misión de Verificación de las Naciones Unidas en Guatemala) had until 1997 been limited to verifying the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights and the human rights aspects of the Agreement on Identity and Rights of Indigenous Peoples. In 1997 the parties to the agreement requested that MINUGUA expand its functions to verify all the signed agreements, and that the mission’s functions should also comprise good offices, advisory and support services and public information. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2001. UN General Assembly Resolution 55/177, 1 Mar. 2001.

⁹⁷ Email from Mercedes Zalaya, MINUGUA, 5 Dec. 2001.

⁹⁸ Includes 4 military observers and 277 international civilian staff. Email from Zalaya (note 96). The *SIPRI Yearbook 2001* listed only military and police observers.

⁹⁹ United Nations (note 1).

¹⁰⁰ Email from Zalaya (note 97).

¹⁰¹ \$16.2 million. Email from Zalaya (note 97).

¹⁰² MICAHA was established on 18 Feb. 2000 and took over from MICIVIH and MIPONUH on 16 Mar. 2000. It was mandated until 6 Feb. 2001 to support democratization, assist in judicial reform, help professionalize the police, assist in human rights and prepare for elections. UN General Assembly Resolution 54/193, 18 Feb. 2000). It withdrew once its mandate expired.

¹⁰³ Email from Andrei Barac, Finance Department, DPKO, 2 Oct. 2001.

¹⁰⁴ Supported by 80 locally employed staff. Email from Barac (note 103).

¹⁰⁵ The budget for the period 16 Mar. 2000 to 6 Feb. 2001 included \$8 753 900 from the regular budget and \$14 734 000 from extra-budgetary resources (Trust Fund). Email from Barac (note 103).

¹⁰⁶ Operations led by a coalition of states.

¹⁰⁷ On 20 Dec. 2001 the SC, acting under Chapter VII, authorized a multinational force to help the Afghan Interim Authority maintain security in and around Kabul, as envisaged in Annex I of the Bonn Agreement. UN document SC/7248, 20 Dec. 2001.

¹⁰⁸ The final force will consist of forces from 10–20 countries, but as of 31 Dec. 2001 only the UK (as the lead nation) had forces deployed in Afghanistan specifically assigned to ISAF. Telephone conversation with Andrew Smith, Pol/Mil Unit, British Foreign and Commonwealth Office, 7 Jan. 2002.

¹⁰⁹ Approximate figure as of 31 Dec. 2001. This includes various advance elements and troops already in Afghanistan who will be transferred to ISAF. The final total has not yet been decided. Telephone conversation with Smith (note 108).

¹¹⁰ Telephone conversation with Smith (note 108).

¹¹¹ Budget figures will not be available until the composition of the force is finalized. Telephone conversation with Smith (note 108).

¹¹² Includes OSCE long-term missions and other field activities with a peacemaking or peace-building mandate, but not human rights offices, election monitoring groups or liaison offices.

¹¹³ Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th Committee of Senior Officials (CSO) meeting, 18 Sep. 1992, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 1. The mission was authorized by the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM) through Articles of Understanding agreed by exchange of letters, 7 Nov. 1992. The mission's tasks include assessing the level of stability and the possibility of conflict and unrest. 25 international monitors were added until 31 Dec. 2001 to enhance the mission. PC.DEC/437/Corr.1, 6 Sep. 2001. Similarly, an additional 72 confidence-building monitors, 60 police advisers, 17 police trainers and 10 other staff were added until 31 Dec. 2001. PC.DEC/439, 29 Sep. 2001. Both deployments were under the terms of the existing mandate.

¹¹⁴ Email from Vasil Krpac, OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, 11 Dec. 2001.

¹¹⁵ Supported by 310 nationally employed staff. Email from Chantal Maille, OSCE Spillover Mission to Skopje, 10 Dec. 2001.

¹¹⁶ Email from Maille (note 115).

¹¹⁷ €7 424 300. Further Enhancement of the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje and the Deployment of Police Advisers and Police Trainers, Permanent Council Decision no. 439, OSCE Document PC.DEC/439, 28 Sep. 2001. €1 = \$0.88 (SEBanken, Sweden).

¹¹⁸ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 17th CSO meeting, 6 Nov. 1992, *Journal*, no. 2, Annex 2. The mission was authorized by the Government of Georgia through an MOU on 23 Jan. 1993, and by South Ossetia's leaders by an exchange of letters on 1 Mar. 1993. Initially, the objective of the mission was to promote negotiations between the conflicting parties. The mandate was expanded on 29 Mar. 1994 to include *inter alia* monitoring of the Joint Peacekeeping Forces in South Ossetia. On 15 Dec. 1999 the mission's tasks were further expanded to include monitoring Georgia's border with Chechnya. OSCE Permanent Council Decision no. 334, PC.Jour/267, 15 Dec. 1999. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2001. PC.DEC/442/Corr.1, 2 Nov. 2001. On 13 Dec. 2001 the mission's tasks were further expanded to include monitoring Georgia's border with Ingushetia. OSCE Permanent Council Decision no. 450, PC.DEC/450, 13 Dec. 2001.

¹¹⁹ Email from Anna Westerholm, Democratization Officer, OSCE Mission to Georgia, 19 Nov. 2001.

¹²⁰ In the winter (from 15 Nov.) there are 20 core mission staff and 30 border monitors; in the summer the number of monitors is increased to 42. Email from Westerholm (note 119).

- ¹²¹ Email from Westerholm (note 119).
- ¹²² €9 257 800 from EU and €650 000 in voluntary contributions. Email from Westerholm (note 119).
- ¹²³ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 18th CSO meeting, 13 Dec. 1992, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 2. Authorized by the Estonian Government through MOU, 15 Feb. 1993. The mission's tasks include assisting in the recreation of civil society and collecting information relating to the status and rights of the communities in Estonia. In Nov. 2000, the mission received a set of guidelines from the Chairman-in-Office to direct the mission's work towards closure. Email from Neil Brennan, OSCE Mission to Latvia, 28 Nov. 2001.
- ¹²⁴ Email from Doris Hertamph, Head of OSCE Mission to Estonia, 24 Sep. 2001.
- ¹²⁵ Email from Hertamph (note 124).
- ¹²⁶ Email from Hertamph (note 124).
- ¹²⁷ €637 400. Email from Hertamph (note 124).
- ¹²⁸ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 19th CSO meeting, 4 Feb. 1993, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 3. Authorized by the Government of Moldova through MOU, 7 May 1993. The mission's tasks include assisting the parties in pursuing negotiations on a lasting political settlement to the conflict as well as gathering and providing information on the situation.
- ¹²⁹ Fax from Lt-Col Jozef Gric, OSCE Mission to Moldova, 19 Oct. 2001.
- ¹³⁰ Fax from Gric (note 129).
- ¹³¹ Fax from Gric (note 129).
- ¹³² \$755 400. Fax from Gric (note 129).
- ¹³³ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 23rd CSO meeting, 23 Sep. 1993, *Journal*, no. 3, Annex 3. Authorized by the Government of Latvia through MOU, 13 Dec. 1993. The tasks of the mission include addressing citizenship issues, providing information, advice on these issues and reporting on the implementation of OSCE norms. In Nov. 2000, the mission received a set of guidelines from the Chairman-in-Office to direct the mission's work towards closure. Email from Brennan (note 123).
- ¹³⁴ Email from Brennan (note 123).
- ¹³⁵ The mission is supported by 5 locally employed staff members. Email from Brennan (note 123).
- ¹³⁶ Email from Brennan (note 123).
- ¹³⁷ €703 000. Email from Brennan (note 123).
- ¹³⁸ Decision to establish the mission taken at 4th meeting of the Ministerial Council, Rome (CSCE/4-C/Dec. 1), Decision I.4, 1 Dec. 1993. No bilateral MOU was signed. The tasks of the mission include facilitating dialogue, promoting human rights and informing the OSCE about further developments. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2001. PC.DEC/422, 28 June 2001.
- ¹³⁹ As of 12 Nov. 2001. Information from Ambassador Marc Gilbert, Head of Mission, 12 Nov. 2001.
- ¹⁴⁰ There are also 55 locally employed staff members. Information from Gilbert (note 139).
- ¹⁴¹ Information from Gilbert (note 139).
- ¹⁴² €1 918 400. Telephone conversation with Maria Naydenova, Budget Department, OSCE Secretariat, 18 Dec. 2001.
- ¹⁴³ Decision to establish the mission taken at 16th meeting of the Permanent Council, 11 Apr. 1995, Decision (a). No bilateral MOU was signed. The mission's tasks include promoting respect for human rights and a peaceful resolution to the crisis, facilitating delivery of humanitarian aid and ensuring the return of refugees and displaced persons. All international mission staff withdrew from Chechnya in Dec. 1998, but the mission continues to operate from offices in Moscow.
- ¹⁴⁴ Email from OSCE Assistance Mission in Chechnya, 20 Sep. 2001.
- ¹⁴⁵ OSCE Assistance Mission in Chechnya (note 144).
- ¹⁴⁶ OSCE Assistance Mission in Chechnya (note 144).

¹⁴⁷ €1 629 400. OSCE Assistance Mission in Chechnya (note 144).

¹⁴⁸ In Aug. 1995 the OSCE Chairman-in-Office appointed a Personal Representative (PR) on the Conflict Dealt with by the OSCE Minsk Conference, which seeks a peaceful settlement to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. The PR's mandate consists of assisting the Minsk Group in planning possible peacekeeping operations, assisting the parties in confidence-building measures and in humanitarian matters, and monitoring the ceasefire between the parties. *Annual Report 2000 on OSCE Activities (1 Nov. 1999–31 Oct. 2000)*, 24 Nov. 2000.

¹⁴⁹ Email from Nino Dekonozishvili, Administrative Officer/Assistant to the Personal Representative, 8 Nov. 2001.

¹⁵⁰ The Personal Representative is assisted by 5 field assistants. However, only 4 posts are currently filled. Email from Dekonozishvili (note 149).

¹⁵¹ Email from Dekonozishvili (note 149).

¹⁵² € 909 600. Email from Dekonozishvili (note 149).

¹⁵³ Decision to establish the mission taken at 5th meeting, Ministerial Council, Budapest, 8 Dec. 1995 (MC(5).DEC/1) in accordance with Annex 6 of the Dayton Agreement. The tasks of the mission include assisting the parties in regional stabilization measures and democracy building. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2000. 260th PC meeting, PC.DEC/319, 2 Dec. 1999.

¹⁵⁴ Fax from Maja Soldo, Personal Assistant to the Chief of Staff and Planning, OSCE Mission to Bosnia and Herzegovina, 19 Oct. 2001.

¹⁵⁵ Fax from Soldo (note 154).

¹⁵⁶ Fax from Soldo (note 154).

¹⁵⁷ €25 056 600. Fax from Soldo (note 154).

¹⁵⁸ Decision to establish the mission taken by the PC, 18 Apr. 1996, *Journal*, no. 65 (PC.DEC/112). Adjustment of the mandate by the Permanent Council, 26 June 1997, *Journal*, no. 121, PC.DEC/176, and 25 June 1998, *Journal*, no. 174, PC/DEC/239. The mission's tasks include assisting and monitoring the return of refugees and displaced persons as well as the protection of national minorities. The mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2001. PC.DEC/396, 14 Dec. 2000.

¹⁵⁹ Email from Alessandro Fracassetti, OSCE Mission to Croatia, 8 Nov. 2001.

¹⁶⁰ There are also 238 locally recruited staff. Email from Fracassetti (note 159).

¹⁶¹ Email from Fracassetti (note 159).

¹⁶² €13 357 700. Email from Fracassetti (note 159).

¹⁶³ Decision to establish the mission taken at the 198th meeting of the Permanent Council. The current mandate was set on 11 Dec. 1997, *Journal* no. 193, PC DEC/206.

¹⁶⁴ Email from Caterina Artelli, Spokesperson, OSCE Presence in Albania, 12 Dec. 2001.

¹⁶⁵ Email from Artelli (note 164).

¹⁶⁶ Email from Artelli (note 164).

¹⁶⁷ €4 253 200. Email from Artelli (note 164).

¹⁶⁸ On 1 July 1999 the PC established the OSCE Mission in Kosovo for an initial period until 10 June 2000 to replace the transitional OSCE Kosovo Task Force, which had been established on 8 June 1999 (PC.DEC/296). The tasks of OSCE Mission to Kosovo include training police, judicial personnel and civil administrators, and monitoring and promoting human rights. On 10 Dec. 2001 the mandate was extended until 31 Dec. 2001. PC.DEC/382, 10 Dec. 2001.

¹⁶⁹ Emails from Dominique LeDantec, Personnel Assistant, OSCE Secretariat, Vienna, 18 Dec. 2001; and Alexandra Gusarova, Personnel Officer, OSCE Secretariat, 24 Jan. 2002.

¹⁷⁰ This figure includes 130 international police trainers and support staff attached to the OSCE-run Kosovo Police Service School. The internationally recruited personnel are assisted by 2033 locally recruited staff members. Email from Chris Cycmanick, Information Officer, OSCE Mission in Kosovo, 29 Nov. 2001.

¹⁷¹ Email from Cycmanick (note 170).

¹⁷² €95 056 800. Email from Cycmanick (note 170).

¹⁷³ On 11 Jan. 2001 the PC established the OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia with an initial mandate of 1 year. Its mandate is to provide expert assistance to the Yugoslav authorities and civil society groups in the areas of democratization and human and minority rights, assist with the restructuring and training of law enforcement agencies and the judiciary, provide media support, and facilitate the return of refugees. PC.DEC/401, 11 Jan. 2001. The mission opened in Mar. On 15 Nov. 2001 the Permanent Council directed the mission to open an office in Podgorica, Montenegro. PC.DEC/444, 15 Nov. 2001.

¹⁷⁴ Email from Nina Hartley, OSCE Mission to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, 11 Dec. 2001.

¹⁷⁵ Supported by 87 locally employed staff members. Email from Hartley (note 174).

¹⁷⁶ Email from Hartley (note 174).

¹⁷⁷ €5 165 000. Email from Hartley (note 174).

¹⁷⁸ SFOR was established in Dec. 1996 to replace the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR), created to implement the military aspects of the Dayton Agreement. SCR 1088 (12 Dec. 1996). On 21 June 2001 its mandate was extended for an additional 12 months by SCR 1357.

¹⁷⁹ Email from Lt Phil Coope, Liaison Officer, SFOR Public Information Office, Sarajevo, 7 Dec. 2001.

¹⁸⁰ Figure as of 5 Dec. 2001. Email from Coope (note 179).

¹⁸¹ Email from Coope (note 179).

¹⁸² 51.6 million DM. Telephone conversation with Lt-Col Stephan Piat, Budget Financial Division, Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe (SHAPE) Operations Centre, 16 Jan. 2002. This figure covers only the budget for the NATO HQs (civilian personnel and operations and maintenance costs), not investments in infrastructure necessary to support the operation. Contributing countries provide separate finances for their contingents.

¹⁸³ KFOR received its mandate from the SC on 10 June 1999. Its tasks include deterring renewed hostilities, ensuring the withdrawal and preventing the return of the FRY military and police forces, demilitarizing the KLA, establishing a secure environment, supporting UNMIK and monitoring borders. SCR 1244, 10 June 1999.

¹⁸⁴ United Nations, 'Nations contributing to KFOR', KFOR Internet site, URL <<http://www.nato.int/kfor/kfor/nations/default.htm>>, 18 Jan. 2002.

¹⁸⁵ As of 31 Dec. 2001. Telephone conversation with Capt. Michael Coleman, Media Officer, SHAPE Public Information Office, 22 Jan. 2002.

¹⁸⁶ Figures given are from Mar. 2001 to 7 Feb. 2002. Telephone conversation with Wing Commander Daz Slaven, KFOR, 7 Feb. 2002.

¹⁸⁷ 54.7 million DM. Telephone conversation with Piat (note 182). This figure covers only the budget for the NATO HQs (civilian personnel and operations & maintenance costs) and not investments in infrastructure necessary to support the operation. Contributing countries provide separate finances for their contingents.

¹⁸⁸ The North Atlantic Council (NAC) approved a draft plan for the collection of weapons from armed insurgents on 29 June 2001. Deployment was authorized 2 days after the 13 Aug. peace agreement was signed, and the first troops began to arrive on 17 Aug. NATO Press Release (2001)112, 15 Aug. 2001. On 26 Sep. NATO announced that the collection was complete, and TFH began to withdraw. 'Task Force Harvest background information', NATO Internet site, URL <<http://www.afsouth.nato.int/operations/skopje/harvest.htm#background>>.

¹⁸⁹ 'Task Force Harvest composition, Operation Essential Harvest', 5 Nov. 2001, NATO Internet site, URL <<http://www.afsouth.nato.int/operations/skopje/harvest.htm#composition>>.

¹⁹⁰ On 31 Aug. 2001 a TFH spokesman said that c. 4300 personnel, 92% of the force, were in theatre. '(FYRO) Macedonia: Op Essential Harvest', *Defence News Analysis*, Issue 01/33 (3 Sep. 2001), p. 1.

¹⁹¹ Funds for both TFH and TFF are drawn from the KFOR budget. The total amount for both operations was estimated at 300 000 DM. Telephone conversation with Piat (note 182).

¹⁹² The NAC authorized a follow-on mission to succeed TFH and 'contribute to the protection of international monitors who will oversee the implementation of the peace plan in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia'. NATO Press Release (2001)133, 27 Sep. 2001. The UN Security Council authorized the establishment of a multinational security presence the same day. UN document 1371, 27 Sep. 2001. Deployment was immediate.

¹⁹³ Email from Martin Klein, NATO AFSouth, 11 Jan. 2002.

¹⁹⁴ Email from Klein (note 193).

¹⁹⁵ Funds for both TFH and TFF are drawn from the KFOR budget. The total amount for both operations was estimated at 300,000 DM. Telephone conversation with Piat (note 182).

¹⁹⁶ Mission established by the Brioni Agreement, signed at Brioni, Croatia, on 7 July 1991 by representatives of the European Community (EC) and the 6 republics of the former Yugoslavia. MOUs were signed with the government of Albania in 1997 and Croatia in 1998. The ECMM became the EUMM upon becoming an instrument of the EU's CFSP, and was mandated to monitor political and security developments, borders, inter-ethnic issues and refugee returns, to contribute to the early warning of the European Council, and to contribute to confidence building and stabilization in the region. Council Joint Action of 22 December 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission, EU document 2000/811/CFSP, 23 Dec. 2000, Intro., para. 6 and Article 1, para. 2.

¹⁹⁷ The EUMM operates in Albania and in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia (FYROM) and the FRY (Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo and Presevo). Fax from Stephan Muller, Policy Unit of the General Secretariat, Council of the European Union, 22 Jan. 2001.

¹⁹⁸ Email from Stephan Muller, Policy Unit of the General Secretariat, Council of the European Union, 26 Sep. 2001.

¹⁹⁹ The mandate calls for 120 monitors, though only 110 were assigned. At the beginning of Sep. 2001 it was decided to temporarily reinforce EUMM representation by a further 25 monitors in Macedonia (FYROM) until after the 27 Jan. 2002 parliamentary elections. This did not require a change of mandate. Email from Muller (note 198).

²⁰⁰ On 19 July 2001 a Slovak, a Norwegian and their Albanian translator were killed when their vehicle struck a mine in FYROM. Email from Muller (note 198).

²⁰¹ €4 820 404. Council Joint Action of 22 December 2000 on the European Union Monitoring Mission, 23 Dec. 2000, Article 5, para 1.

²⁰² Established under the authority of the Western European Union Council at the request of the EU, 2 May 1997. On 24 June 1997 an MOU between the Government of Albania and the WEU was signed. MAPE's mission was to rebuild and gradually hand over training responsibilities to the Albanian police, and was expanded to include training and advice throughout the country down to police unit level. On 1 June 2001 the EU assumed direct responsibility for a programme of advice, training and institution-building for the Albanian police, administered by the European Commission. Email from Isabelle MacDonald, Head of Council Section, 17 Oct. 2001.

²⁰³ As at close of mission, 31 May 2001. Email from MacDonald (note 202).

²⁰⁴ As at close of mission, 31 May 2001. Email from MacDonald (note 202).

²⁰⁵ €1 480 000. Email from MacDonald (note 202).

²⁰⁶ The Western European Union Demining Assistance Mission (WEUDAM) became operational on 10 May 1999, following a request by the EU, on the basis of Article J 4.2 of the Treaty on European Union. The mission provides advice, technical expertise and training support to the Croatian Mine Action Centre (CROMAC). WEUDAM website, URL <<http://www.weu.int/eng/info/weudam.htm>>. WEUDAM's mandate was extended until Dec. 2001, when it was withdrawn. WEUDAM Final Report, 30 Nov. 2001, p. 2.

²⁰⁷ WEUDAM (note 206), p. 3.

²⁰⁸ WEUDAM (note 206), p. 2.

²⁰⁹ €111 782. Second email from Isabelle MacDonald, 5 Feb. 2002.

²¹⁰ Fax from Dieter Boden, Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Georgia, United Nations, 11 Dec. 2001.

²¹¹ Includes 500 in a Russian battalion, 250 in a Georgian battalion, 350 in a South Ossetian battalion and 100 logistical support troops. The mandated maximum is 1500. Fax from Boden (note 210).

²¹² 18 military observers each from Russia, Georgia and South Ossetia. Email from Anna Westerholm, Democratization Officer, OSCE Mission to Georgia, 14 Jan. 2002.

²¹³ According to official reports there have been no combat casualties, but some through accident and/or ill health. Email from Westerholm (note 212).

²¹⁴ Email from Lt-Col Jozef Gric, OSCE Mission to Moldova, 24 Oct. 2001.

²¹⁵ Each party provides 10 military observers. In addition there are 323 Russian, 331 Moldovan and 759 Trans-Dniestrian (including 308 not stationed in the security zone) peacekeeping troops. Email from Gric (note 214).

²¹⁶ Fax from Boden (note 210).

²¹⁷ Fax from Boden (note 210).

²¹⁸ Figure as of 11 Dec. 2001. Fax from Boden (note 210).

²¹⁹ OMIB (or MIOB, Mission de l'OUA au Burundi) was established on 7 Dec. 1993 by the Central Organ of the OAU Mechanism for Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Management. The mission's mandate, to promote dialogue between military and government leaders, was endorsed by a treaty between the OAU and Burundi, 8 Apr. 1994. Ognimba, E., 'Connaissance de la Mission de l'OUA au Burundi' [Briefing on the OAU Mission in Burundi], *Resolving Conflicts*, Feb.–Mar. 1996, p. 10. OMIB was effectively withdrawn in July 1996. Fax from Said Djinnit, Assistant Secretary General, Political Affairs Department, 29 Oct. 2001.

²²⁰ The mission consists of a Special Representative of the Secretary General of the OAU and a Political Officer. Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²¹ Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²² \$480 000. Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²³ OMIC (Mission d'Observation Militaire aux Comores) was established by decisions of the OAU at its 39th and 40th ordinary sessions at ambassadorial level in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 24 Oct. and 6 Nov. 1997. The tasks of the force include monitoring the situation on the Comoros and creating a climate of trust. De Matha, J. (Lt-Col, Logistics Officer, OMIC), 'La Mission d'Observation Militaire aux Comores', *Resolving Conflicts*, May–June 1998, pp. 25–26.

²²⁴ The mission consists of a Chief of Liaison Office/Special Representative of the Secretary General of the OAU, a Finance Officer and a Secretary. Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²⁵ Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²⁶ \$209 000. Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²²⁷ The JMC was formally established on 3 Sep. 1999 with a mandate to monitor compliance with the provisions of the July Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement and to investigate violations. OAU, Report of the Secretary-General on the DRC Peace Process, OAU Central organ/MEC/AMB/3, 23 Sep. 1999.

²²⁸ The JMC consists of personnel from Kenya, the Republic of Congo (Brazzaville) and Tanzania, as well as the 9 parties to the conflict. In addition to the states listed, these parties include the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie, the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie–Goma, the Rassemblement Congolais pour la Démocratie–Kisangani, and the Mouvement de la Libération Congolais. Fax from Djinnit (note 219); and Fax from Jean Mfasoni, Ag. Director, Political Affairs Department, 30 Nov. 2001.

²²⁹ Includes the JMC Chairman, 18 military officers attached to the main JMC and 36 to regional JMCs, as well as a Finance Officer and an OAU liaison to the JMC Chairman. Fax from Djinnit (note 219).

²³⁰ Budget for the period 1 Feb.–31 Aug. 2001. Proposed budget for Jan.–June 2002, based on 2001 total expenditure, is \$2.5 million. Fax from Djinnit (note 219); and Email from BG Njuki Mwaniki, Military Chairman, JMC, 1 Feb. 2002.

²³¹ Agreement concerning a military armistice in Korea, signed at Panmunjom on 27 July 1953 by the Commander-in-Chief, UN Command; the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army; and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers. Entered into force on 27 July 1953.

²³² Fax from Birgitta Delorme, Office of the Defence Attaché, Embassy of Switzerland in Sweden, 1 Oct. 2001.

²³³ The Swedish contingent was cut to 4 officers after a request from the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs, which cited financial reasons. The Polish delegation of 2 personnel has no permanent presence in North Korea. Fax from Delorme (note 232).

²³⁴ Fax from Delorme (note 232).

²³⁵ Fax from Delorme (note 232).

²³⁶ The Multinational Force and Observers (MFO) was established on 3 Aug. 1981 by the Protocol to the Treaty of Peace between Egypt and Israel, signed on 26 Mar. 1979. Deployment began on 20 Mar. 1982, following the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Sinai. MFO, 'Multinational Force and Observers', Annual Report of the Director General, Jan. 2002.

²³⁷ Figure as of 1 Nov. 2001. *Annual Report* (note 236), p. 5.

- ²³⁸ Email from Mary Cordis, Chief of Personnel, MFO HQ, Rome, 8 Jan. 2002.
- ²³⁹ *Annual Report* (note 236), p. 42.
- ²⁴⁰ Protocol Concerning the Redeployment in Hebron, signed on 15 Jan. 1997.
- ²⁴¹ Email from Lars Tore Kjerland, Senior Press and Information Officer/Official Spokesperson, TIPH, 27 Sep. 2001.
- ²⁴² Email from Kjerland (note 241).
- ²⁴³ Email from Kjerland (note 241).
- ²⁴⁴ This figure does not include salaries, which are paid by the contributing countries. Email from Kjerland (note 241).
- ²⁴⁵ The PMG was set up in 1998 to monitor the ceasefire and to assist in democratic resolution of the conflict in Bougainville. Information provided by Capt. Lorraine Mulholland, Public Relations Officer, PMG Bougainville, by email on 14 Dec. 2000.
- ²⁴⁶ As of 20 Dec. 2001. Telephone conversation with Darren Brown, Australian Embassy in Stockholm, 14 Jan. 2002.
- ²⁴⁷ As of 20 Dec. 2001. Telephone conversation with Brown (note 246).
- ²⁴⁸ Budget set at AUD 10 million and is for the period 1 July 2001–30 June 2002. 1 AUD = \$0.51 (SEBanken, Sweden). Email from Andrew Barnes, First Secretary, Embassy of Australia in Sweden, 2 Mar. 2002.
- ²⁴⁹ Annex II of the Townsville Peace Agreement between the Solomon Islands Government and the Guadalcanal and Malaitan militias, 15 Oct. 2000, agreed to the establishment of an international mission mandated to assist in confidence-building, receive and catalogue surrendered weapons and monitor treaty violations. It reports to the Peace Monitoring Council. Fax from Jemal Sharah, Executive Officer (Solomon Islands), Pacific Affairs Branch, Department Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 17 Nov. 2000.
- ²⁵⁰ Email from Peter McCready, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia, 27 Sep. 2001.
- ²⁵¹ Email from McCready (note 249).
- ²⁵² Email from McCready (note 249).
- ²⁵³ Between Nov. 2000 and Nov. 2001. AUD 4.1 million was spent. Email from McCready (note 249).
- ²⁵⁴ The Special Protection Force was established at the 15th Summit of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi on 23 July 2001 with a mandate to protect state institutions and Burundian political leaders returning from exile, and to act as a confidence-building measure. The force would be contributed to by Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal and South Africa. On 23 Oct. 2001, South Africa stated to the Security Council its intention to deploy an interim protection force on 1 Nov. 2001. The Security Council endorsed the establishment of the interim security presence with SCR 1375 (29 Oct. 2001). The OAU also expressed its support for the establishment of the SAPSD. Joint Communiqué of the 15th Summit of the Regional Peace Initiative on Burundi, 23 July 2001; and Fax from Ki Doulaye Coentinn, Ag. Head, Conflict Management Centre, OAU, 23 Jan. 2002.
- ²⁵⁵ Email from S/Sgt D. Thathana, South African Department of Defence Information Centre, 14 Jan. 2002.
- ²⁵⁶ Other countries have expressed an intention to contribute troops, but only South Africa had deployed personnel by 31 Dec. 2001. Email from Thathana (note 255).
- ²⁵⁷ Fax from Chargé d’Affaires, South African Embassy, Stockholm, 12 Nov. 2001. According to Thathana, the maximum number of South African troops mandated is 701. Email from Thathana (note 255).
- ²⁵⁸ Email from Thathana (note 255).
- ²⁵⁹ Estimated official budget for the mission, provided mainly by the EU. Fax from Chargé d’Affaires (note 257).