

CRS Report for Congress

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United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress

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Summary

A major issue facing the United Nations, the United States, and Congress is the extent to which the United Nations has the capacity to restore or keep the peace in the changing world environment. Associated with this issue is the expressed need for a reliable source of funding and other resources for peacekeeping and improved efficiencies of operation.

For the United States, major congressional considerations on U.N. peacekeeping stem from executive branch commitments made in the U.N. Security Council. The concern with these commitments, made through votes in the Council, is the extent to which they bind the United States to fund and to participate in some way in an operation. This includes placing U.S. military personnel under the control of foreign commanders.

Peacekeeping has come to constitute more than just the placement of military forces into a cease-fire situation with the consent of all the parties. Military peacekeepers may be disarming or seizing weapons, aggressively protecting humanitarian assistance, and clearing land mines. Peacekeeping operations also now involve more non-military personnel and tasks such as maintaining law and order, election monitoring, and human rights monitoring.

Proposals for strengthening U.N. peacekeeping and other aspects of U.N. peace and security capacities have been adopted in the United Nations, by the U.S. executive branch, and by Congress. Some are being implemented. Most authorities have agreed that if the United Nations is to be responsive to 21st century world challenges, both U.N. member states and the appropriate U.N. organs will have to continue to improve U.N. structures and procedures in the peace and security area.

This report, which serves as a tracking report for action by Congress on United Nations peacekeeping, replaces CRS Issue Brief IB90103, *United Nations Peacekeeping: Issues for Congress*, by Marjorie Ann Browne.

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Most Recent Developments

On June 15, 2006, President Bush signed P.L. 109-234, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, including \$129.8 million for the Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account for payment in FY2006 of U.S. contributions to assessed U.N. peacekeeping operations. On June 20, 2006, the House passed H.R. 5672, the State Department Appropriations Act, 2007, including the requested \$1,135,327,000 for the CIPA account. Pending before the Senate is H.R. 5522, to fund both Foreign Operations and State Department Appropriations for FY2007, including the requested funding for the CIPA account and \$97,925,000 for the PKO account. On October 5, 2006, Congress presented to the President for signature H.R. 5122, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, without a provision adopted by the Senate that would set the U.N. peacekeeping assessment cap at 27.1% for CY2005-CY2007.

Introduction

The role of the United Nations in facilitating dispute settlement and establishing peacekeeping operations to monitor cease-fires and participate in other duties as assigned by the U.N. Security Council increased markedly in the 1990s. Between April 1988 and April 1994, a total of 20 peacekeeping operations were set up, involving 16 different situations. Since May 1994, however, the pace of Council creation of new U.N. controlled peacekeeping operations dropped noticeably. This reduction resulted, in part, from the U.S. decision, in Presidential Decision Directive 25 (PDD 25), signed May 1994, to follow strict criteria for determining its support for an operation. (See text at [<http://www.fas.org/irp/offdocs/pdd25.htm>]). This U.S. decision was accompanied by a Security Council statement adopting similar criteria.

If the trends between 1978 and 2006 (see Appendix 3) and situations at the start of 1988 and in more recent years are compared, the following trends emerge:

- **Numbers of Operations:** As of the end of 1978, six U.N. peacekeeping operations existed. No operations were created between the start of UNIFIL in March 1978 and April 1988. The number of operations increased from 8 in 1970 to 17 in 1993 and 1994, 16 in 1995 and 1996, and 17 again in 1999. Since 2000, the number of operations as of the end of the year has fluctuated between 15 and 16.

- **U.N. Costs:** For calendar year 1978, U.N. peacekeeping expenditures totaled \$202 million and were up to \$635 million for 1989. This went up to \$1.7 billion for 1992 and to \$3 billion annually for 1993, 1994, and 1995. The total for 1996 went down to \$1.4 billion and below \$1 billion for 1998. Since 2000, U.N. peacekeeping costs were, annually, over \$2 billion, reaching \$3.6 billion in 2004 and \$4.7 billion for 2005.
- **U.N. Personnel:** As of December 31, 1978, personnel in U.N. peacekeeping operations totaled 16,700. The highest number during 1993 was 78,500, but the total was down to 68,900 in 1995. In 1996, the highest number was down to 29,100 and 14,600 in 1998. For 2000, the highest number was 38,500 and climbing. For 2004, 64,700 was the highest number and at the end of 2005, the number in U.N. peacekeeping operations totaled 70,103.
- **U.S. contributions for assessed peacekeeping accounts:** For CY1988, U.S. assessed contributions totaled \$36.7 million. CY1994 U.S. payments to U.N. peacekeeping accounts were \$991.4 million; and \$359 million in CY1996. U.S. assessed contributions totaled \$518.6 million in CY2000 but were up to \$1.3 billion, including arrears payments, in CY2001. U.S. contributions were \$703.4 million in CY2003 and \$1.1 billion in CY2005.
- **U.S. Personnel in U.N. Peacekeeping:** When 1988 started, the U.S. military participated, as observers, in one U.N. operation, the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (36 officers). As of December 31, 1995, a total of 2,851 U.S. military personnel served under U.N. control in seven operations. As of December 31, 2003, 518 U.S. personnel served in seven operations and as of the end of 2004, 429 U.S. personnel served in seven operations. As of September 30, 2006, 335 U.S. personnel served in eight operations.

Current Funding Situation

On February 6, 2006, the Bush Administration requested, in its FY2007 budget, \$1,135,327,000 to pay U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations in the State Department's Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) account. The CIPA request includes \$44,303,000 for the two war crimes tribunals (Yugoslavia and Rwanda) that are not peacekeeping operations. Bush also requested \$200,500,000 in voluntary contributions for the FY2007 Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) account under the Foreign Operations Act. This account would finance the U.S. contribution to the Multilateral Force and Observers in the Sinai (MFO), a non-U.N. peacekeeping operation, and U.S. support of regional and international peacekeeping efforts in Africa, Asia, and Europe.

On June 9, 2006, the House, in H.R. 5522, the Foreign Operations Act, proposed \$170 million in the FY2007 PKO account. On June 20, 2006, the House, in the State Department Appropriations Act, 2007 (H.R. 5672), agreed to the requested \$1,135,327,000 for the CIPA account. On the same day, the Senate Appropriations Committee recommended, in H.R. 5522, appropriations for the State Department and for Foreign Operations, the amount requested for CIPA and \$97,925,000 for the PKO account.¹ This bill remains pending on the Senate calendar.

On February 16, 2006, President Bush requested, in a FY2006 supplemental, an additional \$69.8 million for CIPA and \$123 million for PKO, provided that such sums [of the PKO funds] as may be necessary may be transferred to and merged with CIPA for peacekeeping operations in Sudan. On June 15, 2006, Congress sent to the President H.R. 4939, providing \$129.8 million for the CIPA account and \$178 million for the PKO account.²

The Peacekeeping Assessment Cap

United States U.N. peacekeeping requests were funded during FY1997 through FY2001 at an assessment level of 25%, in accordance with Section 404 (b)(2), P.L. 103-236, rather than at the level assessed by the United Nations. The scale of assessments for U.N. peacekeeping is based on a modification of the U.N. regular budget scale, with the five permanent U.N. Security Council members assessed at a higher level than they are for the U.N. regular budget. Since 1992, U.S. policy was to seek a U.N. General Assembly reduction of the U.S. peacekeeping assessment to 25%, meaning an increase of other countries' assessments. Since October 1, 1995, based on congressional requirements, U.S. peacekeeping payments had been limited to 25%. This limit, or cap, on U.S. payments added to U.S. arrearages for U.N. peacekeeping accounts.

¹ S. Rept. 109-277.

² Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery, 2006, H.R. 4939, P.L. 109-234, signed June 15, 2006.

**Table 1. U.N. Peacekeeping Assessment Levels
for the United States, Calendar Years 1992-2006**

Year	U.N. Assessment	Recognized by U.S.	Year	U.N. Assessment	Recognized by U.S.
1992	30.387% (30.4%)	30.4%	1999	30.3648% (30.4%)	25%
1993	31.739% (31.7%)	30.4%	2000	30.2816% (30.3%)	25%
1994	31.735% (31.7%)	30.4%	2001	28.134% (28.13%)	25% // 28.15% *
1995	31.151% (31.2%)	30.4%; Oct. 1: 25%	2002	27.3477% (27.35%)	27.90%
1996	30.965% (30.9%)	25%	2003	26.927% (26.93%)	27.40%
1997	30.862% (30.9%)	25%	2004	26.690% (26.69%)	27.40%
1998	30.5324% (30.5%)	25%	2005	26.4987% (26.5%)	27.1%
			2006	26.6901% (26.7%)	25%

* The cap changed during 2001. See paragraph below.

In December 2000, the U.N. General Assembly reduced the U.S. regular budget assessment level to 22%, effective January 1, 2001, and, in effect, reduced the U.S. assessment for peacekeeping contributions progressively to 25%. Then U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke in testimony in January 2001, stated that “The U.S. rate will continue to progressively decline, and we expect that it will reach 25% by roughly 2006 or 2007.”³ In response, Congress passed S. 248, which amended the 1999 enacted legislation authorizing payment of U.S. arrears on its contributions to the United Nations, once certain conditions had been met. One of the conditions required Assembly reduction of the U.S. peacekeeping assessment level to 25%. S. 248 (P.L. 107-46, signed October 5, 2001) changed that condition figure to 28.15%.

In 2002, in Section 402, of P.L. 107-228, Congress raised the 25% cap for peacekeeping payments that had been set by P.L. 103-236 to a range of 28.15% for Calendar Year (CY) 2001 to 27.4% for CY2003 and CY2004. **Table 1** under “Recognized by U.S.” reflects these changes. This would enable current U.S. peacekeeping assessments to be paid in full. Section 411 of Division B of P.L. 108-447, signed December 8, 2004, continued the increased cap for assessments made during CY2005 to 27.1%.

However, FY2006 legislation did not include a provision on the cap, which returned to 25% for assessments in CY2006. The Senate on April 6, 2005, had

³ Holbrooke, Richard C. Permanent Representative of the United States to the United Nations. *Statement for the Record*, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, January 9, 2001. U.S. Mission to the United Nations, at <http://www.un.int/usa/01hol019.htm>.

accepted an amendment in S. 600, FY2006-2007 Foreign Relations Authorization, that would drop the assessment cap limitation changes, returning the cap to 25%. The Foreign Relations Committee, in S.Rept. 109-35, had recommended a permanent change to 27.1%. The Senate did not complete action on S. 600. On December 13, 2005, Senator Biden introduced S. 2095 that would set the cap for assessments made for CY2005 and CY2006 at 27.1%.

The President's February 6, 2006 budget request included legislative language that would set the cap at 27.1% for assessments made during CYs 2005, 2006, 2007, and 2008. On June 22, 2006, the Senate passed S. 2766, the Defense Authorization Act for FY2007, including an amendment by Senator Biden that would set the cap for U.S. contributions at 27.10% for assessments made for U.N. peacekeeping operations for CYs 2005, 2006, and 2007. This provision was dropped during conference consideration of H.R. 5122, the John Warner National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2007, that was presented to the President on October 5, 2006, for his signature.⁴

Notifications to Congress

Since 1997, pursuant to a provision in the State Department Appropriations Act, 1997, P.L. 104-208 (Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 1997), Congress has required the Secretary of State to notify it 15 days before U.S. support of a U.N. Security Council resolution setting up a new or expanding a current peacekeeping operation. The notification is to include "the estimated cost and length of the mission, the vital national interest that will be served, and the planned exit strategy." A reprogramming request, indicating the source of funding for the operation, is also required. Tradition has sometimes resulted in a committee or subcommittee chairman "placing a hold" on the proposed reallocation in the reprogramming request, if it is not acceptable to him or her.

Table 2 shows FY2005 allocations, the FY2006 request and appropriation estimates, and the FY2007 request. (**Table 5** shows FY1988-FY2005 data.)

**Table 2. U.N. Peacekeeping-Assessed Contributions
FY2005 Allocations and FY2006 and FY2007 Requests**

(in millions of \$)

Operation	FY2005 Allocations	FY2006 Request	FY2006 Estimates	FY2007 Request
UNDOF (Israel-Syria)	11.064	8.020	11.241	11.241
UNIFIL (Lebanon)	14.745	18.042	24.228	24.228
MINURSO (W.Sahara)	10.992	8.325	11.749	5.000
UNMIK (Kosovo)	73.933	54.692	66.221	50.000
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	7.369	4.739	6.570	0.000
UNOMIG (Georgia)	9.041	6.156	9.416	9.416

⁴ U.S. Congress. House. *Conference Report to Accompany H.R. 5122*. H.Rept. 109-702 (109th Congress, 2d session), p. 826.

Operation	FY2005 Allocations	FY2006 Request	FY2006 Estimates	FY2007 Request
UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone)	54.562	3.700	0.000	0.000
UNMISSET (E. Timor)	10.583	0.000	0.000	0.000
MONUC (Congo)	284.593	207.279	302.077	152.745
UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea)	46.282	38.800	44.260	39.296
UNMIL (Liberia)	235.421	159.213	198.473	150.000
ONUB (Burundi)	90.941	89.919	79.606	0.000
UNMIS (Sudan)	131.945	250.000	375.100	441.873
UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire)	101.459	71.935	99.716	84.225
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	133.342	88.911	128.177	123.000
Subtotals	1,216.272	1,003.731	1,356.834	1,091.024
War crimes tribunals	42.193	31.769	42.193	44.303
TOTALS	1,258.465 ^a	1,035.500	1,399.027 ^b	1,135.327

a. Includes \$145.010 million in FY2005 adjustment (recision) and \$680 million appropriated in the FY2005 Supplemental (P.L. 109-13), of which \$50 million was transferred to the PKO account (\$630 million).

b. Includes \$376.752 million in adjustment (recisions). This is the amount expected to be required. The real figure available is **\$1,022,276,000**.

Basic Information

United Nations peacekeeping might be defined as the placement of military personnel or forces in a country or countries to perform basically non-military functions in an impartial manner. These functions might include supervision of a cessation of hostilities agreement or truce, observation or presence, interposition between opposing forces as a buffer force, maintenance and patrol of a border, or removal of arms from the area. The U.N. Charter did not specifically provide for "peacekeeping operations." This term was devised in 1956, with the creation of the U.N. Emergency Force as an interposition force between Israel and Egypt.⁵

The U.N. Security Council normally establishes peacekeeping operations in keeping with certain basic principles, which include agreement and continuing support by the Security Council; agreement by the parties to the conflict and consent of the host government(s); unrestricted access and freedom of movement by the

⁵ See discussion of U.N. peacekeeping operations and concepts in Simma, Bruno. *The Charter of the United Nations; a Commentary*; Second Edition. New York, Oxford University Press, 2002. Vol. I, pages 648-700. Simma places this discussion between Chapters VI and VII of the U.N. Charter. U.N. peacekeeping operations have often been referred to as Chapter VI and ½ operations. See also <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/faq/> for a 28-page brochure of questions and answers on U.N. peacekeeping.

operation within the countries of operation and within the parameters of its mandate; provision of personnel on a voluntary basis by U.N. members; and noninterference by the operation and its participants in the internal affairs of the host government. The conditions under which armed force may be used to carry out the mandate or for other purposes is set forth in the Council resolution or in Council approval of the rules of engagement or concept of operations.

U.N. peacekeeping operations may take the form of either peacekeeping forces, such as the U.N. Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), the U.N. Operation in the Congo [in the 1960s], or the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), or observer missions, such as the U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Mission (UNIIMOG), the U.N. Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA), or the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO). The distinctions between observer missions and peacekeeping forces are found in the mandate or function of the operation, the numbers and types of personnel used, and whether the personnel are armed. Usually, peacekeeping forces are larger in the numbers of personnel, equipment, and cost than observer missions and are lightly armed rather than unarmed, as are observers.

Since 1948, the United Nations has established 61 peacekeeping operations, 16 of which are currently active. A review of the data in Appendix 2, "U.N. Peacekeeping Operations: Numbers Created Annually, 1948-2006," shows a pattern of increase in the creation of operations that escalated during the mid-1990s. This increase placed a strain on the then-not-well-developed capacities of the U.N. Secretariat to support larger numbers of operations and personnel and also led to what some have called "donor fatigue" on the part of actual and potential troop contributing countries. The resulting hesitation or reluctance to rapidly provide personnel for U.N. peacekeeping operations created by the U.N. Security Council continues today.

U.S. Provision of Personnel

Section 7 of the U.N. Participation Act (UNPA) of 1945, as amended (P.L. 79-264), authorized the President to detail up to 1,000 members of the U.S. armed forces to the United Nations in a noncombatant capacity.⁶ Throughout U.N. history, the United States has provided various goods and services, including logistics, and has detailed its military to U.N. peacekeeping tasks, but in small numbers. Before 1990, the major category of forces provided by the United States were the individual military officers participating as observers in the UNTSO.

The President has also used the authority in section 628 of the Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) of 1961 to provide U.S. armed forces personnel to U.N. peacekeeping operations. Under this section, such personnel may be detailed or sent to provide "technical, scientific or professional advice or service" to any international organization. For example, as of November 30, 1995, an estimated 3,254 U.S. military personnel served under U.N. control in eight operations. This included participation, under section 7 of the UNPA, of an estimated 748 and participation of

⁶ See CRS Report RL31120, *Peacekeeping: Military Command and Control Issues*, by Edward F. Bruner and Nina M. Serafino, for discussion of foreign command issues.

an estimated 2,506 under section 628 of the FAA. The breakout of figures under each section for the forces in Macedonia (UNPREDEP) and Haiti (UNMIH) are based on the percentage in strength (the figure in brackets) as of September 6, 1995. See **Table 3**.

**Table 3. U.S. Military Personnel under U.N. Control
As of November 30, 1995**

Operation	Sec. 7, UNPA	Sec. 628, FAA	Total
UNTSO (Middle East)	11	0	11
UNIKOM (Iraq-Kuwait)	15	0	15
MINURSO (Western Sahara)	30	0	30
UNCRO (Croatia)	0	365	365
UNPREDEP (Macedonia)	248 [42%]	324 [58%]	559
UNPROFOR (Bosnia-Herzegovina)	0	3	3
UNMIH (Haiti)	453 [20%]	1,814 [80%]	2,267
UNOMIG (Georgia)	4	0	4
TOTAL	748	2,506	3,254

By the end of April 1996, the number of U.S. military personnel serving in U.N. peacekeeping operations had fallen to 712, with participation in the U.N. Mission in Haiti ending.

As of September 30, 2006, an estimated 335 U.S. personnel served under U.N. control in eight operations. Other than the civilian police in five operations, these were U.S. military personnel. See **Table 4**. The United States currently contracts with outside firms to provide U.S. civilian police, either active duty on a leave of absence, former, or retired. They are hired for a year at a time and paid by the contractor.⁷ These contracts are financed from Foreign Operations Act accounts. A total of 77,002 personnel from 110 countries served in 16 U.N. peacekeeping operations.

⁷ See <http://www.state.gov/p/inl/civ> for information and links to a Fact Sheet on The United States and International Civilian Policing (CIVPOL).

Table 4. U.S. Personnel under U.N. Control
(As of September 30, 2006)

Operation	Total
UNTSO (Middle East)	3 (obs.)
UNMIK (Kosovo)	239 (police)
UNOMIG (Georgia)	2 (obs.)
UNMIL (Liberia)	22 (6 troop, 6 obs., 10 police)
UNMEE (Ethiopia & Eritrea)	7 (obs.)
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	51 (48 police, 3 troop)
UNMIS (Sudan)	7 (police)
UNMIT (E. Timor)	4 (police)
TOTAL	335

Note: This table is based on data provided monthly by the United Nations and available at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/contributors>.

Other Peacekeeping Issues

A Peacekeeping Response to International Humanitarian Distress.

Since 1991, internal instabilities and disasters in the Persian Gulf region and in Africa, and conditions in the former Yugoslavia have prompted demands for the use of U.N. peacekeeping to expedite peaceful settlement of internal conflicts or to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance to starving and homeless populations within their countries. Some observers have suggested that the principle of nonintervention, incorporated in Article 2, paragraph 7 of the U.N. Charter, had been modified by Security Council Resolution 688 (1991), in which the Council “insist(ed) that Iraq allow immediate access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in all parts of Iraq.” Others cited Council Resolution 687 (1991), the cease-fire resolution, which imposed on Iraq a number of requirements that might be viewed as intervention into the territorial sovereignty and independence of that country.

While the U.N. Security Council had, in the past, been reluctant to approve humanitarian assistance as a major or primary function of a peacekeeping operation, it has now moved away from that position. The Council established protection for humanitarian operations in Somalia as part of the major mandate for its operation there (UNOSOM) and added humanitarian protection to an expanded mandate for the operation (UNPROFOR) in Bosnia and Herzegovina.⁸

⁸ On December 3, 1992, the Security Council acted, under Chapter VII of the U.N. Charter, to authorize the Secretary-General and Member States cooperating “to use all necessary means to establish as soon as possible a secure environment for humanitarian relief operations in Somalia.” The result was the Unified Task Force (UNITAF), a U.N.-authorized operation under a U.S.-led unified command. This was not a U.N. peacekeeping operation, but cooperated with the U.N. operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). UNITAF ended (continued...)

Another variable of U.N. peacekeeping in instances of humanitarian distress has been the extent to which peacekeepers can protect civilians, including those who come to the peacekeepers for protection. Often, such protection had not been part of the mandate approved by the U.N. Security Council and neither the composition of an operation nor its rules of engagement or concept of operations allowed for such action. Two situations have been widely regarded as significant examples of U.N. peacekeeping failures in the protection of civilians. The first was the “1994 genocide in Rwanda” and the second was the “fall of Srebrenica” in July 1995 and the killing of up to 200,000 people.⁹ Reports examining these failures have helped focus the attention of U.N. officials and of U.N. member states, especially members of the U.N. Security Council, on the need to prevent and to respond to this sort of situation. The continuing conditions in Darfur, Sudan, however, reveal the difficulty of fashioning and implementing an effective U.N. response in the face of continuing reports of genocide.

The Role of U.N. Peacekeeping in Monitoring Elections. Some authorities have called on the United Nations to organize, supervise, and/or monitor elections in various countries. In the past, the United Nations had organized and carried out elections and acts of self-determination pursuant to its Charter mandate for decolonization. However, it had not responded affirmatively to many requests for organizing or conducting elections in the peace and security domain. For example, in June 1989, Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, when considering Nicaragua’s request for U.N. participation in its electoral process, characterized U.N. acceptance of election supervision in an independent country as “unprecedented.”

However, in 1991, the U.N. General Assembly authorized the Electoral Assistance Division in the Department of Political Affairs to serve as a focal point for all U.N. electoral assistance activities. This was in addition to the special peace and security situations when the U.N. Security Council might approve U.N. participation in plebiscites or elections. For example, in the case of Namibia (UNTAG, 1989-1990), Western Sahara (MINURSO, 1991- present), and East Timor (June-September 1999), the election was an act of self-determination, as part of an overall conflict settlement arrangement. These referenda or elections were similar to the traditional U.N. role in the decolonization process.

In other instances, the United Nations has conducted elections monitoring in an independent U.N. member state. U.N. conduct of elections in Cambodia (UNTAC, 1992-1994) were part of a political settlement arrangement to bring about an end to the Cambodian conflict. In the cases of Nicaragua and Haiti, the action was authorized and created by the U.N. General Assembly, not by the U.N. Security Council. The U.N. Observer Mission in Nicaragua (ONUVEN) involved U.N. civilian observers monitoring the election process in Nicaragua in 1989-1990 and did not include military or security forces. It was, however, part of the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement in Central America. The case of election monitoring in Haiti

⁸ (...continued)
on May 4, 1993.

⁹ See <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/reports.htm> , for the reports: S/1999/1257, on Rwanda; and A/54/549 on Srebrenica.

in 1990-1991 did not include a role clearly identified as U.N. peacekeeping, but the United Nations Observer Group for the Verification of the Elections in Haiti (ONUVEH) included a security component that consisted of 64 security observers, 36 of whom were drawn from U.N. peacekeeping operations.

U.S. Financing for U.N. Peacekeeping

There are three major ways by which Congress may finance U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations. First, Congress currently finances U.S. assessed contributions to these operations through the Department of State authorization and appropriation bills (under Contributions to International Peacekeeping Activities (CIPA) in the International Organizations and Conferences account). These are the peacekeeping operations for which the U.N. General Assembly creates a separate assessed account against which every U.N. member state is obligated to pay a specific percent of the expenses of the operation. U.S. arrearages to peacekeeping operations are associated with these assessed accounts.

Second, Congress formerly funded one U.N. operation — the U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) — from the foreign operations authorization and appropriation bills (under Peacekeeping Operations (PKO) in the Military Assistance account). The U.S. contribution was funded this way because the Cyprus force was initially financed from voluntary contributions from U.N. member nations. On May 27, 1993, the Security Council changed the basis of funding for the force in Cyprus, from solely voluntary to voluntary plus assessed. Future funding for U.S. contributions to UNFICYP has moved, in the Administration's request, from the Foreign Operations, Military Assistance, PKO account to the State Department, CIPA account. Finally, Congress funds the U.S. contribution to some U.N. observer peacekeeping operations as part of its regular budget payment to the United Nations. There is no separate U.N.-assessed account for these groups. This is currently how the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) and the U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) are funded.

Because U.N. peacekeeping requirements may arise out of sequence with the U.S. budget planning cycle, the President and Congress have had to devise extraordinary methods for acquiring initial funding for U.S. contributions to the operations. Over the past several years, these included reprogramming from other pieces of the international affairs budget, such as Economic Support Fund money obligated in past years for specific countries but not disbursed. Another approach used was the transfer of funds to the international affairs budget from the Department of Defense for funding U.N. peacekeeping operations.

In addition, in 1994 and 1995, President Clinton proposed that U.S. assessed contributions for peacekeeping operations, for which Chapter VII of the Charter is specifically cited in the authorizing Security Council resolution, be financed under the Defense Department authorization/appropriations bills. He proposed that the U.S. assessed contribution for any other U.N. peacekeeping operations for which a large U.S. combat contingent is present also be financed from Defense Department money. Congress did not support this proposal.

U.N. Proposals for Strengthening Peacekeeping

As peacekeeping became an option of choice to resolve conflicts in the post-Cold War world, proposals were made for strengthening the U.N. response to all aspects of this peace and security challenge. On January 31, 1992, the U.N. Security Council, meeting at the heads of state and government level, “invited” U.N. Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali to prepare “his analysis and recommendations on ways of strengthening and making more efficient within the framework and provisions of the Charter the capacity of the United Nations for preventive diplomacy, for peacemaking and for peace-keeping.”¹⁰

The resultant 24-page report, *An Agenda for Peace; Preventive Diplomacy, Peacemaking and Peace-Keeping*, was presented by the Secretary-General to the Council on June 14, 1992.¹¹ On peacekeeping, the Secretary-General noted that the

basic conditions for success remain unchanged: a clear and practicable mandate; the cooperation of the parties in implementing that mandate; the continuing support of the Security Council; the readiness of Member States to contribute the military, police and civilian personnel, including specialists, required; effective United Nations command at Headquarters and in the field; and adequate financial and logistic support.¹²

Among his recommendations on peacekeeping were greater use by member states of the Stand-by Arrangements System; improved programs for training peacekeeping personnel, including civilian, police, or military; and special personnel procedures to permit the “rapid transfer of Secretariat staff members to service with peace-keeping operations.” He urged that a “pre-positioned stock of basic peace-keeping equipment ... be established, so that at least some vehicles, communications equipment, generators, etc., would be immediately available at the start of an operation.”

After its initial positive reaction to the report [Statement by Council President, June 30, 1992], the U.N. Security Council undertook an in-depth examination of the report over the following years, starting on October 29, 1992. Thereafter, each month through May 1993, the Council met and the Council President issued a statement on some aspect of the report and its recommendations.¹³ On May 3, 1994,

¹⁰ Statement by Council President, January 31, 1992. This was the first Council meeting at the “Summit” level. Heads of state and government from 13 of the 15 member states attended; two Council members were represented at the foreign minister level. Yearbook of the United Nations, 1992, p. 34. Also, U.N. document number S/23500.

¹¹ The report, U.N. document number A/47/277 - S/24111, can be found at <http://www.un.org/Docs/SG/agpeace.html>.

¹² A/47/277, para. 50, p. 14-15.

¹³ October 29, 1992, on stand-by arrangements for more rapid access to peacekeeping personnel; November 30, 1992, on fact-finding and preventive diplomacy; December 30, 1992, on special economic problems associated with imposition of sanctions; January 28, 1993, on cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations; February 26, 1993, on
(continued...)

the Council President issued an extensive statement that dealt with criteria for establishing new operations; the need to review ongoing operations; communication with non-members of the Council, including troop contributing nations; stand-by arrangements; civilian personnel; training; command and control; and financial and administrative issues. This statement mirrored the content of the May 1994 U.S. Presidential Decision Directive on Reforming Multilateral Peace Operations (PDD 25).

Security Council follow-up related to the Agenda for Peace initiatives continued through 1998, accompanied by debate and recommendations by the U.N. General Assembly and its Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations and its Informal Open-Ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace.¹⁴ While the Working Group did not produce final recommendations and stopped meeting in 1996, the more formal Special Committee formally reviewed the report, produced recommendations for action by the Secretary-General and by the General Assembly, and requested further reports from the Secretary-General.

Among the resulting changes relating to U.N. peacekeeping are the following:

- Creation of a 24-hour operations or situation center;
- Transfer of the Field Operations Division from the Department of Administration and Management to the Department for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO);
- Establishment of a Peacekeeping Reserve Fund of \$150 million to help with financing for start-up of an operation;
- Adoption of a Convention on Protection of U.N. personnel
- Creation of a military planning cell in DPKO;
- Improvement of three major departments related to peacekeeping (DPKO, Department of Political Affairs, and Department of Humanitarian Affairs); and

¹³ (...continued)

humanitarian assistance and its relationship to peacemaking, peacekeeping, and peace-building; March 31, 1993, on the safety of U.N. forces and personnel; April 30, 1993, on post-conflict peace-building; and May 28, 1993, on U.N. peacekeeping operations.

¹⁴ The Informal Open-Ended Working Group on an Agenda for Peace was created in 1992 and stopped meeting in 1996. As the title indicated, participation was open to the entire U.N. membership. See <http://www.globalpolicy.org/reform/wkgrplst.htm>. The Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations was created by U.N. General Assembly Resolution 2006 (XIX) in 1965 to undertake a comprehensive review of peacekeeping operations. Its membership, expanded in 1996, numbered 115 member states in 2005.

- Creation of a Task Force on United Nations Operations to coordinate among departments and provide the Secretary-General with options and recommendations on policy issues.

On August 23, 2000, a special Panel on United Nations Peace Operations, convened by U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan, issued a report presenting its recommendations aimed at improving the U.N.'s peace and security capabilities. Annan had asked the Panel to "assess the shortcomings of the existing system and to make frank, specific and realistic recommendations for change."¹⁵ Some of the recommendations have been implemented, both those the Secretary-General may carry out on his own and those requiring General Assembly authorization and/or the provision of additional funds, including increasing staff levels in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations. Other recommendations, however, especially those requiring expeditious Member State commitments of personnel for deployment, still wait for full achievement.

Since 2004, reform of U.N. peacekeeping has become part of the overall review of the United Nations, its capabilities and capacities in the 21st century, and the need to reform and renew the organization. The December 2004 report of a High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Responses convened by Secretary-General Annan recommended that "Member States should strongly support" efforts of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, "building on the ... work of the Brahimi Panel on U.N. Peace Operations. The Panel observed that "the demand for personnel for both full-scale peace-enforcement missions and peacekeeping missions remains higher than the ready supply. In the absence of a commensurate increase in available personnel, United Nations peacekeeping risks repeating some of its worst failures of the 1990s."¹⁶

U.N. Secretary-General Annan in his March 2005 reform proposals echoed the call for improved deployment options with strategic reserves that could be rapidly employed.¹⁷ In addition, he stated that the time was ripe for "the establishment of an interlocking system of peacekeeping capacities that will enable the United Nations to work with relevant regional organizations in predictable and reliable partnerships." Annan also noted allegations of misconduct by U.N. administrators and peacekeepers. He asserted that U.N. peacekeepers and peacebuilders have a solemn responsibility to respect international law and fundamental human rights and especially the rights of the people whom it is their mission to protect.

Later, in March 2005, a comprehensive report on sexual exploitation and abuse by U.N. peacekeeping personnel was issued by the Secretary-General and his Special

¹⁵ See text of the nearly 70-page report at http://www.un.org/peace/reports/peace_operations/.

¹⁶ High-Level Panel on Threats, Challenges, and Change. *A More Secure World: Our Shared Responsibility*. United Nations, 2004. p. 68-69. See <http://www.un.org/secureworld/>.

¹⁷ *In Larger Freedom: Towards Development, Security and Human Rights for All*. Report of the Secretary-General. U.N. document A/59/2005 at [<http://www.un.org/largerfreedom/>].

Adviser on this issue.¹⁸ Prince Zeid’s report, *A Comprehensive Strategy to Eliminate Future Sexual Exploitation and Abuse in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*, recognized that both the United Nations Secretariat and U.N. member States had responsibilities in resolving this problem. Its recommendations were endorsed by the U.N. General Assembly on June 22, 2005, in A/RES/59/300.

Finally, the 60th session of the U.N. General Assembly, meeting as a World Summit in September 2005, approved a 2005 World Summit Outcome, as A/RES/60/1. The Heads of State and Government convened at this meeting urged “further development of proposals for enhanced rapidly deployable capacities to reinforce peacekeeping operations in crises. We endorse the creation of an initial operating capability for a standing police capacity to provide coherent, effective and responsive start-up capability for the policing component of the United Nations peacekeeping missions and to assist existing missions through the provision of advice and expertise.” [para. 92] They also “underscore[d] the importance of the recommendations of the Adviser to the Secretary-General on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse by United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel, and urge[d] that those measures adopted in the relevant General Assembly resolutions based upon the recommendations be fully implemented without delay.” [para. 96]

The United States and Peacekeeping Proposals

The Clinton Administration initially supported collective security through the United Nations as a centerpiece of its foreign policy. Later, President Clinton, in a September 1993 speech to the U.N. General Assembly, called on the Security Council to review closely each proposal for an operation before determining whether to establish it, saying that “the United Nations simply cannot become engaged in every one of the world’s conflicts.” He supported “creation of a genuine U.N. peacekeeping headquarters with a planning staff, with access to timely intelligence, with a logistics unit that can be deployed on a moment’s notice, and a modern operations center with global communications.” Clinton urged that U.N. operations be adequately and fairly funded, saying he was “committed to work with the United Nations” in reducing the U.S. assessment for peacekeeping.¹⁹ In May 1994, Clinton signed Presidential Decision Directive 25 on Reforming Peace Operations. The policy recommended 11 steps to strengthen U.N. management of peacekeeping operations and offered U.S. support for strengthening the planning, logistics,

¹⁸ Media reports on this issue throughout 2004 and even earlier had led Annan in July 2004 to ask the Permanent Representative of Jordan, His Royal Highness Prince Zeid Ra’ad Zeid Al-Hussein to act as his adviser and to assist in addressing the problem. After the U.N. Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations, in its 2005 report, asked Annan for a “comprehensive report with recommendations on sexual exploitation and abuse by U.N. peacekeeping personnel, Annan asked Prince Zeid to prepare the report, which was issued on March 24, 2005. See U.N. document A/59/710, at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/ctte/SEA.htm>; includes links to statements, reports, and related materials.

¹⁹ Speech on September 27, 1993, in *Public Papers of the Presidents*. William J. Clinton, 1993, vol 2, p. 1612-1618.

information, and command and control capabilities of the United Nations. The policy also supported reducing the U.S. peacekeeping assessment from 31.7% to 25%.

In a May 16, 2000 statement to a U.N. General Assembly committee, U.S. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke presented reform proposals aimed at strengthening U.N. capacities for U.N. peacekeeping and at changing the basis for financing U.N. peacekeeping.²⁰ On August 24, 2000, a statement by the State Department spokesman “commended” the work of the U.N. Panel on Peace Operations [the Brahimi Panel], noting that “the United States has been one of the earliest and most insistent voices calling for improvement in planning, the pace of deployment, and overall effectiveness in peacekeeping.”

In December 2004, Congress mandated the establishment of a bipartisan Task Force on the United Nations, to be organized by the U.S. Institute of Peace. The Task Force was to report to Congress within six months on how to make the United Nations more effective in realizing the goals of its Charter. It was chaired by Newt Gingrich, former Speaker of the House of Representatives and by George J. Mitchell, former Majority Leader of the Senate. The report, *American Interests and U.N. Reform*, was issued on March 24, 2005.²¹ The Task Force offered a wide variety of comments and recommendations relating to United Nations peacekeeping. They included the following:

The key question for the Task Force in the area of UN peacekeeping is whether we are prepared to endorse the current practice of the United States and other members of the Security Council in demanding that peacekeepers regularly engage in a broad range of robust security activities. If so, then the United States and other governments must do much more to enhance capacities if we wish to ensure substantial success. The Task Force believes that the practical alternatives — to consign the United Nations to future failures, or to dramatically reduce the United Nations’ role in efforts to manage conflict and build stable societies — are unacceptable. [p. 90-91]

Member states “must substantially increase the availability of capable, designated forces, properly trained and equipped, for **rapid deployment** to peace operations on a voluntary basis. The Secretariat should enhance its capacity to coordinate increases in member state contributions to the Stand-By Arrangements system.” [p. 97]

The Task Force noted that while “the United States formally participates in the United Nations Stand-By Arrangements system, its participation is of only limited operational value to the United Nations — as it provides only a very general list of U.S. capabilities.... [T]he United States should consider upgrading its participation in this voluntary program” by providing more detailed information about the support it might consider. [p. 97]

²⁰ See USUN Press Release #62 (00) at the U.S. Mission to the United Nations website, http://www.un.int/usa/00_062.htm.

²¹ See text at http://www.usip.org/un/report/usip_un_report.pdf.

The United States should support (1) creation of a senior police force management unit to conduct assessments and assist in the establishment of new peace operations; (2) assessed funding for first-year, quick-impact projects in peace operations, as well as the full range of early disarmament, demobilization, and reintegration assistance when those have been identified in premission assessments as critical for success; and (3) the adoption of two-year budgets for support of peacekeeping to ensure greater stability, permit more careful planning, and reduce administrative burdens. [p. 97-98]

Concerned over reports of sexual exploitation and abuse by deployed U.N. peacekeepers and drawing on the findings by Prince Zeid, in his Comprehensive Strategy report, the Task Force urged that the United States

strongly support implementation of reform measures designed to ensure uniform standards for all civilian and military participants in peace operations; improve training programs relating to sexual exploitation and abuse; increase deployment of women in peacekeeping operations; encourage deployment of established (rather than 'patched together') units to peacekeeping operations; impose accountability of senior managers; support effective data collection and management; provide victims assistance; increase staff to enhance supervision; and organize recreational activities for peacekeepers. Finally, states that prove unwilling or unable to ensure discipline among their troops should not be permitted to provide troops to peacekeeping missions. [p. 96]

Congress and United Nations Peacekeeping: 1991-2005

Overview

Congress has, over the years, used authorizations and especially appropriations bills to express its views and enhance its oversight of U.S. executive branch actions and uses of United Nations peacekeeping operations. This has ranged from diminishing to increasing U.S. assessed contributions and linking release of U.S. contributions to reports on actions taken to improve U.N. peacekeeping reform or other actions, not related to peacekeeping, by the United Nations. It has requested to be kept informed on a monthly, an ad hoc, and annual basis of U.S. efforts taken in the U.N. Security Council to create or to expand U.N. peacekeeping. It has tried to ensure that U.S. companies engaged in activities that would be useful to the United Nations have equal access to U.N. procurement efforts.

Table 5. U.S. Contributions to U.N. Peacekeeping as Requested and Enacted, FY1988-FY2005

(in millions of \$)

Fiscal Year	Requested	Supplemental	Enacted	Cyprus
1988	—	—	29.400	7.312
1989	29.000	—	141.000	7.312
1990	—	—	81.079	8.837
1991	247.400	—	133.521	8.836
1992	201.292	350.000	464.202	8.374
1993	460.315	293.000	460.315	9.000
1994	619.736	670.000	401.607 670.000	—
1995	533.304	Rejected 672.000	533.304	—
1996	445.000	—	359.000	—
1997 ^a	425.000	—	352.400	—
1998 ^b	286.000	—	256.632	—
1999 ^c	231.000	—	231.000	—
2000	235.000	Rejected 107.000	498.100	—
2001	738.666	—	844.139	—
2002 ^d	844.139	23.034	844.139	—
2003	725.981	—	673.710	—
2004	350.200	245.000	695.056	—
2005	650.000	780 Req; 680 Appropriated	1,113.455	—

Note: Except for the U.N. Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP), U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping are funded from CIPA account, State Department. U.S. money for UNFICYP was originally financed by voluntary contributions, funded through the Foreign Operations Act.

- “Requested” includes \$142.4 million for arrears payment; “Enacted” includes \$50 million for arrears.
- Both “Requested” and “Enacted” include \$46 million for arrears payment.
- \$11.55 million of “Enacted” was transferred to the CIO account, leaving \$219.450 million.
- \$43 million requested, March 21, 2002, in Emergency FY2002 Supplemental Appropriation. P.L. 107-206 provided \$23,034,000. Included in the Enacted figure is \$42.206 million, which was transferred from the CIPA to the CIO account, leaving \$801.933 million for allocation.

Congress provided initial U.S. contributions for the U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission in **1991** (P.L. 102-55). Funds for U.S. contributions for U.N. peacekeeping operations and also for the portion of U.S. arrearages to be paid from FY1992 money were authorized and appropriated in 1991 (P.L. 102-138; P.L. 102-140) and additional funds were made available in 1992 for the rapidly increasing number of peacekeeping operations (P.L. 102-266; P.L. 102-311; P.L. 102-368; and P.L. 102-395). This funding was important as demands for new U.N. actions worldwide increased.

During **1992**, some in Congress focused on finding new sources of funding for U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping obligations while others explored new directions for the United Nations in the area of peace and security. Senator Paul Simon introduced a bill, for example, suggesting that the United States finance its peacekeeping contributions from the defense budget function, as a larger and more reliable source.²² Proponents of this proposal pointed to the extent to which U.N. peacekeeping advances U.S. national security interests. Section 1342 of the Defense Authorization Act, P.L. 102-484, authorized the Secretary of Defense to obligate up to \$300 million from defense appropriations to, among other things, fund U.S. peacekeeping contributions if the funding is not available from the State Department's CIPA account. Congress, in P.L. 102-484, asked the President for a report on the proposals made in "An Agenda for Peace." President George Bush sent that report to Congress on January 19, 1993.²³

In **1993**, in contrast, Congress did not provide all the funding requested by the President for financing U.S. contributions to U.N. peacekeeping. Congress appropriated \$401.6 million of the \$619.7 million requested in the CIPA account in the State Department Appropriations Act, FY1994 (P.L. 103-121, October 27, 1993). The Foreign Operations Act included \$75,623,000 of the \$77,166,000 requested for Peacekeeping Operations under the Military Assistance account (P.L. 103-87, September 3, 1993). Finally, Congress did not appropriate the \$300 million requested in the Department of Defense budget for DOD peacekeeping support.

Further, Congress's concerns in this area were expressed in a series of requirements included in the conference report on State Department appropriations. They included:

- Recommending that the Administration review thoroughly the current process of committing to peacekeeping operations.
- Expecting the Administration to notify the United Nations that the United States will not accept an assessment greater than 25% for any new or expanded peacekeeping commitments after the date of enactment of this Act.
- Expecting the State Department in its FY1995 budget submission to include an annual three-year projection of U.S. peacekeeping costs and submit a detailed plan identifying U.S. actions needed to correct policy and structural deficiencies in U.S. involvement with U.N. peacekeeping activities.

²² S. 2560, "A bill to reclassify the cost of international peacekeeping activities from international affairs to national defense" Introduced, April 9, 1992, Senator Paul Simon, 102d Congress. Hearings held, June 9, 1992, Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs.

²³ Letter to Congressional Leaders Transmitting the Report on the Recommendations of the United Nations Secretary-General, January 19, 1993. Letter at <http://bushlibrary.tamu.edu/research/papers/1993/93011913.html>.

- Expecting the Secretary of State to notify both appropriations committees 15 days in advance, where practicable, of a vote by the U.N. Security Council to establish any new or expanded peacekeeping operation.
- Expecting the notification to include the total estimated cost, the U.S. share, the mission and objectives, duration and estimated termination date, and the source of funding for the U.S. share.

Similar concerns and requirements were placed in statutory language in the Defense Appropriations Act, FY1994 (Section 8153, P.L. 103- 139, November 11, 1993) and the National Defense Authorization Act, FY1994 (Title XI, P.L. 103-160, November 30, 1993).

In **1994**, the State Department appropriations bill (P.L. 103-317, August 26, 1994) included the requested \$533.3 million in the FY1995 CIPA account and \$670 million for the FY1994 CIPA supplemental appropriations. The foreign operations appropriations legislation (P.L. 103-306, August 23, 1994) also contained the requested \$75 million for peacekeeping and peace support and a provision allowing a transfer of \$850,000 to IMET for training of other countries' troops for U.N. peacekeeping duty. The FY1995 National Defense Authorization bill (H.R. 4301) and the FY1995 DOD Appropriations Bill (H.R. 4650) were enacted without the \$300 million requested to finance U.S.-assessed contributions to three U.N. operations.

Congress, in early 1996, responded to the President's February **1995** request by appropriating \$359 million (\$445 million requested) for FY1996 CIPA funding (P.L. 104-134, April 26, 1996) and \$70 million (\$100 million requested) for the PKO account (P.L. 104-107, February 12, 1996). Congress rejected the President's request for \$672 million in FY1995 emergency supplemental funding in the CIPA account. Congress also rejected the Administration's proposal that part (\$65 million) of the U.S. assessed contributions to two U.N. peacekeeping operations in which U.S. military personnel participated, Haiti (UNMIH) and Macedonia (UNPREDEP), be funded from Defense Department appropriations.

Congress, in **1996**, provided \$352.4 million for U.S. assessments to U.N. peacekeeping accounts in the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, FY1997 (P.L. 104-208). This included \$50 million for U.S. peacekeeping arrears accumulated in 1995. Release of the arrears funding depended on an Administration certification that two of three U.N. non-peacekeeping-related actions occur: (1) savings of \$100 million in biennial expenses of five U.N. Secretariat divisions; (2) reduction in the number of U.N. staff by December 31, 1997, by at least 10% of the number employed on January 1, 1996; and (3) adoption of a budget outline for 1998-1999 lower than the current budget level of \$2.608 billion. In addition, conferees expected that up to \$20 million in the account would be available for contingencies related to African crises. Use of these funds was subject to Committee review procedures.

Furthermore, Congress stipulated that none of the funds in the CIPA account shall be spent for any new or expanded U.N. peacekeeping mission unless the

appropriate committees are notified, at least 15 days before a U.N. Security Council vote. The notification should provide the estimated cost, length of mission, and planned exit strategy. A reprogramming of funds is to be submitted, including the source of funds for the mission and a certification that American manufacturers and suppliers are given opportunities equal to those given to foreign sources to provide equipment, services, and materials for U.N. peacekeeping activities. Congress appropriated \$65 million for the PKO account, but stipulated that none of the funds shall be obligated or expended, except as provided through regular notification procedures of the Appropriations committees.

In **1997**, Congress appropriated \$256 million (\$286 million requested) for the FY1998 CIPA (including \$46 million for prior year payments/arrears) and \$77.5 million (\$90 million requested) for the FY1998 PKO account. Release of \$46 million for arrears payments was contingent on passage of an authorization package linking arrears payments to specific U.N. reforms. Release of part of the PKO funds, for the Multilateral Force and Observers (MFO), was contingent on the Secretary of State filing a report on the status of efforts to replace the Director-General of the MFO (letter sent to Congress, March 18, 1998).

In **1998**, Congress appropriated the requested \$231 million for U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations (CIPA) and \$76.5 million (\$83 million requested) for international peacekeeping activities (PKO). Congress, however, did not include funds (\$921 million) sought in a FY1998 supplemental to pay U.N. and international organization arrears in FY1999 (\$475 million) and FY2000 (\$446 million).

In **1999**, Congress appropriated \$500 million for payment of U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping accounts in the State Department Appropriations Act and \$153 million for voluntary contributions to international peacekeeping activities in the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, both of which were incorporated by reference into the Omnibus Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2000, P.L. 106-113.

Congress also sent the President H.R. 3194 (106th Congress), the State Department Authorization Act for FY2000-FY2001 (H.R. 3427), which authorized \$500 million for the CIPA account for FY2000 and “such sums as may be necessary for FY2001” and contained a number of peacekeeping-related provisions. One provision required an annual report to the United Nations on all U.S. costs (“assessed, voluntary, and incremental”) incurred in support of all U.N. Security Council passed peace activities and required the President to request the United Nations to compile and publish a report on the costs incurred by all U.N. members in support of U.N. peacekeeping activities. Another provision amended the U.N. Participation Act requiring the President to obtain timely U.N. reimbursement for U.S. goods and services valued at over \$3 million per fiscal year, per operation, provided to the United Nations. Another section codified in the U.N. Participation Act language previously enacted on consultations and reports on United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. Lastly, this legislation provided for U.S. arrears payments of \$819 million to the United Nations for regular budget and peacekeeping accounts for FY1998, FY1999, and FY2000. In addition, section 913 provided for the forgiveness of \$107 million in amounts owed by the United Nations to the United

States in reimbursements for peacekeeping troops. The primary benchmarks relating to peacekeeping included a 25% ceiling on peacekeeping assessments and no funding for or development of a U.N. standing army.

In **2000**, Congress appropriated \$846 million for the FY2001 CIPA account, in response to the President's request of \$738.6 million for FY2001 and a FY2000 supplemental of \$107 million. Congress did not approve the supplemental for FY2000. In June 2000, the House Appropriations Committee, in recommending a smaller appropriation, expressed its "gravest concern" over what it called "the Administration's tendency to ... extend moribund missions and to establish and expand missions irrespective of Congressional input or the availability of funding to pay for them." The \$134 million requested for the FY2001 PKO account was reduced in the Foreign Operations appropriations bill to \$127 million (P.L. 106-429).

On October 5, **2001**, President Bush signed legislation amending the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2000-2001 (P.L. 107-46). This bill revised a condition prohibiting the obligation of appropriated funds for payment of U.S. arrearages for assessed contributions to the United Nations until the share of the budget for each assessed U.N. peacekeeping operation does not exceed 28.15% for any single U.N. member. On November 28, 2001, the President signed H.R. 2500, appropriating funds for the State Department, including the amount requested for the FY2002 CIPA account (P.L. 107-77). The law includes a provision requiring that 15% (\$126,620,850) of the \$844,139,000 appropriated for CIPA remain available until September 30, 2003. On January 10, 2002, the President signed H.R. 2506, providing \$135 million (\$150 million requested) in voluntary contributions for the FY2002 PKO account under the Foreign Operations Act.

On March 21, **2002**, President Bush, in his Emergency FY2002 Supplemental Appropriations request (H.Doc. 107-195), included \$43 million for the CIPA account, "to meet projected increased costs for U.N. peacekeeping operations. The United States has a clear national interest in resolving multi-state conflicts and encouraging the evolution of stable democracies in countries in which U.N. peacekeeping missions are operational." Congress provided \$23,034,000 for "increased assessments" for the U.N. operation in the Congo in H.R. 4775, which was signed on August 2, 2002 (P.L. 107-206).

On September 30, 2002, the President signed the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 2002-2003 (P.L. 107-228), in which Congress authorized \$844 million for U.S. assessed contributions in CIPA and amended provisions relating to 25% assessment level condition and cap on payment of U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping operations. On February 20, 2003, the President signed the FY2003 Consolidated Appropriations Resolution (P.L. 108-7), which provided \$673,710,000 for the CIPA account (\$725.9 million requested) and \$120,250,000 for the PKO account (\$108.8 million requested). The conferees provided that, as requested by the President, 15% of the amount in the CIPA account (approx. \$101 million) be available through September 30, 2004. This was due to "demonstrated unpredictability of the requirements ... from year to year and the nature of multi-year operations" with "mandates overlapping the [U.S.] ... fiscal year."

On April 24, **2003**, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in recommending S. 925, authorized, for FY2004, the requested \$550.2 million to pay U.S. assessed contributions to U.N. peacekeeping accounts. The Committee set the assessment limit for U.S. peacekeeping contributions beyond CY2004 at 27.4%. The Committee also asked the Secretary of State to assess U.N. implementation of the Brahimi Panel recommendations on U.N. peacekeeping capabilities reform and U.S. support of U.N. progress in this area (S.Rept. 108-39). On July 16, 2003, the House passed H.R. 1950, authorizing \$550.2 million, as requested, for the CIPA account and setting the peacekeeping assessment cap for CY2005 and CY2006 at 27.1%. An authorization bill was not enacted in 2003.

On July 23, **2003**, the House passed H.R. 2799, appropriating for FY2004, the requested \$550.2 million for CIPA. The Senate Appropriations Committee, on September 5, 2003, recommended \$482,649,000 for the CIPA account (S. 1585). Committee and floor recommendations for the PKO account ranged from \$84.9 million (S. 1426) to \$85 million (H.R. 2800) to \$110 million (H.R. 1950). The FY2004 Consolidated Appropriations bill, signed on January 23, 2004 (P.L. 108-199), Div. B, provided \$550,200,000 (including \$454,842,000 in new direct appropriations and \$95,358,000 in prior year unobligated balances) for the CIPA account and in Div. C, Foreign Operations, \$74,900,000 for the PKO account. On November 6, 2003, the President had signed the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations for Defense and for Reconstruction of Iraq and Afghanistan for FY2004 (P.L. 108-106) which added \$245 million to the CIPA account for assessed costs of U.N. peacekeeping in Liberia and \$50 million to the PKO account to support multilateral peacekeeping needs in Iraq and Afghanistan.

On July 1, **2004**, the House Appropriations Committee reported H.R. 4754, including the State Department Appropriations bill for FY2005, providing \$650 million, as requested, for the CIPA account. The bill does not include requested language to make a portion of appropriations under CIPA available for two fiscal years. On July 8, 2004, the House passed this bill, including the requested CIPA funds. On July 15, 2004, the House passed H.R. 4818, the Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, providing the requested \$104 million for the PKO account. On September 15, 2004, the Senate Appropriations Committee reported S. 2809, including the State Department Appropriations bill, providing \$574 million for the CIPA account and on September 16, 2004, the Committee reported S. 2812, providing the requested amount for the PKO account in Foreign Operations Appropriations. On September 23, 2004, the Senate, after incorporating S. 2812 into H.R. 4818 as an amendment, passed H.R. 4818, by voice vote.

For FY2005, Congress provided \$490 million for CIPA and \$104 million for PKO (FY2005 Consolidated Appropriations Act, P.L. 108-447, December 8, 2004). The \$490 million was reduced to \$483,544,832 by an across-the-board cut of 0.80% and a Division B cut of 0.54%. The \$104 million for the PKO account was cut 0.80% to \$103,168,000. The peacekeeping assessment cap for CY2005 was set at 27.1% in P.L. 108-447.

On November 22, **2005**, the President signed H.R. 2862 which included, in the State Department Appropriations Act, FY2006, the requested \$1,035,500,000 for the CIPA account, of which 15% shall be available until September 30, 2007 (P.L. 109-

108). The actual amount available, after a recision, was \$1,022,275,000. The Foreign Operations Appropriations Act, FY2006, was enacted, with \$175 million for the PKO account (P.L. 109-102, November 14, 2005). Earlier in 2005, the President signed H.R. 1268 (P.L. 109-13, May 11, 2005), a FY2005 Supplemental that provided \$680 million for CIPA for FY2005 (\$50 million of this was transferred to the PKO account, leaving \$630 million available).

Appendix 1. U.N. Peacekeeping Operations: A Chronological List

Name of Operation	Acronym and Service Dates	Location
*U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine	UNTSO 1948-	Middle East
*U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan	UNMOGIP 1949-	Jammu, Kashmir and Pakistan
U.N. Emergency Force I	UNEF I 1956-1967	Gaza; Egyptian side in Sinai
U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon	UNOGIL June-Dec. 1958	—
U.N. Operation in the Congo	ONUC 1960-1964	—
U.N. Security Force in West New Guinea	UNSF Oct. 1962-Apr. 1963	West Irian
U.N. Yemen Observer Mission	UNYOM July 1963-Sept. 1964	—
*U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus	UNFICYP 1964-	—
Mission of Represent. of the Sec'y-Gen'l in the Dominican Republic	DOMREP May 1965-Oct. 1966	—
U.N. India/Pakistan Observer Mission	UNIPOM Sept. 1965-Mar. 1966	India-Pakistan border
U.N. Emergency Force II	UNEF II 1973-1979	Suez Canal sector; Sinai Peninsula
*U.N. Disengagement Observer Force	UNDOF 1974-	Israel-Syria: Golan Heights
*U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon	UNIFIL 1978-	Southern Lebanon
U.N. Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan	UNGOMAP Apr. 1988-Mar. 1990	—
U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Mission	UNIIMOG 1988-1991	—
U.N. Angola Verification Mission	UNAVEM Jan. 1989-May 1991	—
U.N. Transition Assistance Group	UNTAG Apr. 1989-Mar. 1990	Namibia and Angola
U.N. Observer Group in Central America	ONUCA Nov. 1989-Jan. 1992	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua
U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission	UNIKOM Apr. 1991-Oct. 6, 2003	—
U.N. Observer Mission in El Salvador	ONUSAL May 1991-Apr. 1995	—
U.N. Angola Verification Mission II	UNAVEM II May 1991-Feb. 1995	—
*U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara	MINURSO Apr. 1991-	—
U.N. Advance Mission in Cambodia	UNAMIC Oct. 1991-Mar. 1992	—

Name of Operation	Acronym and Service Dates	Location
U.N. Protection Force	UNPROFOR Feb. 1992; March 1995-Jan. 1996	Former Yugoslavia: Croatia, Bosnia, "Macedonia"; B&H
U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia	UNTAC Feb. 1992-Oct. 1994	—
U.N. Operation in Somalia I	UNOSOM Apr. 1992-Apr. 1993	—
U.N. Operation in Mozambique	ONUMOZ Dec. 1992-Jan. 1995	—
U.N. Operation in Somalia II	UNOSOM II May 1993-March 1995	—
U.N. Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda	UNOMUR June 1993-Sept. 1994	Uganda
*U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia	UNOMIG Aug. 1993-	—
U.N. Observer Mission in Liberia	UNOMIL Sept. 1993-Sept. 1997	—
U.N. Mission in Haiti	UNMIH Sept. 1993-June 1996	—
U.N. Assistance Mission for Rwanda	UNAMIR Oct. 1993-March 1996	—
U.N. Aouzou Strip Observer Group	UNASOG May 4-June 13, 1994	Chad and Libya
U.N. Mission of Observers in Tajikistan	UNMOT Dec. 1994-May 15, 2000	—
U.N. Angola Verification Mission III	UNAVEM III Feb. 1995-June 1997	—
U.N. Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia	UNCRO March 1995-Jan. 1996	—
U.N. Preventive Deployment Force	UNPREDEP March 1995-Feb. 1999	"Macedonia"
U.N. Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Includes Intl. Police Task Force (IPTF))	UNMIBH Dec. 1995-Dec. 31, 2002	Bosnia & Herzegovina
U.N. Transitional Administration for E. Slavonia, Baranja & W. Sirmium	UNTAES Jan. 1996-Jan. 1998	Croatia
U.N. Mission of Observers in the Prevlaka	UNMOP Jan. 1996-Dec. 15, 2002	Croatia
U.N. Support Mission in Haiti	UNSMIH June 1996-July 1997	—
U.N. Verification Mission in Guatemala	MINUGUA Jan. 20-May 1997	—
U.N. Observer Mission in Angola	MONUA July 1997-Feb. 1999	—
U.N. Transition Mission in Haiti	UNTMIH Aug.-Nov. 1997	—
U.N. Civilian Police Mission in Haiti	MIPONUH Dec. 1997-March 2000	—

Name of Operation	Acronym and Service Dates	Location
U.N. Civilian Police Support Group - Croatia	UNPSG Jan.-Oct. 15, 1998	—
U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic	MINURCA March 27, 1998-Feb. 15, 2000	—
U.N. Observer Mission in Sierra Leone	UNOMSIL July 1998-Oct. 1999	—
*U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo	UNMIK June 10, 1999-	—
*U.N. Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo	MONUC Aug. 6, 1999-	—
U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone	UNAMSIL Oct. 22, 1999-Dec. 31, 2005	—
U.N. Transitional Administration in East Timor	UNTAET 1999-2002	—
* U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea	UNMEE Sept. 15, 2000-	—
U.N. Mission of Support in East Timor	UNMISSET May 20, 2002-May 20, 2005	—
* U.N. Mission in Liberia	UNMIL Sept. 19, 2003-	—
* U.N. Mission in Cote d'Ivoire	UNOCI April 4, 2004-	—
* U.N. Operation in Burundi	ONUB June 1, 2004-	—
* U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti	MINUSTAH June 1, 2004-	—
* U.N. Mission in the Sudan	UNMIS March 24, 2005-	—
* U.N. Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste	UNMIT August 25, 2006-	—

* Operation is still in existence.

**Appendix 2. U.N. Peacekeeping Operations
Numbers Created Annually: 1948 - 2006**

Year — Number	Operation and Dates
1948 — one	*U.N. Truce Supervision Organization in Palestine (UNTSO) 1948-
1949 — one	*U.N. Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) 1949-
1956 — one	U.N. Emergency Force I (UNEF I) 1956-1967
1958 — one	U.N. Observer Group in Lebanon (UNOGIL) June-Dec. 1958
1960s — six	U.N. Operation in the Congo (ONUC) 1960-1964 U.N. Security Force in West New Guinea (UNSF) Oct. 1962-Apr. 1963 U.N. Yemen Observer Mission (UNYOM) July 1963-Sept. 1964 *U.N. Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP) 1964- Mission of Representative of the Secretary- General in the Dominican Republic (DOMREP) May 1965-Oct. 1966 U.N. India/Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM) Sept. 1965-Mar. 1966
1970s — three	U.N. Emergency Force II (UNEF II) 1973-1979 *U.N. Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) 1974- *U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) 1978-
1988 — two	U.N. Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) Apr. 1988-Mar. 1990 U.N. Iran-Iraq Military Observer Mission (UNIIMOG) 1988-1991
1989 — three	U.N. Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM) Jan. 1989-May 1991 U.N. Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) Apr. 1989-Mar. 1990 U.N. Observer Group in Central America (ONUCA) Nov. 1989-Jan. 1992
1991 — five	U.N. Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM) Apr. 1991-Oct. 6, 2003 U.N. Observer Mission in El Salvador (ONUSAL) May 1991-Apr. 1995 U.N. Angola Verification Mission II (UNAVEM II) May 1991-Feb. 1995 *U.N. Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (MINURSO) Apr. 1991- U.N. Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) Oct. 1991-Mar. 1992

Year — Number	Operation and Dates
1992 — four	U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR) Feb. 1992; March 1995-Jan. 1996 U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) Feb. 1992-Oct. 1994 U.N. Operation in Somalia I (UNOSOM) Apr. 1992-Apr. 1993 U.N. Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) Dec. 1992-Jan. 1995
1993 — six	U.N. Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) May 1993-March 1995 U.N. Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda (UNOMUR) June 1993-Sept. 1994 *U.N. Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) Aug. 1993- U.N. Observer Mission in Liberia (UNOMIL) Sept. 1993-Sept. 1997 U.N. Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) Sept. 1993-June 1996 U.N. Assistance Mission for Rwanda (UNAMIR) Oct. 1993-March 1996
1994 — two	U.N. Aouzou Strip Observer Group (UNASOG) May 4-June 13, 1994 U.N. Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT) Dec. 1994-May 15, 2000
1995 — four	U.N. Angola Verification Mission III (UNAVEM III) Feb. 1995-June 1997 U.N. Confidence Restoration Operation in Croatia (UNCRO) March 1995-Jan. 1996 U.N. Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) March 1995-Feb. 1999 U.N. Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (Includes Intl. Police Task Force (IPTF)) (UNMIBH) Dec. 1995-Dec. 31, 2002
1996 — three	U.N. Transitional Administration for E. Slavonia, Baranja & W. Sirmium (UNTAES) Jan. 1996-Jan.1998 U.N. Mission of Observers in the Prevlaka (UNMOP) Jan. 1996-Dec. 15, 2002 U.N. Support Mission in Haiti (UNSMIH) June 1996-July 1997
1997 — four	U.N. Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA) Jan. 20-May 1997 U.N. Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) July 1997-Feb. 1999 U.N. Transition Mission in Haiti (UNTMIH) Aug.-Nov. 1997 U.N. Civilian Police Mission in Haiti (MIPONUH) Dec.1997-March 2000

Year — Number	Operation and Dates
1998 — three	U.N. Civilian Police Support Group - Croatia (UNPSG) Jan.-Oct. 15, 1998 U.N. Mission in the Central African Republic (MINURCA) March 27, 1998-Feb. 15, 2000 U.N. Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) July 1998-Oct. 1999
1999 — four	*U.N. Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) June 10, 1999- *U.N. Observer Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) Aug. 6, 1999- *U.N. Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) Oct. 22, 1999- U.N. Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) 1999-2002
2000 — one	* U.N. Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea (UNMEE) Sept. 15, 2000-
2002 — one	* U.N. Mission of Support in East Timor (UNMISSET) May 20, 2002-
2003 — two	U.N. Mission in Cote d'Ivoire (MINUCI) May 2003-April 2004 * U.N. Mission in Liberia (UNMIL) Sept. 19, 2003-
2004 — three	* U.N. Mission in Cote d'Ivoire (UNOCI) April 4, 2004- * U.N. Operation in Burundi (ONUB) June 1, 2004- * U.N. Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) June 1, 2004-
2005 — one	* U.N. Mission in the Sudan (UNMIS) March 24, 2005-
2006 — one	* U.N. Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) August 25, 2006

* Operation is still ongoing.

**Appendix 3. United Nations Peacekeeping over the Years
Statistical Data for Comparative Analysis
1978-2006**

Year	No. of Operations as of 12/31	U.N. Costs Calendar Year in US \$	U.N. Personnel*	U.S. Contribution CY, in U.S. \$	U.S. Personnel, as of 12/31
1978	6	202,000,000	16,700	61,572,000	
1988	7	266,000,000	13,000	36,712,000	
1989	10	635,000,000	17,900	173,312,000	
1990	8	464,000,000	13,700	132,004,101	
1991	11	490,000,000	15,300	144,016,219	87
1992	13	1,767,000,000	52,200	544,592,595	436
1993	17	3,059,000,000	78,744 (7/31)	794,237,165	2,629
1994	17	3,342,000,000	78,111 (9/30)	991,400,000	963
1995	16	3,364,000,000	68,894 (8/31)	411,137,688	2,851
1996	16	1,405,000,000	29,140 (1/31)	333,958,992	759
1997	15	1,160,000,000	24,952 (1/31)	372,570,005	644
1998	16	995,000,000	14,347 (11/30)	245,971,114	583 as of 11/30
1999	17	1,324,000,000	18,460	237,401,601	677
2000	15	2,139,000,000	38,501 (11/30)	518,583,902	885
2001	15	2,700,000,000	47,108	1,328,471,746	750
2002	13	2,702,000,000	46,799 (4/30)	794,235,696	631
2003	13	2,727,000,000	45,815	651,584,282	518
2004	16	3,645,000,000	64,720	1,160,431,052	429
2005	15	4,737,000,000	70,103	1,161,345,476	387
2006 (as of 9/30)	16	not available	77,002	not available	335

Sources of Data in Appendix 3:

Number of Operations

United Nations and Appendix A.

U.N. Costs

Global Policy Forum, New York. At <http://www.globalpolicy.org/finance/tables/pko/expendarrears.htm>

United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations

U.N. Personnel

United Nations. Department of Peacekeeping Operations at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko>

Global Policy Forum at <http://www.globalpolicy.org/security/peacekpg/data/pcekprs1.htm>

U.S. Contributions

U.N. document: Status of Contributions, as of 31 December of any given year, ST/ADM/SER.B./ — -

U.S. Personnel

U.N. Department of Peacekeeping Operations at <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko>

* Figure is as of December 31, unless highest of year is very different. In 1993, 12/31 figure is 69,961; in 1994, 12/31 is 69,356. In 1996, 12/31 figure is 24,919; in 1997, 12/31 is 14,879. In 2002, 12/31 figure is 39,652.

**Appendix 4. U.N. Peacekeeping:
Status of U.S. Assessed Contributions**

For Calendar Year 2005 (As of December 31, 2005) (in U.S. dollars)

Name of Operation	Arrears as of 12/31/04	2005 Assessments	Payments in 2005 (Paid + Credits = Total)	Outstanding as of 12/31
CURRENT OPERATIONS				
UNDOF(Middle East)	9,547,922	11,489,156	11,063,876 + 425,280 CR = 11,489,156	9,547,922
UNIFIL(Lebanon)	33,944,819	26,145,644	8,698,650 + 2,258,781 CR = 10,957,431	49,133,032
MINURSO (W. Sahara)	45,757,724	12,560,662	10,992,403 + 1,033,627 CR = 12,026,030	46,292,356
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	15,046,190	3,695,203	7,369,168 + 187,160 CR = 7,556,328	11,185,065
UNOMIG (Georgia)	5,832,236	9,335,273	9,040,588 + 294,685 CR = 9,335,273	5,832,236
UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone)	54,208,472	30,102,575	40,832,296 + 14,427,214 CR = 55,259,510	29,051,537
UNMIK (Kosovo)	32,605,948	75,125,888	73,932,842 + 1,193,046 CR = 75,125,888	32,605,948
UNTAET (E. Timor)	46,970,273	465,631	10,582,746 + 4,821,802 CR = 15,404,548	32,031,356
MONUC (DR Congo)	109,117,869	421,508,396	284,593,111 + 8,764,192 CR = 293,357,303	237,268,962
UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea)	4,617,849	51,668,829	46,281,571 + 5,387,258 CR = 51,668,829	4,617,849
UNMIL (Liberia)	0	151,468,628	146,922,081 + 4,546,547 CR = 151,468,628	0
UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire)	24,607,928	88,081,377	101,458,849 + 3,557,492 CR = 105,016,341	7,672,964

Name of Operation	Arrears as of 12/31/04	2005 Assessments	Payments in 2005 (Paid + Credits = Total)	Outstanding as of 12/31
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	48,214,389	96,784,188	133,342,343 + 3,924,428 CR = 137,266,771	7,731,806
ONUB (Burundi)	52,257,852	51,094,378	90,941,118 + 2,527,604 CR = 93,468,722	9,883,508
UNMIS (Sudan)	not applicable	252,426,299	131,944,718	120,481,581
CLOSED OPERATIONS				
UNIKOM (Iraq, Kuwait)	4,195,464	not applicable	0	4,195,464
UNMIBH (Bosnia & Herz.)	33,825,345	not applicable	0	33,825,345
MONUA (Angola)	34,794,215	not applicable	0	34,794,215
UNPROFOR (former Yugoslavia)	43,492,191	not applicable	0	43,492,191
UNAMIR (Rwanda)	341,372	not applicable	0	341,372
UNTAC (Cambodia)	11,465,637	not applicable	0	11,465,637
UNTAES (Croatia) (includes CPSG)	8,699,793	not applicable	0	8,699,793
UNPREDEP (Macedonia)	1,232,081	not applicable	0	1,232,081
UNTMIH/MIPONUH (Haiti)	19,385,377	not applicable	0	19,385,377
MINURCA (Central African Republic)	35,538,048	not applicable	0	35,538,048
UNOSOM II	20,340,516	not applicable	0	20,340,516
ONUMOZ (Mozambique)	6,680,111	not applicable	0	6,680.111
TOTALS				
	702,719,621	1,281,952,127	1,107,996,360 + 53,349,116 CR = 1,161,345,476	823,326,272
Regular Budget	240,520,860	439,611,612	428,280,567	251,851,905

Sources: United Nations. Status of Contributions, as of December 31, 2004, and December 31, 2005.

Notes: Total Paid includes \$53,349,116 in credits applied to the accounts of current operations. These credits are from unencumbered balances and applied per resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and/or as the contributing member state requests.

The Outstanding columns do not include \$ 6,090,877 in contributions outstanding for UNAMET (E. Timor) and \$144,390 in contributions outstanding for MINUGUA (Guatemala). Both these operations were primarily under the control of the Department of Political Affairs rather than the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Credits totaling \$17,863,368 were available, as of December 31, 2005, for the United States for five operations: UNTAG (Namibia): \$11,991,064; ONUSAL (El Salvador): \$2,677,182; UNMIH (Haiti): \$1,418,861; UNOMIL (Liberia): \$883,052; and UNMOT (Tajikistan): \$893,209.

2005 assessments figure is for bills received during CY2005.

**Appendix 5. U.N. Peacekeeping:
Status of U.S. Assessed Contributions**

For Calendar Year 2004 (As of December 31, 2004) (in U.S. dollars)

Name of Operation	Arrears as of 12/31/03	2004 Assessments	Payments in 2004 (Paid + Credits = Total)	Outstanding as of 12/31
CURRENT OPERATIONS				
UNDOF(Middle East)	9,547,922	11,319,478	10,810,260 + 509,218 CR = 11,319,478	9,547,922
UNIFIL(Lebanon)	43,086,385	27,756,248	12,551,792 + 24,346,022 CR = 36,897,814	33,944,819
MINURSO (W. Sahara)	41,847,257	15,556,030	10,042,459 + 1,603,104 CR = 11,645,562	45,757,724
UNFICYP (Cyprus)	11,185,065	10,974,723	6,842,744 + 270,854 CR = 7,113,598	15,046,190
UNOMIG (Georgia)	5,832,236	9,504,531	8,401,568 + 1,102,962 CR = 9,504,530	5,832,236
UNAMSIL (Sierra Leone)	29,051,537	151,213,452	118,726,153 + 7,330,364 CR = 126,056,517	54,208,472
UNMIK (Kosovo)	32,605,948	118,025,210	115,115,953 + 2,909,257 CR = 118,025,210	32,605,948
UNTAET (E. Timor)	31,853,058	54,813,924	35,769,688 + 3,927,021 CR = 39,696,709	46,970,273
MONUC (DR Congo)	10,473,943	245,887,340	111,312,570 + 35,930,844 CR = 147,243,414	109,117,869
UNMEE (Ethiopia/Eritrea)	4,617,849	67,014,457	60,415,945 + 6,598,512 CR = 67,014,457	4,617,849
UNMIL (Liberia)	not applicable	380,841,360	380,841,360	0
UNOCI (Cote d'Ivoire)	not applicable	106,631,162	82,023,234	24,607,928

Name of Operation	Arrears as of 12/31/03	2004 Assessments	Payments in 2004 (Paid + Credits = Total)	Outstanding as of 12/31
MINUSTAH (Haiti)	not applicable	107,371,405	59,157,016	48,214,389
ONUB (Burundi)	not applicable	93,890,282	41,632,430	52,257,852
CLOSED OPERATIONS				
UNIKOM (Iraq, Kuwait)	5,352,181	not applicable	1,156,717 CR	4,195,464
UNMIBH (Bosnia & Herzegovina)	38,359,814	not applicable	4,534,469 CR	33,825,345
MONUA (Angola)	41,309,040	not applicable	6,514,825 CR	34,794,215
UNPROFOR (former Yugoslavia)	45,333,637	not applicable	1,841,446 CR	43,492,191
UNOMIL (Liberia)	1,090,869	not applicable	1,090,869 CR	(883,052)
UNAMIR (Rwanda)	4,257,231	not applicable	3,915,859 CR	341,372
UNMOT (Tajikistan)	219,791	not applicable	219,791 CR	(893,209)
UNTAES (Croatia) (includes CPSG)	10,713,712	not applicable	2,013,919 CR	8,699,793
UNPREDEP ("Macedonia")	2,203,908	not applicable	971,827 CR	1,232,081
UNTMIL and MIPONUH (Haiti)	19,385,377	not applicable	0	19,385,377
MINURCA (Central African Republic)	35,538,048	not applicable	0	35,538,048
UNTAC (Cambodia)	11,465,637	not applicable	0	11,465,637
UNOSOM II (Somalia)	20,340,516	not applicable	0	20,340,516
ONUMOZ (Mozambique)	6,680,111	not applicable	0	6,680,111
TOTALS	497,326,681	1,400,799,282	1,160,431,052	702,719,621
Regular Budget	267,960,871	362,852,996	390,293,007	240,520,860

Sources: United Nations. Status of Contributions, as of December 31, 2003, and December 31, 2004.

Notes: Total Paid includes \$1,053,643,172 in actual payments and \$106,787,880 in credits applied against outstanding contributions. These credits are from unencumbered balances and applied per resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly and/or as the contributing member state requests.

The Outstanding columns do not include \$6,090,877 in contributions outstanding for UNAMET (E. Timor) and \$144,390 in contributions outstanding for MINUGUA (Guatemala). Both these operations were primarily under the control of the Department of Political Affairs rather than the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

Credits totaling \$17,863,368 were available, as of December 31, 2004, for the United States for five operations: UNTAG (Namibia): \$11,991,064; ONUSAL (El Salvador): \$2,677,182; UNMIH (Haiti): \$1,418,861; UNOMIL (Liberia): \$883,052; and UNMOT (Tajikistan): \$893,209. UNOMIL and UNMOT are listed as credits under Contributions Outstanding, as of 12/31/04, within parenthesis.

2004 assessments figure is for bills received during CY2004.