
**FINANCIAL IMBALANCE IN THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACEKEEPING CONTRIBUTIONS**

Case UNIFIL



Master's thesis

Business Management and Entrepreneurship

Visamäki, 8.12.2014

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Hanna Kallio".

Hanna Kallio



VISAMÄKI

Business Management and Entrepreneurship

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ABSTRACT

Higher income members of the United Nations contribute financially more to the peacekeeping operations than lower income countries. They also use national funding to finance the salaries, training and equipment of the troops, whereas lower income troop contributors benefit financially from the participation in the UN peacekeeping operations.

The thesis idea originated from the experiences of serving as a chief of finance in the UNIFIL peacekeeping operation. The research is meant for the Defence Forces of Finland to act as a trigger and a contribution for future decision making regarding the United Nations peacekeeping.

The main objective of the thesis is to research the UN funding system and those of the troop contributing countries in the UNIFIL operation. The research is done by a combination of quantitative research and case studies of the troop contributors.

As the main result it was found that due to political factors and the imbalance in the financial and troop contributions to the United Nations peacekeeping, higher income troop contributing countries are shifting towards NATO and EU –led peacekeeping operations, while lower income contributors send more and more troops to UN operations.

The development idea based on the research is to investigate further into the national benefits gained from participation in the United Nations peacekeeping as opposed to the benefits of NATO or EU –led missions. As for peacekeeping as a concept, an impartial study of the necessity of the UNIFIL operation and the continuous presence of international troops in the South Lebanon area should be conducted in order to gain wider perspective in the matter.

Keywords Peacekeeping, United Nations, UNIFIL, contributions

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Työn nimi	Taloudellinen epätasapaino YK:n rauhanturvaamiskontribuutioissa, case UNIFIL	

TIIVISTELMÄ

YK:n varakkaammat jäsenet panostavat taloudellisesti enemmän rauhanturvaoperaatioihin kuin köyhemmät jäsenmaat. Lisäksi ne käyttävät kansallista rahoitusta joukkojen palkanmaksuun, koulutukseen ja varustamiseen, kun taas köyhemmät osallistujamaat hyötyvät taloudellisesti osallistumisestaan YK:n rauhanturvaoperaatioihin.

Opinnäytetyön idea heräsi kokemuksista talouspäällikön virassa UNIFIL – rauhanturvaoperaatioissa. Tutkimus on tarkoitettu Suomen puolustusvoimille keskustelun herättämiseksi ja päätöksenteon tueksi Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien rauhanturvaamisen suhteen.

Päätavoitteena opinnäytetyössä on tutkia YK:n sekä UNIFIL –operaation osallistujamaiden rahoitusjärjestelmiä. Tutkimus on yhdistelmä kvantitatiivista sekä tapaustutkimusta osallistujamaista.

Opinnäytetyön pääjohtopäätös on että poliittisista tekijöistä sekä Yhdistyneiden Kansakuntien operaatioiden epätasapainoisista taloudellisista ja joukkojen kontribuutioista johtuen varakkaammat osallistujamaat ovat siirtymässä kohti NATO:n ja EU:n johtamia operaatioita, kun taas köyhemmät maat lähettävät enemmän ja enemmän joukkoja YK – operaatioihin.

Tutkimukseen perustuva kehitysidea on syvällisempi tutkimus YK:n rauhanturvaamiseen osallistumisen eduista verrattuna NATO:n ja EU:n operaatioihin. Rauhanturvaamisen konseptiin liittyen puolueeton tutkimus UNIFIL –operaation ja Etelä-Libanonin alueella pitkäaikaisesti olevien ulkomaisten joukkojen tarpeellisuudesta pitäisi toimeenpanna jotta saavutettaisiin laajempi näkökulma asiaan.

Avainsanat Rauhanturvaaminen, YK, UNIFIL, kontribuutio

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

ALTHEA	European Union military operation in Bosnia and Herzegovina
AOR	Area of Operation
ATALANTA	European Union counter-piracy operation in Somalia
COE	Contingent-Owned Equipment
DFS	Department of Field Support
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
EUBG	European Union Battlegroup
EUFOR RCA	European Union military operation in the Central African Republic
EUNAVFOR	European Union Naval Force
EUTM Mali	European Union Training Mission in Mali
EUTM Somalia	European Union Training Mission in Somalia
FINIRISHBATT	Finnish – Irish Battalion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	Gross National Income
IRISHFINNBATT	Irish – Finnish Battalion
ISAF	International Security Assistance Force
KFOR	Kosovo Force
LAF	Lebanese Armed Forces
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
MINUSCA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in the Central African Republic
MINUSMA	United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali
MINUSTAH	United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti
MONUSCO	United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UN	United Nations
UNAMID	African Union – United Nations Hybrid Operation in Darfur
UNCRO	United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNISFA	United Nations Interim Security Force for Abyei
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy
UNMIK	United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo
UNMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNMISS	United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNMIT	United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan

UNOCI	United Nations Operation in Côte d'Ivoire
UNP	United Nations Post
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNSOA	United Nations Support Office for the African Union Mission in Somalia
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization



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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 United Nations

United Nations is one of the best known organisations in the world. It was established after the Second World War in 1945. The 51 countries that were the founding members of the UN agreed among other things to maintain peace and security. There are currently 193 member states who can voice their opinions through bodies and committees such as the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Economic and Social Council. Peacekeeping, peacebuilding, conflict prevention and humanitarian assistance are the most visible forms of activities conducted by the United Nations. (UN at a glance 2014.)

The founding Charter of the United Nations was signed at the end of the United Nations Conference on International Organization on 26 June 1945. With the Statute of the International Court of Justice as an integral component of the Charter, it came into effect on 24 October 1945. (UN Charter 2014.) The preamble of the United Nations Charter states that the members of the United Nations are determined to:

- “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and
- reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and
- establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and
- promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom” (Department of Peacekeeping Operations 2014.)

1.2 The Security Council and the DPKO

As one of the main bodies of the United Nations organisation, the Security Council has the main purpose of maintaining international peace and security. Fifteen members formulate the Security Council, ten of which are non-permanent. According to the original Charter of the United Nations the five permanent members are the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The non-permanent members are elected for two years at a time, and all members have one representative in the Council. The members all have one vote, and decisions are made on the basis of at least nine votes in favour of the decision in conjunction with concurring votes by the permanent members. The Security Council submits an annual report to the General Assembly, and if necessary also special reports are submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly. (UN Charter 2014.) The subsidiary bodies of the Security Council are illustrated in figure 1.

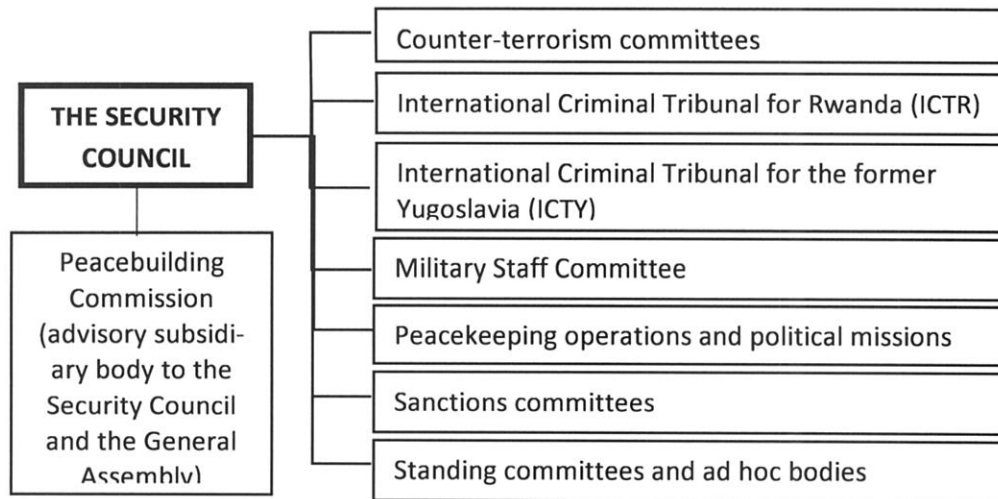


Figure 1 The subsidiary bodies of the United Nations Security Council

The departments and offices of the United Nations are organisationally under the administration of the Secretariat. There are altogether 21 departments and offices, among which there are the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and the Department of Field Support (DFS). The main task of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations is to provide direction and guidance to the United Nations peacekeeping operations worldwide. The department works under the Security Council mandate in conjunction with the financial and troop contributors, and also maintains contact to the parties of the conflict. (Department of Peacekeeping Operations 2014.) The Department of Field Support is established for providing support to peacekeeping and political field missions around the world. The areas of support include finance, information, logistics, human resources, communication and technology, and general administration. (Department of Field Support 2014.) The organisations of the DPKO and the DFS are closely connected and even somewhat intertwined, as shown in figure 2.

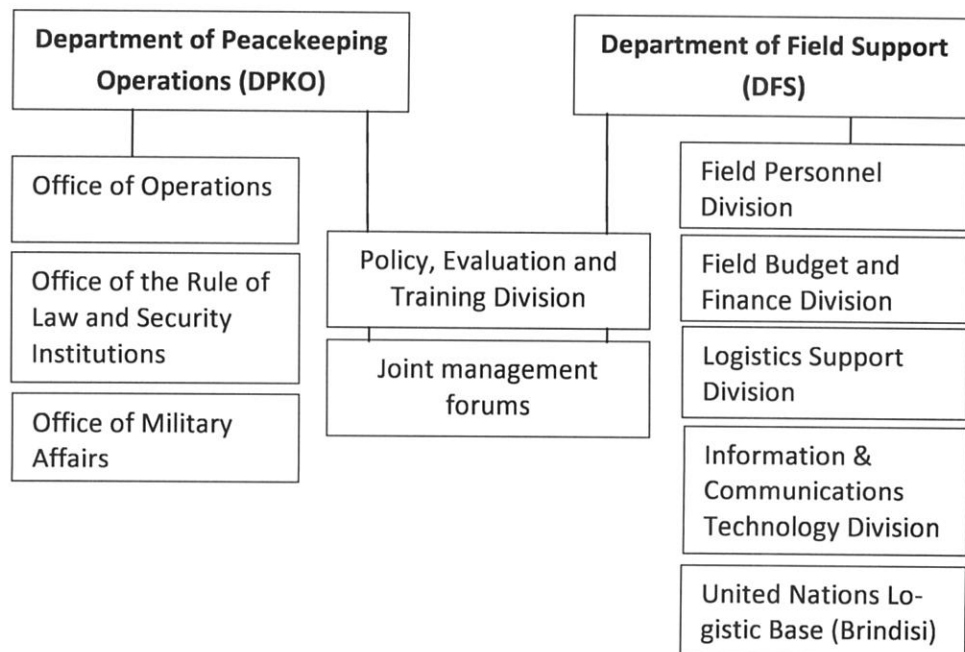


Figure 2 The organisational chart of the DPKO and the DFS

The shared capacities of the two departments include functionalities closely connected to peacekeeping operations. The shared capacities include among others the situation centre, public affairs section, peacekeeping information management unit, focal point for security, audit response and boards of inquiry section, and the conduct and discipline unit. Nevertheless, the most important of the shared capacities is the policy, evaluation and training division, which includes integrated training services as well as the peacekeeping best practices section. The organisational charts of the United Nations show that as an organisation it is colossal, and the departments, offices and bodies behind the peacekeeping missions are extremely complex. (UN Peacekeeping Group 2014.)

1.3 UNIFIL

United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) is a peacekeeping operation in South Lebanon. Lebanon has been an area of restlessness since the early days of history, always somehow involved in the conflicts in the Middle East region. In the formation of UNIFIL operation in 1978 the original mission was to confirm the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the country and to assist the government of Lebanon in regaining authority of the area. The first objective was not completed until 22 years later in 2000, and arguably this would have happened even without the presence of the UN troops. The second objective has not been completed, and a cynical assumption is that it never will be. With continuous tension along the UN-drawn border with Israel, the government of Lebanon coexists with Hezbollah, which is categorised as a terrorist organisation in Europe but provides security and social welfare to the Lebanese people. (Cunningham & Orlikowski 2012, 3.)

Even though the mission name indicates otherwise, after 36 years of United Nations presence there is nothing 'interim' about the peacekeeping mission in Lebanon. UNIFIL is now considered necessary for the safety and security in Lebanon, a liability that should not be present in a temporary peacekeeping operation. The training and resources of peacekeepers are not sufficient for solving the long-term tensions between the state of Lebanon, Hezbollah, and Israel. The mandate provided by the UN Security Council is deemed confusing and impossible to be realised, compromising not only the peacekeeping mission but also the general stability of the state of Lebanon. (Cunningham & Orlikowski 2012, 35-36.)

The mandate for UNIFIL operation is renewed every year to extend one year further. The area of operation is the South Lebanon area, stretching from the Syrian border, alongside the Blue Line which is the UN-drawn border with Israel, to the Mediterranean. The United Nations approved total budget of UNIFIL for financial year 2014-2015 is 509 554 400 USD. (UNIFIL Facts and Figures 2014.)

The strength of UNIFIL is currently 10 366 international soldiers supported by 279 international civilian staff and 603 local civilian staff (UNIFIL 2014, UNIFIL Facts and Figures 2014). The countries along with the amount of troops contributed are shown in table 1 (UNIFIL 2014).

Table 1 The troop contributors of UNIFIL operation as of 9 November 2014

Country	Amount of troops	Country	Amount of troops
Indonesia	1,286	Serbia	143
Italy	1,214	Germany	105
India	884	Belgium	101
Ghana	870	El Salvador	52
Nepal	869	Greece	46
Malaysia	828	Brunei	30
France	825	Slovenia	14
Spain	588	Hungary	6
Finland	332	Belarus	5
Bangladesh	326	Qatar	3
Korea	320	Sierra Leone	3
Brazil	265	Guatemala	2
China	218	Armenia	1
Turkey	190	Croatia	1
Ireland	184	Cyprus	1
Cambodia	180	FYR Macedonia	1
Austria	163	Kenya	1
Tanzania	157	Nigeria	1
Sri Lanka	151	TOTAL	10,366

Finland has been a troop contributor to the UNIFIL operation in 1982 – 2001 and 2006 – 2007 (Finland’s contribution 2014). The current mission for Finland began in May 2012 with 170 troops under Irish command in Irish-Finnish Battalion (IRISHFINNBATT). In November 2013 Finland assumed leadership of the battalion with 350 troops thus changing the name to Finnish-Irish Battalion (FINIRISHBATT). Currently the total strength of the battalion is approximately 500 soldiers.

1.4 UN and national funding

The member states of the United Nations fund the peacekeeping function of the organisation in accordance with predetermined contribution levels, which are dependent on the national income levels. In effect this means that members from lower income regions pay a relatively smaller contribution towards the United Nations peacekeeping than the member states with a higher income level.

United Nations funds the UNIFIL operation in accordance with Memorandums of Understanding (MOU) with each troop contributing country. Memorandum of Understanding is an official document which determines the conditions concerning the country’s participation in the operation. The funding for each troop contributing country depends on the amount of personnel and the amount and type of equipment the country is contributing to the mission, and other terms and conditions determined by the MOU.

United Nations pays reimbursements to each troop contributing country in accordance with the conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding. In addition to the reimbursements received from the UN, most higher income countries pay wages, daily allowances and other expenses for soldiers participating in peacekeeping operations from national funds, while countries

from lower income levels rely solely on the reimbursements received from the United Nations (Case studies, chapter 5).

The imbalance of national expenses as opposed to the financial and other benefits received from participation in UN peacekeeping serves as a conversation trigger for the decision makers when considering the role of the United Nations nationally. In the same context the roles of NATO and the EU should be evaluated in terms of expenses and benefits in relation to peacekeeping operations.

1.5 The research

The study is divided into eight different chapters, which all have their own significance in the research. To begin with, chapter one provides the background for the themes of the research, introducing United Nations as an organisation, the relevant bodies of the UN to peacekeeping, the UNIFIL peacekeeping operation, and the UN and national funding systems.

Chapter two introduces the research questions and the goals of the thesis. It clarifies the main purpose of the study and explains the research questions in detail.

Chapter three describes the scope of the research along with the applicable time frame. The methods used in the study are introduced as well as the main limitations of conducting the research.

Chapter four provides the framework of the research, beginning with the formation of a United Nations peacekeeping operation, and followed by a detailed review of the UN financing system. The different aspects of financial contributions in relation to UN peacekeeping are discussed in detail along with the national relationship of Finland to the UN peacekeeping.

Chapter five consists of case studies of the troop contributing countries of the UNIFIL peacekeeping operation, concentrating on the different backgrounds of the countries and the rationales for contributing troops to UN peacekeeping missions.

Chapter six offers an analysis of the acquired data and presents the results of the analysis. The outcomes of the research are discussed in detail and some possibilities for drawing conclusions from the outcomes are presented.

Chapter seven considers the success of the study in terms of validity and reliability of the research.

Chapter eight offers possibilities to consider for future research in relation to the role of the United Nations and Finland's participation in peacekeeping operations. The chapter also explains the contribution the study has to offer to the stakeholders of the research.

2 RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND GOALS OF THE THESIS

The main objective of the study is to research the funding of United Nations in UNIFIL peacekeeping operation in South Lebanon. The operation consists of troop contributing countries from all over the world, which have different financial backgrounds and incentives for taking part in the operation. The objective is to compare both the United Nations and national funding of troop contributing countries, and to compare the national funding system of Finland to the other troop contributors in the UNIFIL operation. The goal is to seek for similarities and differences in the national funding systems in order to estimate the rationales behind participating in the peacekeeping operation.

Research questions:

1. What is the United Nations funding system like?

Question one aims to examine the United Nations funding and financing system in peacekeeping operations in general. The objective is to find out the different facets, processes and stages behind the peacekeeping funding system.

2. What is the national funding system like in troop contributing countries?

The objective of question two is to find out how much money some example troop contributing countries use for their peacekeeping mission, and what is their national funding system like.

3. What are the reasons for variations in national funding between the troop contributing countries?

In question three the national funding of other troop contributing countries is compared to that of Finland, searching for variations and trying to find explanations for them in order to draw conclusions regarding the participation in UN peacekeeping.

3 METHODS

3.1 The scope

The scope of the study is troop contributing countries and peacekeepers in UNIFIL peacekeeping operation in South Lebanon. The research concentrates on the soldiers or the uniformed personnel and excludes military observers, international military police troops, and civilian crises management personnel in the area.

The period of Finland's participation in the current peacekeeping operation in UNIFIL from 2012 until present day was used as a general timeframe for the study. Conclusive financial information for the current year 2014 was not available at the time of the research. Regardless of what year the comparative figures are dated to, some general conclusions can be drawn from the acquired data.

3.2 Research methods

Quantitative research method “generates numerical data or information that can be converted into numbers”. It can be used for feature classification and for building statistical models in order to explain the objective of the research. (Explorable 2009.) In this study the research method is mostly quantitative, for majority of the research material is based on figures and statistics. The material is collected from publicly available sources, mostly from the internet. Some short questionnaires are conducted by e-mail, but the responses given are mainly based on statistical information.

Another research method used is case study. It is an investigative research method which uses different data collection techniques and a variety of sources of data. Case studies are used for:

- building upon or producing new theories,
- disputing or challenging a theory,
- explaining a situation,
- exploring or describing a phenomenon,
- a basis for applying solutions to situations. (University of Texas 2006.)

Here case studies are used for comparison of the troop contributing countries in UNIFIL operation. Data collection is done mainly by statistics.

3.3 Limitations

The biggest limitation for the data collection is confidentiality of the required information. For example the Memorandums of Understanding between United Nations and the troop contributing countries would provide

comprehensive information of the terms and condition with which the country has agreed to contribute troops to the mission, including financial reimbursements by the UN. However, the Memorandums of Understanding are considered confidential by the troop contributing countries and are not available for public use.

Conducting a study without the possibility to conduct comprehensive qualitative research offers challenges. Had it been possible to begin the process earlier, there may have had been a possibility to interview some of the UNIFIL headquarters personnel working in the financial department. Unfortunately the timing of the study was delayed and the possibility of personal interviews is no longer present.

Some of the information regarding the participation of Finland in peacekeeping missions, although provided by the Defence Forces, is regarded confidential and has not been permitted to use in the research.

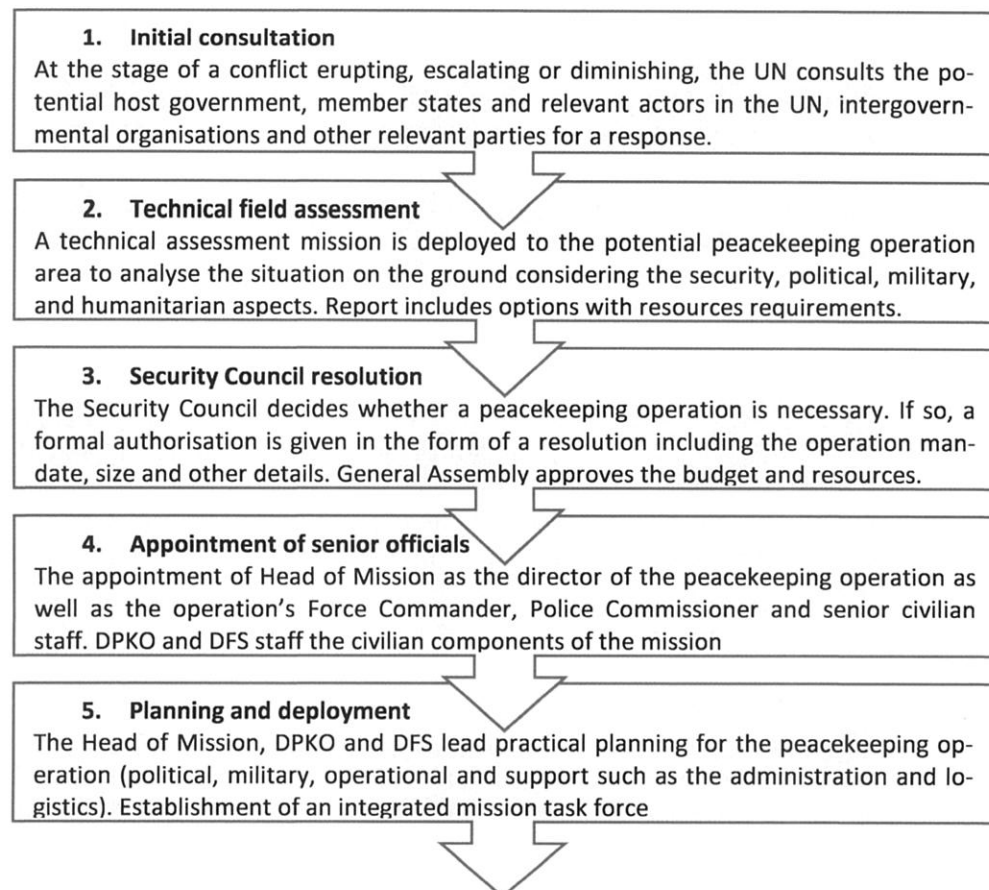
4 FRAMEWORK

The framework of the research defines the background of the setting that the research is built on. It includes the baseline of information that consists of all that is needed in order to understand the context of the research and the conclusions drawn.

This chapter begins with the process description of establishing a new United Nations peacekeeping operation, and continues to introduce the UN funding system. The function of the Memorandum of Understanding between United Nations and the troop contributing countries is explained before moving on to the national matters of Finland. Case Finland introduces the national crisis management funding and the relationship of Finland and the UN. To conclude the framework own observations of the UNIFIL operation are presented.

4.1 Establishing a UN peacekeeping operation

The process of establishing a new peacekeeping operation includes the involvement of many departments and offices within the United Nations organisation. The possible deployment of a peacekeeping operation is determined by the Security Council. As shown in figure 3, there are eight steps in establishing a new operation. (Forming a New Operation 2014.)



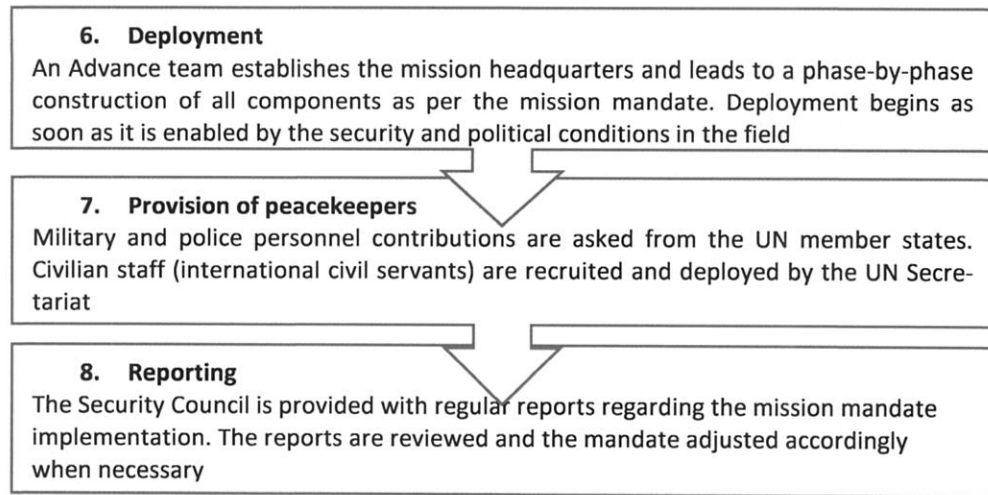


Figure 3 The process of peacekeeping operation deployment

4.2 UN funding system

The General Assembly of the United Nations considers and approves budgets in accordance with Article 17 of the United Nations Charter. The general principles of peacekeeping operations financing are laid down in the UN Resolution 55/235:

- “The financing of such operations is the collective responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations and, accordingly, the costs of peacekeeping operations are expenses of the Organization to be borne by Member States
- Whereas the economically more developed countries are in a position to make relatively larger contributions to peacekeeping operations, the economically less developed countries have a relatively limited capacity to contribute towards peacekeeping operations involving heavy expenditures
- The special responsibilities of the permanent members of the Security Council for the maintenance of peace and security should be borne in mind in connection with their contributions to the financing of peace and security operations” (UN General Assembly 2014a.)

Additionally, United Nations General Assembly Resolution 55/236 regarding the UN peacekeeping operations expenses states that “...at any time during the scale period, a Member State may make a voluntary commitment to contribute at a higher rate than its current rate by information the General Assembly through the Secretary-General, and the Assembly may take note of that decision.” (UN General Assembly 2014a.)

A peacekeeping operation budget is prepared on the basis of the Security Council mission mandate. The initial budget is based on the findings of an advance team that is deployed shortly after the decision of establishing a peacekeeping operation has been made. For an ongoing operation the budget is reviewed annually in accordance with the financial period timetable. (UN General Assembly 2014a.) The budget review is based on a performance report of the peacekeeping operation, which states the actual use of resources. The financial period of an operation is always 1 July to

30 June, which is usually not in line with the timeframe of the mission mandate. Therefore the budget is prepared based on the best knowledge at hand, that is, the most current operation mandate. (Financing Peacekeeping 2014.)

The approved budget for UN peacekeeping operations for financial year 2014 – 2015 is altogether a little over 7,06 billion USD. The breakdown of United Nations peacekeeping budgets by operation during the period of 1 July 2012 – 30 June 2015 is presented in table 2. (United Nations 2012, United Nations 2014a, United Nations 2014b.)

Table 2 Peacekeeping budgets by operation (USD)

Peacekeeping operation	Financial year 2012 – 2013	Financial year 2013 – 2014	Financial year 2014 – 2015
MINURSO	61 299 800	60 475 700	55 990 080
MINUSCA	---	---	253 424 400
MINUSMA	---	602 000 000	830 701 700
MINUSTAH	648 394 000	576 619 000	500 080 500
MONUSCO	1 347 538 800	1 456 378 300	1 398 475 300
UNAMID	1 448 574 000	1 335 248 000	639 654 200
UNDOF	45 992 000	60 654 500	64 110 900
UNFICYP	56 106 200	56 604 300	59 072 800
UNIFIL	524 010 000	492 622 000	509 554 400
UNISFA	257 932 000	329 108 600	318 925 200
UNMIK	46 963 000	44 953 000	42 971 600
UNMIL	496 457 800	476 329 800	427 319 800
UNMISS	839 490 000	924 426 000	580 830 400
UNMIT	155 429 000	---	---
UNOCI	575 017 000	584 487 000	493 570 300
UNSOA	436 905 000	435 801 000	489 968 100
UNLB	68 627 000	68 517 000	70 338 600
Support account	317 993 000	327 425 800	326 047 300
TOTAL	7 326 728 600	7 831 650 000	7 061 035 580

The biggest financial contributors to the United Nations peacekeeping missions in 2013 – 2015 are:

1. United States 28,38%
2. Japan 10,83%
3. France 7,22%
4. Germany 7,14%
5. United Kingdom 6,68%

6. China 6,64%
 7. Italy 4,45%
 8. Russian Federation 3,15%
 9. Canada 2,98%
 10. Spain 2,97%
- (Financing Peacekeeping 2014.)

The level of Member States' contribution to the peacekeeping missions is determined by the United Nations General Assembly. The level is based on average per capita gross national income (GNI). The Member States are divided into ten categories (categories A – J) according to the GNI and some other factors. The categories are presented in table 3 (UN General Assembly 2014b). Category levels with the corresponding Member States are listed in Appendix 1 (General Assembly Resolution 55/235 2014).

Table 3 The categories of UN peacekeeping contributors

LEVEL	CRITERION	TRESHOLD (USD)	DIS-COUNT %
A	Permanent members of the Security Council	N/A	Premium
B	All Member States, except those covered below and level A	N/A	0
C	As listed in the annex to General Assembly resolution 55/235	N/A	7,5
D	Member States with per capita GNI less than 2 times the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 16,676	20
E	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.8 times the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 15,009	40
F	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.6 times the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 13,341	60
G	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.4 times the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 11,674	70
H	Member States with per capita GNI less than 1.2 times the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 10,006	80 (Level H* 70)
I	Member States with per capita GNI less than the average for all Member States (except levels A, C, J)	Under 8,338	80
J	Least developed countries (except level A and C)	N/A	90

In addition to their own share of peacekeeping costs, many countries make voluntarily additional resources available for UN peacekeeping in the form of personnel, supplies, transportation and financial contributions. Nevertheless, in spite of the payments for the Member States' peacekeeping shares being mandatory, in 31 August 2014 United Nations recorded approximately 4,29 billion USD in outstanding peacekeeping dues. (Financing Peacekeeping 2014.)

4.2.1 Memorandum of Understanding

In the UNIFIL operation the United Nations funding is organised as per Memorandums of Understanding between the UN and each troop contributing country. The Memorandum of Understanding defines the maximum unit personnel strength provided by the troop contributing country as well as major equipment provided by the government for which United Nations pays contributions according to certain factors. These factors (environmental, intensified operational, hostility / forced abandonment and incremental transportation) are then used to calculate the total monthly reimbursement to a troop contributing country. (Appendix 2.)

There are two types of reimbursement systems for major equipment; a wet lease and a dry lease. A wet lease is an arrangement where the troop contributing country has the responsibility of maintaining the equipment. The country is then entitled to a reimbursement from the UN for the maintenance support. In the dry lease system the troop contributing country provides the equipment to the peacekeeping mission, but United Nations assumes the responsibility of the equipment maintenance or arranges the maintenance to be done by a third party, in which situation the third party is entitled to the reimbursement by the UN. The third party in question may be the country owning the equipment or the United Nations in cooperation with the country operating the equipment. (General Assembly 2011.)

According to the Memorandum of Understanding between United Nations and Finland (appendix 2), government reimbursement for major equipment includes the items listed in table 4.

Table 4 Total monthly reimbursement of equipment (USD)

Total monthly reimbursement	
Containers	5 991,10
Combat vehicles	102 636,95
Support vehicles	71 920,29
Engineering vehicles	2 021,58
Material handling equipment	4 033,60
Aircraft/airfield support equipment	1 677,37
Trailers	3 942,85
Logistics equipment	294,64
Armaments	4 988,24
Engineering equipment	2 224,66
Electrical-generators	11 189,24
Medical and dental equipment	1 284,57
Miscellaneous equipment (jammers)	27 882,45
Riot control equipment	5 920,55
	246 008,09

In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding, “United Nations is authorised to verify the status, condition and quantity of the equipment and services provided”. Verification is done as a COE (Contingent-Owned Equipment) inspection on arrival to the area of operation (AOR), on repatriation from the AOR, as well as operational inspections once every six months as a minimum. (Appendix 2.)

With regards to personnel United Nations reimbursement for the government of each troop contributing country includes troop costs, personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance, and a specialist allowance. Until the 30th June 2014 the personnel reimbursements were as follows:

- a) Troop costs at the rate of \$1,028 per month per contingent member,
- b) Personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance at the rate of \$68 per month per contingent member,
- c) Personal weaponry and training ammunition at the rate of \$5 per month per contingent member, and
- d) An allowance for specialists at the rate of \$303 per month for 10% of the personnel strength of the Mechanized Infantry Unit.

Additionally each contingent member recognised in MOU as part of the Mechanized Infantry Unit receives directly from UNIFIL a daily allowance of 1,28 USD / day and a recreational leave allowance of 10,50 USD / day for up to 15 days per each six-month period. (Appendix 2.)

The United Nations payment system and the amounts of personnel reimbursements changed 1st July 2014. Currently the amount of \$1332 per person per month is reimbursed for the troops contributed to peacekeeping operations with no breakdown for clothing, gear, equipment and ammunition as before. The rate will increase to \$1365 on 1st July 2016 and to \$1410 on 1st July 2017. (General Assembly 2014.)

4.3 Case Finland

Participation in international crisis management is one of the three main tasks of the Finnish Defence Forces (Puolustusvoimat 2014). The fundamental reasons for involvement in crisis management are for the most part political. The principal motives are laid down in the previous Government Program as follows: “Participation in crisis management missions supports the restoration of security and stability in crisis situations, while strengthening our own defence capability and enhancing Finland’s weight in international politics.” (Valtioneuvosto 2011.) As the expenses for participation are remarkably higher than the corresponding reimbursements, participation in peacekeeping operations is not driven by financial gains (Salonius-Pasternak 2012, 4). As a financial contributor to the United Nations Finland belongs to category B along with most Northern and Western European countries (Appendix 1).

4.3.1 National crisis management funding

Some of the troops contributing countries use national funding to pay for the salaries of the troops while they are on their mission, and in most Western countries also a daily allowance which is determined annually according to the risk level of the area of operation. In Finland the daily allowance for troops varied from 32 euros per day for KFOR mission in Kosovo and ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina to 81,95 euros per day for ISAF in Afghanistan in 2014. For UNIFIL the rate was 50 euros per day in 2014, which as a non-taxable revenue accounts for a substantial income for the soldiers (Ministry of Defence 2013).

The conditions for pay, allowances and other benefits during the peacekeeping missions are determined by the Act on Military Crisis Management, which regulates Finland’s participation in international crisis management operations (211/2006). In addition to salaries and daily allowances, national funding in Finland is used for training and induction expenses, materiel expenses, and for enhancing the living conditions in the camps.

Finland currently participates in 12 military crisis management operations worldwide; KFOR and ALTHEA in Europe, UNTSO and UNIFIL in Middle-East, ISAF and UNMOGIP in Asia, and EUNAVFOR, UNMIL, EUTM (Mali), EUTM (Somalia), MINUSMA and EUFOR RCA in Africa. In addition Finland participates in European Union Battlegroup (EUBG), which is a rapid reaction force for EU crisis management. (Ministry for Foreign Affairs 2014.) The expenditures of military crisis management are funded through two financial moments; Ministry of Defence moment (military crisis management materiel and administration expenses) and Ministry for Foreign Affairs moment (Finnish crisis management maintenance expenses) (Kiviniemi, e-mail 16.10.2014). Table 3 shows the breakdown of expenses by operation in 2014 (Ministry of Finance 2014a, Ministry of Finance 2014b).

Table 5 The expenses of peacekeeping operations

Peacekeeping operation	Organisation	Expenses (€)
ALTHEA	EU	1 105 000
EUNAVFOR	EU	961 000
EUTM Mali	EU	1 248 000
EUTM Somalia	EU	977 000
EUFOR RCA	EU	5 691 000
EUBG	EU	2 097 000
UNMIL	UN	614 000
UNIFIL	UN	34 199 000
MINUSMA	UN	556 000
UNTSO and UNMOGIP	UN	2 064 000
KFOR	NATO	2 261 000
ISAF	NATO	17 364 000

Additionally financial resources are allocated to joint expenses and the development program for military crisis management. The total military crisis management expenses by year are:

2013	92 700 000 €
2014	116 400 000 € (estimate)
2015	72 100 000 € (estimate)

(Ministry of Finance 2014c)

International crisis management budget covers annually approximately 0,17 percent of the overall budget of Finland. It is calculated using the average value of years 2013 – 2015. (Ministry of Finance 2014e, Ministry of Finance 2014f, Ministry of Finance 2014g.) The crisis management expenses do not take into consideration the membership fees of international organisations related to peacekeeping such as the United Nations and the European Union.

UNIFIL mission is currently the largest peacekeeping operation participated in by Finland in terms of personnel and funding. As shown in table 5, since the beginning of the current operation in 2012, the annual expenditure has been over 20 million euros. The increase in the amount of Finnish troops in November 2013, following the change of leadership of the battalion, shows as an increase in the 2014 budget.

Table 6 The expenditures of UNIFIL operation

	2012 TP (1 000 EUR)	2013 TP (1 000 EUR)	2014 TA+ I LTA (1 000 EUR)
PLM 27.30.20	13 100	7 520	6 909
UM 24.10.20	8 349	15 166	27 290
Total	21 449	22 686	34 199

(Kiviniemi, e-mail 16.10.2014)

TP (tilinpäätös) = End of year financial statement
TA (talousarvio) = Planned budget
I LTA (1. lisätalousarvio) = 1st additional budget plan
PLM (puolustusministeriö) = Ministry of Defence
UM (ulkoministeriö) = Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The planned budget for the Finnish troops in Lebanon in 2015 is 19 771 000 euros. 13 455 000 euros is funded from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs moment, which covers salaries, national daily allowances, training and training material purchases, and insurances. 6 316 000 euros is funded from the Ministry of Defence moment, which is meant for travel expenses, health care, equipment, transport, maintenance, representation, and administrative expenses. (Ministry of Finance 2014c, Ministry of Finance 2014d.) The planned budget seems relatively low compared to the previous years, but may be subject to change according to the additional budget plans during the year 2015.

4.3.2 Finland and the UN

Finland joined United Nations in 1955, ten years after the establishment of the organisation (Member States 2014). The Permanent Mission of Finland to the UN in New York is the representative of Finland in the United Nations. The mission states that “Finland emphasises the central role of the UN in international crisis management and will continue to make a significant contribution to UN-mandated operations” (Permanent Mission of Finland to the UN 2014).

As an economically more developed country, Finland is categorised as level B of the contributors to UN peacekeeping missions, immediately after the founding members of the organisation (General Assembly Resolution 55/235 2014).

The annual payment share to the United Nations peacekeeping in the planned national budget of Finland for 2015 is 26 445 000 euros, which is approximately 33 % of the total budget of 79 455 000 euros allocated to membership fees and voluntary financial contributions related to the field of Ministry for Foreign Affairs. (Ministry of Finance 2014h.) The corresponding UN peacekeeping payment share was 30 059 000 euros in 2014 and 30 934 000 euros in 2013 (Ministry of Finance 2014i, Ministry of Finance 2014j).

United Nations reimbursement for the government of each troop contributing country includes troop costs, personal clothing, gear and equipment allowance, and a specialist allowance in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding (appendix 2). Since the beginning of the current mission in 2012 the Government of Finland has received altogether approximately 12 800 000 USD as compensations from the UN. The total compensation compiles of approximately 57 % troop reimbursements, 27 % for major equipment, 10 % for self-sustainability and 6 % of material reimbursements. (Appendix 3.) The amounts of the reimbursements by year are shown in table 7.

Table 7 The reimbursements for UNIFIL operation

Reimbursements	Amount received (USD)
2012 (26.4. – 31.12.)	2 859 913,34
Troop reimbursements	1 564 197,70
Major equipment	738 258,48
Self-sustainment	129 372,52
Material reimbursements	97 191,25
Rotation flights	330 893,39
2013	4 658 322,64
Troop reimbursements	2 833 575,30
Major equipment	1 289 529,86
Self-sustainment	346 679,21
Material reimbursements	0,00
Rotation flights	188 538,27
2014 (1.1. – 31.7.)	5 281 442,04
Troop reimbursements	2 842 442,65
Major equipment	1 440 966,91
Self-sustainment	795 112,68
Material reimbursements	0,00
Rotation flights	202 919,80
TOTAL	12 799 678,02

4.3.3 Own observations

The original idea for the research arose when the author was serving in UNIFIL operation as the Chief of Finance of the Finnish-Irish Battalion. The obvious differences in the financial matters of the troop contributing countries raised questions from various ranks and nationalities.

The activities of the United Nations personnel in the operation also raised some questions. For example, the national standards for living conditions of the personnel in each troop contributing country vary greatly. If for instance the living conditions offered by United Nations in the camps do not fill the national requirements of the troop contributing country, the troops will have to use national funds in order to achieve the required level of living standards.

Another example is also related to the camps, for the structures of the camps such as the accommodation and the office barracks are the responsibility of the United Nations. When maintenance or repairs were needed,

a notice was sent to the UNIFIL headquarters and they would arrange the work to be done. However, there seemed to be deliberate delays in executing the maintenance work, for it was common knowledge that when the higher income troop contributing countries grew tired of waiting, they would use national funds to carry out the repairs.

Based on the experiences during the year in UNIFIL operation, the function of the mission as well as the whole organisation of the United Nations raised a lot of questions. The bureaucracy was expected because of the vast size of the organisation, but the reality was even worse. In addition the sense of unequal treatment of the troop contributing countries based on financial, personal or some other interests created mistrust towards the UN.

The troop contributing countries collaborate closely in the peacekeeping operations, especially in UNIFIL where the area of operation is fairly small in relation to the amount of troops. The conversations with the members of other contingents regarding the United Nations and the financing matters triggered an interest to conduct a comparison between the troop contributing countries. In the next chapter this is realised in the form of case studies of the UNIFIL troop contributors.

5 CASE STUDIES

Building upon the framework of the United Nations financing system, the troop contributing countries in the UNIFIL operation are examined through case studies in order to gain a deeper understanding of the different baselines the countries have in terms of contributing to the United Nations peacekeeping.

5.1 Case Armenia

Armenia is a country of approximately three million people located in Southwest Asia. Armenia has some ongoing disputes with the neighbouring countries Turkey and Azerbaijan. (CIA World Factbook Armenia 2014.) The GDP per capita of Armenia was \$3 505 in 2013 with the military expenditure of 4,1 %, which is relatively high (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a).

In UNIFIL operation Armenia is a troop contributor of only one soldier along with Cyprus, Macedonia, Kenya, Croatia and Nigeria (UNIFIL 2014).

Armenia has been a member of the United Nations since 1992 (Member States 2014). Armenia is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, which means an 80 % discount on the premium payments (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.2 Case Austria

The Republic of Austria is a troop contributor to NATO, European Union and United Nations –led peacekeeping operations. In UNIFIL operation Austria was participating with 167 troops in 2013. (Schmidl 2013, 1.) Since 1990, Austria's participation in UN –led missions has been a declining trend, while taking part in other operations has been on the rise (Schmidl 2013, 2).

Austria is a prosperous country with an average GDP per capita of \$49 054 in 2013 (World Bank 2014b). The military expenditure is approximately 0,8 % of GDP (CIA World Factbook Austria 2014). In United Nations contribution levels Austria is ranked at level B, the same as Finland (Appendix 1).

Austria has strong political rationales for contributing in peacekeeping operations, while economic reasons do not play a significant role in the decision making. However, Austrian arms and equipment producers have occasionally benefited from participation in crisis management by demon-

strating the performance of their products to international officers. (Schmidl 2013, 5.)

5.3 Case Bangladesh

The People's Republic of Bangladesh is located at the Bay of Bengal, with India and Burma as neighbouring countries. Bangladesh is one of the world's most densely populated countries with an estimated population of 130 million people in an area less than half the size of Finland. With poverty and unemployment in the country, many Bangladeshis seek employment abroad, even illegally. Bangladesh gained its independence from Pakistan in 1971, which was followed by a 15-year military rule. Although democratic, the political scene in Bangladesh remains volatile. (Virtual Bangladesh n.d., BBC News Asia 2014.)

In recent years Bangladesh has increased its participation in UN peacekeeping operations drastically, altogether 336% since the year 2000. In UNIFIL operation Bangladesh currently serves with 326 troops. (Zaman & Biswas 2014, 1.)

Struggling with economic challenges, Bangladesh had an average GDP per capita of \$829 in 2013. Although the figure is very low, the indicator has been showing a continuous improvement since \$347 in 2002. (World Bank 2014b.) In June 2014 Bangladesh announced an increase to \$2,1 billion in the national defence budget, bringing it to total 1,4% of the GDP in financial year 2014-2015. Majority of the budget is allocated for "non-development" activities, such as salaries, maintenance expenses and operations. (Grevatt & Caffrey 2014.)

The financial profits from UN peacekeeping operations are a major contributor for the economy of Bangladesh. During the years 2001-2010 the government of Bangladesh received a total of \$1,28 billion for participating in UN peacekeeping missions. (Zaman & Biswas 2014, 3.) The Daily Star reported in 2013 that Bangladesh earned \$72 million in the financial year 2012-2013 from the UN for being a troop contributor in peacekeeping operations (Choudhury 2013).

5.4 Case Belarus

Belarus is a minor contributor to United Nations peacekeeping. Joined in 2009, UNIFIL was the first deployment for the country. Since then the total troop contributions to UN peacekeeping missions have been 13 persons. For Belarus, peacekeeping is seen as an important political step in order to enhance the reputation of the country and improve its image. (Belarus Ministry of Defence 2014.) Belarus is currently a troop contributor in UNIFIL operation with five persons (UNIFIL 2014).

With a GDP per capita of \$7 575 in 2013, Belarus is a contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget at level I (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1). This entitles to a discount of 80 % of the premium payments (Table 3).

5.5 Case Belgium

In recent years, Belgium's participation in UN peacekeeping operations has been continuously declining. The rationales for contributing in peacekeeping are a political compromise between UN and NATO / EU operations. The assassination of ten Belgian peacekeepers in UNAMIR operation in 1994 still affects Belgium's political perception of UN peacekeeping, resulting in a decision that without a clear mandate and sufficient force protection troops are not contributed. (Koops & Drieskens 2012, 2.)

In the UNIFIL operation the Belgian Battalion is located right alongside the Finnish-Irish Battalion. In 2012 Belgium participated with 100 troops (Koops & Drieskens 2012, 1). However, Belgium has been considering the withdrawal from UN-led peacekeeping operations, and in November 2014 the Lebanese authorities were informed of Belgian contingent's withdrawal from UNIFIL by the end of the year. (Koops & Drieskens 2012, 4, Naharnet 2014.)

A level B contributor to the UN peacekeeping operations, Belgium had a GDP per capita of \$45 387 in 2013 (Appendix 1, World Bank 2014b). The military expenditure of Belgium has declined continuously since the 1990s. In 2013 the military expenditure was 1,0 % of the GDP. (World Bank 2014a.) While Belgium has no significant financial benefits from participation in UN peacekeeping, the UN reimbursements have eased the financial burden in some small scale deployments. Additionally Belgium's air force contribution to MONUSCO operation allowed the pilots to gain vital flight training. (Koops & Drieskens 2012, 4.)

5.6 Case Brazil

Brazil has been a contributor to the UN peacekeeping operations and their predecessors since 1947. As the biggest contributor from the Americas, Brazil's most significant commitment is MINUSTAH operation in Haiti, where the Brazilian troops have formed the largest contingent since 2004. In 2013 there were 1 901 Brazilian soldiers in MINUSTAH, compared to 264 troops in UNIFIL operation. (Kenkel 2013, 1.)

Brazil has major political reasons for contributing in UN peacekeeping operations. Particularly participation in missions with a focus on development over enforcement play an important role in Brazil's aim to gain more international influence. For the past decade the principal foreign policy goal for Brazil has been the permanent membership of the UN Security Council – a way to pursue more influence in international decision making. The strong involvement in MINUSTAH operation has been the main contributor to this cause. Nevertheless, participation in UNIFIL operation may have something to do with “the influential presence of the over seven million Brazilians of Lebanese origin”. (Kenkel 2013, 3.)

There are no economic reasons for participating in UN peacekeeping. According to an estimate by Brazilian diplomats, no more than 40 % of operational costs of peacekeeping missions are reimbursed. This excludes the

country contribution to the UN peacekeeping. (Kenkel 2013, 4.) However, Brazil is at level I, which means there is an 80 % discount in the contribution amount (Appendix 1, Table 3.)

5.7 Case Brunei

Located in Southeast Asia bordering Malaysia and the South China Sea, Brunei Darussalam is a small country of approximately 420 000 people. The per capita GDP is among the highest in Asia at \$38 563 in 2013. (CIA World Factbook Brunei 2014, World Bank 2014b.)

Brunei currently has 30 peacekeepers in Lebanon, which is the largest contingent sent to an operation since the participation in UN peacekeeping in 2008. This is seen as an opportunity to show that despite being a small country, Brunei is capable of carrying out duties in the international arena. (Rajak & Begawan 2014.)

Brunei is a level C contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping budget (Appendix 1). This means there is a 7,5 % discount in the premium payments (Table 3).

5.8 Case Cambodia

Cambodia is a country of approximately 15 million people in Southeast Asia. In recent years Cambodia has had some disputes with the neighbouring countries Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. (CIA World Factbook Cambodia 2014.) Cambodia has increased its personnel in UN peacekeeping operations continuously since 2006. UNIFIL is currently the biggest operation with 184 troops. (Chheang 2014, 1.)

There was a peacekeeping operation in Cambodia in 1991 – 1993. United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) was meant for overseeing a transition from civil war and foreign intervention to civil rule. (United Nations n.d.) However, as recently as November 2014, Cambodia has been the topic of United Nations reports regarding human rights issues in the country (United Nations in Cambodia 2014).

Cambodia has significant political reasons for participating in UN peacekeeping operations. Due to the government's political legitimacy being criticized internationally because of human rights law violations, the Cambodian government believes that providing peacekeepers to United Nations missions will improve the country's image. (Chheang 2014, 3.)

Cambodia is ranked as one of the least developed countries (level J) in United Nations peacekeeping contributors, resulting in a 90 % discount rate (Appendix 1, Table 3). There are also financial benefits for participating in UN peacekeeping operations. The compensation from the United Nations exceeds the costs, and while the amount is not significant, peacekeeping generates revenues that support military reform efforts in Cambodia. (Chheang 2014, 4.)

5.9 Case China

The People's Republic of China is the biggest country in the world in terms of population, and one of the founding members of the United Nations (CIA World Factbook China 2014, Member States 2014).

During the years 1990 – 2008 the total amount of Chinese troops contributed to UN peacekeeping operations was 9 910 (China & UN 2009). Since then the amount of troops contributed has increased drastically. In 2014 China is the 14th largest contributor of uniformed personnel to UN peacekeeping operations with 2 177 troops in different missions (Background Note 2014). In UNIFIL operation China currently serves with 218 persons (UNIFIL 2014).

China is one of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council (Appendix 1). Financially China is the sixth biggest contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with 6,64 % of the total amount (Financing Peacekeeping 2014). Rather than just being a troop and money contributor, China has an objective in deeper participation in shaping the United Nations peacekeeping missions locations and implementations (Wong 2013).

5.10 Case Croatia

Croatia has been a host country for peacekeeping operations in the past. The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) lasted from February 1992 to March 1995 and succeeding United Nations Confidence Restoration Operation (UNCRO) from March 1995 to January 1996 (Past peacekeeping operations n.d.). Currently Croatia is contributing to UNIFIL operation with one person (UNIFIL 2014).

Croatia is a level I contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping budget with an 80 % discount rate (Appendix 1, Table 3). The per capita GDP of Croatia was \$13 530 in 2013 (World Bank 2014b).

5.11 Case Cyprus

Cyprus is a host nation to a peacekeeping operation UNFICYP (United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus), which has been ongoing since 1964 (UNFICYP n.d.). Cyprus is a member of the United Nations since 1960 (Member States 2014).

Cyprus is currently contributing to UNIFIL operation with one person. Financially Cyprus is a level B contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with no discount on the premium payments (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.12 Case El Salvador

El Salvador is a small country in Central America with a population of approximately six million people (CIA World Factbook El Salvador 2014).

El Salvador is one of the original members of the United Nations (Member States 2014). El Salvador was a host nation to a military observer operation ONUSAL (United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador) from July 1991 to April 1995 due to an ending of a long civil war (ONUSAL 2003).

El Salvador is a troop contributor to the UNIFIL operation with 52 troops (UNIFIL 2014). With a per capita GDP of \$3 826, El Salvador is a level I financial contributor to the UN peacekeeping with an 80 % discount on the premium payments (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.13 Case France

France is one of the five Permanent Members of the United Nations Security Council. In 2012 UNIFIL was the largest UN peacekeeping operation for France with 971 troops, while NATO –led ISAF in Afghanistan was contributed with 3 600 French soldiers (Tardy 2012, 1). With a GDP per capita of \$41 421 in 2013 France is one of the higher income country contributors in UNIFIL operation (World Bank 2014b).

France has both political and security reasons for participating in UN peacekeeping operations. Peacekeeping is a way of influencing the events in areas of strategic interest by responding to the country's own security threats such as refugee flows, humanitarian issues, regional conflicts and organised crime. Good examples of political interest areas are Côte d'Ivoire, Chad and Lebanon. Simultaneously the missions are a tool to legitimise the permanent membership of France at the Security Council while raising its profile as a political and military power. However, as with other higher income countries, a shift away from UN peacekeeping and towards NATO –led, more robust missions, is visible in France. (Tardy 2012, 3.)

Economic factors do not play a direct role in decision making regarding UN peacekeeping. Nevertheless, participation in certain operations may be partially justified by objectives of preserving stability in areas such as Côte d'Ivoire and Chad, where French economic interest still exists. (Tardy 2012, 3.) In 2013 the military expenditure of France accounted for 2,2 % of GDP with a declining trend (World Bank 2014a).

5.14 Case Germany

Located in Central Europe with a population of approximately 81 million, Germany is the largest economy in Europe with a GDP per capita of 45 085 in 2013 (CIA World Factbook Germany 2014, World Bank 2014b). The military expenditure of Germany accounts for 1,3 % of the GDP (World Bank 2014a).

Since 1994 Germany has shifted the concentration of crisis management missions from UN to NATO and the EU. In 2012 the German representation in UN peacekeeping was altogether 193 persons, of which 150 were

in UNIFIL operation. At the same time Germany contributed 1 451 troops to NATO's KFOR in Kosovo and 5 150 troops to ISAF in Afghanistan. (Kenkel 2012, 1.)

Germany is one of the largest financial contributors to the UN peacekeeping budget, but a minor contributor in terms of personnel. Security reasons are predominant in decision making, and the primary security concern for Germany is Europe. International peace and security is part of the German foreign policy, and it is pursued with regional partners NATO and the EU. (Kenkel 2012, 3.)

5.15 Case Ghana

The Republic of Ghana is a country located on the west coast of Africa with a population of over 25 million people. Ghana is a peaceful area surrounded by countries in turmoil, such as Togo, Burkina Faso, Liberia and Cote d'Ivoire. Agriculture dominates the economy of the country and the main export products include gold, cocoa and timber. The economy of Ghana relies on foreign assistance and remittances received from Ghanaians abroad. (GhanaWeb 2014.)

Ghana has been a member of the United Nations since 1957 (Member States 2014). Ghana is one of the 38 troops contributing countries in the UNIFIL operation in Lebanon. In 2013 Ghana was participating with 875 troops (Aubyn & Aning 2013, 1).

In 2013 Ghanaian military expenditures were 0,5% of GDP compared to Finland's 1,3%. Finland has a declining trend in the military expenditures from 1,5% in 2009, while the military expenditures of Ghana are rising sharply from 0,2% in 2011. (World Bank 2014a.)

Ghana has major economic reasons for participating in peacekeeping operations, especially those mandated by the United Nations. While the financial benefits for the individual peacekeepers are significant, the state benefits are also worth mentioning. As an example, in year 2010 the total expenditures of peacekeeping missions of Ghana were approximately \$42 million, while the compensations received from the UN totalled approximately \$74 million. The profitability of Ghanaian peacekeeping has been generally static with financial gains over the years, and the surplus is used as a major contributor in supplementing the national defence budget. (Aubyn & Aning 2013, 5.)

In a peacekeeping operation under the United Nations rule Ghanaian soldiers received a daily allowance of \$32 (Business World Ghana 2012). For a six-month rotation this allowance accounts for approximately \$5 840. For comparison, the average GDP per capita in Ghana was \$3 500 in 2013, while the corresponding amount in Finland was \$35 900 (CIA World Factbook Ghana 2014).

5.16 Case Greece

Greece is one of the founding members of the United Nations (Member States 2014). In 2011 Greece voiced its concern for not being able to send as many soldiers to international missions because of substantial budget cuts for the armed forces (DefenceGreece 2011). Greece is a level B contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, which means there is no discount in the premium payment (Appendix 1, Table 3). The per capita GDP of Greece was \$21 910 in 2013, and the corresponding military expenditure 2,5 % (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a). Greece is a contributor of 46 soldiers in the UNIFIL operation (UNIFIL 2014).

5.17 Case Guatemala

Guatemala is a country of approximately 14 million people located in Central America (CIA World Factbook Guatemala 2014). It has been a member of the United Nations since 1945 (Member States 2014). With a per capita GDP of \$3 478 Guatemala is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping with an 80 % discount on the premium payments (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1, Table 3). Guatemala is a currently a contributor of two persons in the UNIFIL operation (UNIFIL 2014).

5.18 Case Hungary

Hungary has been a member of the United Nations since 1955 (Member States 2014). The per capita GDP of Hungary was \$13 134 in 2013 (World Bank 2014b). It is a level F contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with a discount percent of 60 in the premium payments (Appendix 1, Table 3).

The national interest of Hungary is the stability of the Western Balkans, and therefore the peacekeeping efforts have been aimed there, in NATO – led KFOR operation in Kosovo and EU –led ALTHEA operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Ministry of Defence Hungary 2014). In UNIFIL operation Hungary is currently contributed with six persons (UNIFIL 2014).

5.19 Case India

India is the second largest country in the world by population (CIA World Factbook India 2014). With approximately 163 000 persons in 43 missions India has consistently been a major troop contributor to UN peacekeeping missions. In 2013 India participated in UNIFIL operation with 898 soldiers. Additionally, India has provided the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations with one Military Adviser, one Deputy Military Adviser and two Civilian Police Advisers, as well as thirteen Force Commanders and several Special Representatives to peacekeeping missions worldwide. (Banerjee 2013, 1.)

India's GDP per capita has shown continuous increase and was \$1 499 in 2013 (World Bank 2014b). India is ranked as a level I contributor to UN

peacekeeping and thus has an 80 % discount rate (Appendix 1, Table 3). The UN reimbursements do not completely cover the deployments costs of India, but at approximately 250 million USD per year the sum received from the UN is significant. That is even more so for an individual soldier, for whom the income received from the peacekeeping mission is significantly higher than the basic income in India. (Banerjee 2013, 3.)

5.20 Case Indonesia

Indonesia is the biggest troop contributor in the UNIFIL operation with 1 286 persons (UNIFIL 2014). It is also among the top 20 overall troop contributors to UN peacekeeping operations with 1 703 persons in different missions (Background Note 2014).

Indonesia is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with an 80 % discount on the premium payments (Appendix 1, Table 3). The per capita GDP of Indonesia was \$3 475 in 2013 with the corresponding military expenditure of 0,9 % (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a).

A sign of Indonesia's commitment to UN peacekeeping is the opening of Southeast Asia's largest training centre for counterterrorism and United Nations peacekeeping. The centre will among other functions provide training for UN peacekeeping troops. (Perdani 2014.)

5.21 Case Ireland

The economic crisis in Ireland led to the downsizing of the defence forces and involvement in fewer peacekeeping operations. In 2012 Ireland's participation in all peacekeeping missions (UN, NATO and EU –led) was 433 persons, of which 355 soldiers were in UNIFIL operation. (Murphy 2012, 1-2.) Since then the Irish presence in Lebanon has been cut to a half due to the leadership change in the joint battalion with Finland, and Ireland has increased its peacekeeping presence in Syria.

The military expenditure of Ireland was 0,5 % of GDP in 2013 (World Bank 2014a). As a level B contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, Ireland does not receive a discount of the contributions (Appendix 1, Table 3). There are no economic reasons for Ireland to participate in United Nations peacekeeping. Rather, the decision to apply for UN membership in the first place was out of fear of being excluded and isolated as a nation. Another factor affecting the decision making is the objective of enhancing international influence by providing peacekeepers. (Murphy 2012, 4.)

5.22 Case Italy

Italy is the largest troop contributor to UN peacekeeping operations among the EU and NATO member countries. The amount of Italian peacekeepers increased drastically because of the UNIFIL expansion in 2006. At the peak there were almost 3 000 Italian soldiers in Lebanon, but the amount

was reduced to 1 105 in 2012. For comparison, in 2012 there were over 5 000 Italian peacekeepers in NATO –led operations. (Cutillo 2013, 1.)

The GDP of Italy was \$34 619 in 2013, with the military expenditure of 1,6 % (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a). Italy is the sixth biggest contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget. The reimbursements from the UN only cover a fraction of the expenses, so there are no economic reasons for participating in peacekeeping operations. The key rationales behind contributing are shared international responsibility and maintaining influence in certain regions. Italy prioritises the areas close to its borders and is influenced by the pressure from its partners within NATO and the EU. (Cutillo 2013, 3.)

5.23 Case Kenya

Kenya has been a member of the United Nations since 1963 (Member States 2014). With a per capita GDP of \$994 Kenya is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with a discount percent of 80 (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1, Table 3).

Kenya prides itself at sending over 30 000 officers to UN peacekeeping missions all over the world over the last three decades (Muthoni & Muthoni 2014). However, currently Kenya is a contributor of only one person in the UNIFIL operation (UNIFIL 2014).

5.24 Case Malaysia

Malaysia is one of the largest troop contributors in UNIFIL operation with 828 persons (UNIFIL 2014). Malaysia has been a member of the United Nations since 1957 (Member States 2014).

The per capita GDP of Malaysia was \$10 514 in 2013 with the corresponding military expenditure of 1,5 % (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a). For Malaysia the level of contribution to UN peacekeeping budget is I, which means an 80 % discount on the premium payment (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.25 Case Nepal

The Federal Democratic Republic of Nepal is probably best known for the Himalayas and the Mount Everest. It is located in South Asia between China and India. Previously a monarchy, Nepal has had internal political disputes since 1951. Following an election the current coalition government was formed in February 2014. With approximately one quarter of the population living below the poverty line, Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. (CIA World Factbook Nepal 2014.)

Nepalese Armed Forces have been a United Nations military peacekeepers contributor since 1958. In 2013 Nepal was involved in UNIFIL operation with 864 troops. (Bhattarai 2013, 1.)

In 2013 the GDP per capita in Nepal was \$409, which is comparable to 3% of the average GDP per capita of the world. However, the Nepalese figure has been continuously rising since the all-time low of \$178 in 1960. (Trading Economics 2014.) The military expenditure of Nepal has been generally static over the years, with only minor variations. In 2013 the total military expenditure was 1,4% of GDP. (World Bank 2014a.)

The monthly allowance of a Nepalese peacekeeper in a UN mission is currently \$1 028 for a soldier, and somewhat higher for those serving as staff officers, military observers and UN police. The salary is due to rise by \$322 according to United Nations officials' promises. (Kathmandu 2014.) The current salary received by Nepalese peacekeepers from the UN is four to five times higher than the standard salary soldiers would earn in their homeland. In addition to the personal salaries of the peacekeepers, UN contributions to the Nepalese government fund the Nepal Army welfare program, which consists of medical and educational facilities as well as veteran humanitarian support. (Bhattarai 2013, 3-4.)

5.26 Case Nigeria

Nigeria is the sixth biggest overall troop contributor to UN peacekeeping operations with a total of 4 719 persons in different missions (Background Note 2014). However, in UNIFIL operation Nigeria is currently represented with only one person (UNIFIL 2014).

With a per capita GDP of \$3 006 Nigeria is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, which effectively means there is an 80 % discount on the premium payment (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.27 Case Qatar

A Middle-Eastern country of approximately two million inhabitants, Qatar is currently only a minor contributor to the UNIFIL operation with three representatives in the mission (CIA World Factbook Qatar 2014, UNIFIL 2014).

Qatar is a level C contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with a per capita GDP of \$93 352 (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1). Level C enables to a discount of 7,5 % to the premium payment (Table 3).

5.28 Case Korea

The Republic of Korea, or South Korea is a country of approximately 49 million people (CIA World Factbook Korea 2014). With a GDP of \$25 977 in 2013, Korea is a level D contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget (World Bank 2014, Appendix 1). In effect that means there is a 20 % discount on the premium (Table 3). However, while Korea is the 12th largest financial contributor to UN peacekeeping, the payments have sometimes failed to be on time, and due to budgetary constraints Korea is

unlikely to make voluntary contributions in the future. (Lee & Park 2014, 4.)

Economic factors do not play a major role in the decision making regarding the participation in UN peacekeeping. The deployment costs are higher than the reimbursements, and due to the distant location the logistical arrangements may be costly. Rather, the participation is due to political factors such as enhancing the status of Korea internationally, expanding the diplomatic outreach and supporting Ban Ki-Moon, the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Moreover, the political competition with neighbouring countries Japan and China and securing international support against North Korea play key roles in the decision making. (Lee & Park 2014, 4.)

In UNIFIL operation Korea is currently represented with 321 peacekeepers (Lee & Park 2014, 1). On the contrary to most higher income countries, the military expenditure of Korea is relatively high at 2,6 % and has been steadily increased since 2002 (World Bank 2014a). While the financial contributions to UN peacekeeping are likely to diminish in the future, for Korea the troop contributions are the way of participating and showing support to the United Nations (Lee & Park 2014, 4).

5.29 Case Serbia

The Republic of Serbia participates in UNIFIL operation with 143 troops, which is currently their biggest deployment. Following the fall of authoritarian president Milosevic in 2001 Serbia's contribution in UN peacekeeping has been an attempt to achieve democratic reform and closer integration with European institutions. (Edmunds & Milosevic 2014, 1.)

Economic reasons for participation are non-existent, as the costs of preparing personnel for multinational roles are higher than the reimbursements received from the UN. Political and security reasons, however, play an important role in the decision making regarding the UN peacekeeping operations. Since the Kosovo war in 1999 the Serbs have a deep suspicion towards military intervention, but on the other hand participation in peacekeeping helps demonstrate Serbia's re-engagement with the European institutions' norms and practices. (Edmunds & Milosevic 2014, 3.)

The GDP per capita of Serbia was \$5 935 in 2013 with the military expenditure of 2.2 % (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a). Serbia is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, which entitles to an 80 % discount of the premium payment (Appendix 1, Table 3).

5.30 Case Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone is a country in Western Africa with a population of approximately five million people (CIA World Factbook Sierra Leone 2014). A member of the United Nations since 1961, Sierra Leone is only a minor contributor to the UNIFIL peacekeeping mission (Member States 2014).

Currently only three persons are representing Sierra Leone in the operation (UNIFIL 2014).

With a per capita GDP of \$809, Sierra Leone is a level J contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1). Ranked as one of the least developed countries, Sierra Leone is entitled to a 95 % discount on the premium payments (Table 3).

5.31 Case Slovenia

Slovenia is a very minor contributor to UN peacekeeping. Majority of the troops deployed have been in NATO –led operations, with only a small percentage in EU or UN –led missions. Currently there are 14 Slovenian troops in the UNIFIL operation. (Vuga 2014, 1.) With a GDP per capita of \$22 729 Slovenia is a level E contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, with a 40 % discount on the premium (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1, Table 3).

While the reimbursements from the UN do not cover the expenses of deployment, the participation of Slovenia is diminished for its limited finances. In distant peace operations Slovenia has no possibility of supporting larger units logistically and therefore often has to rely on partners such as Italy. The small size of the Slovenian armed forces as well as its proximity to the Balkans also favour security actions in the regions close by. (Vuga 2014, 4.)

5.32 Case Spain

Spain is currently contributing to UNIFIL operation with 588 persons (UNIFIL 2014). The amount of peacekeepers deployed was initially bigger, but was cut to a half in 2012 – 2013. The reduction was due to cuts in the national budget following the financial crisis in Europe affecting Spain. (Fox News 2012)

Financially Spain is one of the top ten contributors to the UN peacekeeping budget at 2,97 % of the total amount (Financing Peacekeeping 2014). The per capita GDP of Spain was \$29 118 in 2013, with corresponding military expenditure of 0,9 %. As with most European contributors the military expenditures have declined in the recent years. (World Bank 2014b, World Bank 2014a.)

5.33 Case Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is an island of approximately 21 million people located in the Indian Ocean, south of India (CIA World Factbook Sri Lanka 2014). Sri Lanka has been a member of the United Nations since 1955 (Member States 2014). In 2010 the Ministry of Defence of Sri Lanka announced that the troop contributions to UN peacekeeping operations will be increased drastically with the number of soldiers sent raised from 1 900 to 10 000 every year (Sri Lanka Ministry of Defence 2010).

With a per capita GDP of \$3 280 in 2013, Sri Lanka is categorised as a level I contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping budget (World Bank 2014b, Appendix 1). The discount percent allocated for this level is 80 (Table 3). In UNIFIL operation Sri Lanka is currently a contributor of 151 troops (UNIFIL 2014).

5.34 Case Macedonia

Former Yugoslavia the Republic of Macedonia is currently the smallest contributor to the United Nations peacekeeping with one representative in the UNIFIL operation. Macedonia has focused its deployments into EU and NATO –led operations, and has provided only a few peacekeepers to UN peacekeeping missions over the past decade. (Bogdanovski 2014, 1.) The prospects for NATO and EU memberships have led to active participation in peace operations organised by the two organisations. Because of the limited participation in United Nations peacekeeping and the costs of transportation and accommodation of the soldier being covered by the UN, the deployment has a minimal effect on the finances of Macedonia. (Bogdanovski 2014, 2-3.)

5.35 Case Turkey

Turkey prioritises NATO –led missions over UN deployments. In 2012 Turkey had altogether 438 persons in UN operations, of which 286 were troops contributed to UNIFIL operation and the rest experts and police in nine different operations. At the same time the amount of troops in NATO –led ISAF operation was 1 840. (Satana 2012, 1.)

Turkey is a level I contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget with a GDP per capita of \$10 946 (Appendix 1, World Bank 2014b). The economy of Turkey flourished after the economic crises in 2001, enabling a less security oriented and more foreign policy oriented actions to emerge. The foreign minister’s plan was to make Turkey “a major regional power in the Middle East and a global player in the world”. This approach required participation in peace operations, which among others increased the deployments in UN missions. (Satana 2012, 3.)

In the economic sense Turkey does not benefit directly from participating in UN peacekeeping operations. However, participation in certain UN –led missions has been seen as a useful instrument in strengthening trade relations with some African states. (Satana 2012, 3-4.)

5.36 Case Tanzania

The United Republic of Tanzania is member of the United Nations since 1961 (Member States 2014). Tanzania is currently the 12th biggest troop contributor to the UN peacekeeping with a total of 2 259 soldiers in Darfur (UNAMID), Abyei (UNISFA), South Sudan (UNMISS), the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO), and Lebanon (Background Note 2014,

Mhagama 2014). In UNIFIL operation Tanzania is currently represented with 157 persons (UNIFIL 2014).

The per capita GDP of Tanzania was \$695 in 2013 (World Bank 2014b). Categorised as one of the least developed countries Tanzania is a level J financial contributor to the UN peacekeeping budget, which means the country qualifies for a 90 % discount on the payments (Appendix 1, Table 3).

6 DATA ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

6.1 Data analysis

The data used for the study was collected from primary and secondary sources, mainly from the internet. Only publicly available data was used for the research, because most of the information regarding financial details about peacekeeping operations is classified as confidential and not available for public use.

The statistics were used as comparison between the troop contributing countries in the UNIFIL operation. The figures picked for the research were chosen by their applicability in relation to national funding and contributions from UN for participating in peacekeeping operations. The statistics used for comparison were GDP per capita, military expenditures, and allowance and salary information were available. The case studies gather all available information regarding the troop contributing countries in relation to the UN peacekeeping in order to gain an insight of the rationales behind contributing.

The original plan was to compare troop contributing countries by deducting the UN reimbursements from the national investments in the operation, thereby getting a comparable amount of national funding in UNIFIL. However, the information regarding national funding of peacekeeping operations is non-existent or not available, and it was soon discovered that most of the lower income countries depend heavily on the financial profits gained from participating in UN peacekeeping operations.

6.2 Results

During the study it was found that among other variations, the salary systems for the peacekeepers differ between countries, and the variation seems to be dependent on the income level of the country. Some troop contributing countries pay the UN reimbursement of personnel directly to the troops as their salary, while other countries use it as a government reimbursement and have a separate salary and allowance system for the soldiers. The latter is the case in most of the higher income countries, including Finland, where the peacekeepers are paid according to the pay scale relevant to their appointment in the operation.

Among the research it was also noted that lower income contributors favour UN operations over others, while for example Finland participates in UN missions among others organised by the NATO, European Union and the like. The eligibility to participate in such missions may offer some justification and a further research in the form of comparison between the reimbursements of United Nations and other organisations could shed some light into the profitability of the participation.

Figure 4 shows the 20 biggest troop contributing countries to the United Nations peacekeeping operations (Background Note 2014). As can be noted, most of the countries are categorised as lower income or least developed countries in terms of financial contributions to UN peacekeeping.

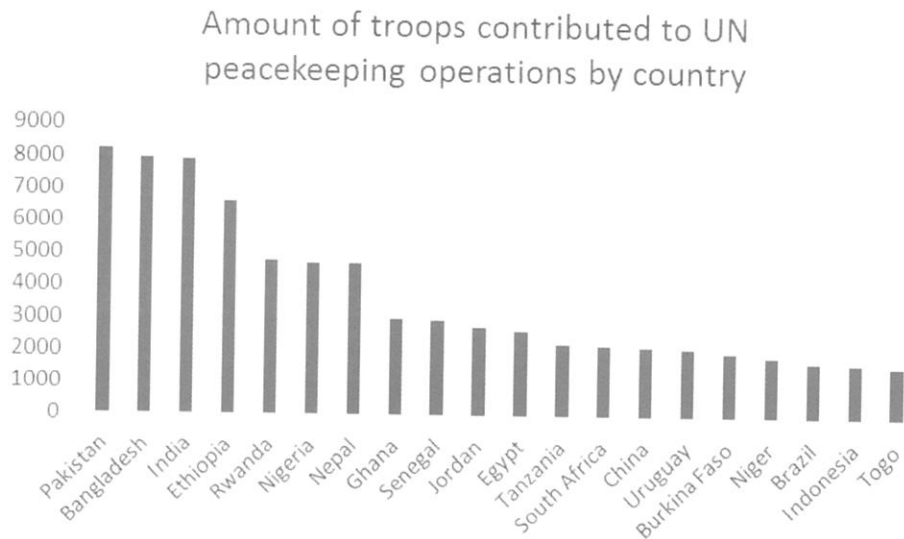


Figure 4 Biggest troop contributors to UN peacekeeping operations

For comparison, figure 5 presents the UN member states categorised by the levels of financial contribution to UN peacekeeping. The figure shows that altogether 74 % of the financial contributors are level I or level J contributors, which means an 80 % - 90 % discount on the payments. Only 16 % are level A or B contributors with no discounts on payments. (Table 3.)

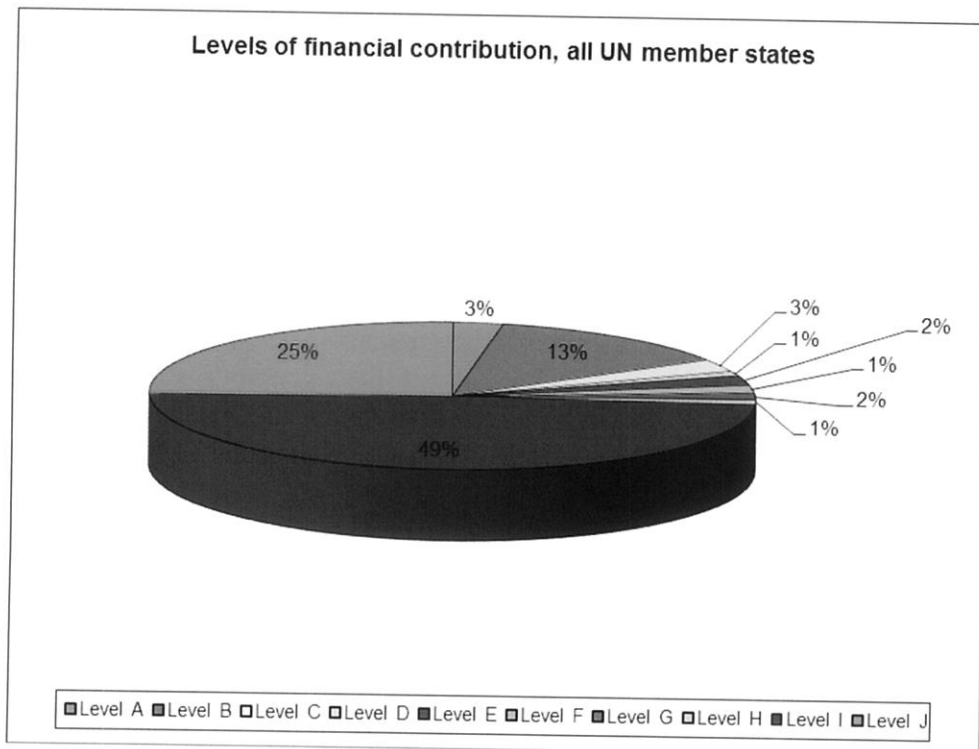


Figure 5 Levels of financial contribution, all UN member states

The amount of troops sent in UN peacekeeping operations is significantly higher in lower income countries. This of course leads to higher reimbursements for the soldiers and especially for their government. From this equation one could draw a cause-and effect conclusion of the benefits of the UN operations for lower income countries. Sending a large amount of troops leads to large financial benefits for the government. A high visibility of presence in the peacekeeping operations over the years in turn creates pressure for the United Nations headquarters to include the countries of such large troop contribution in the decision making and administration of the international peacekeeping. In order to continue the profitability of the peacekeeping operations, certain countries are in favour of continuing the international presence in areas where it is necessarily not needed anymore, and having representatives in key roles in the United Nations, the national objectives may be pushed through.

For most countries the reasons for sending troops to a peacekeeping mission are either political or financial. Lower income countries cannot afford to contribute soldiers for political reasons alone, and higher income countries do not benefit financially from the missions. The main question to be asked here is has this gone too far? The amount of national funding used for crisis management in Finland is very high, while the financial profits for some lower income countries are enormous. It seems that UN peacekeeping operations have turned into gigantic welfare programmes where wealthier nations fund the operations and poor countries reap the rewards, in just another way for the United Nations to support the low income countries at the expense of nations such as Finland.

In any case, there is a clear shift from the UN-led operations to those organised by NATO or the EU for higher income troop contributors. At the same time, partly to fill the gap left by the higher income troop contributors, lower income countries send more and more troops to peacekeeping operations organised by the United Nations.

7 VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY

Research validity is the measurement of how well the outcome of the research concludes the research problem, or how good an answer is found to the question set in the beginning of the research.

For the question “What is the United Nations funding system like?”, a comprehensive insight was provided regarding the organisation of the United Nations and the various departments involved in the planning, decision making and execution of peacekeeping operations. The processes of financing were described in detail.

The question “What is the national funding system like in troop contributing countries?” was more difficult to examine due to the limited amount of information publicly available. A sample of troop contributing countries was introduced along with details regarding the peacekeeping activity financing.

“What are the reasons for variations in national funding between the troop contributing countries?” was discussed in the form of a comparison between the national funding in Finland and in the case studies of the troop contributing countries.

The validity of the research could be increased with the possibility to conduct interviews with key personnel in the United Nations organisation and the troop contributing countries. Nevertheless, as it stands the validity is on a sufficient level for the purposes of this research.

Reliability of the research, in other words, if the research was conducted again in possibly different circumstances would the outcome be the same, is very difficult to determine. The circumstances in the stage of peacekeeping are continuously changing as they are heavily dependent in world politics. Especially in the Middle East minor situations may be triggered into major conflicts in a heartbeat, and after that the setting is completely different. In terms of national economics, the pace of changes is lower, and therefore the reliability correspondingly higher.

All in all the research was successful and triggered ideas for further research. These are further discussed in the next chapter.

8 FUTURE RESEARCH AND CONTRIBUTION

8.1 Future research

The study brought up a significant amount of interesting subjects to get acquainted with, for example the United Nations Stand-By Arrangement System (UNSAS), which is rarely heard of but related to most UN peacekeeping missions. The research triggered further questions relating to the operations and the overall performance of the United Nations.

Some possible research topics for the future could include the following:

- Other than direct financial benefits gained from participation in peacekeeping operations
 - o There are other benefits for countries participating in peacekeeping operations than direct financial contributions from the United Nations, such as indirect financial benefits or political benefits such as the social status of the country in the eyes of international players
- The necessity of the UNIFIL operation, or measured benefits from the long presence of UN in the area
 - o The studies by UN seem rather partial in this matter. An independent study of the actual measured benefits of the operation could lead to a research of how to withdraw the troops from Lebanon without causing any more damage.

8.2 Contribution

The contribution of the research is in most part for the stakeholders of the thesis, the Defence Forces of Finland and the Ministry of Defence. Indirectly also the national decision makers could benefit from the information introduced and the suggestions made based on the research.

The research offers the Defence Forces new perspectives to the peacekeeping operation that is currently largest in terms of troops contributed in Finland. The aim was to provide new insights in the financing of the UNIFIL operation, and to offer comparison to other troop contributing countries in terms of financing a large-scale operation like this.

However, the main significance of the study is in triggering conversation about the involvement of Finland in peacekeeping operations mandated by the United Nations. The research can be used as backup information to support decision making in the national level.

Based on the research, the following steps are suggested to be taken:

- a research of the benefits gained from participating in UN peacekeeping

- a research of the benefits gained from participating in NATO and EU – led peacekeeping missions
- an overall calculation of the expenses of peacekeeping as a comparison between the different mandating organisations
- a consideration of the role of the United Nations nationally in the future as opposed to the roles of NATO and the European Union

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THE CATEGORY LEVELS OF CONTRIBUTION TO UN PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

Level A:

China, France, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America

Level B:

Andorra, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Monaco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Portugal, San Marino, Spain, Sweden

Level C:

Brunei Darussalam, Kuwait, Qatar, Singapore, United Arab Emirates

Level D:

Bahamas, Republic of Korea

Level E:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, Malta, Slovenia

Level F:

Argentina, Barbados, Seychelles

Level G:

Oman, Palau, Saudi Arabia

Level H:

Saint Kitts and Nevis, Uruguay

Level I:

Albania, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belize, Bolivia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Congo, Costa Rica, Côte d'Ivoire, Croatia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Fiji, Gabon, Georgia, Ghana, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Hungary, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Lithuania, Malaysia, Marshall Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Micronesia (Federated States of), Mongolia, Morocco, Namibia, Nauru, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Senegal, Serbia, Slovakia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe

Level J:

Afghanistan, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, Kiribati, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Myanmar, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Samoa, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Togo, Tuvalu, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Yemen, Zambia



MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between

THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF FINLAND

Contributing

RESOURCES TO THE UNITED NATIONS INTERIM FORCE IN LEBANON (UNIFIL)

Whereas, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was established pursuant to the United Nations Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 dated (1978) dated 19 March 1978 and 1701 dated 11 August 2006,

Whereas, at the request of the United Nations, the Government of Finland (hereinafter referred to as the Government) has agreed to contribute personnel, equipment, and services for a Mechanized Infantry Unit to assist the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to carry out its mandate,

Whereas, the United Nations and the Government wish to establish the terms and conditions of the contribution.

Now therefore, the United Nations and the Government (hereinafter collectively referred to as the Parties) agree as follows:

Article 1**Definitions**

1. For the purpose of this Memorandum of Understanding, the definitions listed in Annex F shall apply.

Article 2**Documents constituting the Memorandum of Understanding**

- 2.1 This document, including all of its Annexes, constitutes the entire Memorandum of Understanding (hereinafter referred to as the "MOU") between the Parties for the provision of personnel, equipment and services in support of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

2.2 Annexes:

- Annex A: Personnel
- 1 - Requirements
 - 2 - Reimbursement
 - 3 - General conditions for personnel
- Appendix 1 to Annex A: Soldier's Kit – Mission specific recommended requirement
- Annex B: Major Equipment provided by the Government.
- 1 - Requirements and reimbursement rates
 - 2 - General conditions for major equipment
 - 3 - Verification and control procedures
 - 4 - Transportation
 - 5 - Mission usage factors
 - 6 - Loss or damage
 - 7 - Loss and damage in transit
 - 8 - Special case equipment
 - 9 - Liability for damage to major equipment owned by one troop contributor and used by another troop contributor
- Annex C: Self-sustainment provided by the Government
- 1 - Requirements and reimbursement rates
 - 2 - General conditions for self-sustainment
 - 3 - Verification and control procedures
 - 4 - Transportation
 - 5 - Mission related usage factors
 - 6 - Loss or damage
- Appendix 1 to Annex C – Self-Sustainment services - distribution of responsibilities
- Annex D: Principles of verification and performance standards for major equipment provided under the wet/dry lease arrangements
- Annex E: Principles of verification and performance standards for self-sustainment provided under self-sustainment
- Annex F: Definitions
- Annex G: Guidelines (Aide-Mémoire) for Troop-Contributing Countries¹
- Annex H: United Nations standards of conduct: We are United Nations Peacekeeping Personnel

¹ Annex G is mission specific and is not included in the present document. It is distributed separately.

Article 3

Purpose

3. The purpose of the present memorandum of understanding is to establish the administrative, logistics and financial terms and conditions to govern the contribution of personnel, equipment, and services provided by the Government in support of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and to specify United Nations standards of conduct for personnel provided by the Government.

Article 4

Application

4. The present MOU shall be applied in conjunction with the Guidelines (Aide-Mémoire) for Troop-Contributing Countries.

Article 5

Contribution of the Government

5.1 The Government shall contribute to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) the personnel listed at Annex A. Any personnel above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.2 The Government shall contribute to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) the major equipment listed in Annex B. The Government shall ensure that the major equipment and related minor equipment meet the performance standards set out in Annex D for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

5.3 The Government shall contribute to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) the minor equipment and consumables related to self-sustainment as listed in Annex C. The Government shall ensure that the minor equipment and consumables meet the performance standards set out in Annex E for the duration of the deployment of such equipment to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). Any equipment above the level indicated in this MOU shall be a national responsibility and thus not subject to reimbursement or other kind of support by the United Nations.

Article 6

Reimbursement and support from the United Nations

- 6.1 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government in respect of the personnel provided under this MOU at the rates stated in Article 2 of Annex A.
- 6.2 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the major equipment provided as listed in Annex B. The reimbursement for the major equipment shall be reduced in the event that such equipment does not meet the required performance standards set out in Annex D or in the event that the equipment listing is reduced.
- 6.3 The United Nations shall reimburse the Government for the provision of self-sustainment goods and services at the rates and levels stated at Annex C. The reimbursement for self-sustainment shall be reduced in the event that the contingent does not meet the required performance standards set out in Annex E, or in the event that the level of self-sustainment is reduced.
- 6.4 Reimbursement for troop costs will continue at full rates until departure of personnel.
- 6.5 Reimbursement for major equipment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be calculated at 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU until the equipment departure date.
- 6.6 Reimbursement for self-sustainment will be in effect at full rates until the date of cessation of operations by a troop contributor or termination of the mission and thereafter be reduced to 50 per cent of the rates agreed in this MOU calculated upon the remaining actual deployed troop strengths until all contingent personnel have departed the mission area.
- 6.7 When the United Nations negotiates a contract for the repatriation of equipment and the carrier exceeds a 14-day grace period after the expected arrival date, the troop contributor will be reimbursed by the United Nations at the dry-lease rate from the expected arrival date until the actual arrival date.

Article 7

General conditions

- 7.1 The parties agree that the contribution of the Government as well as the support from the United Nations shall be governed by the general conditions set out in the relevant Annexes.

Article 7 bis

United Nations standards of conduct

- 7.2 The Government shall ensure that all members of the Government's national contingent are required to comply with the United Nations standards of conduct set out in annex H to the present memorandum of understanding.

7.3 The Government shall ensure that all members of its national contingent are made familiar with and fully understand the United Nations standards of conduct. To this end, the Government shall, inter alia, ensure that all members of its national contingent receive adequate and effective predeployment training in those standards.

7.4 The United Nations shall continue to provide to national contingents mission-specific training material on United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations, and relevant local laws and regulations. Further, the United Nations shall conduct adequate and effective induction training and training during mission assignment to complement predeployment training.

Article 7 ter

Discipline

7.5 The Government acknowledges that the commander of its national contingent is responsible for the discipline and good order of all members of the contingent while assigned to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Government accordingly undertakes to ensure that the Commander of its national contingent is vested with the necessary authority and takes all reasonable measures to maintain discipline and good order among all members of the national contingent to ensure compliance with the United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and the obligations towards national and local laws and regulations in accordance with the status-of-forces agreement.

7.6 The Government undertakes to ensure, subject to any applicable national laws, that the Commander of its national contingent regularly informs the Force Commander of any serious matters involving the discipline and good order of members of its national contingent including any disciplinary action taken for violations of the United Nations standards of conduct or mission-specific rules and regulations or for failure to respect the local laws and regulations.

7.7 The Government shall ensure that the Commander of its national contingent receives adequate and effective predeployment training in the proper discharge of his or her responsibility for maintaining discipline and good order among all members of the contingent.

7.8 The United Nations shall assist the Government in fulfilling its requirements under paragraph 3 above by organizing training sessions for commanders upon their arrival in the mission on the United Nations standards of conduct, mission-specific rules and regulations and the local laws and regulations.

7.9 The Government shall use its welfare payments to provide adequate welfare and recreation facilities to its contingent members in the mission.

Article 7 quaterInvestigations

- 7.10 It is understood that the Government has the primary responsibility for investigating any acts of misconduct or serious misconduct committed by a member of its national contingent.
- 7.11 In the event that the Government has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of its national contingent has committed an act of serious misconduct, it shall without delay inform the United Nations and forward the case to its appropriate national authorities for the purposes of investigation.
- 7.12 In the event that the United Nations has prima facie grounds indicating that any member of the Government's national contingent has committed an act of misconduct or serious misconduct, the United Nations shall without delay inform the Government. If necessary to preserve evidence and where the Government does not conduct fact-finding proceedings, the United Nations may, in cases of serious misconduct, as appropriate, where the United Nations has informed the Government of the allegation, initiate a preliminary fact-finding inquiry of the matter, until the Government starts its own investigation. It is understood in this connection that any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry will be conducted by the appropriate United Nations investigative office, including the Office of Internal Oversight Services, in accordance with the rules of the Organization. Any such preliminary fact-finding inquiry shall include as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government. The United Nations shall provide a complete report of its preliminary fact-finding inquiry to the Government at its request without delay.
- 7.13 In the event that the Government does not notify the United Nations as soon as possible, but no later than 10 working days from the time of notification by the United Nations, that it will start its own investigation of the alleged serious misconduct, the Government is considered to be unwilling or unable to conduct such an investigation and the United Nations may, as appropriate, initiate an administrative investigation of alleged serious misconduct without delay. The administrative investigation conducted by the United Nations in regard to any member of the national contingent shall respect those legal rights of due process that are provided to him or her by national and international law. Any such administrative investigation includes as part of the investigation team a representative of the Government if the Government provides one. In case the Government nevertheless decides to start its own investigation, the United Nations provides all available materials of the case to the Government without delay. In cases where a United Nations administrative investigation is completed, the United Nations shall provide the Government with the findings of, and the evidence gathered in the course of, the investigation.
- 7.14 In the case of a United Nations administrative investigation into possible serious misconduct by any member of the national contingent, the Government agrees to instruct the Commander of its national contingent to cooperate and to share documentation and

information, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws. The Government also undertakes, through the Commander of its national contingent, to instruct the members of its national contingent to cooperate with such United Nations investigation, subject to applicable national laws, including military laws.

7.15 When the Government decides to start its own investigation and to identify or send one or more officials to investigate the matter, it shall immediately inform the United Nations of that decision, including the identities of the official or officials concerned (hereafter "National Investigations Officers").

7.16 The United Nations agrees to cooperate fully and to share documentation and information with appropriate authorities of the Government, including any National Investigations Officers, who are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of the Government's national contingent.

7.17 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall cooperate with the competent authorities of the Government, including any National Investigations Officers, that are investigating possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any members of its national contingent in liaising with other Governments contributing personnel in support of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), as well as with the competent authorities in the mission area, with a view to facilitating the conduct of those investigations. To this end, the United Nations shall take all possible measures to obtain consent from the host authorities. The competent authorities of the Government shall ensure that prior authorization for access to any victim or witness who is not a member of the national contingent, as well as for the collection or securing of evidence not under the ownership and control of the national contingent, is obtained from the host nation competent authorities.

7.18 In cases where National Investigations Officers are dispatched to the mission areas, they would lead the investigations. The role of the United Nations investigators in such cases will be to assist the National Investigations Officers, if necessary, in the conduct of their investigations in terms of, e.g. identification and interviewing of witnesses, recording witness statements, collection of documentary and forensic evidence and provision of administrative as well as logistical assistance.

7.19 Subject to its national laws and regulations, the Government shall provide the United Nations with the findings of investigations conducted by its competent authorities, including any National Investigations Officers, into possible misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of its national contingent.

7.20 When National Investigations Officers are deployed in the mission area, they will enjoy the same legal status as if they were members of their respective contingent while they are in the mission area, or host country.

7.21 Upon the request of the Government, the United Nations shall provide administrative and logistic support to the National Investigations Officers while they are in the mission area or host country. The Secretary-General will provide, in accordance with

his authority, financial support as appropriate for the deployment of National Investigations Officers in situations where their presence is requested by the United Nations, normally the Department of Peacekeeping Operations, and where financial support is requested by the Government. The United Nations will request the Government to deploy National Investigations Officers in high-risk, complex matters and in cases of serious misconduct. This paragraph is without prejudice to the sovereign right of the Government to investigate any misconduct of its contingent members.

Article 7 quinquies

Exercise of jurisdiction by the Government

7.22 Military members and any civilian members subject to national military law of the national contingent provided by the Government are subject to the Government's exclusive jurisdiction in respect of any crimes or offences that might be committed by them while they are assigned to the military component of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL). The Government assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such jurisdiction with respect to such crimes or offences.

7.23 The Government further assures the United Nations that it shall exercise such disciplinary jurisdiction as might be necessary with respect to all other acts of misconduct committed by any members of the Government's national contingent while they are assigned to the military component of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) that do not amount to crimes or offences.

Article 7 sexiens

Accountability

7.24 If either a United Nations investigation or an investigation conducted by the competent authorities of the Government concludes that suspicions of misconduct by any member of the Government's national contingent are well founded, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The Government agrees that those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as they would in respect of any other offence or disciplinary infraction of a similar nature under its laws or relevant disciplinary code. The Government agrees to notify the Secretary-General of progress on a regular basis, including the outcome of the case.

7.25 If a United Nations investigation, in accordance with appropriate procedures, or the Government's investigation concludes that suspicions of failure by the contingent Commander to

- (a) Cooperate with a United Nations investigation in accordance with article 7 quarter paragraph 3 (b), it being understood that the Commander will not have

failed to cooperate merely by complying with his or her national laws and regulations, or the Government's investigation; or

- (b) Exercise effective command and control; or
- (c) Immediately report to appropriate authorities or take action in respect of allegations of misconduct that are reported to him are well founded, the Government shall ensure that the case is forwarded to its appropriate authorities for due action. The fulfilment of these aspects shall be evaluated in the contingent Commander's performance appraisal.

7.26 The Government understands the importance of settling matters relating to paternity claims involving a member of its contingent. The Government will, to the extent of its national laws, seek to facilitate such claims provided to it by the United Nations to be forwarded to the appropriate national authorities. In the case that the Government's national law does not recognize the legal capacity of the United Nations to provide such claims, these shall be provided to the Government by the appropriate authorities of the host country, in accordance with applicable procedures. The United Nations must ensure that such claims are accompanied by the necessary conclusive evidence, such as a DNA sample of the child when prescribed by the Government's national law.

7.27 Bearing in mind the contingent commander's obligation to maintain the discipline and good order of the contingent, the United Nations, through the Force Commander, shall ensure that the contingent is deployed in the mission in accordance with agreement between the United Nations and the Government. Any redeployment outside the agreement will be made with the consent of the Government or contingent commander, in accordance with applicable national procedures.

Article 8

Specific conditions

- 8.1 Environmental Condition Factor: 0.6%
- 8.2 Intensity of Operations Factor: 0.8%
- 8.3 Hostile Action/Forced Abandonment Factor: 3.1%
- 8.4 Incremental Transportation Factor: The distance between the port of embarkation in the home country and the port of entry in the mission area is estimated at 8619 kilometers. The factor is set at 2.25% per cent of the reimbursement rates.
- 8.5 The following locations are the agreed originating locations and ports of entry and exit for the purpose of transportation arrangements for the movement of personnel and equipment:

Troops:

Airport/Port of Entry/Exit (in the troop contributing country): Tampere, Finland

Airport/Port of Entry/Exit (in the area of operations): Beirut, Lebanon

Note: The troop may be returned to another location nominated by the troop contributor, however, the maximum cost to the United Nations will be the cost to the agreed originating location. Where a rotation uplifts troops from a different port of exit this port shall become the agreed port of entry for these personnel.

Equipment:

Originating location: Sakyla, Finland

Port of Embarkation/Disembarkation (in the contributing country): Rauma, Finland

Port of Embarkation/Disembarkation (in the mission area): Beirut, Lebanon

Article 9

Claims by third parties

9. The United Nations will be responsible for dealing with any claims by third parties where the loss of or damage to their property, or death or personal injury, was caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government in the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU. However, if the loss, damage, death or injury arose from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government, the Government will be liable for such claims.

Article 10

Recovery

10. The Government will reimburse the United Nations for loss of or damage to United Nations-owned equipment and property caused by the personnel or equipment provided by the Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred outside the performance of services or any other activity or operation under this MOU, or (b) arose or resulted from gross negligence or wilful misconduct of the personnel provided by the Government.

Article 11

Supplementary arrangements

11. The parties may conclude written supplementary arrangements to the present MOU.

Article 12

Amendments

12. Either of the Parties may initiate a review of the level of contribution subject to reimbursement by the United Nations or to the level of national support to ensure compatibility with the operational requirements of the mission and of the Government. The present MOU may only be amended by written agreement of the Government and the United Nations.

Article 13

Settlement of disputes

13.1 The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) shall establish a mechanism within the mission to discuss and resolve, amicably by negotiation in a spirit of cooperation, differences arising from the application of this MOU. This mechanism shall be comprised of two levels of dispute resolution:

- (a) First level: The Director of Mission Support (DMS), in consultation with the Force Commander (FC) and the Contingent Commander will attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute; and
- (b) Second level: Should negotiations at the first level not resolve the dispute, a representative of the Permanent Mission of the Member State and the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Peacekeeping Operations, or his representative shall, at the request of either Party, attempt to reach a negotiated settlement of the dispute.

13.2 Disputes that have not been resolved as provided in paragraph 13.1 above may be submitted to a mutually-agreed conciliator or mediator appointed by the President of the International Court of Justice, failing which the dispute may be submitted to arbitration at the request of either party. Each party shall appoint one arbitrator, and the two arbitrators so appointed shall appoint a third, who shall be the Chairman. If within thirty days of the request for arbitration either Party has not appointed an arbitrator or if within thirty days of the appointment of two arbitrators the third arbitrator has not been appointed, either Party may request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint an arbitrator. The procedures for the arbitration shall be fixed by the arbitrators, and each Party shall bear its own expenses. The arbitral award shall contain a statement of reasons on which it is based and shall be accepted by the Parties as the final adjudication of the dispute. The arbitrators shall have no authority to award interest or punitive damages.

Article 14

Entry into force

14. The present MOU shall become effective on a date to be specified in an exchange of letters. The financial obligations of the United Nations with respect to reimbursement of personnel, major equipment and self-sustainment rates as well as the responsibilities of the parties with respect to articles 9 and 10 start from the date of arrival of personnel and major equipment in the mission area, and will remain in effect until the date personnel depart the mission area as per the agreed withdrawal plan or the date of effective departure where the delay is attributable to the United Nations.

Article 15

Termination


15. The modalities for termination shall be as agreed to by the Parties following consultations between the Parties.

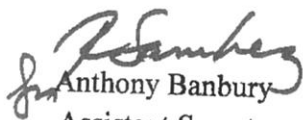
IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the United Nations and the Government of Finland have signed this Memorandum of Understanding.

Signed in New York, on 31 May, in two originals in the English language.

For the Government of Finland

For the United Nations


for Jarmo Viinanen
Permanent Representative of Finland
to the United Nations


for Anthony Banbury
Assistant Secretary-General
Acting Head of the Department
of Field Support

United Nations  Nations Unies

POSTAL ADDRESS - ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N. Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS - ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEW YORK

REFERENCE: FBFD/MCMS/UNIFIL/13-13

31 May 2013

Dear Colonel Vanonen,

We refer to the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Finland and the United Nations for the joint contribution with Ireland of a Mechanized Infantry Battalion to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Please find enclosed Amendment No.2 to the MOU to reflect changes in Personnel, Major Equipment and in Self-sustainment responsibilities, as Finland takes over the lead role of the joint battalion from Ireland on 26 November 2013. The changes made in this amendment are as follows:

- a) Effective 1 September 2013 the Unit personnel will increase by 17 from 170 to 187 to accommodate the advance party;
- b) Effective 26 November 2013 the Unit personnel strength will increase to 334;
- c) Effective 26 November 2013 Finland will have additional Major Equipment;
- d) Effective 26 November 2013 Finland assumes responsibility in additional self-sustainment categories.


These changes are reflected in Annexes A, B, C of the attached MOU amendment.

Kindly notify us of your concurrence to the amendment for continued accurate and timely certification of claims for your Government.

If you have any questions or wish to discuss this MOU Amendment, please contact Simon Jeffords, UNIFIL Desk Officer at 212 963 3466.

The continued invaluable support of your Government to the peacekeeping operations of the United Nations is very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,


Beatrice Kyei-Asare, Chief
MOU & Claims Management Section
Field Budget and Finance Division
Department of Field Support

Colonel Esa Vanonen
Military Adviser
Permanent Mission of Finland
to the United Nations

Annex A

Personnel Provided by the Government of Finland**UNIFIL –Mechanized Infantry Unit****1 - Requirements**

1. The Government agrees to provide the following personnel:

For the period starting 26 November 2013

UNIT/SUB UNIT	QTY	CAPABILITY
Mechanized Infantry Unit	334	
HQ Staff Officers	2	
Total	336	

For the period: 1 September 2013 to 25 November 2013:

UNIT/SUB UNIT	QTY	CAPABILITY
Mechanized Infantry Unit	187	An additional 17 personnel, the advance party for the new deployment arrive on 1 Sep 2013
HQ Staff Officers	2	
Total	189	

For the period: 1 June 2012 to 31 August 2013

UNIT/SUB UNIT	QTY	CAPABILITY
Mechanized Infantry Unit	170	
HQ Staff Officers	2	
Total	172	

Note: The Government may provide additional personnel as a National Command Element (NCE) or National Support Element (NSE) at its own expense. There will be no payment for troop costs, rotation or self-sustainment and no other financial liability for the United Nations for NSE personnel.

Major Equipment Provided By the Government
UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

DPKO/UNIFIL/FIN/02
Annex B 1

1 - Requirement

Method of reimbursement : Wet Lease

For the Period Starting 26 November 2013

Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment :	3.10 %
	- Incremental Transportation :	2.25 %

Equipment Item	Qty	Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Containers				
Ammunition storage container	7	259.00	264.11	1,848.77
Other containers	26	72.00	73.27	1,905.02
Workshop container	3	730.00	745.77	2,237.31
			Subtotal :	5,991.10
Combat Vehicles				
APC Wheeled Command post	1	4,184.00	4,291.25	4,291.25
APC Wheeled Infantry Carrier - armed (Class II)	15	6,329.00	6,556.38	98,345.70
			Subtotal :	102,636.95
Support Vehicles (Military Pattern)				
Ambulance	1	1,143.00	1,172.23	1,172.23
Jeep (4x4) with military radio	30	1,289.00	1,342.58	40,277.40
Truck maintenance light	1	1,263.00	1,300.59	1,300.59
Truck utility/cargo (over 10 tons)	11	2,213.00	2,290.46	25,195.06
Truck, recovery (greater than 5 tons)	1	3,852.00	3,975.01	3,975.01
			Subtotal :	71,920.29
Engineering Vehicles				
Crane Mobile >30 tons (ILO MINUSTAH-Brazil)	1	1,971.00	2,021.58	2,021.58
			Subtotal :	2,021.58
Material Handling Equipment				
Forklift heavy (over 5 tons)	1	1,664.00	1,722.56	1,722.56
Forklift medium (up to 5 tons)	2	1,113.00	1,155.52	2,311.04
			Subtotal :	4,033.60
Aircraft/Airfield Support Equipment				
Fire fighting, crash and rescue light	1	1,630.00	1,677.37	1,677.37
			Subtotal :	1,677.37
Trailers				
Fuel Trailer (up to 2,000 litres)	1	652.00	679.75	679.75
Heavy cargo multi axle	1	486.00	505.15	505.15

DPKO/UNIFIL/FIN/02
Annex B 1

Major Equipment Provided By the Government
UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

1 - Requirement

Method of reimbursement : Wet Lease

For the Period Starting 26 November 2013

Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment :	3.10 %
	- Incremental Transportation :	2.25 %

Equipment Item	Qty	Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Trailers				
Light cargo single axle	7	98.00	101.27	708.89
Lowbed 20-40 tons	1	844.00	876.18	876.18
Trailer, floodlight set with generators	3	379.00	390.96	1,172.88
			Subtotal :	3,942.85
Logistics Equipment				
Fuel storage, 501 to 5,000 litres	1	37.00	38.09	38.09
Fuel storage, greater than 10,000 litres	1	58.00	59.53	59.53
Water storage, 10,001 - 12,000 ltr	4	39.00	40.23	160.92
Water storage, 7,001 - 10,000 ltr	1	35.00	36.10	36.10
			Subtotal :	294.64
Armaments				
Anti-armour grenade launcher (medium, 81-100mm)	57	43.00	43.91	2,502.87
Crew served machine guns (11 to 15mm)	19	68.00	69.29	1,316.51
Crew served machine guns (up to 10mm)	18	43.00	43.87	789.66
Mortars (83mm to 122mm)	4	93.00	94.80	379.20
			Subtotal :	4,988.24
Engineering Equipment				
Water treatment plant, over 2,000 lph, storage up to 20,000	1	2,142.00	2,224.66	2,224.66
			Subtotal :	2,224.66
Electrical - Generators - Stationary and Mobile				
Generator 41KVA to 50KVA	8	614.00	629.55	5,036.40
Generator, greater than 500 kVA (SC)(UNIFIL-Korea ILO)	4	1,497.00	1,538.21	6,152.84
			Subtotal :	11,189.24
Medical and Dental Equipment				
Level 1 Hospital	1	1,256.00	1,284.57	1,284.57
			Subtotal :	1,284.57
Miscellaneous Equipment				
Jammers Against Remotely Activated Explosives(special case)	15	1,819.67	1,858.83	27,882.45

Major Equipment Provided By the Government**UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland****1 - Requirement****Method of reimbursement : Wet Lease**

For the Period Starting 26 November 2013

Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment :	3.10 %
	- Incremental Transportation :	2.25 %

Equipment Item	Qty	Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Miscellaneous Equipment				
				Subtotal : 27,882.45
Riot Control Equipment - Personnel Equipment				
Personnel Equipment - Full Kit (with gas mask) - set of 10	5	1,163.00	1,184.11	5,920.55
				Subtotal : 5,920.55
				Total <u>Wet Lease</u> : US\$ 246,008.09

Amendment No. 1 - effective 26 November 2013
Changes to Major Equipment in kind and in quantity.

Notes:

The Anti armour Grenade launchers comprise 45 (66mm) and 12 (112mm), total 57.

Self-Sustainment

UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

1 - Requirement

For the Period 01 September 2013 - 25 November 2013

Factors :					
	- Environmental :	0.60 %			
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %			
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment:	3.10 %			

Category		Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Personnel Strength Ceiling	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Catering	- General	27.95	29.21	0	0.00
Communication	- HF	18.07	18.88	0	0.00
	- Telephone	15.35	16.04	0	0.00
	- VHF/UHF - FM	46.87	48.98	187	9,159.26
Office	- General	23.00	24.03	0	0.00
Electrical	- General	27.79	29.04	0	0.00
Minor Engineering	- General	17.37	18.15	0	0.00
Explosive Ordnance disposal	- General	8.26	8.63	0	0.00
Laundry	- General	9.21	9.62	187	1,798.94
Cleaning	- General	13.82	14.44	0	0.00
Tentage	- General	25.73	26.89	0	0.00
Accommodation	- General	40.54	42.36	0	0.00
Firefighting	- Basic firefighting	0.22	0.23	0	0.00
	- Fire detection and alarm	0.16	0.17	0	0.00
Medical	- Basic	2.16	2.26	187	422.62
	- Blood and Blood Products	2.28	2.38	0	0.00
	- Dental only	2.74	2.86	0	0.00
	- High-Risk Areas (Epidemiological)	9.11	9.52	0	0.00
	- Laboratory only	4.54	4.74	0	0.00
	- Level 1	15.70	16.41	0	0.00
	- Level 2 & 3 Combined(Incl. Dental & Lab)	35.56	37.16	0	0.00
	- Level 2 (Incl. Dental and Lab)	21.14	22.09	0	0.00
	- Level 3 (Incl. Dental and Lab)	25.40	26.54	0	0.00
Observation	- General	1.43	1.49	187	278.63
	- Night Observation	24.27	25.36	187	4,742.32
	- Positioning	5.62	5.87	187	1,097.69
Identification	- General	1.19	1.24	0	0.00
NBC Protection	- General	26.63	27.83	0	0.00
Field Defence Stores	- General	33.92	35.45	0	0.00
Miscellaneous General Stores	- Bedding	17.46	18.25	0	0.00
	- Furniture	22.99	24.02	0	0.00
	- Internet access	3.08	3.22	187	602.14
	- Welfare	6.73	7.03	187	1,314.61

Self-Sustainment

UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

1 - Requirement

For the Period 01 September 2013 - 25 November 2013

Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment:	3.10 %

Category	Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Personnel Strength Ceiling	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Unique Equipment / Service - General	0.00	0.00	0	0.00

Note:

Total US\$: 19,416.21

Amendment #2 - effective 1 Sept 2013 personnel strength will increase by 17 to 187 to accommodate the advance party of 17 personnel with additional Major equipment.

Amendment #1 - effective 1 July 2012 - Finland will self-sustain in Laundry.

Finland will be Self-sustained in the following categories: VHF/UHF-FM, Basic Medical, General Observation, Night Observation, Positioning, Internet access, Welfare.
Ireland will sustain Finnish troops in all other relevant categories.

Self-Sustainment UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

1 - Requirement

For the Period Starting 26 November 2013

Category		Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Personnel Strength Ceiling	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %			
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %			
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment:	3.10 %			
Catering	- General	27.95	29.21	515	15,043.15
Communication	- HF	18.07	18.88	0	0.00
	- Telephone	15.35	16.04	515	8,260.60
	- VHF/UHF - FM	46.87	48.98	334	16,359.32
Office	- General	23.00	24.03	515	12,375.45
Electrical	- General	27.79	29.04	515	14,955.60
Minor Engineering	- General	17.37	18.15	515	9,347.25
Explosive Ordnance disposal	- General	8.26	8.63	515	4,444.45
Laundry	- General	9.21	9.62	334	3,213.08
Cleaning	- General	13.82	14.44	515	7,436.60
Tentage	- General	25.73	26.89	0	0.00
Accommodation	- General	40.54	42.36	0	0.00
Firefighting	- Basic firefighting	0.22	0.23	515	118.45
	- Fire detection and alarm	0.16	0.17	515	87.55
Medical	- Basic	2.16	2.26	334	754.84
	- Blood and Blood Products	2.28	2.38	0	0.00
	- Dental only	2.74	2.86	0	0.00
	- High-Risk Areas (Epidemiological)	9.11	9.52	0	0.00
	- Laboratory only	4.54	4.74	0	0.00
	- Level 1	15.70	16.41	515	8,451.15
	- Level 2 & 3 Combined(Incl. Dental & Lab)	35.56	37.16	0	0.00
	- Level 2 (Incl. Dental and Lab)	21.14	22.09	0	0.00
	- Level 3 (Incl. Dental and Lab)	25.40	26.54	0	0.00
Observation	- General	1.43	1.49	334	497.66
	- Night Observation	24.27	25.36	334	8,470.24
	- Positioning	5.62	5.87	334	1,960.58
Identification	- General	1.19	1.24	0	0.00
NBC Protection	- General	26.63	27.83	0	0.00
Field Defence Stores	- General	33.92	35.45	0	0.00
Miscellaneous General Stores	- Bedding	17.46	18.25	515	9,398.75
	- Furniture	22.99	24.02	515	12,370.30
	- Internet access	3.08	3.22	334	1,075.48
	- Welfare	6.73	7.03	334	2,348.02

Self-Sustainment
UNIFIL - Mechanized Infantry Unit - Finland

1 - Requirement

For the Period Starting 26 November 2013

Factors :	- Environmental :	0.60 %
	- Intensified Operational :	0.80 %
	- Hostility / Forced Abandonment:	3.10 %

Category	Monthly Rate US\$ Excl. Factors	Monthly Rate US\$ Incl. Factors	Personnel Strength Ceiling	Total Monthly Reimbursement Including Factors
Unique Equipment / Service - General	0.00	0.00	0	0.00

Amendment No 2 - effective 26 Nov. 2013
 Finnish personnel strength increases from 170 to 334.

Finland will self-sustain in all relevant categories
 Finland will sustain Irish troops in the following categories:

Catering, Telephone, Office, Electrical, Minor Eng, EOD, Cleaning, Firefighting, Fire detect
 & Alarm, Medical Level 1, Bedding, Furniture.

Amendment No.1 - effective 1 July 2012 - Finland will self-sustain in Laundry.

Total US\$: 136,968.52

APPENDIX I TO ANNEX C

SELF-SUSTAINMENT SERVICES DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES:
From 1 September 2013 to 25 November 2013

Unit:	Mechanized Infantry Unit	
Total No. of Contingent Personnel:	187	
Categories:		
Catering	Ireland	
Communication - VHF/UHF-FM	Finland	
- HF	Ireland	
- Telephone	Ireland	
Office	Ireland	
Electrical	Ireland	
Minor Engineering	Ireland	
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Ireland	
Laundry	Ireland	
Cleaning	Ireland	
Tentage	Not Applicable	
Accommodation	UN	
Fire Fighting - Basic fire fighting	Ireland	
- Fire detection and alarm	Ireland	
Medical - Basic	Finland	
- Level 1	Ireland	
- Level 2 (including Dental & Lab)	UN	
- Level 3 (including Dental & Lab)	Not Applicable	
- Level 2 and 3 combined (incl. Dental & Lab)	Not Applicable	
- High Risk Areas (Epidemiological)	Not Applicable	
- Blood & Blood Products	UN	
- Laboratory only	Not Applicable	
- Dental only	Not Applicable	
Observation		
- General	Finland	
- Night Observation	Finland	
- Positioning	Finland	
Identification	Not Applicable	
NBC Protection	Not Applicable	
Field Defence Stores	UN	
Miscellaneous General Stores		
- Bedding	Ireland	
- Furniture	Ireland	
- Internet Access	Finland	
- Welfare	Finland	
Unique Equipment	Not Applicable	

APPENDIX 1 TO ANNEX C

SELF-SUSTAINMENT SERVICES DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONSIBILITIES:

From 26 November 2013:

Unit:	Mechanized Infantry Unit	
Total No. of Finnish Contingent Personnel:	334	
Categories:		
Catering	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Communication - VHF/UHF-FM - HF - Telephone	Not Applicable Finland Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Office	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Electrical	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Minor Engineering	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Laundry	Finland	
Cleaning	Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Tentage	Not Applicable	
Accommodation	UN	
Fire Fighting - Basic fire fighting - Fire detection and alarm	Finland Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel Supports 181 Irish personnel
Medical - Basic - Level 1 - Level 2 (including Dental & Lab) - Level 3 (including Dental & Lab) - Level 2 and 3 combined (incl. Dental & Lab) - High Risk Areas (Epidemiological) - Blood & Blood Products - Laboratory only - Dental only	Finland Finland UN Not Applicable Not Applicable Not Applicable UN Not Applicable Not Applicable	Supports 181 Irish personnel
Observation - General - Night Observation - Positioning	Finland Finland Finland	
Identification	Not Applicable	
NBC Protection	Not Applicable	
Field Defence Stores	UN	
Miscellaneous General Stores - Bedding - Furniture - Internet Access - Welfare	Finland Finland Finland Finland	Supports 181 Irish personnel Supports 181 Irish personnel
Unique Equipment	Not Applicable	

MOU-REIMBURSEMENTS 2012-2014

PORIN PRIKAATI

18.11.2014

SKJL:n MOU-korvaukset ja materiaalikorvaukset v 2012 -

PVM	Selite	Jakso	USD	EUR	Kurssi
01/07/2012	Joukkokorvaus	26.4.-31.5.2012	\$110,798.00	89,192.40 €	1.24224
01/08/2012	Pakkauskulut		\$51,789.25	41,638.56 €	1.24378
01/11/2012	Joukkokorvaus	1.6.-31.8.2012	\$624,818.00	485,483.58 €	1.28700
01/11/2012	Kalustokorvaus	10.5.-30.6.2012	\$166,053.46	129,023.54 €	1.28700
	Omavaraisuuskorvaus	25.4.-30.6.2012	\$24,400.39	18,959.10 €	1.28700
09/01/2013	Maalauskorvaus		\$45,402.00	34,233.11 €	1.32626
11/01/2013	10/FIN/12 Kaluston keskittäminen	LOA 2012/51	\$237,945.82	179,411.15 €	1.32626
	15/FIN/12 Henkilöstön keskittäminen	LOA 2012/58	\$92,947.57	70,082.47 €	1.32626
08/01/2013	Kalustokorvaus	1.7.-30.9.2012	\$291,376.83	219,698.13 €	1.32626
	Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.7.-30.9.2012	\$52,641.81	39,691.92 €	1.32626
08/01/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.9.-31.10.2012	\$417,431.00	314,742.98 €	1.32626
01/04/2013	Kalustokorvaus	1.10.-31.12.2012	\$280,828.19	215,342.52 €	1.30410
	Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.10.-31.12.2012	\$52,330.32	40,127.54 €	1.30410

Financial imbalance in the United Nations peacekeeping contributions, case UNIFIL

Date	Description	LOA	Amount (\$)	Amount (€)	UM keski-kurssi
05/06/2013	4/FIN/13 Rotaatiolento	LOA 2012/85	\$188,538.27	146,153.70 €	1.29000
01/07/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.11.2012-31.1.2013	\$616,726.00	476,729.20 €	1.29366
01/07/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.2.-31.5.2013	\$809,756.00	621,082.85 €	1.30378
01/08/2013	Kalustokorvaus Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.1.-31.3.2013 1.1.-31.3.2013	\$269,975.05 \$52,745.64	207,070.86 € 40,455.91 €	1.30378 1.30378
01/11/2013	Kalustokorvaus Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.4.-30.6.2013 1.4.-30.6.2013	\$284,482.36 \$52,953.30	209,663.51 € 39,026.58 €	1.35685 1.35685
01/12/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.6.-30.6.2013	\$204,117.00	154,108.34 €	1.32450
01/12/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.7.-31.8.2013	\$411,836.00	310,936.18 €	1.32450
12/12/2013	Joukkokorvaus	1.9.-31.10.2013	\$446,657.00	328,739.55 €	1.35870
16/12/2013	Kalustokorvaus Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.7.-30.9.2013 1.7.-30.9.2013	\$284,596.55 \$52,953.30	209,463.05 € 38,973.63 €	1.35870 1.35870
01/04/2014	11/FIN/13 Rotaatiolento	LOA 2013/44	\$202,919.80	146,153.70 €	1.38840
01/04/2014	Joukkokorvaus	1.11.2013-31.1.2014	\$1,133,451.00	828,552.68 €	1.36799
01/04/2014	Kalustokorvaus Omavaraisuuskorvaus Kalustokorvaus Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.10.-25.11.2013 1.10.-25.11.2013 26.11.-31.12.2013 26.11.-31.12.2013	\$178,063.62 \$35,615.50 \$272,412.28 \$152,411.47	130,164.51 € 26,034.93 € 199,133.38 € 111,412.79 €	1.36799 1.36799 1.36799 1.36799

Financial imbalance in the United Nations peacekeeping contributions, case UNIFIL

19/06/2014	Joukkokorvaus	1.2.-30.4.2014	\$1,193,485.00	877,211.48 €	1.36054
23/06/2014	Kalustokorvaus - ei YK:n maksuerittelyä	1.1.-30.3.2014	\$720,703.65	527,640.13 €	1.36590
23/06/2014	Omavaraisuuskorvaus - ei YK:n maksuerittelyä	1.1.-30.3.2014	\$393,106.06	288,932.95 €	1.36054
2.10.2014	Joukkokorvaus - ei YK:n maksuerittelyä	1.5.-31.7.2014	\$1,271,140.65	1,000,387.69 €	1.27065
13.10.2014	Kalustokorvaus	1.4.-30.6.2014	\$720,263.26	566,847.20 €	1.27065
	Omavaraisuuskorvaus	1.4.-30.6.2014	\$402,006.62	316,379.22 €	1.27065
			\$12,799,678.02	9,678,881.02 €	

Tilaston laatinut suunnittelija Elisa Huhtanen, 0299 441162.