

**Security Council**

Distr.: General  
11 January 2007

Original: English

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**Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in  
Abkhazia, Georgia****I. Introduction**

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1716 (2006) of 13 October 2006, by which the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia (UNOMIG) until 15 April 2007. It provides an update of the situation in Abkhazia, Georgia, since my report of 28 September 2006 (S/2006/771).

2. My Special Representative, Jean Arnault, continued to lead the Mission. He was assisted by the Chief Military Observer, Major General Niaz Muhammad Khan Khattak (Pakistan). The strength of UNOMIG on 1 January 2007 stood at 127 military observers and 14 police officers (see annex).

**II. Political process**

3. During the period under review, UNOMIG continued its efforts to prevent escalation of tensions, maintain stability and facilitate dialogue between the Georgian and Abkhaz sides. The agenda for the dialogue remained the three priorities endorsed by the United Nations-chaired high-level meetings of the Group of Friends in Geneva (see S/2004/315, paras. 5-7) and agreements between the Presidents of the Russian Federation and Georgia reached in Sochi (see S/2003/412, para. 5). Efforts and activities in this framework are aimed at improving confidence between the sides and facilitating meaningful negotiations on a comprehensive political settlement of the conflict, taking into account the principles contained in the document entitled “Basic Principles for the Distribution of Competences between Tbilisi and Sukhumi”, its transmittal letter (see S/2002/88, para. 3) and additional ideas by the sides.

4. Following the adoption by the Security Council of resolution 1716 (2006), both sides agreed to work towards its implementation. A balance of these efforts will be presented in my April 2007 report, ahead of the Security Council’s discussion on the renewal of the UNOMIG mandate. While difficulties remain on a number of issues, both sides have taken steps to meet the provisions contained in the resolution. Those steps are reflected in the different sections of the present report.



5. Against this positive development, tensions and serious differences remain. The Abkhaz leadership expects the implementation of the resolution to reverse the situation created in the Georgian-controlled upper Kodori valley as a result of a Georgian special operation in July 2006 (see S/2006/771, paras. 6-8), and has reaffirmed that it would delay the resumption of formal dialogue until then. For its part, the Georgian Government stresses that the police deployment in the upper Kodori valley and the presence there of the Government of the Autonomous Republic of Abkhazia do not contravene the 1994 Moscow Agreement on Ceasefire and Separation of Forces (see S/1994/583, annex I). Moreover, the Georgian side believes that while this presence within the boundaries of Abkhazia, Georgia, may be unacceptable to the Abkhaz side, it is necessary in order to forestall any recognition of Abkhazia, particularly in the context of ongoing status talks on Kosovo. A similar situation emerged in South Ossetia/Tskhinvali region, where the Georgian Government backed presidential elections alternative to those called by the South Ossetian leadership on 12 November. For its part, the Abkhaz side strengthened its campaign for international recognition, in particular with an appeal for recognition addressed to the President and Federation Council and Duma of the Russian Federation by the de facto Abkhaz Parliament on 18 October.

6. During the reporting period, my Special Representative maintained regular contact with both sides to the conflict and the Group of Friends, including officials from the Russian Federation in its capacity as facilitator and Germany as the coordinator of the Group of Friends. During November and December, he met in Tbilisi with Sir Brian Fall, United Kingdom Special Representative for the Southern Caucasus, Gernot Erler, State Minister of the German Foreign Office, Matthew Bryza, United States Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, and Vladislav Chernov, Ambassador-at-Large of the Russian Federation; and in Moscow with Grigoriy Karasin, State Secretary and Russian Deputy Foreign Minister. He also met on several occasions with Peter Semneby, the European Union Special Representative for the South Caucasus. UNOMIG facilitated visits to Sukhumi of Gernot Erler, Matthew Bryza, and their delegations, and other visits, including by Peter Semneby together with the Ambassadors of Finland and Germany, as holders of the previous and current European Union Presidency, and the Ambassador of France.

### **III. Developments in the Mission's area of responsibility**

#### **Gali sector**

7. The overall security situation in the Gali Sector remained generally calm until December. Crime statistics maintained by UNOMIG showed a decrease in the level of criminality. There were 13 shootings, 2 killings and 19 robberies reported, as compared to the same period last year, which recorded 17 shootings, 8 killings, 6 abductions and 27 robberies. On 26 September an overflight by an unidentified aircraft caused both sides to exchange accusations, and live firing along the ceasefire line on 28 September, on the eve of the Abkhaz so-called "victory day", caused protests by the Georgian side. In anticipation of a possible increase in tension during this period, UNOMIG established two additional temporary posts along the ceasefire line. Subsequently, no incident was observed. In November, several raids were conducted by the Abkhaz militia in the Gali district, resulting in the temporary detention of some local residents, which was also protested by the Georgian side. These raids, which were reported to have been identity checks, were

undertaken in conjunction with military recruitment officers and resulted also in the identification and recruitment of “draft dodgers”. The Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, urged the Abkhaz authorities to refrain from the practice of drafting Gali residents in circumstances which amounted to arbitrary conscription.

8. In December, tensions rapidly increased. On 8 December, following the arrest in Zugdidi of Pridon Chakaberia, the de facto administrator of Kvemo Bargebi village in the lower Gali district (see para. 16 below), the Gali administration closed the Inguri Bridge and other crossing points to all local residents except for those from the Gali district returning from Zugdidi. While exceptions were made for children going to schools and those needing emergency medical treatment in Zugdidi, the closure affected families on both sides of the ceasefire line as well as access by returnees to their property in the Gali district and access by Gali residents to less expensive food markets in Zugdidi. The Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, called upon the Abkhaz side to ensure that freedom of movement is fully observed in the territory under its control.

9. The situation deteriorated on 25 and 26 December with the killings of three members of the Abkhaz militia in the Gali district. On 25 December, two of them, including the Deputy Chief of the Gali militia, were killed and another one critically injured by an improvised explosive device on the M-27 highway, approximately 2 kilometres from the Inguri Bridge. On 26 December, the body of the chief of a village militia was found in the lower Gali district. The Abkhaz side stated that these “terrorist acts” were perpetrated by armed groups backed by the Georgian Government. The Georgian side attributed the killings to Abkhaz inter-factional rivalry and denied any connection with so-called armed groups.

10. On 28 and 30 December, the Abkhaz militia detained a total of 66 local residents in the lower Gali district, causing apprehension among the local population. On 29 December, there was a flare-up in tension as the Georgian side alleged large-scale reprisals were being initiated against the local population, while the Abkhaz side alleged the Georgian side was planning a forceful intervention in the Gali district. Tensions subsided shortly afterwards. Most of the detainees were released on the day of their detention, with the last one being released on 3 January.

11. In response to these developments, UNOMIG launched special patrols and, with the participation of the Chief Military Observer, initiated investigations into those killings. From 26 to 31 December 2006, the Mission conducted 52 patrols to 273 destinations on both sides of the ceasefire line, with a particular focus on the lower Gali district. UNOMIG observed a brief increase in the presence of the Abkhaz militia during its operation of 28 December. In spite of the Mission’s attempts, concerns by both sides made it impossible to convene the Joint Fact Finding Group, which brings together the two parties, UNOMIG and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) peacekeeping force to investigate alleged violations of the ceasefire and violent incidents in the conflict zone. The Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, monitored the situation, particularly the detention of local residents in the Gali district.

12. My Special Representative publicly condemned the violence and appealed to both sides to cooperate in bringing to justice the perpetrators; and to engage in dialogue to prevent any escalation of the situation on the ground. The Georgian side expressed its readiness to meet at a political level. The Abkhaz side, however, considered that the appropriate format to address such issues was the quadripartite

meeting, which deals with security issues in the conflict zone and includes the two parties, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force.

13. During the reporting period, UNOMIG police organized two training courses on community policing and on psychological police tactical training for de facto law enforcement officers from Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli districts. In December, it also conducted training on crime scene management in Ochamchira.

14. The Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, in cooperation with a Gali-based non-governmental organization (NGO), started the implementation of a new phase of the Assisting Communities Together Project, which is funded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. The project provides human rights education for the youth in remote and isolated areas in the conflict zone.

### **Zugdidi sector**

15. Zugdidi sector remained the focus of attention during the reporting period in connection with the transit of Georgian military vehicles through the security zone in the direction of the upper Kodori valley. UNOMIG maintained special patrols, including periodically during the night, as well as its temporary observation posts co-located with checkpoints of the CIS peacekeeping forces in the security zone on the road to the upper Kodori valley (see S/2006/771, para. 7). From September to November, UNOMIG observed a total of 10 cases of movement of military convoys comprising 5 or more vehicles transporting armed and unarmed personnel, stores and fuel. There have also been 50 cases of movement of isolated military vehicles and 20 cases of overflight by military helicopters. At the time, the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs reiterated that the vehicles were loaned from the Ministry of Defence owing to the lack of its own transport capacity and that they were used exclusively for non-military purposes. Since then, it has also proposed to put in place measures to improve transparency and ensure that movement through the security zone is in line with the Moscow Agreement. UNOMIG presented a number of options to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which were considered favourably. The Mission called upon the authorities to implement those measures soon. Together with regular joint patrolling in the upper Kodori valley, those measures could contribute to easing tension in the area of responsibility.

16. A low crime rate was observed until the end of 2006, with two killings and three robberies reported. As mentioned in paragraph 8 above, officials from the Ministry of Internal Affairs arrested Pridon Chakaberia while he was in the Zugdidi district on 8 December. He was later charged with possession and transportation of narcotics, and is being held in pre-trial detention in Zugdidi. The Abkhaz side condemned the arrest as an attempt to punish ethnic Georgians working within the Gali district's de facto administrative structures. As part of its mandate in Georgia, the OSCE is monitoring the case of Mr. Chakaberia.

17. On 5 January, one Georgian policeman was killed and another wounded in an attack with rocket-propelled grenades and small-arms fire on a Georgian checkpoint in the village of Ganmukhuri, close to the ceasefire line. That was the third violent incident within days, further undermining security in the zone of conflict (see para. 9 above). UNOMIG launched special patrols, including its Fact-Finding Team, to investigate the incident. The Chief Military Observer visited the site, took part in the investigation and made further efforts to convene the Joint Fact Finding Group,

which met on 9 January. My Special Representative condemned the attack and stressed once again that the perpetrators of those attacks must be apprehended and brought to justice. He called again on both sides to cooperate to prevent any escalation of violence, and reiterated his call for dialogue and his readiness to assist in this regard. Bearing in mind the volatility of the situation in the security zone, the Mission maintained its increased level of patrolling throughout the period. It will continue its efforts to prop up stability on the ground and assist the local communities concerned.

18. In cooperation with forensic experts from the Georgian Interior Ministry, UNOMIG police conducted three training modules in crime scene management for regional crime police officers. It also held the first human rights awareness training course for the regional Special Police Task Force, and a one-day crime prevention workshop.

### **Kodori valley**

19. In line with Security Council resolutions, and for the first time since the suspension of patrols following the June 2003 hostage-taking incident (see S/2003/751, para. 9), a joint UNOMIG-CIS peacekeeping force patrol in the upper Kodori valley took place on 12 October with full security guarantees by the Georgian Government. The patrol was an important step against the background of high tensions between the two sides following the special operation carried out by the Georgian Government in July. At the time of the patrol, the Georgian side declared the presence in the area of 550 armed personnel from its Ministry of Internal Affairs. The patrol observed, but did not inventory, the presence of a large amount of ammunition and some heavy weapons, which the Georgian side reported as having been seized from rebel and criminal groups during the special operation.

20. From 13 to 16 December, UNOMIG, jointly with the CIS peacekeeping force, carried out a second patrol of the lower and upper Kodori valley. The patrol enjoyed freedom of movement throughout the Kodori valley with security guarantees and full cooperation provided from both sides. On 14 December, the patrol moved into the upper Kodori valley. There, officials of the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs handed over to UNOMIG an inventory of the weapons observed on 12 October, detailing separately those that had been taken out of the valley and transferred to the Ministry of Defence; those that were still retained in the valley; and those to be destroyed. The first category could not be verified by the patrol; the second category was inspected in storage; the joint patrol stock-checked the third category, mostly old ammunition, against the inventory presented by the Georgian authorities, and witnessed its destruction on 14 and 15 December.

21. The patrol continued along the length of the Kodori valley, staying the night at the UNOMIG team base in Adjara. It observed that police stations and security posts have been established throughout the valley with a visible strength of about 250 uniformed personnel bearing Ministry of Internal Affairs identification. The patrol did not observe any indication of heavy weapons. The patrol returned to Sukhumi via the lower Kodori valley on 16 December.

22. UNOMIG discussed the findings of the joint patrol with the Georgian and Abkhaz sides, as well as the CIS peacekeeping force, with a view to seeking ways and means to enhance mutual confidence and transparency. The Mission encouraged dialogue between the sides to discuss their respective security concerns in the

Kodori valley. It emphasized the benefits of regular patrolling for improving confidence, and proposed follow-on joint patrols to maintain the momentum.

23. A very serious incident took place in the upper Kodori valley during the period under review: the Georgian Government reported that three rockets were fired towards Kvemo Azhara village in the upper Kodori valley on 25 October. While the rockets did not explode and there were no casualties, the gravity of this attack and its potential to escalate the tensions led UNOMIG to dispatch a fact-finding team the next day to two of the three impact sites and to the Tkvarcheli district, from which the Georgian side had assessed that the firing had taken place. The team's preliminary findings were that the rockets had most likely been fired from the southern ridge of the Kodori valley, but it was not possible to ascertain the exact firing location or the identity of the perpetrators. The Mission's findings rested primarily on signs of burning in and around the two impact sites visited, which was assumed to have been caused by burning engine fuel from a regular GRAD (BM-21) fragmentation rocket. However, in the course of the investigation by the Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs, one of the rockets was extracted and identified as a rare and obsolete incendiary rocket manufactured in 1984. Laboratory analysis conducted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the burned material revealed an incendiary substance used in this type of rocket, which may have resulted in the burning that the UNOMIG fact-finding team assumed to have been caused by operating rocket engines. This finding invalidates the assumptions which were the basis for UNOMIG's preliminary report, rendering its conclusions no longer tenable. UNOMIG remains seized of this matter and, in cooperation with the two sides, hopes that further investigation will be able to clarify the circumstances and perpetrators of the incident.

24. On 17 November, UNOMIG conducted an emergency medical evacuation of a Georgian Ministry of Internal Affairs serviceman from the upper Kodori valley. The evacuation had been requested by the Georgian side, owing to the fact that, with the onset of winter, access to the upper Kodori valley was made impossible by the closure of the Khida Pass, which provides access to the valley from the east. It was conducted with the cooperation of the CIS peacekeeping force and the Abkhaz authorities through the lower Kodori valley, the only possible evacuation route. The operation demonstrated good cooperation between all actors.

25. With security guarantees from the Abkhaz side, UNOMIG conducted 11 patrols of the lower Kodori valley while rotating its personnel at the temporary observation post co-located with the CIS peacekeeping force checkpoint near the so-called Broken Bridge, which marks the entrance to the upper Kodori valley. It also conducted joint patrols with the CIS peacekeeping force from the temporary observation post to the Broken Bridge. UNOMIG did not observe any violation of the Moscow Agreement in the lower Kodori valley.

#### **Mission-wide developments**

26. Weekly quadripartite meetings, which bring together the two parties, UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force, to discuss security issues in the conflict zone, have been suspended since November following the resignation of the Georgian Coordinator. A new Georgian Coordinator has not yet been appointed. In the meantime, the Georgian side has expressed its reservations about the

effectiveness of the existing quadripartite meeting and has raised the issue of a possible change in its format.

27. During the reporting period, the Joint Fact Finding Group opened new cases into the unidentified overflight of the security zone and restricted weapons zone in the Gali district on 26 September (see para. 7 above); the killings on 25 and 26 December in the Gali district (see para. 9); and the attack on the Georgian checkpoint in the Zugdidi district on 5 January (see para. 17). The Joint Fact Finding Group currently has seven open cases and one awaiting closure.

28. During the period under review, two Abkhaz military exercises were conducted outside the security and restricted weapons zones, on 26 September and from 8 to 10 November. Ahead of the 8 to 10 November anti-aircraft exercise, UNOMIG appealed to the Abkhaz side to ensure that no risk is posed to the normal operation of civilian air traffic. UNOMIG closely observed both exercises.

#### **IV. Cooperation with the Collective Peacekeeping Forces of the Commonwealth of Independent States**

29. Close cooperation between UNOMIG and the CIS peacekeeping force continued at all levels. In addition to joint patrols in the Kodori valley, the CIS peacekeeping force provided logistical assistance to the two UNOMIG temporary observation posts adjacent to its checkpoints. It conducted regular patrols to the Broken Bridge and established a temporary post in its close vicinity, which was withdrawn on 8 December owing to adverse winter weather conditions. The CIS peacekeeping force also increased its patrols along the ceasefire line. From 27 November to 1 December, it conducted a planned rotation of its personnel in the Northern Operation Group area of responsibility on the Abkhaz-controlled side of the ceasefire line without increase in its strength and equipment.

#### **V. Human rights, humanitarian and rehabilitation activities**

30. During the reporting period, and in accordance with its mandate, the Human Rights Office in Abkhazia, Georgia, continued to follow up on individual cases of due process and property rights. It also continued its regular visits to detention facilities, to provide legal advisory services to the local population and to monitor court trials. The Human Rights Office continued to support a project aimed at providing free legal aid to the vulnerable, which is implemented by a local lawyers' association. It implemented two media training projects supported by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe and conducted training for Abkhaz television and radio journalists and technical staff.

31. In implementing a 15 May 2006 de facto Parliamentary decree, the de facto courts continued to decline as inadmissible claims filed by owners displaced by armed conflict and violence since 1992 to repossess their illegally occupied property. The Mission continues to stress that, as it discriminates against non-Abkhaz "citizens", that court practice continues to be a deterrent to the return and reintegration of internally displaced persons, especially in the areas beyond the Gali district.

32. With funding and support of the European Commission, UNOMIG started the rehabilitation of Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli hospitals, which is scheduled to be completed in early 2007, and the rehabilitation of the Zugdidi tuberculosis hospital, which will be completed in four months' time. Funding for the construction of Lia police station in Zugdidi district and contribution to the Inguri shuttle bus project were ensured during the second phase of the rehabilitation programme funded by the European Commission. UNOMIG signed agreements for additional cooperation and funding with the Governments of Finland and the Netherlands, which will facilitate the implementation of quick-impact projects in the zone of conflict. Negotiations with the Government of Germany for the provision of medical equipment to Ochamchira hospital were concluded in December.

33. United Nations agencies and international NGOs continued to assist vulnerable groups affected by the conflict on the Abkhaz-controlled side of the ceasefire line. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) pursued an integrated area-based recovery programme, encompassing agricultural income-generation assistance, including for livestock breeding; water rehabilitation projects in Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli districts; capacity-building efforts for local stakeholders; and maintenance of the Information Centre in Sukhumi for the international and local aid community.

34. On 1 November, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) opened an office in Sukhumi in addition to its field office in Gali. The school rehabilitation programme funded by UNHCR and implemented by the Norwegian Refugee Council was expanded to include additional repair and training sessions in seven schools. UNHCR and its partners — the Danish Refugee Council, the Norwegian Refugee Council and the Swiss Development Cooperation — are continuing to implement the strategy for confidence-building, including shelter, income-generating, school rehabilitation, community mobilization and training activities. The United Nations Development Fund for Women continued to support an information network to advocate the inclusion of women's needs into ongoing reconstruction and development processes. The United Nations Children's Fund continued its extended immunization programme and held a five-week training course for urban and rural health-care staff. It also continued to supply local hospitals and rural medical stations with equipment and supplies, and continued its safe water initiative in schools and medical facilities. The World Food Programme (WFP) continued food assistance to the most vulnerable segments of the population through food-for-education and food-for-work interventions as well as its tuberculosis project. Since September 2006, WFP has provided on-site feeding for 10,000 schoolchildren in 85 schools, supplied schools with ovens to establish in-school baking facilities, and provided food for 7,400 people in 15 communities in the Gali, Ochamchira and Tkvarcheli districts in collaboration with World Vision International. It also continued to support 70 patients in the Gulripshi tuberculosis hospital, in cooperation with Médecins Sans Frontières.

35. Acción Contra el Hambre continued its income-generating programme, support for local NGOs and youth clubs, and the implementation of a community development programme in Abkhazia, Georgia. The Danish Refugee Council continued its income-generating activities, provided start-up capital for community-based commercial enterprises and businesses, continued to rehabilitate communal infrastructure with community participation and undertook emergency shelter repairs. The Norwegian Refugee Council completed its water and sanitation



programme at six schools, conducted training in human rights education in five Gali district schools and held six training courses on gender/trafficking and HIV/AIDS awareness. Save the Children continued its HIV/AIDS awareness training for health providers and finished renovating the Sukhumi AIDS centre. World Vision started the second phase of its school feeding programme for almost 10,000 students in 85 Abkhaz schools, and completed its Back to School project, returning almost 70 children to school in Ochamchira. It also expanded its microcredit disbursements in Gali and Sukhumi, and continued its business and management education for the local university, local NGOs and district administrations. Première Urgence rehabilitated two collective houses in Tkvarcheli and Sukhumi and 39 individual houses in a number of Abkhaz districts. The International Committee of the Red Cross, Médecins Sans Frontières and other international organizations and NGOs also continued to provide support to the Abkhaz civil society.

## **VI. Support issues**

36. UNOMIG continued repairs of key roads used by its military observers to patrol the conflict zone, including a section of the main road between Sukhumi and Gali. UNOMIG continues its activities for the prevention of HIV/AIDS through induction training, awareness campaigns and preventive measures. On 1 December, UNOMIG observed World AIDS Day with the participation of the local population. UNOMIG has maintained its stance on the Organization's zero-tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse and, in collaboration with local and international NGOs and United Nations agencies, commenced an outreach programme to increase public awareness.

## **VII. Observations**

37. As reflected in the present report, some progress has been achieved towards implementation of Security Council resolution 1716 (2006). Further progress before the Security Council's consideration of the UNOMIG mandate next April is a realistic prospect. UNOMIG will make every effort to ensure that this prospect materializes. It would help allay tension and create better conditions for a genuine political negotiation. At the same time, the settlement efforts are still burdened by the fundamental differences between the two sides both on underlying political questions and more practical issues of implementation of the ceasefire agreement. In addition, the sides' focus seems to have shifted towards enlisting more active external support, rather than addressing each other's concerns and pursuing their political objectives through mutual accommodation.

38. The recent acts of violence in the conflict zone are a cause for concern. I condemn them and urge the parties to work together in identifying and bringing to justice those responsible. I appeal to both sides to engage in dialogue to prevent an escalation of the situation on the ground, and reaffirm the readiness of UNOMIG to assist in this respect.

39. I continue to believe that there can be no lasting settlement without a determined effort by both sides to seek, through genuine negotiations and in deeds, to establish a different kind of relationship between them. Overlooking this key prerequisite is bound to further delay the resolution of the conflict, and undermine

an already volatile security situation. I also believe that a sustained dialogue between the sides has the potential to generate solutions where none are visible now, including on the more difficult political issues.

40. My Special Representative and UNOMIG will continue their efforts to impress this perspective upon the sides as well as the need for full observance of the Moscow Agreement on the Ceasefire and Separation of Forces, which remains the key instrument in preventing political tension from descending into violence. Some of the high profile incidents reflected in the present report illustrate the potential for a dangerous escalation of violence. In carrying out its responsibilities, the United Nations will continue to rely on the active support of the Group of Friends, and the help of other international organizations and Member States.

41. In conclusion, I wish to reiterate my tribute to the leadership and men and women of UNOMIG for their dedication to the search for a fair and lasting solution to this unresolved conflict, in a complex and tense environment.

## Annex

**Countries providing military observers and civilian police personnel (as at 1 January 2007)**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Military observers</i>
Albania	2
Austria	2
Bangladesh	7
Croatia	2
Czech Republic	5
Denmark	6
Egypt	7
France	3
Germany	11
Greece	5
Hungary	7
Indonesia	4
Jordan	9
Pakistan	11*
Poland	5
Republic of Korea	7
Romania	1
Russian Federation	3
Sweden	3
Switzerland	5
Turkey	5
Ukraine	5
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5
United States of America	2
Uruguay	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>

\* Including the Chief Military Observer.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Civilian police personnel</i>
Germany	4
Ghana	1
India	1
Poland	2
Russian Federation	2
Switzerland	3
Ukraine	1*
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>

\* Including the Senior Police Adviser.

