

**Table of Australian Defence Force Peacekeeping Operations (with Police)
Since 1947 to the Present**

As at 5 January 2010.

The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Good Offices Commission (UNGOC) and the United Nations Commission in Indonesia (UNCI).	Dutch East Indies/Indonesia	45	1 Aug 1947 – 30 Apr 1951	To monitor ceasefires and ensure the peace between Dutch and Indonesian nationalists, during the Indonesian Republic/Dutch East Indies war of 1947. The world's first military peacekeepers were four ADF Officers (3 army and 1 RAAF), who deployed on UNCI on 14 Sep 1947.
The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India Pakistan (UNMOGIP) – KASHMIR.	India, Pakistan & Kashmir	177	1 Jan 1949 – 1985	To supervise the first ceasefire between India and Pakistan in Kashmir, and has remained in place ever since, as Kashmir remains 'territory in dispute' under international law.
The Australian Contingent to the United Nations India Pakistan Observer Mission (UNIPOM).	India & Pakistan	4	20 Sep 1965 – 1966	In September 1965, the UN negotiated a ceasefire to end the second Indo-Pakistan war and established UNIPOM to assist UNMOGIP in supervising the ceasefire and withdrawal of forces along the India-Pakistan border.

The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Commission in Korea (UNCOK).	South Korea	2	9 Jun 1950 – 23 Jun 1950	UNCOK was originally established in 1948 as a diplomatic mission to monitor the withdrawal of WWII occupation forces from Korea, and provide UN good offices for unification of the two regimes fostered by the USA and USSR as occupying powers
UN Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea (UNCURK)	South Korea	1	1951	Military Observer.
The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Command Armistice Commission in Korea (UNCMAC).	Korea	374 ¹ (2)	28 Jul 1953 – Present	UNCMAC was established in 1953 to represent the UN as a signatory to the armistice between the UN and North Korea, as well as to monitor the armistice
The Australian Army Contingent for the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO).	Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Egypt & Israel	762 (12)	June 1948 – Present	In mid-June 1948 military observers were added to the Commission and UNTSO was formed, becoming an independent observer mission in mid-August 1949. UNTSO has continued to supervise subsequent ceasefires after the 1956, 1967, 1973, 1982, & 2006 Arab-Israeli Wars.

¹ This figure does not include the large force of ADF commitment upon drawdown from Ceasefire and Armistice which lasted up to 1957.

The United Nations Operation in the Congo (ONUC).	The Congo	3	1 Aug 1960 – Feb 1961	In mid-1960, the newly independent Republic of the Congo began to disintegrate as a viable state and the former colonial power, Belgium, intervened to protect the large number of its citizens remaining there. ONUC was established to assist the Congolese government restore law and order and to supervise the withdrawal of Belgian forces.
The United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) & the United Nations Security Force (UNSF) in West New Guinea.	West New Guinea (West Irian)	11	3 Oct 1962 – 30 Apr 1963	Following the cessation of hostilities between Indonesia and the Netherlands, UNTEA was established in October 1962 to supervise the transfer of West New Guinea from Dutch to Indonesian administration.
The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Observer Mission in Yemen (UNYOM).	Yemen, Saudi Arabia & United Arab Republic (Emirates).	4	1 Jan 1963 – Sep 1964	Established in July 1963 to observe and certify the implementation of the disengagement agreement between Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Republic, this Mission ended its activities and was withdrawn in September 1964.
United Nations Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP). Australian Federal Police (AFP).	Cyprus	1320 (20)	14 May 1964 – Present	Established by the UN to provide a buffer zone (The Green Line), between the invading Turkish forces and the Greek Cypriots.

The Royal Australian Air Force Contingent to the United Nations Second Emergency Force (UNEF II) – Ismailia, Egypt.	Israel & Egypt	560	1 Jan 1973 – Aug 1979	Established in October 1973 to supervise the cease-fire between Egyptian and Israeli forces. Australia contributed four UH-1H choppers complete with crew, a staff officer and Warrant Officer on the UNEF HQ Staff.
United Nations Disengagement Force (UNDOF).	Israel & Syria	6	1974	Military Observers detached from UNTSO to observe the Disengagement of Israeli forces on the Golan Heights. UNDOF continues to this day.
United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL)	Lebanon	6	1978	Military Observers detached from UNTSO to observe the withdrawal of Israel Defence Forces from Southern Lebanon. UNIFIL continues to this day.
The Australian Army Contingent to the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Rhodesia (Zimbabwe) (CMFR)	Rhodesia (Zimbabwe)	152	24 Dec 1979 – Mar 1980	UK authority was restored over its rebellious colony, a ceasefire implemented, a general election held and independence achieved by the new Republic of Zimbabwe.

The Multinational Force & Observers (MFO), Sinai RAAF, RAN and ARA Contingents.	Egypt & Israel	1,600 (25)	18 Feb 1983 – 28 Apr 1986 & 6 Jan 93 - Present	The MFO was established to supervise the Camp David Accords between Israel and Egypt. Under the Accords, Israel withdrew from the Egyptian territory it had occupied since the 1967 Arab-Israeli War. The MFO was created outside the framework of the UN because the Soviet Union was opposed to UN involvement.
United Nations Iraq & Iran Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG)	Iran	96	12 Aug 1988 – 10 Dec 1990	In early August 1988 the UN established UNIIMOG to supervise the ceasefire between Iran and Iraq at the end of their eight year long war, known as the First Gulf War
UN Border Relief Operation (UNBRO)	Thai/Cambodian Border	16 AFP	1989-1993	Law and order – training of police.
United Nations Transitional Assistance Group – Namibia (UNTAG).	Namibia, S.W. Africa	613	18 Feb 1989 – 10 Apr 1990	Army Engineer support to the UNTAG Mission. In April 1989, the UN established UNTAG in Namibia, South Western Africa, and to limited extent in neighbouring countries in order to supervise the return of refugees, the holding of a general election, the withdrawal of South African forces and Namibia's transition to independence

The Australian Army Contingent to the United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team (UNMCTT) – OPERATION SALAAM.	Afghanistan & Pakistan	95	16 Jul 1989 – 1993	The original purpose was to train Pakistan based Afghan refugees in mine and ordnance recognition and basic clearance techniques. In January 1991, this broadened to include the planning and supervision of mine clearance activities in Afghanistan.
The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) First Maritime Interception Force (MIF I). OP DAMASK.	Persian Gulf, Arabian Gulf & the Red Sea	Estimate over 1,000	2 Aug 1990 – 1 March 1991	The Second Gulf War began on 2 August 1990 when Iraq invaded Kuwait. In response the UN Security Council passed Resolution 660 demanding Iraq withdraw. On 26 August, Resolution 665 called on UN members to contribute naval forces to assist in implementing the trade sanctions from Resolution 665. Australian contributed to a Naval Task Group of 3 ships, LO and Logistics support
The RAN Second Maritime Interception Force (MIF II). OP DAMASK II to DAMSK XI.	The Persian Gulf, the Arabian Gulf and the Red Sea	3,500	2 March 1991 – March 2003	Following the liberation of Kuwait UN sanctions continued against Iraq, because it continued to defy Security Council Resolutions. DAMASK XI was the last MIF, prior to the invasion of Iraq by the Coalition of the Willing.
The Australian Defence Force (ADF) Contingent to Operation HABITAT (Iraq)	Eastern Turkey and Northern Iraq	75	16 May – 16 June 1991	Following the ceasefire in UN endorsed military operations against Iraq, Resolution 688 authorised humanitarian assistance to Kurdish refugees in Northern Iraq

The ADF Contingent to the United Nations Special Commission in Iraq (UNSCOM)	Iraq	96	1 May 1991 - 1999	In April 1991 Resolution 687 imposed a peace agreement and disarmament provisions on Iraq and established a UN Special Commission. UNSCOM was tasked with locating and supervising the destruction of Iraqi nuclear, chemical and biological weapons of mass destruction capabilities.
United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM). AFP Contingent.	Somalia	2 AFP	1993-1995	A Fingerprint expert was deployed to Somalia to aid the UN in clan murder and crime.
UN Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara (Mission des Nations Unies pour un Referendum au Sahara Occidental (MINURSO))	Morocco, Algeria, Western Sahara & Canary Islands	225 ADF	5 Sep 1991 – Feb 1994	MINURSO was established in September 1991 to monitor the ceasefire and supervise a referendum on whether the Saharawi people wanted independence or incorporation into Morocco.
The Australian Army Contingent to the United Nations Advanced Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC) – OPERATION GOODWILL.	Cambodia, Thailand, Laos & Vietnam	65 ADF	20 Oct 1991 – 15 March 1992.	UNAMIC was established under the 1991 Paris Agreements as an Advanced Operation to establish the UN communications to the various fighting factions, prior to the deployment of UNTAC. Australian Communications Specialists and Movement Controllers were deployed as an advanced team to coordinate the movements of both UNAMIC and UNTAC units deployed to Cambodia.

The ADF & New Zealand Defence Force Contingent to the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) – OPERATION GEMINI.	Cambodia, Thailand, Laos & Vietnam	1,216 ADF 20 AFP	15 March 1992 – 14 November 1993	UNTAC was established under the 1991 Paris Agreements to supervise a ceasefire and a general election in Cambodia. UNTAC's Military component consisted of 16,000 personnel from 32 countries. Australia contributed the Force Communications Unit, Military Police Platoon, Blackhawk Squadron and HQ Supreme National Council Staff.
The ADF Contingent to the First UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I)	Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, and Djibouti	30	17 Oct 1992-30 April 1993	In late 1990 and throughout 1991, Somalia collapsed into clan warfare and then civil war. As 1992 progressed the civil war worsened and the country effectively ceased to function as an organised nation state. Mass starvation and anarchy followed. Beginning tentatively in September 1992, the UN stepped in to protect the delivery of humanitarian assistance and to reconstitute Somalia as a functioning political, social and economic entity.
The ADF Contingent to the Unified Task Force in Somalia (UNITAF): 1992-1993 OPERATION SOLACE	SOMALIA	1,500	21 December 1992-20 May 1993	1 RAR, Battalion Group, Australian HQ and HMAS Tobruk
The Aust Army Contingent to the UN Protection Force in Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia (UNPROFOR)	Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia (The Former Yugoslavia).	4	12 January 1992-December 1992	In mid-January 1992, following the outbreak of serious fighting as the Yugoslav federation disintegrated, the UN established the UN Mission of Liaison Officers in Yugoslavia (UNMLOY). This became UNPROFOR in June 1992.

The ADF Contingent to the Second UN Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) – OPERATION IGUANA.	Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Dubai (UAE) and Djibouti	150	16 March 1993- November 1994	The ADF Contingent provided Movement control, Air Traffic Control, some HQ Staff and a Ready Reaction Security Team of the Mogadishu airport (mainly SAS with 126 Sig Sqn).
The ADF Contingent to the United National Military Liaison Team (UNMLT) – OPERATION BANNER	Cambodia	6 ADF	8 Oct – Dec 1993	UNMLT officers were deployed in order to oversee the transition of the UN Authority (UNTAC), to the elected democracy and coordinate the further International assistance in re-building Cambodia.
The Australian Medical Support Force to the Second United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR II) – OPERATION TAMAR.	Rwanda, Burundi & Uganda	638	6 Aug 1994 – 23 Aug 1995	In response to the human disaster of Rwanda, Australia quickly deployed a 302 strong force that had the role of the Medical Support Force (MSF) for the UN Force in Rwanda. Later known as AUSMED, the unit distinguished itself by providing medical aid to the UN Force and to the Rwandan people.
The Australian Army Contingent to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) – OPERATION CORACLE.	Mozambique	31 ADF 33 AFP	27 Mar 1994 – 28 Mar 2002	Australia's role is to provide Engineer instructional support for the Demining program of ONUMOZ, teaching mine awareness, detection and destruction.

The Australian Defence Cooperation Program (DCP), the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), and the Cambodian Mine Action Centre (CMAC).	Cambodia	72	Apr 1994 – Oct 1997	After the withdrawal of the UNTAC force from Cambodia in Nov 1993 and in accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 880/93, CMAC's mandate is to conduct, and to train Cambodians to carry out, large-scale de-mining activities, and training of Communications specialists, eventually independently of international technical assistance.
The Australian Contingent to the South Pacific Peacekeeping Force (SPPKF) – OPERATION LAGOON.	Bougainville	800	21 Sep - 21 Oct 1994	In an attempt to bring peace and stability to the region, Australia led a peacekeeping force to broker a peace agreement between the PNG Government and the BRA, with a view to hold free and fair elections in the long term.
Attached ADF and AFP personnel to the US & Multinational Forces in Haiti.	Haiti	3 ADF 30 AFP	19 Sep 1994 – 1995	The military involvement in Haiti began on 19 September 1994, in which the US led a 28 nation multinational force into Haiti – unopposed.
The ADF Contingent to the UN Mission in Guatemala (MINIGUA).	Guatemala	1	15 Feb 1997 – May 1997	In September 1994, the General Assembly decided to establish a Human Rights Verification in Guatemala acting on a recommendation by the Secretary-General that such a mission could make a contribution to a persisting pattern of human rights abuse.

Attached ADF personnel to the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Forces, for the Implementation Force (IFOR), & Stabilisation Force (SFOR) (Agricola & Osier)	The Former Yugoslav Republic (FYR) & Bosnia-Herzegovina	114	25 Jan 1997 – 2003	UNPROFOR handed over the area of operations to the Commander of the NATO Interim Force (IFOR), in Dec 1994. Following 12 months of IFOR, the NATO Stabilisation Force (SFOR) took over operations within the Balkans. SFOR is currently operating in the Former Yugoslavian Republic (FYR).
AFP Contingent to the Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), Bougainville – OP BEL ISI (I).	Bougainville	100	November 1997 – 30 April 1998.	Police Deployment to the New Zealand led TMG, prior to the Australian led Peace Monitoring Group.
Attached ADF personnel to the NATO Forces for the Kosovo Force (KFOR).	Kosovo	50	24 Aug 1999 – 2002	Following the adoption of the United Nations Security Council Resolution (UNSCR) 1244, General Jackson (European Command), acting on the instructions of the North Atlantic Council, made immediate preparations for the rapid deployment of the security force (Operation Joint Guardian), mandated by the United Nations Security Council.
The ADF Contingent to the Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) – OPERATION BEL-ISI (II)	Bougainville	2,400 ADF 22 AFP	20 Nov 1997 – 30 June 2003	Australian Defence Force personnel providing Observer and Logistics to the Peace Agreement of the Arawa Agreement of 30 April 1998, in order to monitor the peace between Bougainville Revolutionary Army and the PNG Defence Force.

The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Advance Mission in East Timor (UNAMET) OPERATION FABER.	East Timor (Indonesia)	6 ADF 50 AFP	19 Jun 1999 – 16 September 1999.	The referendum of the East Timorese people to vote for Independence or Integration into Indonesia. UNAMET was to see the peaceful transition of a UN monitored election. The Election result was an overwhelming 4 to 1 vote for Independence from Indonesia – the first free and fair elections the people of East Timor have ever had. Previous to the Indonesian annexation of East Timor in 1975, East Timor was a colony of Portugal and was known as Portuguese Timor. Unfortunately Aitarak Militia and Indonesian Military have conducted horrendous crimes including rape, murder and destruction of East Timor, since the vote was recognised by the UN on 31 August 1999. It was necessary for the UN to temporarily abandon the UNAMET mission and Australian Military and Police personnel were recalled back to Australia.
The ADF Contingent to the International Force in East Timor (INTERFET) OPERATIONS WARDEN, SPITFIRE, STABILISE, and FABER	EAST TIMOR	A total of 9500 (7486 Force assigned) troops, including RAAF and RAN support	16 September 1999 – 18 February 2000	INTERFET was the Australian Howard Government initiative to re-install law and order to East Timor, after the failure of UNAMET.
The ADF Contingent to the United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor (UNTAET) OPERATIONS FABER & TANAGER	EAST TIMOR	9,915	18 Feb 2000 to 20 May 2002.	After the success of INTERFET with the securing of East Timor and the enclave of Oecussi, Australia contributed an Infantry Battalion Group force to the western Border region of East Timor to prevent insurgency operations by the Aitarak Militia forces. This mission was replaced by UNSIMET on 20 May 2002. N.B. AFP = Australian Federal Police. UNTAET has 27 State and NT police serving in East Timor.

The ADF Contingent to the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT) – OPERATIONS PLUMBOB & TREK.	Solomon Islands	1200 ADF 66 AFP	4 Nov 2000 – Feb 2003	In order to assist the Solomon Island government with an internal factional struggle, Australia committed a Logistics support team and HMAS KANIMBLA to monitor the cease-fire to the civilian war. The RAN vessels provided for OPERATION TREK are to be used as the peace agreement platform.
International Military Assistance Training Team (IMATT). OPERATION HUSKY.	Sierra Leone	17 (2)	2000-2003	British led IMATT consisted of 2 Australian Army Officers per contingent on 6-month rotations. Reclassified as Warlike Service on 6 Sep 2007.
The Australian Army Contingent to the UN Mission in Ethiopia & Eritrea (UNMEE) OPERATION POMELO.	Ethiopia & Eritrea	16 (2)	15 Jan 2001 – 15 Feb 2005	In June 2000, after two years of fighting in a border dispute, Ethiopia and Eritrea signed a cessation of hostilities agreement following proximity talks led by Algeria and the Organisation of African Unity. In July, the Security Council sets up UNMEE to maintain liaison with the parties and establish the mechanism for verifying the ceasefire
The Australian Army Contingent to the UN Assistance Mission in Sierra Leone (UNAMSIL) – OPERATION HUSKY.	Sierra Leone	20	15 Jan 2001 – 15 Feb 2005	UNAMSIL by its resolution 1270 (1999), a new and much larger mission with a maximum of 6,000 military personnel, including 260 military observers, to assist the Government and the parties in carrying out provisions of the Lome peace agreement.

The Australian Contingent to the United Nations Mission of Support in Timor-Leste (UNMISSET) OP CITADEL.	<i>East Timor</i>	<i>Estimated to be 13,000 ADF²</i> 100 AFP	20 May 2002 – 20 May 2005	Australian Defence Force Contingent (Infantry Battalion Group & Supporting Command elements). N.B. AFP = Australian Federal Police. UNTAET has 27 State and NT police serving in East Timor. Australia also deployed the Army Training Support Team – East Timor (150 pers). The ADF scaled down to approx 120 ADF personnel, of whom most withdrew by 24 June 2005.
UN Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission for Iraq (UNMOVIC).	Iraq	6	2002-2003	UNMOVIC was created through the adoption of Security Council resolution 1284 of 17 December 1999. UNMOVIC replaced the former UN Special Commission (UNSCOM) and continued with the mandate to verify Iraq's compliance with its obligation to be rid of its weapons of mass destruction (chemical, biological weapons and missiles with a range of more than 150 km), and to operate a system of ongoing monitoring and verification to ascertain that Iraq did not reacquire the same weapons prohibited to it by the Security Council.
The ADF Contingent to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA). OP PALATE.	Afghanistan	2	April 2003 – March 2004.	UNAMA was established to integrate all UN activities in Afghanistan and thereby to assist the Afghan people consolidate peace and rebuild their country. The UN Security Council agreed to extend UNAMA's presence until March 2004.

² “Army”, The Soldier’s Newspaper, Edition 1123, June 30, 2005, page 1.

UN Assistance Mission to Afghanistan (UNAMA). OP PALATE II.	Afghanistan	7 (1)	2005 – Present	1 ADF Liaison Officer (LTCOL (E)) is provided to UNAMA to maintain contact and liaison with all military forces throughout Afghanistan
The ADF Contingent to the Regional Assistance Mission in the Solomon Islands (RAMSI), OPERATION ANODE	The Solomon Islands	4,780 (140)	24 July 2003 – Present	Various HMA Ships, Infantry, Engineer, Signals, Logistical support and RAAF Support. Reserve units began providing 140 soldiers in 2006, relieving the Regular army for duties in the MEAO.
The Australian Federal Police Contingent to RAMSI	The Solomon Islands	1,636 (450)	2003-Present	Australian Federal Police and Protective Services have been enforcing law and order in the Solomons.
ADF Contingent to the UN Office in Timor-Leste (UNOTIL) - OP SPIRE	Timor Leste	50 (14)	20 May 2004 – 11 May 2006.	To provide a small office to support the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to coordinate the mission.
The Australian Defence Force Contingent to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), OP AZURE.	Sudan	95 (17)	24 March 2005 - Current	The UN Security Council authorised the establishment of UNMIS on 24 March 2005 under Resolution 1590, after the government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement signed the Comprehensive Peace Agreement to end a civil war lasting more than 20 years.

AFP Contingent to the UN Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).	Sudan	60 (10)	November 2005 – Present.	The United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS) was established on 24 March 2005 and tasked with assisting the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) aimed at resolution of the long running North/South civil war. The police mandate includes development of the Sudanese police service and monitoring and evaluating adherence to the CPA.
AFP Contingent to support the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) – Timor Leste Police Development Program (TL-PDP)	Timor Leste	120 (80)	September 1999 – Current.	AFP continues to provide bilateral support to the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL) through training and other specialist skills at the PNTL Academy in Dili. This commitment, the Timor Leste Police Development Program (TL-PDP) is jointly funded by AusAID and the UK Department for International Development.
OP CHIRON ADF contribution to the UN Special Political Mission to Timor-Leste. (UNOTIL/UNMIT)	Timor Leste	30	20 May 2005 – 11 May 2006.	Currently the ADF contributes to Timor-Leste through Operation Chiron which provides support to the United Nations Office in Timor Leste (UNOTIL) and through the provision of direct support to the Timorese Defence Force under the ADF's regional Defence Cooperation Program (DCP).

UN Integrated Mission in Timor Leste (OP TOWER).	Timor Leste	28 (4)	25 August 2006 – present.	With the establishment of the UN Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) on 25 August 2006, Australia continued its contribution of military personnel to the new mission. The ADF currently contributes three ADF personnel who are deployed as military liaison officers in districts outside Dili and one officer with the HQ UNMIT in Dili.
The ADF Contingent to Timor Leste – OPERATION ASTUTE aka International Security Force (ISF).	Timor Leste	8,000 (750)	26 May 06 - Present	The Australian Government, at the request of the Timor Leste Government sent in a Peacekeeping Force to restore law and order after a breakdown of government and rebel soldiers began fighting.
AFP IDG Contingent to Timor Leste. OPERATION SERENE	Timor Leste	600 (50)	May 2006 - Present	The AFP contribution to Timor Leste includes members assigned for duty as United Nations police and a separate bi-lateral police capacity development program.
UN Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), OP RIVERBANK.	Iraq	4 (2)	2008 – Present	Australia currently provides 2 ADF Officers to UNAMI, who fulfils the role of Senior Military Advisor (COL (E)) to the Special Representative to the Secretary-General to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq and an Assistant Military Advisor (LTCOL (E)).

The ADF Contingent to the UN Mission in Darfur (UNMID), OP HEDGEROW.	Darfur - Sudan	18 (6)	2008 - Present	Australia is providing specialist capabilities in logistics, movements and operations to UNAMID headquarters to better support the activities of the African Union Peacekeepers.
Total Operations: 72	Countries: 59	Total Contribution 65,315	1947 - Present	

Current ADF Deployments as of 6 Jan 2010.

The Government has approved the deployment of approximately 3300 Australian Defence Force personnel to 13 operations overseas and within Australia to protect Australia and its national interests.

Additionally, approximately 500 ADF members are actively protecting Australia's borders and offshore maritime interests.

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<u>Operation PADANG ASSIST</u> - Indonesia Assistance to Sumatra.	
<u>Operation ASTUTE</u> - East Timor ADF contribution to provide security support to the Government of Timor-Leste and to the United Nations mission to maintain a stable environment.	650
<u>Operation SLIPPER</u> - Afghanistan ADF contribution to the international coalition against terrorism.	1550

<u>Operation SLIPPER</u> - Middle East	800
ADF assets that support OP SLIPPER but operate outside of the land borders of Afghanistan.	
<u>Operation RESOLUTE</u> - Australia's offshore maritime areas	400
ADF contribution to whole-of-government efforts to protect Australia's offshore maritime areas.	
<u>Operation ANODE</u> - Solomon Islands	80
ADF contribution to the Australian-led Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI).	
<u>Operation MAZURKA</u> - Sinai Peninsula, Egypt	25
Australia's contribution to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO).	
<u>Operation AZURE</u> - Sudan	17
Australia's contribution to the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).	
<u>Operation PALADIN</u> - Middle East	11
Australia's contribution to the UN Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO).	
<u>Operation TOWER</u> - East Timor	4
ADF support to the United Nations integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).	
<u>Operation HEDGEROW</u> - Darfur	8
ADF's contribution to the United Nations and African Union Mission (UNAMID) in Darfur.	
<u>Operation RIVERBANK</u> - Iraq	2
ADF's contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI).	
<u>Operation PALATE II</u> - Afghanistan	1

ADF's contribution to the United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan (UNAMA).

Operation KRUGER - Iraq

80

Operation KRUGER is the ADF's ongoing contribution to the provision of security for the Australian Embassy in Iraq.

Peacekeeping Operations = 9.

Personnel Deployed on PKO = 798.