



Resolute Support Mission



Resolute Support Mission (RSM): Key Facts and Figures

Mission: The Resolute Support mission (RSM) is a new NATO-led mission to train, advise and assist the Afghan security forces and institutions. The mission was launched on 1 January 2015, immediately following the stand-down of the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

The legal framework for the Resolute Support mission is provided by a Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA), signed in Kabul on 30 September 2014 and ratified by the Afghan Parliament on 27 November 2014. The SOFA defines the terms and conditions under which NATO forces are deployed, as well as the activities they are authorised to carry out. The mission is also supported by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2189, unanimously adopted on 12 December 2014.

The Resolute Support mission will provide training, advice and assistance in eight key areas: multi-year budgeting; transparency, accountability and oversight; civilian oversight of the Afghan Security Institutions; force generation; force sustainment; strategy and policy planning, resourcing and execution; intelligence; and strategic communications.

Those countries not contributing troops to the Resolute Support Mission are supporting this mission in different ways, as well as the broad effort to strengthen the sustainment of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) in the long term.

Beyond this training, advice and assistance mission, Allies and partner countries will also contribute to the financing of the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces, and will enhance the Enduring Partnership with Afghanistan, by strengthening political consultations with the country and by strengthening practical cooperation in areas of specific interest for Afghanistan.

These efforts are part of the broader engagement of the international community in Afghanistan to ensure that Afghanistan is never again a safe haven for terrorism.

Commander: [General John W. Nicholson \(USA\)](#)
NATO Senior Civilian Representative: [Ambassador Ismail Aramaz \(TUR\)](#)

39 Contributing Nations
RSM Total Strength: 12,813

RSM Command in KABUL

RSM Headquarters

Commander: [General John W. Nicholson \(USA\)](#)

RSM Command in KABUL

Deputy Commander: [Lieutenant General Sandy Storrie \(UK\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC)

Capital:

Headquarter TAAC(C) in Kabul (TUR)

Commander: [Brigadier General Şener Topuç \(TUR\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC)

North:

Headquarter TAAC(N) in Mazar-e Sharif (DEU)

Commander: [Brigadier General Hartmut Renk \(DEU\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) East:

Headquarter TAAC(W) in Laghman (USA)

Commander: [Brigadier General Michael L. Howard \(USA\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) South:

Headquarter TAAC(S) in Kandahar (USA)

Commander: [Brigadier General Tony Aguto \(USA\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) West:

Headquarter TAAC(W) in Herat (ITA)

Commander: [Brigadier General Mauro D'ubaldi Scardino \(ITA\)](#)

Resolute Support Mission

Troop Contributing Nations



	Albania	43		Germany	980		Portugal	10
	Armenia	65		Greece	4		Romania	588
	Australia	174		Hungary	84		Slovakia	40
	Austria	9		Iceland	2		Slovenia	7
	Azerbaijan	94		Italy	827		Spain	7
	Belgium	40		Latvia	22		Sweden	23
	Bosnia-Herzegovina	55		Lithuania	13		the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹	39
	Bulgaria	109		Luxembourg	1		Turkey	520
	Croatia	81		Mongolia	120		Ukraine	10
	Czech Republic	214		Montenegro	17		United Kingdom	352
	Denmark	90		Netherlands	82		United States	6,954
	Estonia	5		New Zealand	8			
	Finland	30		Norway	35			
	Georgia	861		Poland	198		Total	12,813

Note on numbers: The number of troops above reflects the overall contribution of individual contributing nations. They should be taken as indicative as they change daily, in accordance with the deployment procedures of the individual troop contributing nations.

1 Turkey recognises the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

2 See links to media backgunder on "[A new chapter in NATO-Afghanistan relations \(February 2016\)](#)" and to media backgunder on the [ANA Trust Fund](#).