



Resolute Support Mission



Resolute Support Mission (RSM): Key Facts and Figures

DISCLAIMER

The following document is intended to provide basic information, releasable to the public, about the nature, mandate, and scope of the NATO-led Resolute Support mission (RSM). The troop numbers reported in the second page reflect the overall presence in Afghanistan of each contributing nation. They are based on information provided directly from contributing nations and may include forces deployed in a support role for RSM. They should be taken as indicative as they change regularly, in accordance with the deployment procedures of the troop contributing nations.

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 provides 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 Cornelius Zimmermann \(DEU\)](#)

39 Contributing Nations
RSM Total Strength: 15,653

RSM Command in KABUL

RSM Headquarters

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

RSM Command in KABUL

Deputy Commander: [Lieutenant General Richard Cripwell \(UK\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) Capital:

Headquarter TAAC(C) in Kabul (TUR)
Commander: [Brigadier General Tayyar Aydin \(TUR\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) North:

Headquarter TAAC(N) in Mazar-e Sharif (DEU)
Commander: [Brigadier General Wolf-Jürgen Stahl \(DEU\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) East:

Headquarter TAAC(E) in Laghman (USA)
Commander: [Brigadier General John W. Brennan Jr. \(USA\)](#)

Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) South:

Headquarter TAAC(S) in Kandahar (USA)
Commander: [Brigadier General John W. Lathrop \(USA\)](#)














Train, Advise and Assist Command (TAAC) West:

Headquarter TAAC(W) in Herat (ITA)
Commander: [Brigadier General Gianluca Carai \(ITA\)](#)

Resolute Support Mission

Troop Contributing Nations



| | | | | | | | | |
|---|--------------------|-----|---|-------------|-------|---|--|---------------|
|  | Albania | 83 |  | Germany | 1.300 |  | Portugal | 10 |
|  | Armenia | 121 |  | Greece | 6 |  | Romania | 679 |
|  | Australia | 300 |  | Hungary | 93 |  | Slovakia | 34 |
|  | Austria | 18 |  | Iceland | 2 |  | Slovenia | 8 |
|  | Azerbaijan | 120 |  | Italy | 895 |  | Spain | 8 |
|  | Belgium | 78 |  | Latvia | 36 |  | Sweden | 29 |
|  | Bosnia-Herzegovina | 60 |  | Lithuania | 50 |  | the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ¹ | 39 |
|  | Bulgaria | 158 |  | Luxembourg | 1 |  | Turkey | 588 |
|  | Croatia | 106 |  | Mongolia | 120 |  | Ukraine | 11 |
|  | Czech Republic | 230 |  | Montenegro | 20 |  | United Kingdom | 500 |
|  | Denmark | 155 |  | Netherlands | 100 |  | United States | 8.475 |
|  | Estonia | 5 |  | New Zealand | 13 | | | |
|  | Finland | 29 |  | Norway | 54 | | | |
|  | Georgia | 872 |  | Poland | 247 | | Total | 15.653 |

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

2 See links to media backgrounder on "[NATO-Afghanistan relations \(April 2018\)](#)" and to media backgrounder on the [ANA Trust Fund](#).