

BACKGROUND REPORT

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NATO

Role of NATO after 2014 in Afghanistan



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1 Introduction

Afghanistan got into public awareness in 9/11 2001 and since then not only American troops but also soldiers from other NATO member states and non-NATO countries¹ were fighting to ensure security across Afghanistan. These days NATO's main goal in Afghanistan is to provide security in the area and prevent the terrorist groups from regaining their power. However, due to the worldwide economic crisis NATO member countries reconsidered their military expenses in Afghanistan, which led to the withdrawal of troops from the country. The International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) developed and trained Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF) in order to transit the security responsibility to local troops. The completion of transition is planned for the end of 2014; however, the country of 31 million people² is still far from being stable.³

2 History of Afghanistan

2.1 Before 9/11

Afghanistan is a place that has been tossed by unrest for over three decades. Partly because of its geographic position, Afghanistan has been used as a battleground for many conflicts. Soviet occupation in 1979 is also considered as one of the conflicts. It was sharply criticized by the USA that felt it was losing its influence in the region of the Middle East. At that time the USA decided to support the Mujahedeen, who fought against the communists, and provided them with armament and also with humanitarian aid. In 1989 the Soviet Union withdrew its troops from Afghanistan; however, the Afghan communist government was supported by the USSR until its breakdown in 1991.

In the 1990's when the two superpowers, the USA and Russia, significantly decreased their interest in Afghanistan, the neighboring countries started to enforce their own interests⁴. This behavior led to the disintegration of the central government⁵ in Afghanistan as well as to the fighting of the regional factions, which were attempting to seize the power.

¹ Non-NATO countries fighting in Afghanistan are for example: Georgia, Azerbaijan, Jordan, United Arab Emirates ...

² July2014estimate.TheWorldFactbookAfghanistan[online]. CIA[cit. 17. 07. 2014]. Available at: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/af.html>

³ NATO and Afghanistan [online]. Last updated:1. 4. 2014.[cit 17. 7. 2014]. Available at: www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm?

⁴ Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Iran, Pakistan ...

⁵ Horák, Slavomír: Afghánský konflikt. r.2005, s..83. [online]. [cit. 1. 9. 2014]. Available at: <http://files.slavomirhorak.webnode.cz/200000028-6c3d56d3a9/kniha-afghanistan2005.pdf>



The end of the Communist Era in Afghanistan came in 1992 when the communist government in Kabul was overthrown by resistance groups of Mujahedeen.⁶

In the early 1990s **Taliban emerged as a political and religious force that would pledge stability in Afghanistan.**⁷ It was at the time when Soviet Union withdrew from Afghanistan and left the Afghan communist government to fend for itself⁸ against the mujahedeen factions.⁹ The fighting caused exhaustion of Afghans and death of tens of thousands of civilians. Taliban, led by Mohammed Omar and supported by Pakistan¹⁰, took over Kabul in 1996¹¹ and established the **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan**. Sharia in its most extreme version was encountered and Taliban also became notorious for its restrictions on human rights, especially the ones of women. Also, Taliban was in good graces of **Osama bin Laden** who supported this militia group financially and cited the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan as the “only true Islamic state”.¹²

The Northern Alliance led by **Ahmad Massoud** fought against Taliban whilst supported by Russia, Tajikistan and others.¹³ The western and especially the US attention began to increase with increasing number of terrorist attacks on US embassies. The UN ordered sanctions on the Taliban and the United States attacked base that was in possession of bin Laden. The first warnings about an “attack on the US soil” were announced in early 2001 by Massoud, who

⁶ Ministry of foreign affairs. Weekly press conference 21.4.2013-Dari/Pashto. [online]. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at: www.mfa.gov.af/en/page/3767/4197

⁷ Insight on conflict. Afghanistan:conflict profile. [online].Last updated:January 2014.[cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at: www.insightonconflict.org/conflicts/afghanistan/conflict-profile/#8

⁸ Wikipedia: Civil War In Afghanistan (1989-92). [online]. Last modified: August 21st 2014. [cit.30.8.2014]. Available at:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war_in_Afghanistan_\(1989%E2%80%9392\)](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Civil_war_in_Afghanistan_(1989%E2%80%9392))

⁹ Aghanland.com: The civil war 1990-1996. [online]. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.afghanland.com/history/civilwar.html>

¹⁰ Taliban was also supported by ISI – Inter Services Intelligence, that provided training and weapons to Taliban.

¹¹ Insight on conflict. Afghanistan:conflict profile. [online].Last updated:January 2014.[cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at: www.insightonconflict.org/conflicts/afghanistan/conflict-profile/#8

¹² Insight on conflict. Afghanistan:conflict profile. [online].Last updated:January 2014.[cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at: www.insightonconflict.org/conflicts/afghanistan/conflict-profile/#8

¹³ Russia and Tajikistan feared the Islamic radicals “endangering” their own country



asked the EU parliament for help at the same time.¹⁴ Massoud was killed only two days before the attack on the Twin Towers by Al Qaeda¹⁵.

Al-Qaeda operatives, who claimed responsibility for this attack, committed the hijack of four commercial planes, two of which crashed into the World Trade Centre in New York. **Even though Al-Qaeda was based in Afghanistan, none of the nineteen hijackers were Afghans.**¹⁶

2.2 After 9/11

The attack on the World Trade Center led United Nations Security Council to pass a **resolution**¹⁷ where *"Article 3 clearly gives a general authorization for action to bring the perpetrators to justice."*¹⁸ On October 7th the USA with the British support began with bombing the Taliban and also increased its support of the Northern Alliance. The western fight was air based while Afghan opponents of the Taliban led combat on the ground.

The Taliban government in Kabul broke down in December 2001 and withdrew across the Pakistani border where it regrouped into insurgency assailing the western troops. Meanwhile, the UN Security Council passed **resolution**¹⁹ that would call for establishing a transitional administration as well as asking for peacekeeping forces. An **interim administration head, Hamid Karzai, was installed** and international peacekeeping force known as International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) led by the NATO was created in Kabul. NATO took over the leadership of the ISAF in August 2003.²⁰ Operation in Afghanistan was one of the NATO's commitments outside Europe and it constitutes to be Alliance's most significant operational commitment to date.²¹

¹⁴ Boettcher, Mike – Schuster, Henry: How much did Afghan leader know? CNN. [online] November 7th 2013. Available at: <http://edition.cnn.com/2003/US/11/06/massoud.cable/#>

¹⁵ Tony Perry: Afghan commander Massoud, killed on eve of 9/11 attacks, is a national hero. Los Angeles Times. [online]. Last updated: September 22nd 2010. Available at: <http://articles.latimes.com/2010/sep/22/world/la-fg-afghanistan-massoud-20100922>

¹⁶ Council on foreign relations: U.S. War in Afghanistan: Terrorists Strike the United States. [online]. [cit. 17. 7. 2014]. Available at: www.cfr.org/afghanistan/us-war-afghanistan/p20018

¹⁷ Resolution 1368 available at: <http://www.un.org/News/Press/docs/2001/SC7143.doc.htm>

¹⁸ Smith, Ben – Thorp, Arabella : The legal basis for the invasion of Afghanistan. [online] Last updated: February 26th 2010. [cit. 30. 8. 2014]. Wording of article 3 of the resolution Available at: <http://www.parliament.uk/briefing-papers/SN05340.pdf>

¹⁹ Resolution 1378 available at: <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N01/638/57/PDF/N0163857.pdf?OpenElement>

²⁰ Available at: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/history.html>

²¹ NATO operations and missions: NATO in Afghanistan. [online]. Last updated: 18.10.2013. [cit. 17. 7. 2014]. Available at: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_52060.htm?selectedLocale=en



Since 2003 ISAF has been developing as well as training the Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF),²² at the same time the security operations have been conducted. The first plan of securing Kabul area included approximately 5 thousand soldiers, however, the number increased to 65 thousand. The reason for it was an expansion of ISAF that transformed from a "Kabul securing" force into a force that would command the international security forces as well as get included into operations in southern Afghanistan. By the end of 2006 ISAF's operations covered the whole country.

In the meantime, Hamid Karzai became a winner of presidential elections in 2004 and only three weeks after, Osama bin Laden took responsibility for the 2001 attacks in the USA when he released a videotape message. In **2005** first parliamentary elections were taking place after 30 years and were **recognized as the most democratic elections ever in Afghanistan.**²³

Even though Afghanistan was under control of ISAF, in 2006 Taliban emerged in force again after changing its tactics. The Taliban began copying the jihadist groups in the region with their use of suicide attacks.

In the time of the continuing suicide attacks the progress in Afghanistan was very fragile since many allies were unwilling to join the collective commitment to the mission. Finally in 2009 the NATO member countries promised to increase the number of troops in Afghanistan after the US deployed another 17,000 soldiers.²⁴ In the same year a new strategy was announced by the president Obama. The plan concentrated on defeating al-Qaeda and this way wanted to prevent its return to Afghanistan as well as to Pakistan. This strategy counted in another 4,000 soldiers that would train the national army in Afghanistan as well as local police. The plan was also welcomed by the Afghan president Hamid Karzai.

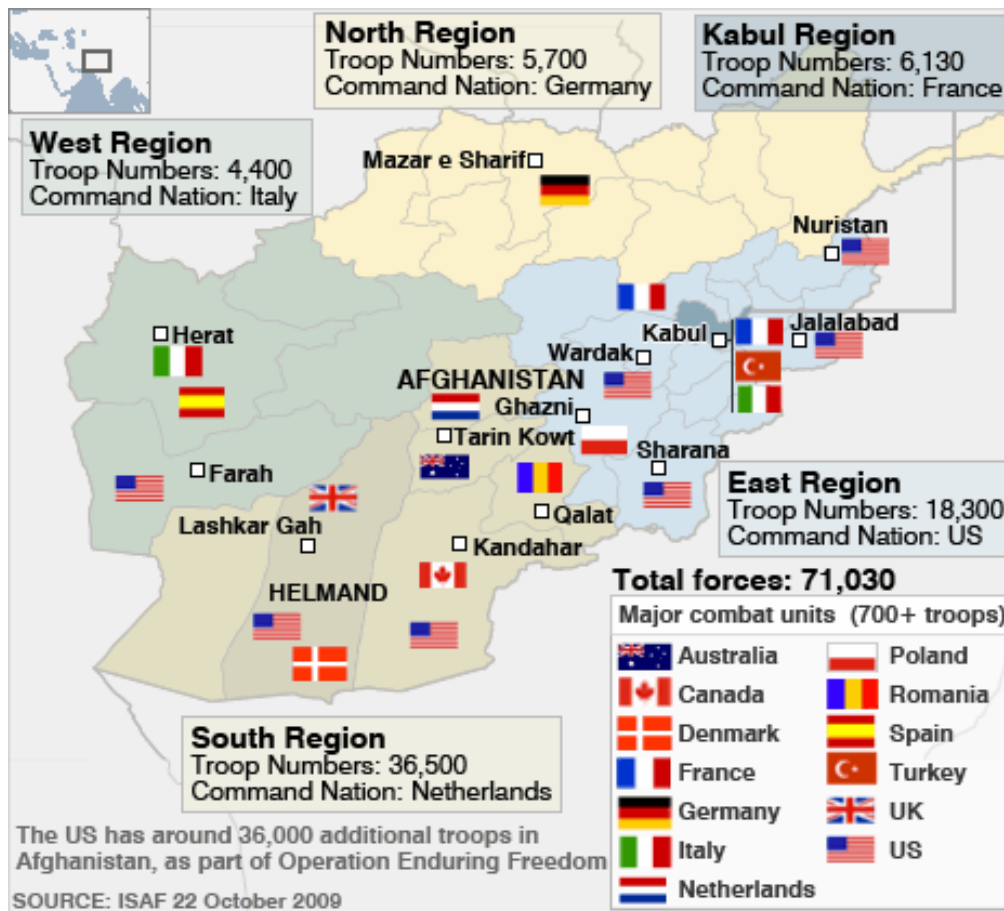
²² NATO and Afghanistan [online]. Last updated:1.4.2014.[cit 17.7.2014].Available at: www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/topics_8189.htm?

²³ Afghanistan profile. Timeline. [online].Last updated: 16.6.2014.[cit.17.7.2014].Available at: www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12024253

²⁴Sheridan , Mary Beth: The Washington Post: World: NATO allies pledge 7,000 more troops for Afghanistan effort.[online]. December 5th 2009 [cit. 30.8.2014]. *NATO countries have pledged to provide extra 7000 soldiers. Contributions are expected "during the coming weeks and months," said NATO Secretary General Anders Fogh Rasmussen.* More information available at: <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2009/12/04/AR2009120400621.html>



Figure 1: The number of troops in Afghanistan in October 2009



Source: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/7228649.stm

The final increase of US troops in Afghanistan came in December 2009 when the total number of soldiers climbed up to 100,000. The US has also given a date of the withdrawal of troops to the end of 2014 and starting in 2011.²⁵ By the end of 2014 the Afghan Security forces are supposed to become competent and take over the responsibility in Afghanistan. This plan is being thwarted by insurgents who infiltrate recruitment centers of the national Afghan army and set the suicide bomb attacks. Also, a high desertion means a necessity to fill the free spaces by new recruits. Together with the transition of the responsibility to the Afghan Security Forces, a sharp increase in casualties occurred in ANSF.^{26,27}

²⁵ Insight on conflict. Afghanistan: conflict profile. [online]. Last updated: January 2014. [cit. 17. 7. 2014]. Available at: www.insightonconflict.org

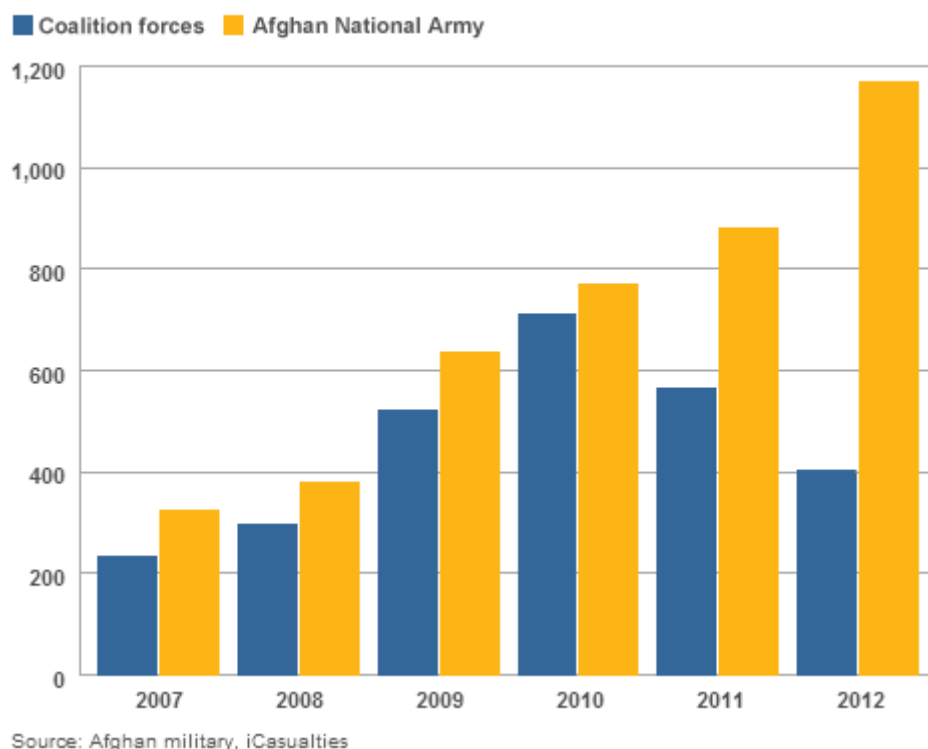
²⁶ BBC News Asia: Afghans take nationwide security lead from NATO. [online]. Last updated: June 18th 2014. [cit. 31. 8. 2014]. Available at: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-22942013>

²⁷ ANSF casualties have increased by 79 percent – Department of Defense: Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan. [online]. November 2013. [cit. 1. 9. 2014]. Available at: http://www.defense.gov/pubs/October_1230_Report_Master_Nov7.pdf



Figure 2: Military deaths in Afghanistan since 2007

Military deaths in Afghanistan since 2007



Source: <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-22942013>

Despite these complications NATO countries signed a declaration that would hand the full responsibility for security in Afghanistan to Afghan forces by the end of 2014.²⁸

In 2011 the leader of al-Qaeda was killed by U.S. forces in Pakistan. After this action Obama planned to withdraw 33,000 soldiers till the end of summer 2012. This step was made as a reaction to the public opposition in the USA towards the war in Afghanistan.²⁹ The troops currently concentrate on supporting the development of the Afghan troops, their training and assisting.

²⁸ Laub, Zachary: The Taliban in Afghanistan. Council on Foreign Relations: Backgrounders. [online]. Last updated: 2014. [cit.1.9.2014]. Available at: www.cfr.org

²⁹ According to the CNN poll in 2011, 63% of Americans opposed the war and only 35% supported the mission.

CNN World: Afghanistan Crossroads: CNN poll – U.S. opposition to Afghanistan war remains high. [online]. Last updated: January 11th 2011 [cit.1.9.2014]. Available at: <http://afghanistan.blogs.cnn.com/2011/01/03/cnn-poll-u-s-opposition-to-afghanistan-war-remains-high/>



*"The ANSF now conduct 95 percent of conventional operations and 98 percent of special operations in Afghanistan. The only unilateral operations that **ISAF continues to conduct** are ISAF force **protection, route clearance, and redeployment.**"³⁰*

The support in form of assisting, advising and funding the ANSF would continue even after 2015. This commitment was made at the Chicago summit in 2012, where also other international partners³¹ promised to support Afghanistan.³²

2.3 Current situation and post-ISAF Afghanistan

Since the beginning of 2014 Taliban suicide squads have attacked many areas in Afghanistan. During presidential elections in April 2014 more than 50 people were killed during the vote³³ and the suicide attacks continue also after the election. Not counting other casualties in Afghanistan, so far only U.S casualties came to number of approximately 2,300.

Figure 3: Casualties by nationality in Afghanistan



Source: www.icasualties.org/oef/, [cit.30.8.2014]

Concerning the expenses, they are considered to be one of the highest in all US wars. "The Iraq and Afghanistan conflicts, taken together, will be the most expensive wars in US history totaling somewhere between USD 4 trillion and USD 6 trillion."³⁴

³⁰ Department of Defense: Report on Progress Toward Security and Stability in Afghanistan. [online]. November 2013. [cit. 1.9.2014]. Available at: http://www.defense.gov/pubs/October_1230_Report_Master_Nov7.pdf

³¹ For example Australia, Denmark, Germany, Estonia ...

³² The Embassy of Afghanistan, London United Kingdom: The NATO and ISAF Foreign Ministerial Meeting. [online]. [cit.1.9.2014]. Available at: <http://afghanistanembassy.org.uk/english/?p=882>

³³ Afghanistan profile. Timeline. [online]. Last updated: 16.6.2014. [cit.16.5.2014]. Available at: www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-12024253

³⁴ Shah, Sabir: US Wars in Afghanistan, Iraq to Cost 6\$ trillion. World News Daily. [online]. September



"It is estimated that the cost of deploying one (American) soldier for one year in this war amounts to USD 1 million"³⁵

Even though the transition of responsibility for security in Afghanistan should be finished by the end of 2014, Afghanistan is nowhere close to being a secure country.³⁶

In future, after 2014, NATO mission in Afghanistan would be a non-combat mission that would provide further training, advice and assistance to local Afghan forces. Besides the already mentioned training of the local forces a financial support would be provided to the Afghan National Security Forces (ANFS).

3 Conclusion

The mission in Afghanistan comes to its end and the NATO troops are supposed to be withdrawn by the end of 2014. The main goal was to help the Afghan authorities to take over the responsibility in Afghanistan as well as support the reconstruction and development in Afghanistan.³⁷ Also, increasing the capacity of ANSF was one of the steps towards the full transition. Many NATO member countries pledged to cooperate with Afghanistan even after 2014 by other means than combat troops such as assistance and advisory teams.

The questions remaining are:

- What kind of cooperation should be implemented?
- How extended should be the support of Afghanistan after 2014 and what means should be used?
- Should any advisory and assistance teams be deployed in Afghanistan? How many?
- What role should the assistance teams assume?

20th 2013. [cit.1.9.2014]. Available at: <http://www.informationclearinghouse.info/article36289.htm>

³⁵ AUKEN, Bill Van. The Most Expensive War in World History: Costs of Iraq, Afghanistan wars could rise to \$ 6 trillion. Global Research [online]. 02. 04. 2013 [cit. 17. 07. 2014]. Available at: <http://www.globalresearch.ca/the-most-expensive-war-in-world-history-costs-of-iraq-afghanistan-wars-could-rise-to-6-trillion/5329432>.

³⁶ Some NATO member countries, namely Czech Republic, have lost more soldiers in the final year 2014 than ever before from the beginning of their engagement to the Afghan conflict. More information about casualties in Afghanistan available at: <http://icasualties.org/OEF/Fatalities.aspx> or <http://www.isaf.nato.int/article/casualty-report/index.php>

³⁷ The Provincial Reconstruction Teams (PRT) of the ISAF "secure areas in which reconstruction work is conducted by other national and international actors."

Afghanistan International Security Force. About ISAF. Reconstruction and Development[online]. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.isaf.nato.int/mission.html>



- Are there any other possibilities how the security and stability of Afghanistan and its government could be supported?

4 NATO member countries in Afghanistan

Figure 4: Troop contributing nations

<div>  <div>International Security Assistance Force: Troop Contributing Nations</div>  </div>								
	Albania	295		Germany	4590		Norway	500
	Armenia	40		Greece	75		Poland	2630
	Australia	1455		Hungary	360		Portugal	250
	Austria	3		Iceland	5		Romania	1750
	Azerbaijan	90		Ireland	6		Singapore	30
	Belgium	575		Italy	3400		Slovakia	300
	Bosnia & Herzegovina	10		Jordan	6		Slovenia	70
	Bulgaria	540		Republic of Korea	270		Spain	1555
	Canada	2830		Latvia	170		Sweden	530
	Croatia	295		Lithuania	245		The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	240
	Czech Republic	500		Luxembourg	9		Turkey	1740
	Denmark	730		Malaysia	40		Ukraine	15
	Estonia	160		Mongolia	195		United Arab Emirates	15
	Finland	80		Montenegro	30		United Kingdom	9500
	France	3750		Netherlands	380		United States	78430
	Georgia	925		New Zealand	205		Total	119,819

Source: <http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201011/cmselect/cmaff/514/51407.htm>

Albania – In July 2002 Albania contingent became the part of the coalition forces in Afghanistan. "So far, **2,944 military personnel** have participated in this operation."³⁸

Belgium – One of the Belgian duties has been the provision of security at the Kabul International airport. Belgium as well as other NATO members contributed to the training of afghan military forces.³⁹

Bulgaria – In 2002 a contingent made of 32 men was established for the operation performing tasks on sanitary processing. In 2007 Bulgaria increased its contribution with another two

³⁸Afghanistan, ISAF operations led by NATO. [online]. [cit.17.7.2014].Available at: <http://www.aaf.mil.al/english/index.php/misione-aktuale/111-afganistan-operacioni-isaf-drejtuar-nga-nato>

³⁹ The exile belgian royalist. The Belgian forces in Afghanistan. [online]. [cit.17.7.2014].Available at: <http://belgieroyalist.blogspot.cz/2010/07/belgian-forces-in-afghanistan.html>



companies which were stationed under Italian Battle group in Kabul and in Kandahar airfield inner zone.⁴⁰

Canada – Canadian military mission ended in March 2014 when it also marked its conclusion of its military training mission in Afghanistan. Canada has committed to 2017 an additional \$227 million in development assistance and \$330 million to help sustain the Afghan National Security Forces.⁴¹

Croatia – Croatia started the operation in Afghanistan in 2003 with contribution of military police in Kabul. In 2006 the country started to support training and mentoring the Afghan National Army.⁴²

Czech Republic – Czech Republic deployed its military contingent in 2002 formed by 6th field hospital, a platoon of guards and a Military Police group.⁴³ Also, "Czech personnel have been part of a reconstruction team in Badakhshan province since March 2005."⁴⁴

Denmark – the main contribution consists of training the contingent of Afghan security forces. Other Danish contributions are at ISAF headquarters in Kabul. Denmark also contributes with air transport and aircrafts.⁴⁵

Estonia – Estonia joined the ISAF in 2002 and it considers the mission in Afghanistan to be one of its priorities. "Most of the Estonian contingent is stationed along with British units in southern Afghanistan's Helmand Province, which is thought to be a crucial area in terms of stabilizing the nation."⁴⁶

⁴⁰ General information concerning ISAF and the countries participating in the mission. Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Bulgaria © 2011. [online]. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: http://www.md.government.bg/en/tema_MissionsOperations_Afghanistan.html

⁴¹ History of Canada's engagement in Afghanistan 2001-2014. [online]. Last updated: 19.6.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.international.gc.ca/afghanistan/history-histoire.aspx>

⁴² Contribution of the Republic of Croatia to Stabilization and Recovery of Afghanistan [online]. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at:

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/IMG/pdf/Contribution_of_Croatia_to_Afghanistan.pdf

More information also at:

http://www.europarl.europa.eu/meetdocs/2009_2014/documents/sede/dv/sede151110croatia_/sede151110croatia_en.pdf

⁴³ First Czechs in ISAF. [online]. Copyright © 2004 — 2014 Ministerstvo obrany. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.army.cz/scripts/detail.php?id=6892>

⁴⁴ Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights: Rule of Law in Armed Conflicts Project RULAC, Czech Republic – current conflicts, Afghanistan [online]. [cit. 30.8.2014]. Available at: http://www.geneva-academy.ch/RULAC/current_conflict.php?id_state=180

⁴⁵ The Danish engagement in Afghanistan. [online]. Last updated: 9.5.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.fmn.dk/eng/allabout/Pages/TheDanishEngagementinAfghanistan.aspx>

⁴⁶ Ministry of foreign affairs. Estonia and NATO. [online]. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at:



France - France belongs among five main contributors to NATO missions.⁴⁷ France contributed to the operations in Afghanistan by troops that served in ISAF under the command of NATO as well as they served in the "Operation Enduring freedom" under the command of the USA as part of the "War on Terror".⁴⁸

Germany – Germany has been the main NATO nation that would lead the stabilization in Afghanistan's north area.⁴⁹ The number of deployed German soldiers counts to 5,350 which also makes it one of the biggest contributors of soldiers to coalition.⁵⁰

Greece – the mission of forces in Afghanistan is to assist with the reconstruction of the country as well as make infrastructure works such as reconstruction of roads, bridges, schools and other. It has also committed to distribute the humanitarian aid.⁵¹

Hungary – Hungary started its contribution to the mission in Afghanistan in 2003. Since then it placed the reconstruction team in the Northern Province named Baghlan. Besides, Hungarian soldiers assist in training national air force army.⁵²

Iceland – Iceland's personnel are stationed at ISAF headquarters in Kabul International Airport and consists of three people.⁵³

<http://vm.ee/en/estonia-and-nato>

⁴⁷ French contribution to NATO. 24.5.2007. [online]. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

<http://www.ambafrance-uk.org/French-contribution-to-NATO>

⁴⁸ French forces in Afghanistan. [online]. Last updated: 11.6.2014. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_forces_in_Afghanistan

⁴⁹ Key messages on the German engagement in Afghanistan. [online]. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

http://www.germany.info/Vertretung/usa/en/06_Foreign_Policy_State/02_Foreign_Policy/05_KeyPoints/Afghanistan_Key.html

⁵⁰ German Armed Forces casualties in Afghanistan. [online]. Last updated: 16.4.2014.

[cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Armed_Forces_casualties_in_Afghanistan

⁵¹ Hellenic Contribution to the Reconstruction of Afghanistan. © 2014 HELLENIC NATIONAL DEFENCE GENERAL STAFF. [online]. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

http://www.geetha.mil.gr/index.asp?a_id=3699

⁵² Racz, Andras: *As Afghanistan Exits Loom, Let's not forget Hungary's Contribution*. [online]. © 2012 Common Sense Society. 16.2.2012. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at:

<http://www.paprikapolitik.com/2012/02/as-afghanistan-exits-loom-let-s-not-forget-hungary-s-contribution/> more information available at: <http://2010-2014.kormany.hu/en/hungary-in-afghanistan>

⁵³ International Security Assistance force. [online]. Last updated: 18.6.2014. [cit. 17.7.2014]. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force



Italy - Italy contributes to stabilization in Afghanistan by its presence in Kabul headquarters as well as it leads the command in Heart. Most of the personnel are deployed in the Western region.⁵⁴

Latvia – the Latvian forces has participated in the mission since 2003 and in 2008 the operational mentoring team has been deployed in Kunar and Nurestan province in Eastern Afghanistan.⁵⁵

Lithuania – the largest input of Lithuanian contingent was in Ghor province where it leaded the Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT). Lithuania officially ended its mission in Ghor province in 2013, however, it remained contributing to NATO operations with Air Monitoring Team in Kandahar region.⁵⁶

Luxembourg – Luxembourg based its operation on cooperation with Belgium in BELU ISAF 13 “and provides one officer to the staff of the Force Protection group at KAIA”.⁵⁷

Netherlands – among others Netherlands took part in combat operations together with British and Canadian forces.⁵⁸ The country promotes so-called “Dutch approach”: *“a combination of respect for the local people and knowledge of religion and local customs, with the use of as little force as possible.”*⁵⁹

Norway – Norway was responsible for Faryab province where its reconstruction team (PRT) was stationed until 2012. The approximate number of soldiers who were deployed in Afghanistan is estimated to 8,000.⁶⁰

⁵⁴ Italian contribution to the Afghanistan International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). [online]. 5.2.2010. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.ambbaku.esteri.it/NR/rdonlyres/443CC838-0BF8-487D-9B13-E79794D93215/0/ItaliancontributiontotheAfghanistanISAF.pdf>
more information available at: http://www.coopitaafghanistan.org/?page_id=66

⁵⁵ Participation in International operations. [online]. © 2014 Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Latvia. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/security/Directions/InternationalOperations/#Afghanistan>

⁵⁶ Afghanistan. [online]. © Ministry of National Defence Republic of Lithuania. Last updated: 7.1.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: http://kariuomene.kam.lt/en/international_operations_1446/why_do_we_participate_in_international_operations/central_and_south_asia_region.html

⁵⁷ International Security Assistance force. [online]. Last updated: 18.6.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force

⁵⁸ International Security Assistance force. [online]. Last updated: 18.6.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force

⁵⁹ Bais, Karolien: The Netherlands in Afghanistan. [online]. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://netherlandsmission.org/files/pdf/the-netherlands-in-afghanistan.pdf>

⁶⁰ The situation in Afghanistan and Norway's engagement in the country. [online]. Royal Norwegian Embassy in Kabul. Last updated: 23.06.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at:



Poland – Poland joined the mission in Afghanistan in 2002. In 2008 it took over the responsibility in Ghazni province and controlled the situation on the main transport lines as well as trained the Afghan Armed Forces and police. In 2014 Poland decided to speed up the withdrawal of soldiers and left about 500 personnel in the country.⁶¹

Portugal – Portugal has participated in mission since 2002 and currently has 66 personnel deployed in Afghanistan. Portuguese detachment also figured at the Kabul international Airport as meteorologists or firefighters.⁶²

Romania – Romania contributed to the mission with 1600 personnel as well as trained the Afghan army to ensure the transition of responsibility towards afghan military forces.⁶³

Slovakia – Slovak forces originally served in Kabul from where they were moved to southern Afghanistan. Currently the personnel in Kandahar airbase are responsible for building and repairing the airport. Slovakia also contributed with 4 specialists to explosive disposals.⁶⁴

Slovenia – Slovenian forces has been present since 2004. The contingent included specialists such as firefighters, veterinarians and medical personnel.⁶⁵

Spain - among others the Spanish deployment consisted of engineers, infantry, transport helicopters and logistic components. The forces were separated between Heart province and Badghis province.⁶⁶

Turkey – “Turkish Armed Forces contributes to ISAF Operation with around 1261 troops by January 2013. With this total number of participation, Turkey ranks 9th place among 50 countries contributing to ISAF.”⁶⁷ Since 2001 approximately 2,300 Afghan soldiers have been trained.

http://www.afghanistan.norway.info/News_and_events/News/The-situation-in-Afghanistan-and-Norways-engagement-in-the-country/

⁶¹ Lowe, Christian: Poland to speed up troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.[online]. Reuters. 15.6.2014. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/15/us-poland-afghanistan-troops-idUSBREA0E0IP20140115>

⁶² International Security Assistance force. [online].Last updated: 18.6.2014. [cit.17.7.2014].Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force

⁶³ Romania in Afghanistan (ISAF). [online]. Last updated: May 2012. [cit.17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://nato.mae.ro/en/node/371>

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⁶⁶ Available at: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Security_Assistance_Force

⁶⁷Available at:

http://www.tsk.tr/ing/4_international_relations/4_1_contribution_of_turkish_armed_forces_to_peace



United Kingdom – the UK forces have been present in Afghanistan since 2001. Since 2006 most of the personnel were deployed in the Helmand province (southern Afghanistan).⁶⁸

United States of America – „Over the course of the almost 13 years of the conflict, 831,576 service members have served at least one tour of duty in Afghanistan. Some 2,184 American service members have lost their lives and 19,600 have been wounded in a war that has cost \$537.8 billion.”⁶⁹

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⁶⁸ Available at: <http://www.army.mod.uk/operations-deployments/22713.aspx>

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⁶⁹ Martinez, Luis: US Military in Afghanistan by the Numbers: 2,184 Dead, 19,600 Wounded. [online]. 27.5.2014. abc news.[17.7.2014]. Available at: <http://abcnews.go.com/blogs/politics/2014/05/u-s-military-in-afghanistan-by-the-numbers-2184-dead-19600-wounded/>



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Modelu OSN



Hlavní partner
Modelu OSN



Hlavní partner Modelu NATO



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