
Clinton Presidential Records Mandatory Declassification Review

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East European and CIS Forces for Peacekeeping*

<u>Country</u>	<u>Experience</u>	<u>Available Forces</u>
Bulgaria	Cambodia. Required help moving and [redacted] EO 13526 1.4c, 1.4d	Infantry battalion.
Czech	[redacted] battalion for Gulf war, infantry battalion in Croatia. Neutral observers remarked favorably on the Czech unit's performance in Croatia.	Mechanized infantry brigade.
Hungary	Observers in several UN operations. Expects US to train its forces for peacekeeping.	Observers.
Poland	Extensive peacekeeping experience in the Middle East. Neutral observers regard the Polish battalion in Croatia as professional.	Defense Minister claims Poland can provide roughly 2,000 troops but will exceed this limit in near future.
Romania	Gulf war and Somalia [redacted] EO 13526 1.4c, 1.4d	Field hospitals.
Slovakia	[redacted] regarded as part of joint Czech and Slovak battalion.	Plans a 500-man peacekeeping unit.
Russia	Gained extensive peacekeeping experience in years just before--and since--the Soviet collapse. Has sent elements of airborne units to the former Yugoslavia since the Spring of 1992. The missions in the former Soviet Union have met with mixed success and sometimes heavy casualties and have not been popular with the military or the populace. The deployment to Yugoslavia has also been difficult- [redacted] EO 13526 1.4c, 1.4d	The 27th GMRD has been designated as a peacekeeping force and has already had experience in and outside the Former Soviet Union. It is being trained and equipped to meet UN standards for possible international peacekeeping missions. Russia also has extensive airlift and logistics assets to support any peacekeeping presence over most of the eastern hemisphere.
Ukraine	Has had two battalions of paratroops and motorized troops in ex-Yugoslavia helping monitor ceasefires and ensuring security of humanitarian convoys. Forces have taken several casualties in at least three incidents this summer. Kiev values the international prestige of collective peacekeeping efforts with Western countries, and faces no immediate domestic threats that would keep it from sending more forces if requested.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, but has one airmobile division and two airmobile brigades that could be used for peacekeeping. Ukraine has six military air transport (VTA) units with over 180 heavy jet transports that could move these units and keep them resupplied.

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Kyrgyzstan None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available. There currently is one Kyrgyz border guard battalion deployed in Tajikistan along the border with Afghanistan. It has not had peacekeeping training, nor is that its mission. There are no indications Kyrgyzstan plans to include a peacekeeping contingent in the military.
Kazakhstan None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available. A Kazakh border guard battalion is also deployed in Tajikistan. But, as with Kyrgyzstan, those troops did not receive any specialized training and do not have a peacekeeping mission. We know of no Kazakhstan plans to incorporate a peacekeeping capability in its military.
Turkmenistan None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available. The Turkmen government does not appear to plan to develop peacekeeping forces in its national military.
Uzbekistan None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available. Uzbekistan also has border guard units deployed in Tajikistan, but not peacekeeping forces. Uzbekistan has not yet indicated whether it intends to develop a peacekeeping capability, but of the Central Asian states it is the most likely to consider doing so. Uzbekistan seeks to establish itself as the regional power and could use a blue helmet force as a form of power projection.

* Non-Russian Republics mistrust Russian peacekeeping in their states.

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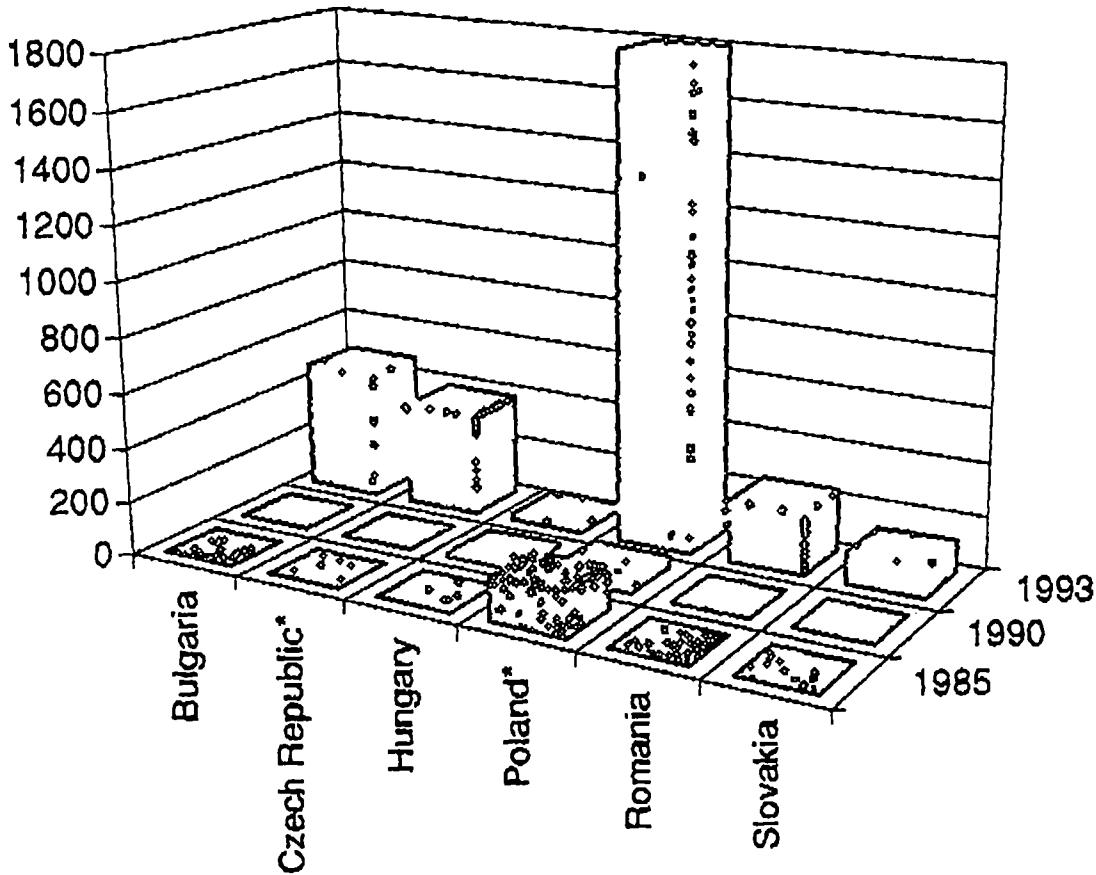
Belarus	None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, but Belarus has an airborne division and an airborne brigade. Belarus also has a VTA regiment of heavy transports, and could move these units and assist in resupplying them.
Armenia	None--1992 fighting with Azerbaijan and subsequent support to ethnic Armenians fighting in Azerbaijan has absorbed most military resources since Armenia's independence.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available.
Azerbaijan	None--1992 fighting with Armenia, and subsequent fighting among Azeri factions have absorbed Azerbaijan since its independence.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available.
Georgia	Has had up to 350 probably MVD troops in South Ossetia since late 1992 helping monitor a ceasefire along with Russian, Ossetian, and Chechen troops. Georgia is otherwise completely absorbed in its civil war with Abkhaz troops and could almost certainly not spare forces for peacekeeping elsewhere in the near future.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available.
Moldova	Army and former MVD troops have helped enforce the ceasefire along the Dnestr River that ended the fighting between Moldova and Transdnestr separatists in July 1992. The ceasefire has held for over a year with very few casualties. Except for token forces, however, peacekeeping deployments to other countries are unlikely, because Moldova still faces the Transdnestr separatists and their allies in the Russian 14th Army remaining in Moldova east of the Dnestr River.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available.
Tajikistan	None.	No dedicated peacekeeping forces planned, and minimal indigenous logistics available. The few national Tajik military forces that exist are consumed by the civil war.

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East European Peacekeeping Forces



* Czechoslovak and Polish diplomats and military attaches in North Korea have also been involved in monitoring the cease-fire in Korea since the end on the Korean War

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