**Dispute Narratives, 2002-2010**
**Correlates of War Project**
**MIDv4.0 Project**

December 13, 2013

| DispNum3 | DispNum4 | Story |
|---|---|---|
| 4345 | 10201 | Beginning on January 6, 2002, Ethiopian military forces occupied much of the Puntland region in support of the insurgent Abdullahi Yusuf against the Somali TNC. During the occupation, the Ethiopian military assaulted the town of Guriceel, in the Galgaduud Region, and confiscated weapons from civilians in the town. It is likely that similar unreported incidents occurred in other towns as well. On March 3, Ethiopian military forces, supported by armored vehicles and local Somali militants fighting against the Somali TNC, attacked and captured the town of Bulo Hawo in the Gedo region. This incident was mirrored on May 15, when Ethiopian forces and Somali SRRC militia attacked and occupied the towns of Garbaharey and Bulo Hawo in the Gedo region of Somalia, clashing with Somali military units in the process. This was the highest action taken by both sides during the course of the dispute. Beginning on June 25, Ethiopian forces expanded their occupation by establishing military bases in the Somali regions of Hiraan in central Somalia and Bakool in southcentral Somalia in an effort to stop the use of Somali territory by Ethiopian opposition rebel groups. On September 19, Ethiopian troops crossed the border with Somalia and abducted 12 village elders from the village of Geri-Jur in the Galgudud region, as well as temporarily closing roads and confiscating radio equipment and weapons from the villagers. In late November, Ethiopian military forces briefly entered Somali territory and seized 16 guns from local Somali pastoralists along the border before returning to Ethiopian territory. In late December, Ethiopia amasses hundreds of troops along its border with the Somali region of Hiiraan for the purposes of securing the border against incursion by Somali military forces and rebels. In March of 2003, Ethiopia, with the aid of U.S. helicopters, increases its vigil of its border with Somalia in an effort to stop the trafficking of contraband and terrorists into the country. The underlying issue of the MID is one of Ethiopia's struggles with and against various rebel groups operating in Somalia, as it both operated with Somali rebels against the incumbent TNC and against rebels using Somalia as a host to attack Ethiopian territory. Certainly, information on Ethiopia's occupation and operations in Somalia were periodically sparse; while reports provide information on various operations against villages and Somali military targets, it is unclear for how long Ethiopian troops were continuously stationed in Somali territory. However, it is clear that multiple, large-scale operations occurred in Somali territory. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4346 | 10202 | After closing the border and sending troops to the border for unstated reasons, Ethiopian military forces occupied a secondary school along the Kenyan-Somali border. Kenya sent police forces to the school and, while no hostilities took place, the Ethiopian forces eventually relinquished control of the school and returned to Ethiopia. It remains unclear why the occupation of the Kenyan school occurred. |
| 4347 | 10203 | In January 2002, Rwandan military units, backed by DRC rebels from Goma, attacked the town of Muyenyi in the Kindu province as a reprisal for fighting between Rwandan forces and Mayi Mayi rebels earlier in the year. This would begin a long string of attacks by Rwandan military forces on towns in the DRC, mostly in the Kivu region, for various reasons, but mostly under the umbrella of locating anti-government Rwandan rebels working from DRC. In March 2002, Rwandan military forces entered and attacked the village of Moliro in eastern DRC. DRC pulled out of peace talks with Rwanda because of the occupation. In early April 2002, Rwanda launched a military offensive, utilizing between 4,000 and 5,000 troops, in the South Kivu Province of DRC. In June 2002, Rwanda sends hundreds of troops to occupy and fight ethnic Tutsi RCD rebels in the Sud-Kivu region of the DRC. Beginning in September 2002, the periodic attacks on DRC territory became coupled with a lasting military occupation of much of the Kivu region by Rwandan military forces following the removal of Ugandan and Zimbabwean forces from the area as part of a regional truce. Although not stated clearly, this Rwandan occupation eventually ended. However, in October of 2002, DRC-backed militia units occupied the town of Bugarama near the Rwandan border. This prompted the Rwandan military to send thousands of troops and armored units back into DRC territory to reoccupy the town. The conflict seemingly lay dormant for the rest of 2002, but in March 2003 Rwandan accused Uganda of forming alliances with “genocidal” rebel groups in the DRC with the intent of attacking Rwanda. To that end, they threatened to send troops back into the DRC and occupy territory there with the intention of fighting such alliances, and amassed troops along the border with the DRC. This threat ultimately resulted in a new occupation of DRC territory, specifically the Kivu region, by Rwandan military units. Rwanda sent thousands of troops back to DRC and occupied much of eastern DRC, attacking and occupying the towns of Bingi, Butembo, Beni, Lubero, and Kanyabayonga. The DRC government protested the occupation of DRC territory by Rwandan military units. |
| 4348 | 10204 | The military of Sierra Leone sent additional military units to its border with Liberia to prevent what it believed was Liberian support of militants in Sierra Leone and incursions by Liberian military units into Sierra Leone. Additionally, Sierra Leone captured about 50 Liberian soldiers in June 2002 that had entered Sierra Leone in an effort to raid villages close to the border for food and supplies. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4349 | 10205 | The Sudanese military in March 2002 mobilized additional troops at its border with Eritrea to prevent any incursion into the state by SPLA rebels acting from bases in Eritrea. This was followed in April 2002 when Sudan places its border forces and general populace on alert after reports of SPLA rebels infiltrating the country from Eritrea. In October 2002, the dispute escalated, as the Sudanese government accused the Eritrean military of fighting alongside and supporting the SPLA during a military offensive beginning on October 5, leading to clashes between the two countries. On October 13, Sudan took several Eritrean soldiers prisoner after a clash. Sudanese and Eritrean military forces clashed again on October 18, near the countries' shared border after Eritrean soldiers entered Sudanese territory. The news report states that the Eritrean soldiers were repelled by Sudanese forces. The last available incident was when, on October 21, the Sudanese internal security forces arrested several Eritreans, including two Eritrean diplomats, in Khartoum. |
| 4351 | 10207 | After extending operations against the Casamance rebels to the border with Gambia, Senegal deployed additional military forces along the Gambian border to prevent Casamance rebels entering Senegal from bases in Gambia. |
| 4353 | 10209 | Tanzania tightens security along its border with Burundi after Burundi accused the country of backing Burundian rebels and allowing them to operate from Tanzania. |
| 4352 | 10208 | On July 11, 2002, Moroccan military forces occupied the North African island of Ceuta, which is controlled by Spain, but nominally claimed by Morocco, under the auspices of combating drug trafficking in the region. This prompted Spain, on July 16, to send a naval warship to the waters off of the island's coast as a show of dominance over the island. Additionally, Spain sent additional naval and marine forces to the island of Ceuta in August 2002. The marine forces expelled Moroccan troops stationed on the island, then left. Both sides agreed not to reoccupy the island, and agreed to talks over the fate of the island in September. |
| 4354 | 10210 | During the last week of August, 2002, the United Kingdom stated that it may militarily intervene in Zimbabwe to protect the interests of white land-owning farmers during a contested Zimbabwean land reform program. Zimbabwe responded by stating that any intervention in Zimbabwe would be met with military reciprocation. No such intervention ever occurred. |
| 4355 | 10211 | On September 2, 2002, Ethiopian soldiers crossed over the border with Eritrea in the Shambeko sub-zone and stole 170 cattle, which was protested by the Eritrean government. |
| 4357 | 10213 | Angolan military forces raid several villages in the DRC along the border with the Cabinda province of Angola in search of Cabindan separatists. |
| 4359 | 10215 | Libyan military forces occupy the airport of Zombo in the DRC for the purposes of moving tanks and military supplies to Ugandan-backed rebels in |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | the region. |
| 4358 | 10214 | Liberia increases its border security to prevent rebels from the Ivory Coast from entering the country and to prevent Liberians from entering the Ivory Coast to participate in the civil war there. In January 2003, a clash occurred near the Ivorian town of Toulepleu between the Ivorian military and a combination of Ivorian rebels supported by soldiers from the Liberian army. |
| 4350 | 10206 | On June 30, 2002, Ugandan soldiers crossed into neighboring Kenya and looted several head of cattle. Later, on July 1, a group of Ugandan soldiers crossed the border into the Kenyan town of Amaguriat. While in the town, the soldiers entered into a firefight with local Kenyan police, in which one of the Ugandan soldiers was killed before they retreated. |
| 4356 | 10212 | Following the incidents of MID 10203, Rwanda engaged in a series of occupations of DRC territory in violation of the July 31, 2002 peace agreement. These occupations occurred due to what Rwanda claimed were the formation of alliances between Ugandan military forces and anti-Rwandan rebels based in DRC. It remains largely unclear for how long the occupations of DRC territory occurred. |
| 4360 | 10301 | Sudan impounded a Russian helicopter and its 13 member crew on July 24, 2003 as it flew over Sudanese territory en route to a UN mission in the DRC. The crew and helicopter was released on July 29, 2003. |
| 4361 | 10302 | Algerian planes briefly violated Malian airspace before returning to Algeria. |
| 4362 | 10303 | Ethiopian and Eritrean military forces clashed near the Eritrean village of Fawlina, in the demilitarized zone between the two countries. It is unclear why the clash erupted. On November 27, 2003, Eritrea began amassing thousands of troops along its border with Ethiopia, near the demilitarized zone between the two countries. |
| 4363 | 10304 | On November 1, 2003, 40 Ethiopian soldiers crossed the border with Kenya and attacked the village of Anan. The reason for the attack is unknown. |
| 4364 | 10305 | Malian military forces went on heightened alert and began a security sweep of the region bordering Mauritania after the government received reports of Islamic rebels crossing the border into Mali from Mauritania. |
| 4365 | 10401 | Rwanda deployed additional troops to its border with Burundi to prevent Interahamwe rebels, based mostly in DRC and with whom Rwanda has clashed previously (see MID 10203 and 10212), from entering and attacking Rwanda through Burundi's largely lawless Cibitoke province. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4366 | 10402 | On April 24, 2004, Rwanda escalated action by invading the DRC Kivu region with the additional military forces and attacking the DRC towns of Masisi and Rutshuru while looking for Interahamwe rebels and occupying the territory. During the course of this occupation, Rwanda also continued to fortify its border with the DRC with thousands of additional troops. In August 2004, the fighting in DRC spilled over into neighboring Burundi, when Hutu extremist rebels, reportedly with the aid of Congolese military units, attacked a Tutsi refugee camp, killing 160 people. In response, both Rwanda and Burundi threatened to send troops into DRC territory to attack rebel bases in eastern Congo. At about the same time, the Burundian government accused soldiers from the DRC of firing their automatic weapons across the border at the Burundian military checkpoint at Gatumba. The dispute seemed mostly dormant until the end of November 2004, when Rwanda sent troops into DRC to attack and occupy the rebel-held villages of Goma, Beni, and Ikobo in eastern Congo. This prompted the DRC government to place its military forces on heightened alert for possible clashes with Rwandan military units. |
| 4367 | 10403 | On April 29, 2004, Janjaweed militia forces from Sudan crossed into Chad and attacked a village, raiding cattle. As they were retreating to Sudanese territory, Chadian military forces caught them and engaged in a firefight with the group. At that time, Sudanese military forces crossed over into Chadian territory and entered into the clash, giving the Janjaweed fighters time to retreat into Sudanese territory. Following several more incursions into Chadian territory by Janjaweed fighters from Sudan, France deployed 200 soldiers already stationed in Chad to the border between the two countries to help protect the territorial integrity of Chad. |
| 4368 | 10404 | Following the occupation of the DRC town of Bukavu by rebels, Zambia prepared to accept refugees from war-torn eastern DRC. At the same time, the Zambian military was placed on heightened alert to monitor border towns against insurgents and a spillover of the conflict between the belligerents of MID 10402. |
| 4369 | 10405 | In July 2004, 8 Kenyans were killed by Ethiopian militiamen who had crossed over to raid Kenyan territory. In response, Kenya increased their border security to discourage further attacks from Ethiopian territory. In January 2005, another attack took place on Kenyan territory, as 20 armed Ethiopian soldiers crossed the border and attacked the village of Moyale in northern Kenya, killing a police officer. Again, in March 2005, several “armed raiders” crossed into Kenyan territory, killing a police officer and wounding four others. This event prompted the Kenyan military to again increase its border security. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4371 | 10407 | On November 6, 2004, Ivory Coast war planes bombed French military units at an airport in Ivory Coast. The French military units were in Ivory Coast acting as peacekeepers between Ivorian government and rebel factions. Following the attack, Ivorian ground units exchanged fire with French units before retreating. In response to the two attacks, the French forces on the ground destroyed 2 Ivorian fighter jets at the airport, and France sent three fighter jets to the Gabonese capital Libreville in case of further attacks. |
| 4370 | 10406 | Eritrea sends 400 additional troops to its border with Sudan, bringing the total number of Eritrean troops in the area to 5,900. |
| 4372 | 10408 | Uganda fortified its border with Rwanda to prevent Rwadan troops, operating in DRC against anti-Rwandan rebels, from moving through Ugandan territory. A few days later, Ugandan and Rwandan troops clashed in Uganda. |
| 4373 | 10501 | Following the attack on a Kenyan border village by militiamen from Somalia, Kenya deployed an additional army unit to the border between the two countries. Additionally, Kenya again fortified its border with Somalia in March 2005 with additional armored vehicles and helicopters to prevent the spread of Somali tribal conflict into Kenya. |
| 4375 | 10503 | During much of 2005, both Ethiopia and Eritrea have consistently increased their military presence along the disputed border separating the two countries. |
| 4376 | 10504 | Although the underlying reasons are unclear, hundreds of Ethiopian troops are sent to the Ethiopian-Somalia border near the towns of Gaalkacyo and Goldogob. It is possible that the underlying issue is the continuing presence of anti-Ethiopian rebels in the region (see MID 10201). |
| 4377 | 10505 | After receiving complaints from residents of the Western DRC town of Luiza that Angolan helicopters have been flying over DRC airspace and that Angolan boats are active in DRC territorial waters along the Kasai river, the DRC threatens to send military units to the region to discourage such incursions. |
| 4378 | 10506 | On April 26, 2005, Togolese soldiers fired across the border at a Ghanaian residence, injuring three people. |
| 4379 | 10507 | An Eritrean soldier attacks and kills a Yemeni fisherman in Eritrean territorial waters. |
| 4380 | 10508 | Nigerian and Cameroonian military forces clashed on the disputed Bakassi Peninsula, killing 1 Cameroon soldier. |
| 4382 | 10510 | Following the events of MID 10407, France declared that any provocations against its forces in CDI by Ivorian forces would be met with force. A short time later, France also deployed nine additional tanks to the country as part of its peace-keeping operation. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4384 | 10512 | In November 2004, Sudan accused Chad of conducting military flights over Sudanese border territory. In December 2004, Chadian military units pursued Sudanese rebels into Sudanese territory following a raid on a Chadian village by the rebels. Chad also declared that it would continue a policy of pursuing Sudanese rebels on Sudanese territory to protect its villages. In January 2006, the Sudanese government iterated its claim that Chadian military planes were regularly flying over Sudanese territory. Finally, in February 2006, a Sudanese village came under artillery fire from Chadian territory. This artillery shelling was followed by a ground assault on the village by Chadian troops. The Chadian forces clashed with Sudanese military units and were eventually repelled from Sudanese territory. |
| 4383 | 10511 | In a continuation of the events of MID 10504, both Ethiopia and Eritrea continue to send additional troops to the demilitarized zone between the respective countries. |
| 4374 | 10502 | In January 2005, an attack took place on Kenyan territory, as 20 armed Ethiopian soldiers crossed the border and attacked the village of Moyale in northern Kenya, killing a police officer. A few months later, Kenya deployed additional troops to the Kenya-Ethiopia border to prevent such cross-border attacks. |
| 4381 | 10509 | Uganda threatened to deploy troops into eastern DRC to combat rebels there if the DRC did not do more to disarm the rebels based in eastern DRC. |
| 4385 | 10601 | On April 24, 2006, about 60 Ethiopian soldiers crossed over the border into neighboring Kenya and attacked the border village of Somare, which was believed to be harboring OLF rebels. Reports claim that the soldiers abducted two individuals. A few days later, Ethiopian soldiers crossed the border in another attempt to attack the village of Somare. However, the soldiers were intercepted and ambushed by a detachment of Kenyan soldiers. The two groups of soldiers clashed and, while no Kenyan soldiers were killed, reports state that “several” Ethiopian soldiers were killed, although no number was ever specified. |
| 4386 | 10602 | On April 28, 2006, Ugandan soldiers in machine-gun mounted trucks crossed over into neighboring DRC in pursuit of LRA rebels. The Ugandan troops came across a detachment of DRC soldiers, and a firefight ensued, resulting in the death of one Ugandan soldier before the Ugandan troops retreated to Ugandan territory. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4387 | 10603 | In some ways, this MID is a mirror to the previous MID 10201, with many of the same underlying issues between Ethiopia, Somali-based rebels, and the Somali TNC. This MID contains several incidents of Ethiopian incursions into Somali territory, but without any incidents of violence or fighting with Somali troops or rebels. On June 18, 2006, Ethiopian forces in several machine-gun mounted trucks crossed into the Gedo region for about 5 hours while simultaneously moving additional troops to the border to prevent incursions from Somalia. From June 28 to July 4 of 2006, Ethiopian forces occupied the Somali town of Beled Xaawo with about 200 troops. Later, beginning on July 21, Ethiopia moved several hundred troops, supported by about 140 tanks, to south-central Somalia. It is unclear where the troops were moved to. However, it is likely that the troops were utilized later in the occupation of the town of Bur Haqaba from Somali rebels. |
| 4388 | 10604 | On August 17, 2006, Rwandan soldiers apparently crossed over the Rwanda-Burundi border into the Kayanza province before returning to Rwanda. It is unclear why the violation occurred, but no damage to Burundian territory was reported. |
| 4389 | 10605 | In a continuation of MID 10504 and MID 10511, Eritrea moved an additional 1500 troops and 14 tanks to the demilitarized zone between Ethiopia and Eritrea. |
| 4390 | 10606 | On October 18, 2006, Chad reportedly struck several Sudanese military positions in Darfur with aerial bombings in support of SPLA rebels operating in the region. In response, Sudan threatened that, if the bombings did not stop, Sudan would counter-attack against Chadian villages. This threat was carried out in March 2007, when Sudan bombed villages in the Chadian regions of Gregni and Kariari. In early April 2007, the final incident of the MID occurred when Chad crossed the border with Sudan in pursuit of Chadian National Concord rebels. During the pursuit, the Chadian military forces clashed with Sudanese military forces near the town of For Baranga, which ultimately resulted in the Chadian forces returning to Chadian territory. |
| 4391 | 10607 | Beginning in early November 2006, Kenya deployed additional troops and armored vehicles to the border it shares with the Gedo region of Somalia, most likely as a means of preventing a spillover of civil conflict raging in Somalia between the TNC, Ethiopian forces, and Somali rebels. |
| 4392 | 10701 | The underlying issue of this MID is the ongoing contestation of the border between Uganda and the DRC in and around Lake Albert. On July 28, 2007 4 Ugandan soldiers were detained by DRC troops while conducting a border survey. The soldiers were detained until August 6. During this period, Uganda deployed additional troops to its border with DRC. On September 25, a clash occurred between Ugandan and DRC troops on Lake Albert when a Ugandan military boat came into contact with a DRC boat, onboard of which were two DRC soldiers. The clash killed one of the DRC soldiers. In December of 2007 two Congolese soldiers were shot and killed on Ugandan territory by Ugandan soldiers for resisting arrest for the suspected |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | rape of Ugandan women. |
| 4393 | 10702 | On September 9, 2007, six Congolese soldiers were captured and detained by Burundian military forces after attacking Burundian fishermen on Lake Tanganyika. It is unclear when, or if, the Congolese soldiers were released. |
| 4394 | 10703 | Ethiopian and Eritrean troops stationed along their disputed border briefly exchanged gunfire across the border (see MID 10605 and previous). |
| 4395 | 10704 | In the final days of 2007, Chad launched an attack, using both ground troops and war planes, against anti-Chadian rebel bases near the Sudanese towns of Rijlal-Haraziya and Karmula in the Darfur region. Another aerial attack against rebel bases in the Darfur region occurred on January 7, 2008, and again against a rebel base near Ade, Sudan on January 28, 2008. In early April 2008, a Chadian military helicopter launched rockets at a Sudanese military installation in Um Tamjoob, but it is unknown why Chad suddenly attacked a Sudanese military position. In May 2008 the conflict escalated as Chadian and Sudanese military forces clashed in the Sudanese Kashkash region, with the Sudanese forces ultimately repelling the Chadian attackers. On June 17, Sudanese military forces, including both troops and helicopters, attacked a Chadian military outpost in the Chadian region of Ade. Finally, on July 13, several Sudanese war planes flew over the Chadian town of Bahay, but did not attack any military or civilian positions. |
| 4396 | 10801 | While patrolling the Ethiopian-Somalia border near Shabeele, Somalia, Ethiopian soldiers were shot at by a Somali soldier. In response, the Ethiopian soldiers shot and killed the Somali soldier. |
| 4397 | 10802 | On March 2, 2008, US AC-130 gunships launched a missile attack on a suspected Al-Qaida hideout in Doblai, Somalia, killing 4 civilians. |
| 4398 | 10803 | On April 28, 2008, Eritrean forces crossed the border into Djibouti and began building defensive positions, most notably troop trenches on both sides of the border. It is unclear for how long the Eritrean troops remained in the territory of Djibouti. Eritrean troops pursued Eritrean military deserters into Djiboutan territory where they encountered and fired upon Djiboutan military units. The Djiboutans responded with military force. Two Djiboutan soldiers were killed in the clash. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4399 | 10804 | On May 9, 2008, Sudanese military forces crossed into the Ethiopian town of Tach Armacheho and proceeded to set fire to the town and steal farm goods. However, the Ethiopian villagers fought back, and took 8 Sudanese soldiers as prisoners. On July 8, Ethiopian troops crossed 10 miles into Sudan and attacked a police camp, killing 1 Sudanese police officer. |
| 4400 | 10805 | On November 11, 2008, Kenya began amassing soldiers and aircraft along its border with Somalia's Gedo region, which is the site of the ongoing Ethiopian military occupation of Somali territory and clashes between Ethiopian forces and Somali rebels. |
| 4401 | 10806 | On December 5, 2008, Ethiopian soldiers fired mortars into a neighborhood of Mogadishu, killing 15 civilians. Later, in February 2009, Ethiopian troops moved into and occupied a portion of the Bakool region of Somalia and, in May 2009, a portion of the Hiraan region. In December 2009, hundreds of Ethiopian troops, along with armored vehicles, occupied a section of the Galguduud region of central Somalia. In March 2010, Ethiopian troops again occupied a portion of central Somalia, using their position as a forward station for searching the area for Islamist rebels. |
| 4402 | 10901 | On February 27, 2009, Angolan soldiers entered the towns of Sava Ina and Kuzi and began setting fire to homes and state offices. The soldiers also chased out all of the villagers from the towns and occupied the villages for an unknown amount of time. |
| 4403 | 10902 | On May 15, 2009, Chadian planes bombed compounds in the Darfur region believed to be housing Chadian anti-government rebels. Darfur responded to the attack with a statement that such attacks on Sudanese territory would not go unanswered. Then, on May 17, Chad deployed ground troops to the Darfur region to attack Chadian rebel bases before returning to Chad. In response to this attack, Sudan stated that its military would attack any Chadian troops attempting to cross the border into Sudan. On July 16, two Chadian bombers carried out an aerial attack against believed rebel bases in the Um Dakhn locality of western Darfur. |
| 4404 | 10903 | In June and September of 2009 Kenya deployed additional troops to its common border with Somalia as a measure against attacks by the Al-Shabab Islamist rebel group. |
| 4405 | 11001 | On January 3, 2010, Ethiopian troops attacked Eritrean troops in the Zalambesa area of the two countries' disputed border (see MID 10703 for reference). However, the Eritrean soldiers fought back the advance of Ethiopian troops, killing 10 Ethiopian troops in the process. |
| 4406 | 11002 | Beginning on June 28, 2010, Rwanda deployed additional troops to its border with the southwestern Ugandan district of Kabale. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4407 | 11003 | On June 26, 2010, Eritrea seized 14 Yemeni fishermen in international waters and detained them for 10 days before releasing them. Later, on August 29, Yemen captured 9 Eritrean soldiers posing as fishermen in the Yemeni port of al-Hoedieda. The fate of the Yemeni soldiers/fishermen is unclear. |
| 4408 | 11004 | On August 29, 2010, “hundreds” of Ugandan soldiers crossed into Kenya’s Amkuriat region, stealing cattle and, in the process, killing three Kenyan cattle herders. |
| 4414 | 20208 | This dispute stems from an underlying territorial issue between Armenia and Azerbaijan over the Nagorno-Karabakh region. While Nagorno-Karabakh is internationally recognized as Azerbaijani territory, it is primarily populated by ethnic Armenians. In 1988, Nagorno-Karabakh had attempted to re-unify with Armenia, and subsequently declared independence from Azerbaijan, resulting in civil conflict. Armenia eventually intervened in the conflict, which ended in a 1994 ceasefire. Since that time, Nagorno-Karabakh and its surrounding territories have been jointly controlled by the defense forces of the Nagorno-Karabakh republic and the Armenian military. Since then each side has engaged in frequent border violations, seizures, and clashes, which comprise the majority of incidents in this militarized dispute. A difficulty encountered when coding these issues was that news reports seldom make any distinction between Armenian military forces, and the Nagorno-Karabakh Defense Force, which is ethnically Armenian and contains a substantial number of Armenian citizens. Given this issue and the high degree of coordination between Armenian and Nagorno-Karabakh forces, no differentiation could be made between each group. Thus, all actions taken between these groups and Azeri forces were coded as interstate incidents. |
| 4413 | 20207 | On 08/06/2002 a Croatian coast guard vessel escorts Slovenian fishing vessels, accompanied by a Slovenian police boat, out of what Croatia claims was its territorial waters. Slovenia protested the incident and claims that the Croatian vessel was actually in Slovenian waters. In the time preceding the incident, each side had claimed its territorial waters had been frequently violated by foreign fishing vessels. The two sides came to an agreement on the demarcation of maritime borders in July 2001, but the settlement was not ratified by Croatian parliament. On 8/23/2002, the Croatian foreign minister agreed to meet with his/her Slovene counterpart to reduce the tension over maritime borders. |
| 4411 | 20205 | On 5/23/2002, the Russian Federal Border Guard Service deployed reserves to the border with Georgia and Azerbaijan. The purpose of the deployment was to defend against Chechen rebel attempts to enter Russia from Georgia or Azerbaijan. |
| 4409 | 20203 | An Iranian naval vessel entered Azeri waters on 2/22/2002. An Azeri border patrol boat then escorted the Iranian vessel out of Azeri waters. The Iranian ship then returned to the area with additional naval vessels. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4412 | 20206 | Six Macedonian soldiers crossed the border between Macedonia and Albania at noon on 7/21/2012. The Macedonian troops crossed 300 meters into Albania and fired on 6 residents in a local village. Albanian civilians were wounded by Macedonian fire. Albania demanded Macedonia join a bilateral verification commission to evaluate the incident, which the latter agreed to. |
| 4410 | 20204 | Turkish fighter jets harassed Greek jets returning from joint military operations in Cyprus. The day prior, Turkish jets were accused of violating Cypriot air space. The incidents are a manifestation of a long-standing dispute between Greece and Turkey over the status of Cyprus. |
| 4320 | 20201 | This is a territorial issue as it follows the pattern of prior disputes where Turkey considers Greek airspace to extend only 6 miles into the Aegean rather than the internationally recognized 12 miles. Each state also holds competing claims over islands within the maritime region. The underlying issue has resulted in several shows of force resulting from airspace violations by each side over the disputed waters and islands. |
| 4415 | 20209 | On 11/08/2002, two Turkish fighter jets harass Greek civilian aircrafts in the air corridor connecting Cyprus to Greece. The Greek government protested the incident, which came preceding a peace plan on Cyprus that had been submitted to the UN. Given the location and timing of this dispute relative to the issuance of the peace plan, this action was coded as being part of the dispute over Cyprus and not the dispute over competing maritime claims in the Aegean. |
| 4242 | 20202 | Russian forces repeatedly violate Georgian airspace and attack Georgian territory amid operations undertaken to expel Chechen rebels from the Pankisi Gorge. Georgia protests these actions and frequently responds by fortifying its border. During the time of this dispute, the two states also become engaged in multiple disputes over the separatist regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia. |
| 4417 | 20302 | Russia protested to Denmark over a Danish naval vessel that Russia accused of performing dangerous actions against a Russian naval vessel holding exercises in the Baltic Sea. |
| 4418 | 20303 | The Azeri military went on alert on 5/27/2003 after Iranian planes violated Azeri airspace. |
| 4419 | 20304 | A few days before 7/24/2003, Moldovan border guards captured at gunpoint a Ukrainian hydro-engineering facility. The facility is located in the middle of the Dniester River on the Moldova-Ukraine border. Moldova and Ukraine lack a border demarcation agreement. Moldova claimed that the facility was in its territory. It insisted that any demarcation be along the Dniester River, an arrangement that again would place the facility in Moldovan territory. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4416 | 20301 | Georgia protests the Russian deployment of additional troops and equipment to the Tskhinval area (South Ossetia). Georgia claims these actions run counter to the spirit of the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty. The two have an outstanding disagreement over the separatist South Ossetia and Abkhazia regions, and are simultaneously engaged in a dispute over Russian attempts to dislodge Chechen rebels from the Pankisi Gorge. |
| 4420 | 20305 | Russian peacekeeping forces deployed troops and armored equipment in villages outside their jurisdiction. Georgian officials protested the incident. Russian officials claimed the troops were searching for a Russian soldier who was suspected to have been kidnapped. The two have an outstanding disagreement over the separatist South Ossetia and Abkhazia regions, and are simultaneously engaged in a dispute over Russian attempts to dislodge Chechen rebels from the Pankisi Gorge. |
| 4421 | 20401 | On March 24, 2004 Uzbek border guards shot a Tajik civilian who was allegedly collecting scrap metal on Uzbek territory. |
| 4423 | 20403 | Like MID 20201, this MID is comprised of a dispute between Greece and Turkey over their maritime boundaries and island holdings in the Aegean Sea. Once again, the incidents of this MID are shows of force, with each state flying its aircraft into the disputed territory and "harassing" the aircraft of the other state. |
| 4422 | 20402 | On 4/2/2004, a vehicle transporting Russian officials is fired upon by Georgian forces; there is no evidence of return fire. On 7/6 of the same year, Georgia detains trucks and equipment of Russian peacekeeping forces, which Russian officials then protest. A month later, a Russian military jet violates Georgian airspace near South Ossetia. This violation appears to be linked with the South Ossetia/Abkhazia issue incompatibility between the two states and not their simultaneous dispute over Chechen encampments in the Pankisi Gorge. |
| 4425 | 20502 | On May 23, 2005, a marine unit deployed from the Russian Black Sea Fleet attempted to land troops in Ukrainian territory near Feodosiya, Crimea. Ukrainian border troops repelled the violation and the Russian ship left Ukrainian territorial waters. It is unclear what motivated the border violation. |
| 4426 | 20503 | In March of 2005, the Tajik military was placed on heightened alert along the Tajikistan-Kyrgyzstan border to stop terrorist or criminal elements from crossing the border into the country. Later, in June of 2005, several Kyrgyz soldiers clashed with Tajik residents, with the ultimate outcome being that the soldiers were taken captive by the Tajik residents in their village. The fate of the soldiers is unknown. |
| 4427 | 20504 | Tajikistan fortifies its border with Uzbekistan on 5/13/2005, citing instability in the latter state as a cause. Uzbekistan then closes its border with Tajikistan. On 11/2/2005, Tajikistan again fortifies its border with Uzbekistan. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4428 | 20505 | A group of 500 residents of the Uzbek side of Kara Su attempted to cross into Kyrgyzstan. In response, both Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan bring additional troops to their border check-points in the town. |
| 4429 | 20506 | Norway detained two Russian fishing boats that it cited as illegally fishing in Norway's territorial waters. Russian officials protested the seizure. It is unclear if or when the boats were released. |
| 4430 | 20507 | Kyrgyzstan reinforced its border checkpoint in the Palman region along the Kyrgyzstan-Uzbekistan border. The incident came after Uzbek citizens allegedly entered Kyrgyzstani territory and attacked the aforementioned checkpoint. |
| 4424 | 20501 | Russia and Georgia engage in several militarized incidents over the South Ossetia/Abkhazia Issue. Over the course of the dispute, Russian troops violated undisputed Georgian territory, and Georgia seizes Russian Military officials accused of spying. The two states have frequently been engaged in such disputes over South Ossetia and Abkhazia, as well as the Chechen encampment in the Pankisi Gorge. |
| 4431 | 20601 | Greece and Turkey again engage in a series of shows of force in the Aegean, including several airspace and maritime border violations. The two sides share competing maritime and territorial claims in the region. |
| 4434 | 20604 | Armenian soldiers fire shots across the Turkish-Armenian border, resulting in a Turkish diplomatic protest. Tensions between the two states have remained high, in part due to Turkish support with Azerbaijan in the Nagorno-Karabakh dispute. |
| 4433 | 20603 | This MID is comprised of multiple incidents wherein Tajik border guards fire upon Uzbek civilians or territory. In one case, an Uzbek border guard had violated the Tajik border. Incidents such as these have occurred with relative frequency, in part because the border between the two is mined and not fully delimited. |
| 4432 | 20602 | On two separate occasions, Kyrgyz border guards fired upon Uzbeks accused of entering Kyrgyz territory. |
| 4436 | 20702 | Russia and Georgia engage in several militarized incidents over the South Ossetia/Abkhazia issue, culminating in the 2008 Russia-Georgia War. The war resulted from a Georgian attempt to retake South Ossetia. Russia launched a counter-offensive in both South Ossetia and Abkhazia, ultimately driving Georgian forces from each region. The conflict did not produce one-thousand battlefield deaths, and it is, therefore, not coded as a war. While the bulk of hostilities were short-lived, the two states continued to engage in militarized incidents through 2010, typically over Russian land-holdings in the region following the war. While Russia attained a clear military victory during the 2008 war, the underlying issue over the rule of South Ossetia and Abkhazia remains unresolved, and the dispute is thus coded as ending in a |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | stalemate. |
| 4437 | 20703 | In December of 2007, a Russian jet violates Finnish airspace. In February 2008, a Russian reconnaissance plane again flew into Finnish airspace before turning around. |
| 4435 | 20701 | Greece and Turkey continue their conflict over the extent of their individual territorial boundaries and holdings in the Aegean Sea. Both countries continued to utilize their naval and aerial forces in displays of force over the maritime region. |
| 4439 | 20802 | A Turkish fishing boat crossed into Bulgarian waters to retrieve its fishing nets. While in Bulgarian waters it was fired upon by Bulgarian coast guard, killing one of the fishermen. Turkey protested the incident. |
| 4438 | 20801 | A Russian warship located in Sevastopol fired an unarmed missile that landed in Ukrainian territory. Ukrainian diplomats protested the incident. The port from which the missile was fired is located within Ukrainian territory, but is leased by Russia. This arrangement has led to heightened tensions between the two in the past |
| 4440 | 20803 | Russia increased its naval presence near the Spitsbergen islands. While Norway maintains sovereignty over the islands, the two states hold a dispute over which side has the right to operate within the 200-mile economic zone that surrounds them. |
| 4441 | 20901 | Ukraine fortified sections of its border with Moldova with additional troops to prevent incursions by extremist groups from the neighboring country. |
| 4442 | 21001 | On January 17, 2010, border guards from Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan become engaged in a clash on Kyrgyz territory. The cause of the clash is unclear, with each side blaming the other for initiating hostilities. There were no casualties. Later, on June 12, 2010, Uzbekistan fortifies its border with Kyrgyzstan, citing unrest in the later country. |
| 4443 | 21002 | Turkish military fly dangerously low over a Greek frigate. Greece protests the incident. The incident took place in international waters between Chios and Samos in the Aegean sea. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4282 | 30201 | This is a continuation of MID 4282 and continues to be caused by ongoing disputes between North and South Korea over the Northern Limit Line in the Yellow Sea and the DMZ between the two countries. At the NLL, North Korea repeatedly sent ships into South Korean waters, although these incursions were brief and the ships usually returned to North Korean waters folloiwng the deployment of South Korean ships to the area. At the DMZ, both North Korea and South Korea increased military defenses on their mutual border. In a few instances, the two sides exchanged machine gun fire, though this event did not result in sustained armed hostilities between the two countries. |
| 4444 | 30202 | Ships from the Taiwanese navy and coastguard chased off a Chinese research ship that had entered Taiwanese waters. Taiwan also chased off Chinese spy ships that entered its waters. |
| 4445 | 30203 | Chinese military authorities forced their way into a Japanese consulate in northeast China in order to detain several North Koreans seeking asylum. The North Koreans were returned to North Korea. |
| 4446 | 30204 | Vietnam accused China of performing naval drills in Vietnamese waters, which they also claimed was impeding Vietnamese naval and shipping traffic. China denied the accusations, claiming that all naval drills occurred in Chinese waters, albeit near Vietnamese waters. |
| 4447 | 30205 | Similar to MID 30203, Chinese authorities forced their way into the South Korean embassy in Beijing in order to seize several North Koreans there seeking asylum. |
| 4448 | 30206 | The Philippine navy seized two Chinese fishing vessels in an area of the South China Sea near the Luzon Islands, ownership of which is disputed with China. The Chinese government protested the seizure. |
| 4449 | 30207 | Japan mobilized 15 patrol boats to chase a North Korean spy boat out of Japanese waters. The North Korean ship exited Japanese waters as the fleet approached, though no shots were exchanged. |
| 4450 | 30208 | Chinese patrol planes buzzed a US Navy oceanographic ship that had entered China's economic exclusion zone. |
| 4451 | 30209 | Two Spanish warships stopped a North Korean vessel suspected of carrying Scud missiles to Yemen. The Spanish warships escorted the ship to a Yemeni port where it was searched by the US Navy. The ship was released after it was cleared by US officials. |
| 4455 | 30304 | Tension between the US and North Korea increased over North Korea's pursuit of nuclear weapons. The US military increased its naval presence around the Korean peninsula with several additional warships. North Korea responded with its own shows of force in the waters of the Yellow Sea. In one incident, North Korea mobilized several planes to chase off American planes that had entered North Korean airspace. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4452 | 30301 | Indonesian troops drove about 3 KM into PNG territory and attacked a village, killing several civilians. Indonesia argued that the town was harboring rebels, which was the reason for the attack. |
| 4453 | 30302 | The Indonesian military sank four Philippine fishing boats and arrested the fishermen for illegally fishing in Indonesian waters. The Philippines protested the act. |
| 4454 | 30303 | Japan dispersed dozens of Taiwanese fishermen in a disputed area of the East China Sea. Both Japan and Taiwan claim the area as exclusive fishing sectors for their respective countries. |
| 4456 | 30305 | Japan put its navy on alert when they believed North Korea was going to test fire a new missile. Japanese naval authorities also seized a North Korean vessel for safety violations during a crackdown on North Korean smuggling. They released the ship the next day. |
| 4457 | 30306 | The disputed Senkaku (Diaoyu) Islands were a source of tension for China and Japan. Japan asserted its claim over the islands by dispatching several coast guard vessels and planes to the island to prevent Chinese activists from landing on it, regularly patrolling the waters just outside of what is conventionally seen as the extent of Chinese territorial waters. In one particular incident, Japanese ships and planes attacked two Chinese fishing boats near the islands. |
| 4458 | 30307 | Chinese soldiers briefly crossed over the CHN-IND border into Arunachal Pradesh, which is disputed between the two countries, and briefly detained and interrogated some Indian border patrol guards. Although the Chinese forces detained Indian troops, it was not for a period long enough to warrant a seizure and no force was apparently used, so only the border violation is coded. |
| 4459 | 30308 | Spain seized a South Korean weapons shipment to Senegal. South Korea protested and claimed that it was a legal shipment, while the Spanish countered that the weapons were being transported with false documentation. It is unclear when, or if, the weapons were released. |
| 4460 | 30309 | On July 3, USA warships and planes briefly violated Indonesian waters near the island of Java. |
| 4461 | 30310 | Taiwan increased patrols in the Bashi Channel, an area of disputed fishing rights with the Philippines, following what they claimed to be Filipino aggression toward Taiwanese fishermen in the region. |
| 4462 | 30311 | Taiwan protested intrusions into its territorial waters by Chinese research vessels. Taiwan accused them of being spy ships. In response, Taiwan also stepped up naval patrols around Matzu Masu islands, ownership of which is disputed between Taiwan and China. |
| 4463 | 30312 | China moved 150,000 troops to its border with North Korea during |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | heightened tensions over North Korea's nuclear program. |
| 4464 | 30313 | Vietnamese naval vessels attacked two Chinese fishing boats, seizing one, after they were found fishing in a disputed area. China protested and the crew was eventually released. |
| 4465 | 30401 | The US deployed new air defense batteries to the Korean DMZ and sent a squadron of fighter jets for training. North Korea also accused the US of repeated airspace violations by American spy planes. |
| 4466 | 30402 | China moved troops to its border with North Korea in order to stem the number of North Korean refugees crossing the border. North Korea moved its own troops to the border in response. |
| 4467 | 30403 | Japanese naval forces went on full alert when they detected an unidentified nuclear submarine operating in Japanese waters. The sub was determined to be of Chinese origin, which China later corroborated. Japanese naval forces followed the Chinese sub until it left Japanese waters. |
| 4470 | 30503 | Taiwan repeatedly deployed naval vessels to the waters around the Senkaku Islands, an area of water disputed with Japan (see MID 30306), to protect its fishermen from harassment by Japanese naval vessels. |
| 4468 | 30501 | South Korea several times deployed fighter jets to warn away Japanese planes approaching the disputed Tokdo Islands. South Korea also increased their patrols around the Tokdo islands when Japan stepped up patrols around the islands. |
| 4472 | 30505 | China dispatched 5 warships to a disputed area of the East China Sea surrounding the Chunxiao gas fields . Another Chinese ship violated Japanese waters in the area 2 months later. Both China and Japan claim the area for its rich gas resources. |
| 4473 | 30506 | Border guards in the Korean DMZ briefly exchanged fire. While PRK forces fired first, it is unclear why the exchange occurred. |
| 4474 | 30507 | 200 Chinese troops entered Bhutan and began constructing roads and bridges. Bhutan declared the intrusion a violation of its territorial sovereignty, while China stated that the troops were there peacefully providing economic development for both Bhutan and western China. |
| 4471 | 30504 | Indonesian troops stormed and seized a Croatian transport vessel. It is unclear why it was detained or when it was released. |
| 4469 | 30502 | Taiwan threatened to forcibly board a Chinese surveillance ship after the ship ignored warnings to leave Taiwanese territorial waters. |
| 4476 | 30602 | Continuing the issue of MID 30501, South Korea and Japan dispute control over the Tokdo Islands. In one incident, South Korea deployed 18 coast guard vessels to the area to patrol against Japanese naval vessels. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4475 | 30601 | A Russian military transport plane violated Japanese airspace several times. Japan scrambled fighters in response. |
| 4477 | 30603 | Russian patrol boat opened fire on a Japanese fishing vessel in the waters near the disputed Kaigara Islands, killing one of the crew. |
| 4478 | 30701 | Chinese destroyers passed through Taiwanese and Japanese territorial waters and traveled along the east coast of Taiwan. It is unclear what the intended purpose of the incursion was, but it is most likely a show of Chinese naval strength. |
| 4479 | 30702 | Taiwan threatened to forcibly board a Chinese surveillance ship after the ship ignored warnings to leave Taiwanese territorial waters. |
| 4482 | 30803 | A Tawianese survey boat, accompanied by several Taiwanese naval warships, entered Japanese waters near the disputed Senkaku Islands, where they remained undisturbed before leaving several hours later. |
| 4480 | 30801 | A Russian bomber briefly violated Japanese airspace over the Izu island chain, prompting Japan to scramble fighters before the bomber returned to Russian airspace. |
| 4481 | 30802 | Continuing the dispute between North and South Korea over the NLL (see MID 30201), North Korean ships briefly violated South Korean waters on several occassions, but these incursions resulted in no armed hostilities. |
| 4483 | 30901 | The impetus of this particular MID was the joint US-ROK military maneuvers in 2009, which North Korean strongly protested. However, the larger underlying issues remain the demarcation of the Northern Limit Line in the Yellow Sea and continuing tension around the DMZ between PRK and ROK (see MID 30201 and 30802). The majority of incidents involve shows of force by North and South Korea, mostly via North Korean warships crossing over the NLL. Several threats were also made about increasing hostilities should such shows of force happen. The MID reached a height when North Korean forces shelled the South Korean island of Yeonpyeong, killing several soldiers and resulting in an artillery clash between the two sides. Ultimately, the hostilities between the countries subsided to their normal level of intensity. |
| 4484 | 30902 | A Russian border guard helicopter fired at two Japanese fishing boats in disputed territorial waters around the Kuril Islands. |
| 4485 | 30903 | The Russian coast guard sank a Chinese merchant ship that attempted to flee port after a dispute over the cargo contianed in the ship. |
| 4486 | 30904 | Chinese vessels harassed a US oceanographic survey ship, prompting the US to deploy a destroyer to escort and protect the survey ship. In response, China deployed several warships to both follow the US vessels and patrol the larger South China Sea. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4487 | 30905 | Following local reports that Chinese troops crossed into Indian territory, India placed its border military forces on heightened alert against future incursions. |
| 4491 | 31004 | Japan and China disputed control of the Senkaku Islands (see MID 30306). China often conducted naval patrols nearby, utilizing naval warships and fishing and civilian activist vessels to harrass Japanese naval forces. At the height of this particular MID, Japan detained and eventually released a Chinese fishing boat captain who rammed his boat into a Japanese patrol boat. |
| 4490 | 31003 | North Korean border patrol forces opened fire on a Chinese vessel suspected of smuggling in the rivers connecting North Korea and China. Three Chinese civilians were killed. |
| 4492 | 31005 | When a Taiwanese fishing boat occupied by activists approached the Senkaku islands, Japan deployed 11 naval warships to turn the boat around. |
| 4493 | 31006 | A South Korean patrol boat attempted to stop a Chinese fishing boat suspected of illegally fishing in Korean waters. The Chinese vessel rammed the Koreans, who then sunk the fishing boat in response, killing three of the fishermen. |
| 4488 | 31001 | Chinese patrol boats around the disputed Spratly Islands harassed Vietnamese fishing boats. Two Vietnamese boats and their crews were seized and later released. |
| 4489 | 31002 | A Chinese naval helicopter made a flyover around a Japanese destroyer in the waters near Okinawa. |
| 4494 | 40201 | Russia protested to Argentina regarding the shelling of a Russian fishing vessel by the Argentinian coast guard. The incident occurred on 6/13/2002. Argentine forces believed that the vessel was violating their waters, but the Russian crew considered themselves to be in international waters. The Argentines opened fire when the Russian vessel refused to show its catch. Russia took particular issue with the lack of warning shots by Argentine forces. |
| 4495 | 40301 | Venezuela announced on 3/13/2003 the deployment of additional troops, arms, and aircraft to its border with Colombia, where violence between the Colombian military, left-wing rebels, and right-wing paramilitaries sometimes spill over. On 3/27/2003, Venezuela bombed Colombian irregulars inside Venezuela, but did not further establish the identity of the targeted irregulars. Venezuela denied an accusation by Colombia that Venezuelan military planes dropped bombs on Colombian territory in 3/2003 during a battle between left-wing rebels and right-wing paramilitaries. It also denied tolerating Colombian left-wing rebels on its territory or otherwise supporting them. The presidents of Colombia and Venezuela planned to discuss the dispute in a meeting in Venezuela on 4/23/2003, but not formal end to interstate hostilities was ever announced. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4496 | 40302 | About 100 Brazilian troops, backed by military helicopters, attacked a Peruvian village near the shared BRA-PER border. While it is unclear why the attack occurred, local Peruvian sources stated that the cause of the incident was an ongoing timber dispute between locals on either side of the border |
| 4497 | 40401 | In 2/2004, the Dominican Republic fortified the border with Haiti to guard against Haitian refugees and violence connected to the rebellion in Haiti. From 2/22/2004 to 2/23/2004, the Dominican Republic deployed 1200 to 1500 additional troops to reinforce its border with Haiti, bringing the total number of Dominican troops on the border to 3000 as of 2/24/2004. On 2/26/2006, the Dominican Republic deployed more troops to the southwest of the state to guard against assaults from Haitian rebels. |
| 4498 | 40501 | On 7/1/2005, Ecuador deployed 200 additional troops to reinforce its border with Colombia against incursions by Colombian irregulars and rebels based near the COL-ECU border, resulting in a total of 550 Ecuadorean troops along the border. |
| 4499 | 40601 | Ecuador accused Colombian military aircraft of violating its airspace on 3/11/2006. Colombia stated that its military counter-attacked FARC mortar shelling from inside Ecuador, but denied that the military entered Colombian airspace. Ecuador claimed the incident was the fourth airspace violation by Colombia in the preceding five months. FARC regularly attack Colombian military targets near the border with Ecuador, and Colombia accuses FARC of staging attacks from inside Ecuador. |
| 4500 | 40602 | About 70 Venezuelan soldiers and a helicopter entered into Colombian territory and fired on a settlement there. It is unclear why the attack occurred, but, given the history of hostilities between Venezuela and Colombia over rebels near the countries' shared border, it is possible that the attack occurred on a suspected rebel settlement. |
| 4501 | 40701 | 15 Colombian soldiers entered Ecuador and killed two men. Unclear why the village was attacked. |
| 4502 | 40801 | The dispute commenced with a border violation on 3/1/2008 or 3/2/2008 in which Colombia killed a number of FARC rebels inside Ecuador, including senior FARC member Raul Reyes. In response, Ecuador and Venezuela deployed troops to fortify their respective borders with Colombia. Venezuelan border fortifications continued as of 3/4/2008. On 5/17/2008, Venezuela charged that Colombian troops had crossed the border into Venezuela. Venezuela announced that it had stopped the Colombian troops on the Venezuelan side of the border, and issued a protest to Colombia. On 5/19/2008, Venezuela announced that a separate group of Colombian troops that had crossed into its territory left at the request of Venezuelan troops. There were no other disputes between Colombia and Ecuador, or between Colombia and Venezuela, in the remainder of 2008. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4503 | 40802 | The dispute commenced with a border violation on 3/1/2008 or 3/2/2008 in which Colombia killed a number of FARC rebels inside Ecuador, including senior FARC member Raul Reyes. In response, Ecuador and Venezuela deployed troops to fortify their respective borders with Colombia. Venezuelan border fortifications continued as of 3/4/2008. On 5/17/2008, Venezuela charged that Colombian troops had crossed the border into Venezuela. Venezuela announced that it had stopped the Colombian troops on the Venezuelan side of the border, and issued a protest to Colombia. On 5/19/2008, Venezuela announced that a separate group of Colombian troops that had crossed into its territory left at the request of Venezuelan troops. There were no other disputes between Colombia and Ecuador, or between Colombia and Venezuela, in the remainder of 2008. |
| 4504 | 40901 | Similar to previous MIDs involving Ecuador and Colombia, the underlying issue between the two countries remains to be military tensions over actions against rebels operating in the two countries. On 3/7/2009 and 3/18/2009, Ecuador deployed troops to fortify its border with Colombia, officially in response to the infiltration of Colombian paramilitaries, particularly the right-wing AUC, into Ecuador. On 8/12/2009, Ecuador again deployed troops to its border with Colombia and demanded that Colombia permanently patrol its side of the border as a condition of resuming diplomatic relations with Colombia, which Ecuador terminated after Colombia attacked FARC rebels inside Ecuador in 3/2008. |
| 4505 | 40902 | Again, the underlying issue between Colombia and Venezuela is the ongoing military hostilities resulting from actions against rebels operating between the two countries. On 8/9/2009, Colombia accused Venezuelan troops of an incursion into Venezuela through the Orinoco River to hunt down FARC rebels. In response to an increasing frequency of incursions into Venezuelan territory by Colombian forces, Venezuela deployed additional troops to secure its border with Colombia. This additional deployment resulted in Colombia placing its military on “maximum alert.” |
| 4506 | 41001 | On 1/8/2010, Venezuela scrambled military jets to intercept a U.S. military plane that it claimed violated Venezuelan airspace for a total of 34 minutes on two occasions. |
| 4507 | 41002 | On 7/22/2010, Venezuela suspended diplomatic relations with Colombia over accusations that Venezuela harbored Colombian rebels. Venezuela charged that a Colombian military helicopter violated Venezuelan airspace on 7/29/2010. From 7/30/2010 through 8/2/2010, Venezuela deployed troops along its border with Colombia due to alleged threatening moves by Colombia. |
| 4508 | 41003 | On 10/21/2010 and again on 11/2/2010, Costa Rica protested cross-border intrusions by Nicaraguan forces. Tensions between each state had been high over dredging operations undertaken by Nicaragua in the San Juan River, which Costa Rica claimed had negative environmental impact on its territorial holdings on the Calero Island. Nicaragua then claimed sovereignty |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | over a small portion of the island, with its troops replacing a Costa Rican flag there with a Nicaraguan flag. The dispute was brought to both the Organization of American States and the International Court of Justice. The latter ruled that each state is to refrain from sending any military or civilians personnel to the disputed area (save for Costa Rican environmental monitors), and to refrain from taking any action that may extend the existing dispute. |
| 4325 | 50203 | Beginning in 2002, Turkey took advantage of the U.S. imposed no-fly zone in northern Iraq and took increasingly violent action against Kurdish separatists operating in the area. Over the course of 2002 and part of 2003, Turkish military forces occupied much of northern Iraq and clashed periodically with Kurdish rebels. In addition, it periodically deployed additional troops to its border with Iraq to stymie the inflow of Kurdish rebels into Turkey from Iraq. |
| 4273 | 50202 | Over the course of 2002, US and UK planes bombed various Iraqi defense systems placed either in or near the US-imposed no-fly zones. During this time Iraq deployed ground forces to its border towns in a preemptive move against future US aggression. Beginning in March 2003, the US began deploying additional land, naval, and air forces to the the Middle East in a clear show of force and build-up to a future invasion of Iraq. In March 2003, just prior to the US-led invasion, several Middle Eastern countries deployed small numbers of troops to Kuwait in a symbolic show of defense for the neighbor of Iraq, which had been the historical target of Iraqi aggression. Later in March 2003, a US-led coalition, seeking to oust the regime of Saddam Hussein and dismantle alleged Iraqi weapons of mass destruction, invaded Iraq and engaged in major combat operations, ultimately resulting in war, against the country that lasted until May 1, 2003. |
| 4509 | 50204 | Following Israeli air force training activities, Saudi Arabia moved additional troops to its shared border with Israel. |
| 4510 | 50205 | In the build-up to the USA-IRQ war (MID 50202), both Iran and Iraq fortified their mutual border with additional troops and defensive construction. Iran sought to preemptively stymie a spread of any US-IRQ conflict across the border, while Iraq sought to prevent any Iranian military opportunism brought about by increased US action. |
| 4182 | 50201 | Israel frequently clashed with Hezbollah guerillas in southern Lebanon, both with small arms fire and with artillery strikes over the countries' shared border. As a result, they regularly violated and attacked Lebanese territory, both in southern Lebanon and in the area around Beirut. The conflict culminated with an invasion and occupation of southern Lebanon by the Israeli army after Hezbollah guerillas kidnapped two Israeli soldiers. Israel and Lebanon agreed to a ceasefire after a few months of Israeli occupation in southern Lebanon. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4511 | 50301 | Israeli troops exchanged fire with Syrian gunmen who had entered Israel via the ISR-SYR border. The Israelis killed one and captured another. Syria claimed they were police simply looking for a drink of water, while Israel countered that they were Syrian soldiers disguised as civilians on an infiltration mission. |
| 4517 | 50307 | Israel and Syria experienced tensions due to Syria's support for Hezbollah and various other rebel groups operating against Israel (MID 50201). In one incident, Israeli planes buzzed the palace of Syrian president Bashar al-Assad, perhaps as a show of potential attack capabilities against the Syrian capital. In another, Israel bombed a Palestinian militant training in Syria camp after a suicide attack in Israel. Israel also staged military exercises on the border with Syria in a clear show of force against the Syrian government and their policies. |
| 4512 | 50302 | During the USA-IRQ war of 2003 (MID 50202), there was a concurrent MID between USA, UKG, and IRN. The MID began on 3/22 when two USA missiles landed in Iranian territory and US planes violated Iranian airspace while conducting combat operations. This was met with the Iranian response that it would use military force to repel any further incursions or transgressions against the state. Later, on June 1, Iranian authorities detained four US soldiers and 2 boats overnight. About a month later, US forces detained two Iranian reporters due to suspicious activity, which was protested by Iran. It is unclear when or if the reporters were released. |
| 4513 | 50303 | During the beginning of the USA-IRQ war (MID 50202), Israel placed its forces on heightened alert due to the possibility of a reprisal missile attack by Iraq against Israel. |
| 4514 | 50304 | On April 10, Iranian forces crossed into Iraq and clashed with forces of the Iranian opposition group "The People's Mujahedeen" that were hiding in Iraqi border villages and areas. |
| 4515 | 50305 | Israeli soldiers opened fire on a Swiss diplomat's car as it crossed a checkpoint in the Gaza Strip. It is unclear why the soldiers opened fire on the car. |
| 4516 | 50306 | USA arrested 11 Turkish soldiers who were allegedly planning to attack a Kurdish governor in northern Iraq. The soldiers were released to the Turkish military the next day. |
| 4526 | 50409 | An Israeli tank killed three Egyptian soldiers on the border after mistaking them for Palestinian militants. |
| 4518 | 50401 | US forces in Iraq exchanged fire with Syrian border troops over the Iraq-Syria border. No one was killed in the clash. A few days later, US military forces increased the US troop presence along the Iraq-Syria border to prevent incursions into Iraq by Syrian troops and foreign fighters. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4519 | 50402 | While questioning potential smugglers near the Iraqi town of Tikrit, US forces were fired upon by Iranian border troops from Iranian territory. US forces returned fire, killing one of the Iranian troops. |
| 4520 | 50403 | Turkey moved significant numbers of troops to its border with Syria to ensure border stability following several violent riots in Syria. |
| 4523 | 50406 | Iran moved four battalions of troops to its border with Iraq in the event of a US pullout from Iraq (MID 50202), which would leave a security vacuum in the region. It is not immediately clear if the battalions were deployed to seal the border defensively, or if they will be used in an offensive capacity to move into Iraq following a US pullout. In August 2004, Iraq deployed additional forces to its border with Iran to prevent incursions into the country and smuggling. On January 5, 2005, Iraq seized two Iranian border guards on the two states' shared border. After an Iranian protest of the incident, Iraq released the two Iranian troops. |
| 4521 | 50404 | On June 3, 2004, Emirati naval forces fired upon and seized an Iranian fishing boat that it claimed was operating in its territorial waters. Iran protested the incident, claiming that the Emirati boat crossed into Iranian waters. As a reprisal, Iran seized six Emirati fishing boats on June 13. All of the fishermen and boats were released by both sides on July 1. |
| 4522 | 50405 | Qatar fired upon and seized 2 Iranian fishing vessels, killing one fisherman in the process. It is unclear when or if the boats and fishermen were released by Qatar. |
| 4524 | 50407 | The underlying issue of this MID is the increasing hostilities between the US and Iran over the Iranian nuclear program. In August 2004, US warplanes violated Iranian airspace, apparently to test the sensitivity of Iran's anti-aircraft defense system. In November, both a US cruiser and US warplanes simultaneously violated Iranian territorial waters and airspace briefly. In January 2005, US warplanes violated Iranian airspace near Afghanistan, apparently spying on potential Iranian nuclear sites. This prompted the Iranian military to threaten force to repel all future incursions into Iranian territory. |
| 4525 | 50408 | On September 23, 2004, two Turkish helicopters briefly violated Iranian territory in search of PKK elements. After taking fire from Iranian border troops, the helicopters returned to Turkey. Later, on September 29, Turkish troops were fired upon by Iranian border units across the border while searching the border area for PKK terrorists. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4527 | 50501 | This MID is largely comprised of border skirmishes between Syrian troops and US/Iraqi border forces, and various border violations and shows of force by US forces hunting Iraqi terrorists in Syria. In April, 2005, US and Iraqi forces clashed with Syrian border troops who were apparently attempting to provide covering fire for terrorists crossing the border into Iraq. Following this incident, the US stepped up its operations in Syrian territory, which resulted in both sides massing troops at the Syrian-Iraqi border to stop crossings from either side. In July 2005, US and Iraqi forces again clashed with Syrian border troops briefly across the border, possibly mistaking the Syrian troops for terrorists. |
| 4528 | 50502 | Turkey amassed roughly 10,000 troops along its border with the Kurdistan region of northern Iraq. The troops were placed in the region in preparation of a future operation into northern Iraq to engage Kurdish militants. |
| 4530 | 50504 | Yemeni border troops seized a Saudi military officer after the officer chased smugglers into Yemeni territory. Following the capture, Saudi border troops attacked the Yemeni troops in a rescue operation, leading to a clash between the two sides. It is unclear if the Saudi officer was rescued or detained. |
| 4529 | 50503 | In July and August 2005 Iran undertook an offensive against Kurdish rebels operating from Iraqi Kurdistan. Iran bombed several towns in the region and clashed directly with the rebel using ground troops, resulting in the deaths of 20 Iranian troops. |
| 4531 | 50601 | Three Egyptian security officers crossed into Israel. They exchanged fire with an Israeli military post for unknown reasons. Two of the Egyptians were killed. Each side accused the other of firing first. |
| 4532 | 50602 | Largely in a continuation of the underlying issues of MID 50302, Israeli warplanes buzzed the summer residence of Syrian president Bashar al-Assad. Syrian anti-air defenses opened fire on the Israeli planes in response. Syria also put its forces on alert during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon, and both countries threatened to use force against the other if they initiated a military action. |
| 4533 | 50603 | Despite agreeing to a cease-fire in 2006 (MID 50205), violent incidents continued between Israel, Hezbollah, and Lebanese forces in southern Lebanon. Israeli forces periodically raided Hezbollah strongholds in southern Lebanon, as well as conducted aerial bombings of both southern Lebanon and areas around Beirut. The Lebanese military became more active, however, in this MID than in the previous MID between the two countries, directly engaging Israeli jets and troops with their own military forces, resulting in some clashes between the two sides. |
| 4534 | 50604 | Iran detained 7 Iraqi soldiers after the Iraqi troops illegally entered Iran. It is unclear why the Iraqi troops entered Iran. It is also unclear when, or if, the Iraqi troops were released. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4539 | 50705 | Israeli warplanes bombed a suspected cache of nuclear material in Syria. The Israelis retreated when Syrian planes engaged them. |
| 4535 | 50701 | This MID is largely comprised of a continuation of the underlying issue between the US and Iran over Iran's proposed nuclear program. On January 11, US forces raided the Iranian consulate in Iraq, seizing five of its staff and confiscating documents. It is unknown when or if the Iranian officials were released. Later, in March 2007, the US conducted combined troop, naval, and aerial operations in the Persian Gulf as a show of force against Iranian military operations in the area. A few days later, on April 1, two US planes flew over southwestern Iran at low altitudes. |
| 4536 | 50702 | During 2007 and 2008, Iran undertook a series of artillery campaigns against Iraqi towns located in the Kurdistan region, periodically bombing various towns in an effort to root out or destroy cells of the PKK and PEZAK. There were no reports of any codeable action by Iraq during this MID. |
| 4537 | 50703 | Between 2007 and 2009, Turkey undertook a major bombing and artillery shelling campaign against various towns in Iraq's Kurdistan region in hopes of rooting out or destroying elements of the PKK in Iraq. There were no codeable incidents of Iraqi responses to the bombing campaign. |
| 4538 | 50704 | US forces in Iraq detained 8 Iranian men in Baghdad due to their possession of unauthorized weapons. The men were invited to Baghdad to discuss the building of a power plant. The weapons were confiscated by US forces and the men were released the next day following questioning. Iran protested the seizure as an act of US aggression toward Iran. |
| 4540 | 50801 | US helicopters and troops fired at several buildings five miles inside Syrian territory near Syria's border with Iraq in a bid to root out insurgents operating in the region. According to Syrian reports, several civilians were killed in the attack. |
| 4541 | 50802 | Iran threatened US forces in Iraq to stay away from the IRN-IRQ border and that it would shoot down any aircraft found violating Iranian airspace (see MID 50701 for reference). |
| 4542 | 50901 | Israeli troops fired at and detained the French consul to Jerusalem as he was trying to re-enter Israel from Gaza. |
| 4544 | 50903 | Israeli soldiers shot and wounded and Egyptian policeman on the border after he acted in a suspicious manner. |
| 4546 | 50905 | Iranian troops occupied a disputed oil field in Maysah province, 300 km southeast of Baghdad. The troops remained in the region until the end of January 2010, when they finally left the region following a series of Iraqi protests to the occupation. |
| 4543 | 50902 | US forces in Iraq shot down an Iranian drone that violated Iraqi airspace for over an hour. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4545 | 50904 | This MID is a continuation of the actions in MID 50603, as Israel continued its operations against Lebanese miltiary targets in response to the hostile actions of Hezbollah in southern Lebanon. |
| 4548 | 51002 | Israel deployed three nuclear armed submarines to the Persian Gulf as a show of strength against potential Iranian and Syrian hostilities. |
| 4547 | 51001 | In May 2010, Iran undertook another massive bombing operation against Kurdish separatists operating in northern Iraq. The offensive included several artillery shelling campaigns through 2010. In addition, on one occasion Iranian troops exchanged fire with Iraqi border troops, having mistaken the Iraqi troops for PKK units. Beginning in June 2010, Iranian troops also moved into Kurdistan, occupying and fortifying portions of the region to use as forward operating bases during the offensive campaign against the Kurdish separatists. |
| 4549 | 60401 | Hans Island, located in a shipping lane in the Arctic Ocean, has been disputed between Denmark and Canada. On March 30, 2004, a Danish warship sailed to the island and planted a Danish flag. |
| 4551 | 60502 | The Canadian Defense Minister, along with military personnel, sailed to Hans Island and planted a Canadian flag, usurping the place of the Danish flag (see MID 60401). At the same time, the Canadian military increased the number of warships patrolling the region. |
| 4550 | 60501 | A Canadian patrol boat seized a Portuguese fishing vessel, claiming that the boat was fishing in Canadian waters. Portugal protested, claiming the boat was in international waters. |
| 4277 | 70201 | This incident surrounds the territorial dispute over Kashmir. Relations between India and Pakistan worsened after an Islamic terrorist attack on the Indian Parliament in July 2001, after which point each side sent additional troops to the border along Kashmir and became engaged in a prolonged series of clashes along the disputed border. Fighting again intensified following an attack by non-state actors on an Indian civilian bus in Kashmir on May 14, 2002. |
| 4553 | 70203 | The underlying issue of this MID stemmed from hostile actions taken by Myanmar against SSA and KNU rebels, resulting in spillover effects and increased tensions across the Myanmar-Thailand border. Thailand deployed additional troops to the shared border several times to prevent such spillover effects and incurions into Thai territory by rebels. On some instances, Myanmar and Thai troops clashed directly when Myanmar's internal conflict spread over the border. |
| 4554 | 70204 | Indian and Bangladeshi troops exchanged fire after some Indian civilians, guarded by Indian troops, refused to stop the planting of a tea plantation that was encroaching on Bangladesh’s territory. Although there is some dispute of India's revisionist type, India is coded as a territorial revisionist since it is |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | attempting to alter the territorial status quo for economic gain. |
| 4552 | 70202 | The Afghanistan-Pakistan border was a source of tension for Pakistani forces and Afghan-American forces. In several instances, the Afghan military deployed additional troops to the Afghanistan-Pakistan border to secure the frontier against incursions by rebels from Pakistan. These border troops periodically exchanged small-arms fire with Pakistani troops, but it appears the localized conflicts were simple exchanges of hostilities and not part of larger offensives. At the end of 2002, the US military became increasingly involved, deploying its own troops to the border with Pakistan and beginning direct attacks against rebels in Pakistani territory. |
| 4555 | 70205 | The shared border between Bangladesh and India was a source of major tension as violations and raids by both civilians and official forces sparked localized clashes between Bangladeshi and Indian military forces. Additionally, India undertook a policy of forcibly deporting several thousand Bangladeshi civilians, who India claimed entered the country illegally, living in Indian territory near the shared border. These forcible deportations resulted in additional violent clashes between Bangladeshi and Indian forces as Bangladeshi military troops either attempted to stop the deportations on Indian soil or sought to turn Indian troops out of Bangladeshi territory. |
| 4556 | 70301 | Malaysian naval vessels repeatedly violated Singaporean territorial waters surrounding a disputed islet of Pedra Blanca during the month of January, resulting in an official Singaporean protest. |
| 4558 | 70303 | Myanmar fired on several Thai fishing vessels which had entered Myanmar's waters, killing one fisherman. |
| 4557 | 70302 | During a battle with KNU rebels near the Thai-Myanmar border, Myanmar troops shot and killed two Thai paramilitary soldiers in a Thai province across the border from the fighting after mistaking them for rebels. In response, Thailand sent a letter of protest to the Myanmar government. |
| 4559 | 70401 | Following an arms heist by rebels from Thailand, Malaysia increased its border forces along the Malaysia-Thailand border to prevent further incursions. Apparently, some of these additional soldiers crossed over into Thai territory, and were captured, but later released, by Thai military forces. |
| 4560 | 70402 | While investigating reports of Thai boats illegally fishing in Indonesian waters, the Indonesian military sank one of the Thai fishing boats after it opened fire on them. |
| 4564 | 70406 | Continuing the issues surrounding MID 70203, instability along the Thailand-Myanmar border was a source of conflict for the two countries. Both countries put more troops on their shared border, and one Thai border guard was killed during an incidental clash with Burmese soldiers. |
| 4563 | 70405 | Three Nepalese security officers crossed the Indian border in pursuit of |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Nepalese rebels and were subsequently arrested by Indian authorities. |
| 4565 | 70407 | India placed its troops on the Myanmar border on alert after Burmese rebels shot and killed an Indian officer. |
| 4562 | 70404 | Myanmar naval vessels destroyed a Thai fishing boat found in Myanmar's waters. |
| 4561 | 70403 | India fires upon and kills three Pakistani fishermen in Indian territorial waters. Indian forces also seized multiple fishermen, but Pakistan only protests the shooting, so the seizure is not coded. |
| 4569 | 70504 | A dispute over construction of barracks and checkpoints around temples in the Preah Vihear region disputed between Thailand and Cambodia prompted each side to deploy troops to their shared border in the region. |
| 4570 | 70505 | Civil disturbances in southern Thailand prompted Malaysia to deploy additional troops to prevent any conflict spillover into Malaysian territory. |
| 4567 | 70502 | Indonesia and Malaysia disputed control over an oceanic oil field in the Ambalat area. Both sides made shows of force in the area using ships and planes. They also increased troops on their mutual border, with Indonesia putting its border forces on alert at one point. No hostilities were exchanged between the two sides, and control of the region remains disputed. |
| 4566 | 70501 | On January 18, 2005, India put its forces on alert along the Line of Control in Kashmir after explosions occurred on the Indian side of the border. It is unclear whether the fire came from non-state militants or Pakistani forces. In a separate incident, Pakistan protests an Indian incursion on Pakistani territory wherein individuals were attacked and seized. Pakistan later fired upon Indian forces attempting to demark Indian territory along the Line of Control. |
| 4568 | 70503 | US military drones attacked a suspected Al-Qaeda site in the Waziristan region of northern Pakistan, resulting in multiple militant and civilian casualties. |
| 4571 | 70506 | US military drones attacked several suspected Taliban and Al-Qaeda sites in the Waziristan region of northern Pakistan, resulting in multiple militant and civilian casualties. |
| 4572 | 70601 | The Thai military detained six Malaysian soldiers who crossed into Thailand. It is unclear when, or if, the soldiers were released. |
| 4573 | 70602 | Afghani and Pakistani forces clashed briefly when Pakistani troops came across the border to survey for a border gate. In response to the clash, Afghanistan deployed additional troops to the border. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4574 | 70603 | Continuing the underlying issues of 70202 and 70405, Thailand reinforced one of its bases on the border with Myanmar after a Thai helicopter took fire from unidentified forces across from the Myanmar side of the border. It is unclear if the shots were fired from Myanmar troops or rebels based near the border. |
| 4576 | 70605 | Afghani and Pakistani forces clashed multiple times along their mutual border with small-arms fire. Similar to the clashes in MID 70202, the incidents appeared to be localized clashes and not part of any larger offensive. |
| 4575 | 70604 | In a continuation of MID 70509, US military drones routinely attacked suspected Taliban and Al-Qaeda sites in the Waziristan region of northern Pakistan. These attacks resulted in multiple militant and civilian casualties, but no military fatalities. |
| 4577 | 70701 | American warplanes violated Pakistani airspace on two occasions in operations against rebels based in Pakistan. During one of the violations, the planes bombed Pakistani territory, killing a paramilitary soldier. |
| 4579 | 70703 | Continuing the events of MID 70203, 70406 and 70603, a Thai soldier was killed by Burmese forces who were fighting Karen rebels near the Thai border. |
| 4578 | 70702 | The border between Iran and Afghanistan in the Nimroz region developed into a source of conflict for the two countries. Iranian and Afghani border forces briefly clashed over the border, with each side suffering one fatality. Later, Iranian troops shot and killed several Afghani citizens suspected of attempting to illegally cross the border. |
| 4580 | 70704 | India moved 6000 troops to its border with China after local reports of Chinese troop incursions into Bhutan. Although India stated that it could not confirm the accuracy of such reports, it nonetheless deployed the additional troops as a safeguard against future incursions. |
| 4581 | 70801 | During 2008 and 2009, US forces carried out several attacks against suspected Taliban and Al-Qaeda hideouts in the mountainous regions of Pakistan near the Afghanistan border. These attacks were mostly carried out through unmanned drones, although, in some rare instances, the attacks were conducted by manned helicopter gunships. On a few occassions, Pakistani troops fired at these aerial forces, resulting in brief, but deadly, clashes. |
| 4582 | 70802 | This MID is comprised of a few brief, localized hostilities over the India-Bangladeshi border. In one incident, Indian border troops shot and killed three Bangladeshi cattle traders near the border after accusing them of attempting to illegally cross into Indian territory. In another, Indian and Bangladeshi border troops exchanged fire. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4584 | 70804 | Similar to MID 70202, Afghan and Pakistani troops clashed several times along the border, resulting in a few casualties. The incidents appear to be localized conflicts and not part of any larger offensives. |
| 4586 | 70806 | Malaysia deploys six warships to its maritime border with Indonesia to prevent illegal fishing in the Straits of Malacca by Indonesian fishermen. |
| 4587 | 70807 | Sri Lankan naval vessels twice attacked Indian fishermen for entering Sri Lankan waters. |
| 4588 | 70808 | Thailand and Cambodia exchanged hostilities over the disputed Preah Vihear temple area, which is owned by Cambodia, but nominally claimed by Thailand. The MID began when Thailand deployed almost 1,000 troops to occupy and assert control over the region. The troops remained in the region for an unknown amount of time. Aside from this occupation, the MID is mostly characterized by small-arms and artillery clashes between military forces of the two states over the border near the disputed region, with Thailand seeking to attain control of the temple area and Cambodia seeking to prevent incursions and occupations by Thai troops. |
| 4583 | 70803 | This MID is characterized by a few localized hostilities. In one incident, Iranian border troops killed a dozen Afghan civilians on the border. In another, Iranian and Afghan troops clashed near the border after Iranian troops crossed into Afghanistan and claimed some Afghan farmland as belonging to Iran. |
| 4591 | 70811 | Myanmar repeatedly deployed additional troops and artillery to its border with Bangladesh in an effort prevent incursions into Myanmar by rebels from bases in Bangladesh and to balance the local distribution of power with Bangladeshi military forces already placed in the area. |
| 4589 | 70809 | A platoon of Indonesian soldiers raided a border village in Papua New Guinea, while purportedly in search of a missing Indonesian officer. |
| 4585 | 70805 | India and Pakistan become engaged in a series of incidents following the 2008 Mumbai attacks. Several border clashes occurred as a result of Indian counter-insurgency operations and amid claims by Indian officials that Pakistani forces were aiding and abetting Lashkar-e-Taiba, who seek independence in the area. |
| 4590 | 70810 | Bangladeshi and Indian troops clashed while Indian troops were attempting to prevent cattle from being smuggled into India by boat. |
| 4592 | 70812 | Bangladesh deployed two warships to halt the progress of Indian naval and survey vessels that intruded into Bangladeshi waters. |
| 4594 | 70902 | Two Iranian soldiers repeatedly crossed over into the Nimroz region of Afghanistan After being warned by Afghani soldiers to leave the area, the two Iranian soldiers began firing their weapons. When they fired on Afghanistan soldiers, the two sides exchanged fire, wherein one of the |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Iranian soldiers was killed and one was captured |
| 4595 | 70903 | During a clash with Karen National Army rebels, two Myanmar artillery shells landed on Thai soil, injuring two Thai soldiers. Myanmar never apologized for the incident, and Thailand sent a letter of protest to the Myanmar government over the incident. |
| 4597 | 70905 | Iran moved troops to its border with Pakistan following a suicide attack on the Iranian army. |
| 4593 | 70901 | The underlying issue of this MID continues to be hostilities exchanged over the porous and contentious border between India and Bangladesh. On several occassions, Indian and Bangladeshi troops exchanged fire, and troops from the two sides occassionally carried out localized raids against civilians and villages near the border. |
| 4596 | 70904 | Continuing the underlying issues of MID 70811, Myanmar continued to deploy military forces to its border with Bangladesh to combat incursions into Myanmar over the porous border between the two countries. In response, Bangladesh fortified its side of the border against the increased Myanmar military forces. |
| 4598 | 71001 | NATO air forces routinely entered Pakistan to launch air strikes on suspected Taliban hideouts. In one incident, a NATO helicopter engaged Pakistani soldiers at a border outpost after the soldiers began firing, killing 3. |
| 4599 | 71002 | Iran detained 7 Afghan border troops after they wandered into Iran. These soldiers were eventually released. Later, Afghan soldiers detained 3 Iranian nationals, including 2 border guards. It is unclear if these detainees were ever released. |