

Section 8. Europe

1. General Situation

With the end of the Cold War, many European countries now recognize that the threat of large-scale invasion by other countries has disappeared and regard an outbreak of regional conflict within and around Europe, the rise of terrorism, the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) and other developments as new security challenges.

To adapt to new and emerging threats, Europe has sought to stabilize the security environment primarily by strengthening and expanding the frameworks of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO: 28 member states) and the European Union (EU: 27 member states). Moreover, many European countries are proceeding with the development of their own capacity to cope with these new challenges. (See Fig. I-2-8-1)

2. Enhancement and Enlargement of Security Frameworks

1. Enhancement of Conflict Prevention, Crisis Management and Peacekeeping Functions

(1) Development of a system necessary for a new role

Founded for the primary purpose of collective defense among member countries, NATO has been shifting the focus of its activities to conflict prevention and crisis management since the end of the Cold War.

This shift has also been reflected in the Strategic Concept of the Alliance, reviewed in 1999, in which NATO added conflict prevention, crisis management²²⁴ and other missions to its primary mission of collective defense, based on the view that various dangers difficult to forecast, such as ethnic and religious conflicts, territorial disputes, human rights suppression, and the dissolution of a state, still remain in Europe and surrounding regions.

In addition to that, taking into account the differences in capabilities between the United States and Europe, which became prominent at the time of NATO's air raid on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in 1999, NATO is undergoing a reform of its military capabilities, including an organizational reform²²⁵, based on the agreement reached at the Prague Summit in November 2002.

In the reform process, the development of NATO Response Force (NRF) started in 2002, and the force was declared to be at full operational capability in November 2006. However, with the deployment of the troops to Afghanistan and other areas expanding and becoming prolonged, the future posture of the NRF is currently under discussion in order to reduce the member states' burden of providing troops to the NRF²²⁶.

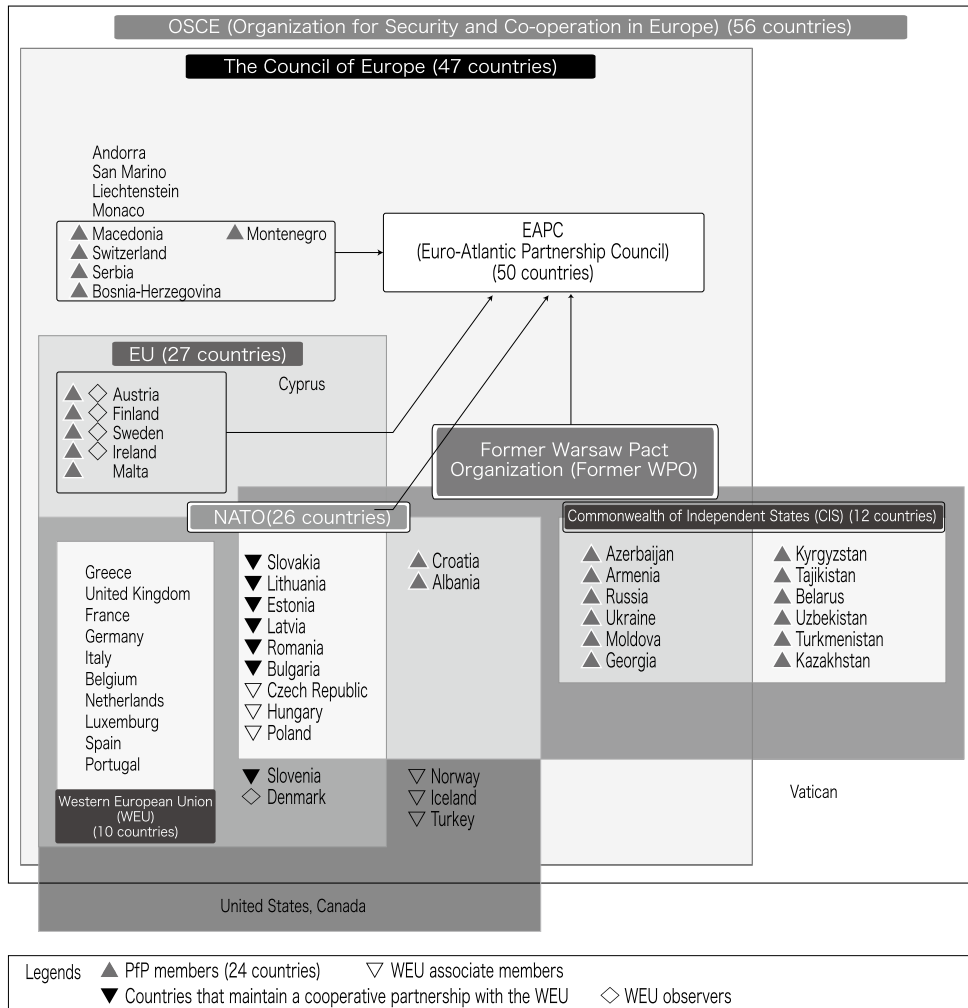
The EU, enhancing its own commitment to security issues, adopted its first security strategy paper in December 2003, titled "A Secure Europe in a Better World-European Security Strategy." It sets forth the objectives of addressing major threats including terrorism, the proliferation of WMD, regional conflicts, collapse of states and organized crime through stabilizing surrounding regions and multinational cooperation.

In December 2008, the EU released Declaration On strengthening Capabilities. This was released with the Statement on Strengthening International Security as a document related to the Report on the Implementation of the European Security Strategy - Providing Security in a Changing World, which reviews the implementation of the progress in implementing the security strategy. The declaration calls for the EU to increase personnel, equipment/materials and facilities necessary to respond to threats listed in the European Security Strategy of 2003.

Furthermore, the EU, which, unlike NATO, does not assume the mission of defending its member states, has been strengthening cooperation with NATO and working on the development of a system necessary in order to conduct military activities of its own, such as peacekeeping, in cases where NATO does not interfere. Based on the Battlegroup concept set forth in the Headline Goal 2010²²⁷ adopted in 2004, the EU has made two

Battlegroups constantly on standby to carry out missions since January 2007. Also, the EU established its own operation center in Brussels in January 2007.

Fig. I-2-8-1 European Security Organization (as of May 2009)



Note: The Warsaw Pact Military Organization was dissolved in April 1991. The Warsaw Pact was dissolved as a political organization after the signing of the dissolution agreement on July 1, 1991 and ratification of the parliaments of the member states.

(2) Commitment to a New Role

NATO has led the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in Afghanistan since August 2003, which marked its first operation outside Europe, and the NATO-led ISAF mission expanded its presence in October 2006 to cover the whole country. At the NATO summit meeting held in spring 2008, the Bucharest Summit Declaration was adopted, which states that the ISAF mission is NATO's top priority. Since then, some progress has been made, such as the transfer of the security responsibility in Kabul from ISAF forces to Afghan national security forces, but the country is faced with challenges in security and other areas. In the Summit Declaration on Afghanistan adopted at the NATO Summit held in April 2009, member states agreed on issues including to



Pakistan-NATO joint naval exercises [NATO picture]

improve support for training for Afghan national forces and police forces, to send troops on a short-term basis to stabilize security in preparation for the Afghanistan presidential elections, and to support the building of a closer relationship between Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Based on the agreement made at the NATO Istanbul Summit in June 2004, NATO is training the Iraqi security forces in Iraq, and also continues its missions such as the maintenance of security in Kosovo which declared independence in February 2008.

Moreover, European countries play an active role in counter-piracy operations in the Gulf of Aden off the coast of Somalia. NATO sent the Standing NATO Maritime Group (SNMG) comprising Navy forces of member states to waters off the coast of Somalia in 2008 and 2009²²⁸ to conduct counter-piracy operations. The EU has been executing its first-ever naval mission, Operation Atalanta, to combat piracy off the coast of Somalia, and member countries have deployed vessels and aircraft²²⁹ in the region. The dispatched vessels and aircraft are engaged in escorting ships employed by the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP) and surveillance activities in the waters²³⁰.

Fig. I-2-8-2
Trend of Capability Build-up of NATO and the EU

	NATO Response Force (NRF)	EU Battle Groups (Combat Groups)
Missions	Swiftly responding to situations worldwide	Responding to EU-led missions, such as peacekeeping operations, in cases where there is no NATO intervention
Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standing joint task forces formed mainly by brigade-scale ground units (approx. 4,000 troops), plus maritime, air and specialized units Size of force: approx. 25,000 troops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thirteen 1,500-strong units will be formed. Of these, two units are capable of rapid simultaneous deployment.
Capabilities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment begins within five days of an order Capability of 30-day operations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Deployment begins within five days of an order and is completed within 15 days Capability of 30-day operations
Operations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One year rotation (in the case of ground units, six months of training, and six months on standby) Basic operational concept: to be dispatched as an initial response unit Segmentation of units is possible depending on the mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Units will be formed and on standby by rotation within the unilateral or multinational framework
Force building	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative was formulated in November 2002 Prototype force was formed in October 2003 Initial operational capability was acquired in October 2004 Complete operational capability was achieved in November 2006 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiative was formulated in June 2004 Complete operational capability was achieved in January 2007

The EU led peacekeeping operations in Macedonia in 2003 for the first time using NATO's equipment and capabilities²³¹. The EU also conducted its first peacekeeping operations outside Europe without utilizing NATO's equipment and capabilities in the Democratic Republic of Congo in 2003. In December 2004, the EU took over the mission of the NATO-led Stabilization Force (SFOR), which had been operating in Bosnia-Herzegovina²³², and sent troops to Chad and Central Africa in January 2008²³³. These operations represent the EU's proactive involvement in risk management/maintenance of security²³⁴. (See Fig. I-2-8-2)

(3) Criteria for Arms Export in Europe

In December 2008, the Council of European Union Foreign Ministers adopted the Council Common Positions—defining common rules governing control of exports of military technology and equipment (EU Common Position), which sets out a new common ground for approving exports based on arms export control laws of EU member states. Unlike the previous European Union Code of Conduct on Arms Exports (EU Code of Conduct), the EU Common Position has legally binding power and requires member countries to take more stringent measures.

2. Geographical Expansion of Security Frameworks and Partnership

Since the end of the Cold War, efforts have been made to secure the stability of the so-called security vacuum in Central and Eastern Europe by enlarging the NATO framework²³⁵. At present, most of the countries of Central and Eastern Europe are NATO member states and have borders with Russia, which has consistently opposed NATO's expansion to the east.

At the same time, NATO has pursued a policy of partnership with non-NATO member countries. For example, NATO adopted the Partnership for Peace (PfP)²³⁶, which aims to foster confidence and improve interoperability with non-NATO European countries, and the Mediterranean Dialogue (MD)²³⁷, which seeks stability in the Mediterranean region.

NATO is also strengthening relations with Contact Countries²³⁸ such as Australia and Japan with a view to conducting activities outside the region.

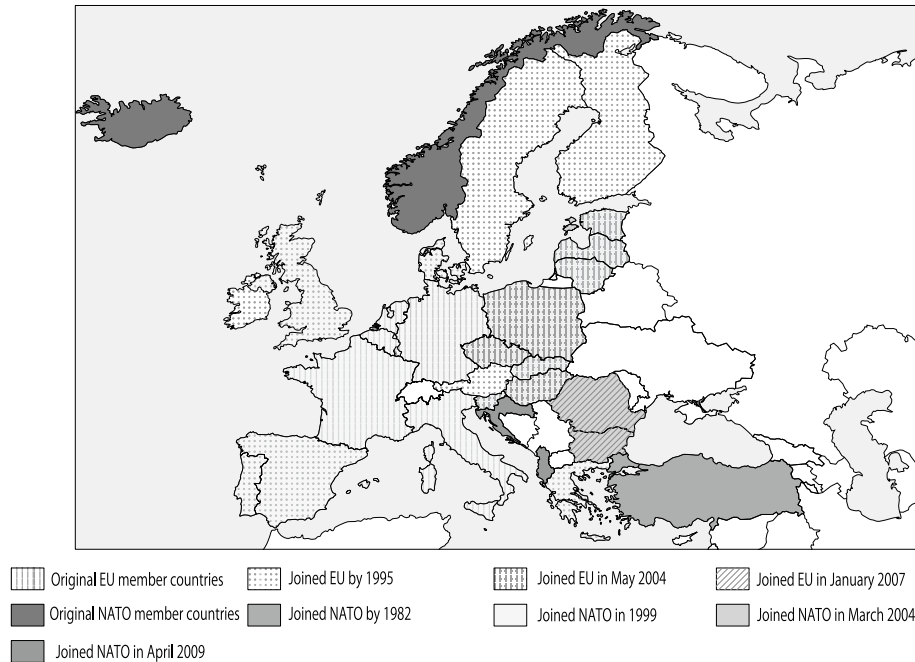
Since the 9/11 terrorist attacks, NATO and Russia have sought to improve relations, and established the NATO-Russia Council (NRC) in 2002 in light of the need to deal with common issues concerning security. NATO and Russia have continued to pursue dialogue and cooperation in areas such as the fight against terrorism, arms control, and theater missile defense. After the Georgia conflict in August 2008, the NATO-Russia dialogue was temporarily suspended, but NATO member states agreed to resume discussions with Russia at the NATO Foreign Ministers meeting in December 2008. An agreement was reached to resume the official NRC including talks at the ministerial level, at the NATO Summit meeting in 2009.

The number of EU member countries in Central and Eastern Europe is also expanding, with the accession of 10 countries in 2004, including Poland and the Czech Republic, and the accession of Bulgaria and Romania in January 2007. (See Fig. I-2-8-3)

3. Efforts by Individual Countries to Maintain the Capability to Respond to Various Situations

Since the end of the Cold War, individual countries—conscious of the new threats of terrorism and the proliferation of WMD—have begun to place emphasis on the allocation of personnel to missions other than homeland defense. As a result, there has been an emphasis on strengthening transport capability for overseas deployment in defense building, giving consideration to the role of NATO and other defense organizations. Moreover, many European countries have been implementing quantitative reductions and restructuring of their military power, while channeling efforts into modernizing their military and increasing national defense expenditures.

Fig. I-2-8-3 Enlargement of NATO and EU Membership



1. The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has maintained the perception that it is not subject to any direct military threats and therefore has pursued military reform focused on enhancing capability in order to cope with new threats since the end of the Cold War. In particular, the U.K. regarded international terrorism and the proliferation of WMD as major threats and improved its overseas deployment capability and readiness²³⁹.

The first National Security Strategy of the U.K., announced in March 2008, highlights the broadened view of national security to include threats to individual citizens, and it considers transnational crime, pandemics, flooding and others as threats along with terrorism and the spread of WMD. It also cites factors such as climate change, increasing demand for energy, and poverty as causes of these threats. To cope with these diverse and interrelated threats and risks, the strategy takes a multilateral approach through the U.N., EU and NATO while seeking cooperation not only between the military and the police, but also with the private sector and regional governments, with a view to addressing threats at an early stage.

The strategy affirms the existing assessment, concluding that state-led threats will not emerge in the predictable future and that in terms of state-led military threats²⁴⁰. The strategy nevertheless states that the international security environment has grown more complex and less predictable and that while the reemergence of such threats in the long run is unlikely, they cannot be discounted, thus it sets forth a policy for maintaining strong defense capabilities²⁴¹. To be specific, it gives priority to the procurement of equipment for supporting its ongoing operations, including strategic transportation, support helicopters and armored vehicles. At the same time, it plans to invest for the long term in a broad range of military capabilities for the defense of the U.K. such as aircraft carriers, air defense and anti-submarine warfare, which are difficult to rebuild from zero. Furthermore, in a white paper issued in December 2006, *The Future of the U.K.'s Nuclear Deterrence*, the U.K. announced it would maintain its own nuclear deterrence based on submarine-launched ballistic missiles in the 2020s and beyond²⁴².

These military capabilities will guarantee the U.K.'s future security while enabling it to make contributions to peacekeeping and other international efforts and thus contribute to the international security environment.

2. Germany

In its first national defense white paper in 12 years issued in October 2006, Germany specified that the primary mission of its allied forces remains national defense and collective defense in the traditional sense. However, it declared that in light of the expansion of new threats including terrorism and the spread of WMD, conflict prevention and crisis management, including the fight against international terrorism, are the most likely missions to come.

To ensure the necessary military capabilities to meet the above mission, Germany plans to give priority in resource allocation to strengthening strategic transport capacity, global reconnaissance and efficient command with high interoperability. Specifically, Germany plans to introduce the A-400M transport aircraft and completed launches of five satellites fitted with a synthetic aperture radar SAR-LUPE by July 2008. It is also restructuring its military into joint units grouped by function: intervention, stabilization and assistance²⁴³ It is also reducing personnel and relocating its domestic camps and facilities.

3. France

France, in its White Paper on Defense and National Security, issued in June 2008, identified risks ranging from cyber attacks to environmental crises, in addition to the direct threats of mass terrorism and ballistic missiles, stating that these threats and risks are interconnected due to globalization and that the continuity between domestic and foreign security has taken on strategic significance. The regions cited as those have influence on the stability of France and Europe included the area extending from the Atlantic to the Indian oceans, sub-Saharan Africa, and especially the relationship-building with Russia in Europe, as well as Asia, which is growing in its importance. It specifies five statutes of France's national security strategy: prevention, nuclear deterrence²⁴⁴, protection, and overseas intervention, based on accurate perception, knowledge and anticipation of conditions in a world characterized by uncertainty and instability. The report states that France will strengthen these functions and combine them flexibly in order to adapt to changes in the strategic environment over the next 15 years.

Regarding France's foreign relations, France calls for strengthening of EU security and renovation of transatlantic relations, and restored its full participation in NATO integrated military structure in April 2009²⁴⁵ in view of the changes in the situation since France's withdrawal from NATO's military structure and, in particular, the complementary relationship between the EU and NATO.

With respect to the provision of military power, France intends to meet operational requirements such as enhancing protection capabilities while reducing personnel, consolidating military bases and to proceed with a strengthening of its intelligence functions and a modernization of its military equipment.

Notes:

- 1) While the U.S. President is required to submit the National Security Strategy to Congress every year in accordance with Section 404a, title 50 of the United States Code, it was released twice under the former Bush Administration in September 2002 and March 2006.
- 2) The National Defense Strategy (NDS) is released by the Secretary of Defense as a guide to implementing the National Security Strategy and provides an outline of the strategic documents of the Department of Defense, including the National Military Strategy, which was released in March 2005 and July 2008. In the Forward of the 2008 National Defense Strategy, Secretary of Defense Robert Gates states that the United States will soon have a new President, but the complex issues the United States faces will remain, and this strategy is a blueprint for success in the years to come.
- 3) For the foreseeable future, winning the long war against violent extremism will be a central objective of the United States, and the United States faces a clash of arms, a war of ideas and the difficulty of providing assistance – an effort that will require patience and innovation. Military efforts against terrorism are likely to be subordinate to measures to promote local participation in government and economic programs to spur development. Victory in this war will entail discrediting extremist ideology, creating fissures between and among extremist groups and reducing them to the level of nuisance groups that can be tracked and handled by law enforcement capabilities.
- 4) It has been pointed out that deterrence may be impossible in cases where the purpose is not the destruction of a target, but the attack itself, as in terrorism. Thus, it is important to improve post-attack recovery and operational capacity, besides the traditional ability to withstand attack.
- 5) China and Russia need to be anchored in the international system as responsible stakeholders. India is also expected to assume greater responsibility as a stakeholder, commensurate with its power.
- 6) Whenever possible, the U.S. prefers non-military options to achieve this purpose. However, the U.S. will, if necessary, act preemptively in exercising its right of self-defense to prevent hostile acts.
- 7) The QDR is a document that the Secretary of Defense is required to submit to Congress every four years according to Section 118, title 10 of the United States Code. It foresees the security environment in the next 20 years and clarifies issues including the defense strategy, force structure, force modernization plan, defense infrastructure, and budget program. The 2006 QDR was released under the then Bush Administration. 2009 is the year of review as provided in the United States Code. In the background briefing of the QDR in April, 2009, the Department of Defense mentioned that it is already under review and scheduled to be reported to Congress by early 2010.
- 8) In the current security environment, it is not foreseeable when and where a threat to the United States might emerge. Still, the capability used by adversaries can be anticipated, thus a capability-based strategy focuses on what capabilities are required to deal with the capability of the enemy.
- 9) The 2001 QDR described that the United States had adopted an approach to structure its forces with the following four objectives: 1) to defend the United States; 2) to maintain forward-deployed forces in four critical regions (Europe, Northeast Asia, the East Asia littoral, and the Middle East/Southwest Asia); 3) to defeat adversaries swiftly in two types of operations in overlapping time frames and to defeat an adversary decisively in one of the two theaters; and 4) to conduct a limited number of small-scale contingencies.
- 10) The Striker Brigade Combat Team is formed as a light unit so that it can be deployed anywhere in the world promptly by C-130 transport aircraft and other transportation means. Unlike heavily armed conventional mechanized unit, the team is equipped with “Striker,” 8-wheel-drive armored vehicles that are equipped with 105mm guns and other weapons and are characterized by strike assets and mobility.
- 11) In April 2005, then Commander of U.S. Army Europe Bell announced plans to reduce soldiers spread over 13 main operating locations across Europe to approximately 24,000 soldiers concentrated among four Joint Main Operating Bases (JMOB), which would take place over the next 5 to 10 years.

- 12) News briefing with then Secretary of the Army Geren and Vice Chief of Staff of the Army Cody (December 19, 2007).
- 13) In March 2007, the United States announced that one aircraft carrier homeported in the Atlantic ocean would be transferred to a Pacific base in San Diego in 2010.
- 14) According to the congressional testimony in September 2004 of Admiral Fargo, then Commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, U.S. forces deploy bombers in Guam by rotation.
- 15) White House Fact Sheet (August 16, 2004).
- 16) Joint press conference by then U.S. President Bush and then President Kufor of Ghana (February 20, 2008).
- 17) As for non-strategic nuclear forces, the Nuclear Posture Review announced by the Clinton administration in September 1994 states as follows: (1) Eliminate the option to deploy nuclear weapons on carrier-based, dual-capable (nuclear/conventional) aircraft; (2) Eliminate the option to carry nuclear Tomahawk cruise missiles (TLAM/N) on surface ships; (3) Retain the option to deploy TLAM/N on attack submarines; and (4) Retain the current commitment of dual-capable aircraft based in Europe and Continental United States (CONUS) and the deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe.
- 18) The Congressional Commission on U.S. Strategic Posture established by the said law submitted a final report to Congress in May 2009, stating that the United States must maintain a viable nuclear deterrent until the conditions that might make possible the global elimination of nuclear weapons happens.
- 19) President Obama, in his speech to Congress in February 2009, said that he would reform the defense budget so that the U.S. is not paying for Cold-War-era weapons systems no longer in use. Defense Secretary Gates also indicated that re-balance of investment is necessary between current and future capabilities. (Website of the Department of Defense, February 26, 2009). He also points out that the 2008 National Defense Strategy strives for balance in the following three areas: 1) between trying to prevail in current conflicts and preparing for other contingencies, 2) between institutionalizing capabilities such as counter-insurgency and foreign military assistance and maintaining the U.S.'s existing conventional and strategic edge against other military forces; and 3) between retaining those cultural traits that have made the U.S. forces successful and shedding those that hamper their ability to do what needs to be done. (Essay in Foreign Affairs, January/February, 2009)
- 20) President Obama announced the reform of the system of defense contracting saying that it is time for the waste and inefficiency to end. (March 4, 2009)
- 21) Equivalent to the budget for the global war on terror (GWOT) under the former Bush Administration, and includes operation expenditures in Iraq and Afghanistan
- 22) The United States and Russia agreed to begin bilateral intergovernmental negotiations to work out a new comprehensive, legally binding agreement on reducing and limiting strategic offensive arms to replace the START I treaty, which expires on December 5, 2009. (Joint Statement by presidents of the Russian federation and the United States of America regarding negotiations on further reductions in strategic offensive arms, April 1, 2009)
- 23) Although specific reduction volumes are unclear, it is stated that the U.S. nuclear stockpile would be less than one-quarter of its size at the end of the Cold War. The Defense Secretary Gates also pointed out in his speech in Washington DC in October 2008 that the U.S. would have 75 percent fewer nuclear weapons than those at the end of the Cold War within a few years. In the Department of Energy budget proposal for FY 2010, the Obama Administration announced to cease the development work on the Reliable Replacement Warhead (RRW) and ensure the safety, security and reliability of warheads with more expansive life extension programs.
- 24) The Secretary of Defense Task Force on Department of Defense Nuclear Weapons Management was set up in June 2008 because of two nuclear management-related incidents. The task force released a report on the Air Force's nuclear mission in September 2008 and the same sort of report on the overall Department of

- Defense (except for the Air Force) in December 2009.
- 25) In the organizational reform of the U.S. Army, its conventional pyramid structure (army, corps, divisions, and brigades) will be reorganized into the headquarters with command and control functions and self-sufficient combat units (the size of a brigade) so that it can respond to various situations promptly and flexibly by combining headquarters and working units according to the purpose and scale of the mission.
 - 26) Its headquarters is located at Camp Lejuene in North Carolina. As the Marine Corps Special Operation Command was created, the 4th Marine Expeditionary Brigade was deactivated.
 - 27) The budget proposal for FY 2010 prescribes that the development program for a follow-on bomber not be pursued until the Department of Defense has a better understanding of the needs, the requirements, and the technology, and that personnel reductions be halted in the Air Force and Navy.
 - 28) The budget proposal for FY 2010 states that no additional production of the C-17 airlifter will be requested. The U.S. has sufficient C-17 to meet airlift needs with the 205 that are already in force or in production.
 - 29) The U.S. government has signed the Status of Forces Agreement as well as an agreement on establishing a U.S. BMD radar site with the Czech government, both of which were approved by the Senate of the Czech Parliament on November 27, 2008. The U.S. government has signed an agreement concerning the deployment of ground-based BMD interceptors as well as the adoption of a declaration of strategic cooperation with the Polish government, which contains the deployment of U.S. Army Patriot air and missile defense battery in Poland. In addition, Russia is repeatedly opposed to the deployment of the MD system, insisting that it will have a negative impact on the country's nuclear deterrent capability. In response, the United States has explained that the target of the MD system is not Russia: it will be deployed to defend Europe and other allies from missile threats posed by Iran.
 - 30) Remarks by President Obama in Prague (April 5, 2009)
 - 31) The figures of U.S. military mentioned in this paragraph are the numbers of active personnel recorded on the publication source of the U.S. Department of Defense (as of December 31, 2008), and it could change according to unit deployment.
 - 32) Joint editorial of the Korean Workers' Party's journals "Rodong Shinmun" and "Workers" (June 16, 1999).
 - 33) In North Korea, it seems that various military decisions are made by the National Defense Commission (Chairman: Kim Jong Il), which has the ultimate military authority, and the Ministry of People's Armed Forces (corresponding to the Ministry of Defense in other countries) is controlled not by the cabinet but by the National Defense Commission.
 - 34) There had been no reports of official activities of Kim Jong Il, chairman of the National Defense Commission, for 50 days since mid-August 2008, which marks the longest absence since he was sworn in as general secretary of the Korean Workers Party in 1997, but since November 2008, he has been rather actively engaged in official activities.
 - 35) The approximate percentage of active service members in total population is 0.2% in Japan, 0.5% in the United States, 0.7% in Russia, and 1.4% in the ROK.
 - 36) White House Press Secretary (then) Dana Perino announced in a statement on April 24, 2008 that North Korea had assisted Syria's covert nuclear activities. In addition, Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair of the United States testified at the Senate Armed Service Committee in March 2009 that "All the indications led us to believe that North Korea had helped Syria build a nuclear reactor and there is concern that North Korea may export nuclear technology again."
 - 37) Generally, missiles based on a solid fuel propellant system are considered to be militarily superior to those based on a liquid propellant system because they are capable of immediate launches with their fuel stored in airframes beforehand and they are easy to store and handle.
 - 38) The second and third rounds of the Six-Party Talks were held in February and June 2004 respectively, the fourth round from July to August and in September 2005, and the fifth round in November 2005, December

2006, and February 2007. The sixth round was held in March and September 2007.

- 39) In June 2008 North Korea submitted a declaration of its nuclear program. However, as of May 2009, no agreement has been made concerning a specific framework for verification.
- 40) Lieutenant General Maples, Director of the Defense Intelligence Agency, testified at the Senate Armed Services Commission in March 2009 that “North Korea could have stockpiled several nuclear weapons from plutonium produced at Yongbyon.”
- 41) In his statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 2009, Lieutenant General Maples, Director of the DIA, stated that “North Korea may be able to successfully mate a nuclear warhead to a ballistic missile.”
- 42) In his statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 2009, Lieutenant General Maples, Director of the DIA, stated that “North Korea has had a longstanding chemical warfare program,” and “We believe that Pyongyang possesses a sizeable stockpile of agents.” He also stated that “North Korea is believed to have a long-standing biological warfare program that could support the production of biological warfare agents.” The ROK Defense White Paper 2008 pointed out that “It is believed that approximately 2,500 to 5,000 tons of chemical agents remain stored in a number of facilities scattered around the country and that North Korea is able to produce biological weapons such as the bacteria of anthrax, smallpox and cholera.”
- 43) The ranges of Scud B and Scud C missiles are estimated to be about 300km and 500km respectively.
- 44) Among them, the launch of the Scud and the Nodong had more practical characteristics, based on the indication that the missiles were launched before dawn, that a number of different types of ballistic missiles were launched in succession over a short period of time, that the launch was carried out using a transporter-erector-launcher, and that ballistic missiles with different ranges were landed within a certain area. This leads to the assumption that North Korea has improved the operability of ballistic missiles.
- 45) For instance, making a three-stage missile by installing a booster at the warhead of a two-stage missile.
- 46) North Korea admits that it is exporting ballistic missiles to earn foreign currency. (Comment by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA) on June 16, 1998, and statement made by a North Korean foreign ministry spokesman on December 13, 2002, reported by KCNA on the same day.)
- 47) In his statement to the House Armed Services Committee in March 2009, General Sharp, Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, stated that preparations are currently underway in North Korea to field a new intermediate-range ballistic missile capable of striking Okinawa, Guam and Alaska. Also, in his statement to the House Armed Services Committee in March 2007, General Bell, then Commander, U.S. Forces Korea, stated that “North Korea is developing a new solid propellant short-range ballistic missile, which it last successfully test-fired in March 2006. Once operational, this missile will be more mobile, more rapidly deployable, and more capable of being launched on shorter notice than current systems.” The ROK Defense White Paper 2008 points out that North Korea has been developing Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missiles (RGM) with a range of over 3000 km since the end of the 1990s and fielded recently.
- 48) Lieutenant General Maples, Director of the DIA, testified at the Senate Armed Services Commission in March 2009 that, “After the failed July 2006 launch, North Korea has continued development of the Taepodong-2, which could be used for a space launch or as an ICBM.”
- 49) Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair stated in his testimony at the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 2009 that “North Korea has already sold ballistic missiles to several Middle Eastern countries and to Iran.” In addition, it has also been pointed out that North Korea has test-launched missiles that it had exported in Iran and Pakistan and subsequently utilized the data.
- 50) Four Military Guidelines were adopted at the fifth Plenum of the fourth Korean Workers’ Party’s Central Committee in 1962.
- 51) Covert operations to infiltrate enemy’s territories by dispersed small units.

- 52) Reportedly, North Korea has two types of special operations forces: one under the military forces and the other under the Korean Workers' Party. For example, the operation department of the Party is said to be in charge of transporting agents. Moreover, General Burwell B. Bell, Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, stated at the Senate Armed Services Committee in March 2009 that "North Korea still keeps the world's largest Special Forces with more than 80,000 troops." Also, the ROK Defense White Paper 2008 points out "North Korea's special forces number some 180,000. Considering the operational environment in the Korean Peninsula, North Korea has intensively improved the capabilities of its special operations by strengthening training programs for night, mountain, and street-to-street fighting.
- 53) Kim Jong Il was re-elected as chairman of the National Defense Commission at the Supreme People's Assembly in April 2009. In April 2007, a large-scale military parade including the march of missile units was held to celebrate the 75th anniversary of the Korean People's Army with attendance of Kim Jong Il, Chairman of the National Defense Commission.
- 54) Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair stated in his testimony at the Senate Armed Services Committee: "Kim probably suffered a stroke in August that incapacitated him for several weeks, hindering his ability to operate as actively as he did before the stroke. However, his recent public activities suggest his health has improved significantly, and we assess he is making key decisions."
- 55) In December 2008, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimated that North Korea produced approximately 3.34 million tons of crops between November 2008 and October 2009, making required imports approximately 1.79 million tons.
- 56) It has been pointed out that, as a result of the implementation of these new measures, the following problems have either occurred or signs of such problems have been observed in some areas: acceleration of inflation as a result of a simultaneous raising of wages and commodity prices despite the unresolved shortage of commodities, widening of income gaps, and increasing dissatisfaction with the regime due to information inflow.
- 57) North Korea insists that it will not denuclearize until "the United States ends its hostile policy and eliminates its nuclear threat." (Comment of a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of North Korea, January 13, 2009)
- 58) The Country Report on Terrorism 2008 published in April 2009 states that "the United States rescinded the designation of the DPRK as a state sponsor of terrorism in accordance with criteria set forth in U.S. law, including a certification that the government of North Korea had not provided any support for international terrorism during the preceding six-month period and the provision by the government of assurances that it will not support acts of international terrorism in the future."
- 59) North Korea has intensified its criticism of the ROK. For instance, in January 2009, a spokesman for the General Staff of the Korean Army issued a statement of an "all-out confrontational posture" towards South Korea, and in March 2009, a spokesman for the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issued a comment calling for the resignation of President Lee Myung Bak's Administration.
- 60) The previous treaty contained the provision that if either of the signatories (Russia and North Korea) was attacked, the other would immediately provide military and other assistance by any means. This provision, however, was excluded from the new treaty.
- 61) After the ARF Ministerial meeting in July 2008, North Korea signed the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC).
- 62) The United States and the ROK have been operating the U.S.-ROK Combined Forces Command since 1978 in order to run the U.S.-ROK joint defense system to deter wars on the Korean Peninsula and to perform effective joint operations in case of emergency. Under the U.S.-ROK joint defense system, the operational control authority over ROK forces is to be exercised by the Chairman of the Korea Joint Chiefs of Staff in peacetime and by the Commander of U.S. Forces Korea, who also serves as Commander of the Combined

Forces Command, in wartime.

- 63) The Security Alliance between the U.S. and ROK has been strengthened. Their partnership has been expanded to include political, economic, social and cultural cooperation. They will continue to maintain their strong defense posture in accordance with the changes in the security environment in 21st century.
- 64) The ROK Defense White Paper 2008 described North Korea as follows: “North Korea’s conventional military capabilities, weapons of mass destruction such as nuclear weapons and missiles, and forward military deployment pose direct and serious threats to our national security.”
- 65) The reform plan has four pillars: (1) expansion of civilian base or national defense; (2) build-up of military structure and system of the forces in conformity with characteristics of modern wars; (3) reorganization of the national defense management system into a low cost and highly efficient system; and (4) improvement of barrack culture in accordance with the trends of the time.
- 66) It is reported that there are 55 ethnic minorities living in China, besides the Han Chinese ethnic group.
- 67) “Scientific Development Concept” chiefly consists of “adhering to standardized plans and consideration for all perspectives, maintaining a people-oriented position of establishing comprehensive, balanced and sustainable development concept and the need to promote complete economic, social, and human development.” (As commented by President Hu Jintao at Third Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in October 2003) The construction of “Harmonious Society” is defined as a process to continue dissolving social inconsistencies. The “Resolution on Major Issues Regarding the Building of a Harmonious Socialist Society” (adopted at the Sixth Plenary Session of the 16th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China in October 2006)
- 68) Building a moderately prosperous society in all respects by 2020 is a goal of the Party and the state as outlined in General Secretary Hu Jintao’s report to the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China in 2007.
- 69) China traditionally adopted the strategy of a “People’s War” based on the recognition that a world-scale war was possible. Under that strategy, the country attributed importance to guerrilla warfare using its vast territory and enormous population. This posture, however, led to harmful effects such as excessively enlarged and inefficient military forces. Under these circumstances, China has come to place importance on local wars such as conflicts that occur over its territorial land and waters since the first half of the 1980s based on a new recognition that a world-scale war will not take place on a long-term basis. After the end of the Gulf War in 1991, the country started to implement measures to improve its military operation abilities in order to win a local war under highly technological conditions. Recently, it has been stated that the core of military modernization is to strengthen capabilities to win a local war under informatized conditions.
- 70) China amended Regulations on the Political Work of the People’s Liberation Army in 2003 to add the practices of Media, Psychological and Legal Warfare to its political work. The Annual Report on Military Power of the People’s Republic of China (March 2009) of the U.S. Department of Defense explains the Media, Psychological and Legal Warfare as follows:
 - Media Warfare is aimed at influencing domestic and international public opinion to build public and international support for China’s military actions and to dissuade an adversary from pursuing policies perceived to be adverse to China’s interests
 - Psychological Warfare seeks to undermine an enemy’s ability to conduct combat operations through psychological operations aimed at deterring, shocking, and demoralizing enemy military personnel and supporting civilian populations.
 - Legal Warfare uses international and domestic laws to gain international support and manage possible political repercussions of China’s military actions.
- 71) China’s National Defense in 2008.
- 72) China’s National Defense in 2008 stipulates an increase in the country’s capabilities to maintain

- maritime, space and electromagnetic space security and to carry out counter-terrorism measures, stability maintenance, emergency rescue and international peacekeeping operations.
- 73) China's National Defense in 2008.
- 74) The Chinese Communist Party's constitution amended in 2002 states, "Upon the 100th anniversary of the party's foundation in (2021), a higher-level, somewhat affluent society shall be created that benefits a population of over a billion, and upon the 100th anniversary of the country's foundation (2049), the nation shall achieve a medium level of development for per-capita gross domestic product, realizing modernization on a basic level."
- 75) China's National Defense in 2008 states that "in the past two years, senior PLA delegations have visited more than 40 countries, and defense ministers and chiefs of staff from more than 60 countries have visited China."
- 76) For example, China's National Defense in 2008 provides details of personnel expenses, operation maintenance costs, and equipment costs only for the defense budget for FY 2007 each by active force, reserve force and militia.
- 77) China's announced national defense budget growth rate is a comparative rate figure of the previous year's actual expenditure with this year's initial budget. When comparing last fiscal year's initial budget with this fiscal year's initial budget, the growth rate is approximately 15.4%. Simple conversion of national defense expenditures into foreign currencies based on the market exchange rate does not necessarily reflect the value in light of the country's level of prices accurately. If, however, China's FY 2009 national defense budget is converted into yen at 1 yuan = 15 yen, the amount is equivalent to approximately 7,93trillion yen. Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) Yearbook 2009 (June 2009) estimates China's military expenditure for 2008 as approximately 84.9 billion U.S. dollars and ranks China the second largest spender next to the U.S.
- 78) U.S. Defense Department's Annual Report on Military Power of the People's Republic of China (March 2009) estimates China's actual defense spending as \$105 billion to \$150 billion, although its official defense budget for 2008 is approximately \$60 billion.
- 79) Missions of the People's Armed Police Force include security of party and government facilities, border maintenance of security, government-citizen joint projects, and firefighting activities. According to China's National Defense in 2002, it is to maintain state security and social stability, and assist the PLA in wartime in defense operations.
- 80) The militia engages in economic development in peacetime and logistics support for combat operations in wartime. China's National Defense in 2002 explains, "Under the command of military organs, the militia in wartime helps the standing army in its military operations, conducts independent operations and provides combat support and manpower replenishment for the standing army. In peacetime, it undertakes the tasks of performing combat readiness support, taking part in emergency rescue and disaster relief efforts, and maintaining social order."
- 81) Formally, there are two Central Military Commissions—one for the CCP and one for the state. However, both commissions basically consist of the same membership, and both are essentially regarded as institutions for the CCP to command the military forces.
- 82) The Annual Threat Assessment of the Director of National Intelligence of the United States published in February 2009 states that China is developing conventionally armed ballistic missiles with terminally guided maneuverable warheads that could be used to attack U.S. naval forces and airbases.
- 83) U.S. Defense Department's Annual Report on Military Power of the People's Republic of China (March 2009) states that as of September 2008 China had deployed 1,050 to 1,150 SRBMs on the shore opposing Taiwan, and it is increasing the size of this force at a rate of more than 100 missiles per year, including variants of these missiles with improved ranges, accuracies and payloads.

- 84) China's National Defense in 2008.
- 85) Positive remarks by several government or military officers about possessing and constructing an aircraft carrier by several government or military officers have been reported since 2005. Recently, in November 2008, Major General Qian Lihua, director of Defense Ministry's Foreign Affairs Office, reportedly said that the navy of any great power has the dream to have one or more aircraft carriers. In December 2008, the Ministry of Defense spokesman commented on building Chinese aircraft carriers, "The Chinese government will incorporate all aspects of factors, and carefully examine and consider related matters." In March 2009, a series of positive remarks on the possession or construction of an aircraft carrier were made by senior Navy officers.
- 86) Since the 1980s, in addition to Varyag, China has purchased Melbourne, a decommissioned Majestic-class aircraft carrier made in the United Kingdom, and Minsk and Kiev, Kiev-class aircraft carriers made in the former Soviet Union, nominally for recycling for scraps of iron or leisure facilities. In 2006, it was reported that China was negotiating the purchase of Russian made Su-33 carrier-based fighter aircraft, which can be operated with a Kuznetsov class carrier. It was also reported in 2007 that China had plans to purchase arresting wires that are used on aircraft carriers from Russia. In September 2008, it was reported that China was planning cooperation with Ukraine, which has a simulation training facility for carrier-based aircraft, with respect to the education and training of navy pilots. China is reported to have imported Su-25UTG, a training airplane for carrier landing, from Ukraine in 2007.
- 87) The China's National Defense in 2008 explains that China's Air force is "working to accelerate its transition from territorial air defense to both offensive and defensive operations, and increase its capabilities for carrying out reconnaissance and early warning, air strikes, air and missile defense, and strategic projection, in and effort to build itself into a modernized strategic air force." U.S. Department of Defense's Annual Report on Military Power of the People's Republic of China (May 2006) points out that the goal of the PLA Air Force is "to develop a mobile, all-weather, day-night, low altitude, and over-water force that is capable and flexible enough to quickly perform multiple operational tasks and to project power beyond the "first island chain." With regard to China's so-called fifth-generation fighter aircraft, U.S. Defense Secretary Gates envisages that they will achieve initial operational capability in 10 to 12 years (Statement at the House Armed Services Committee in May 2009)
- 88) China's National Defense in 2006 notates that, regarding science, technology and industry for national defense, "Major scientific and technological projects such as manned space flights and the Lunar Probe Project, carried out to spur the leapfrogging development of high-tech enterprises and to bring about overall improvement in defense-related science and technology." Also, the entire manned space project, including Shenzhou 7, is said to be commanded by Director of the PLA's General Armaments Department.
- 89) U.S. Department of Defense's Annual Report on Military Power of the People's Republic of China (March 2009) points out that "The PLA has established information warfare units to develop viruses to attack enemy computer systems and networks, and tactics and measures to protect friendly computer systems and networks. In 2005, the PLA began to incorporate offensive Computer Network Operations into its exercises, primarily in first strikes against enemy networks."
- 90) The China's National Defense in 2008 refers to an increase in the capabilities to maintain space and electromagnetic space security.
- 91) A view was presented that China is inclined to adopt a more confident and assertive stance than before, and the anti-satellite weapons test in January 2007 and the Chinese Song-class submarine incident in October 2006, where the submarine surfaced near the USS Kitty Hawk in international waters, can be seen in such a context. (The testimony of then Deputy Undersecretary of Defense Richard Lawless at the U.S. China Economy and Security Review Commission on February 1, 2007)
- 92) Director of National Intelligence Dennis Blair testified before the U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee

- on March 10, 2009, that “in the past several years, they [Chinese] have become more aggressive in asserting claims for the EEZ.”
- 93) China’s National Defense in 2008 states that the Chinese Navy is gradually developing its capabilities of conducting cooperation in distant waters and countering non-traditional security threats.
 - 94) It is reported that China is constructing a large-scale naval base that has underground tunnels for nuclear-powered submarines in the city of Sanya located in the southern tip of Hainan island.
 - 95) The organizations authorized to deal with cross-strait talks are the Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits (ARATS) on the Chinese side and Straits Exchange Foundation (SEF) on the Taiwanese side.
 - 96) Discourse at the discussion on December 31, 2008, commemorating the 30th anniversary of the announcement of Message to Compatriots in Taiwan.
 - 97) National Defense Strategy, U.S. Department of Defense (released in July 2008)
 - 98) Annual Report on Military Power of the People’s Republic of China, United States Department of Defense (March 2009)
 - 99) Testimony given by then Deputy Undersecretary Richard Lawless at the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission in February 2007.
 - 100) Regarding the military field, this treaty mentions military confidence building or strengthening of mutual troop reductions in border areas, military cooperation such as military technical cooperation, and holding discussions in the event that there is awareness of any threat to peace.
 - 101) The organization was established in June 2001 and the original members are China, Russia, and four Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan). The missions of the organization include to promote cooperation between member countries in a vast range of sectors, including security, politics, culture, and energy. Since the organization’s establishment, it has developed organizationally and functionally, such as in holding regular summit-level meetings, and establishing the organization’s head office and the Regional Antiterrorist Structure (RATS).
 - 102) North Korea seems to emphasize negotiations with the United States over the nuclear issue, and it is believed that China, apprehensive that the destabilization of situations in surrounding countries would lead to repercussions within China, hesitates to employ firm measures. In light of this, there is a view that China’s wieldable influence on North Korea is limited.
 - 103) Major recent military exchanges between China and Southeast Asian countries include the joint counterterrorism military exercises conducted between the Chinese and Thai armies in July 2007 and September 2008, the first joint patrol conducted by Chinese and Vietnamese naval vessels in the Gulf of Tonkin in April 2006, Chinese naval training vessel’s call to Cambodia, Thailand and Vietnam in November 2008, then Chinese Defense Minister Cao Gangchuan’s visit to Indonesia in January 2008, and Navy Commander Wu Shengli’s visit to Thailand in October 2008.
 - 104) Quadrennial Defense Review, Ministry of National Defense of Taiwan (March 2008)
 - 105) Taiwanese National Defense Report 2008
 - 106) In the speech of then President Putin titled “Russia’s Development Strategy through to 2020,” he said that Russia’s military spending will be in keeping with the national capability and will not be to the detriment of their social and economic development priorities.
 - 107) President Medvedev in the annual address to the houses of Parliament in November 2008 highlighted the importance of the multipolarization of the international community, opposing any further expansion of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) and a unipolar world led by the United States, an idea that is the same as that of the Putin administration.
 - 108) With the recent sluggish oil prices and the global financial crisis, the Russian economic growth rate of 2008 was the lowest of the last few years (5.6%, compared with 8.1% in 2007)
 - 109) The National Security Concept of the Russian Federation, formulated in 1997, was revised in January 2000.

This revision was made in response to changed circumstances including NATO enlargement, air strikes on the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, NATO's announcement of its so-called "New Strategic Concept," and the emergence of Islamic extremist groups in Russia and other countries.

- 110) Troops were reorganized, in the midst of a military forces reduction after the launch of the Russian Federation's armed forces, to strengthen combat readiness through concentrating personnel. It is hoped that this will enable them to promptly respond during the first phase of a large-scale war or in the event of a minor conflict. In the meantime, Defense Minister Serdyukov announced in October 2008 that all the forces would be transformed into combat-readiness troops, after the president approved the document titled "Future of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation" in September 2008.
- 111) In February 2009, General Nikolai Makarov, the chief of Russia's General Staff of the armed forces, said that a new Doctrine would be approved by the end of 2009. Also, Nikolai Patrushev, the secretary of the Security Council, said that a Doctrine would be submitted during 2009 for approval by the President.
- 112) After the approval of the "Future of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation" by the president in September 2008, Defense Minister Serdyukov announced in October 2008 a reform of command structure (the four-tier system -- where the line of command is from military district, to army, to division to regiment -- will be replaced with a streamlined three-tier system where the line of command is from military district, to operation command to brigade), the transformation of all combat troops into permanent readiness units and the correction of rank structure of officers.
- 113) In October 2008, regarding the military reform, Defense Minister Serdyukov said that the armed forces would be reduced to 1 million personnel by 2012. However, the deadline for implementing the cuts was put back from 2012 to 2016 on the President's order.
- 114) Due to a lack of federal budget resources caused by the financial crisis and last year's decline in crude oil prices, it was necessary to cut the federal budget for FY 2009, including the defense budget. However, President Medvedev announced that this would be covered by the contingency fund accumulated during the economic boom, and the modernization of military forces would continue. Furthermore, giving priority to the procurement of high-tech equipment, the state policy on military equipment for the period of 2011 to 2020 is under preparation and takes into account the lessons learned from the Georgia conflict.
- 115) In April 2007, then President Putin stated that professional servicemen would account for two-thirds of the armed forces in his annual address. In addition, the period for conscription was reduced to 12 months as of January 2008.
- 116) Then President Putin's speech "Russia's Development Strategy through to 2020" (February 2008). In order to ensure the necessary number of junior officers, efforts are being made to ensure human resources, by restructuring the military academy, establishing an education center in private higher-education institutions (universities) to train officers on short-term assignment, setting up special education courses in the military academy to train professional non-commissioned officers.
- 117) In March 2009, the commander of the strategic rocket force said that RS-24 would be deployed after START I expires.
- 118) At the Kananaskis Summit held in June 2002, the G8 countries including Japan decided, for the purpose of preventing the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, to provide up to \$20 billion over the ensuing 10 years to assist Russia in the disposal of chemical weapons, dismantling of decommissioned nuclear submarines, and disposal of fissionable materials. The purpose of this decision was to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.
- 119) Joint Statement by the leaders of the U.S. and Russia regarding negotiations on further reductions in strategic offensive arms (April 1, 2009)
- 120) Considering the fact that countries other than the United States and Russia possess IRBMs, Russia had indicated its withdrawal from the INF Treaty that solely regulated the U.S. and Russia. However, in October

- 2007, Russia and the U.S. stated to the international community that the INF Treaty would be going global.
- 121) Some divisions and brigades are designated as permanent readiness units. Others appear to face severe personnel shortages despite possessing a sufficient amount of equipment. After the approval of the “Future of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation” by the president in September 2008, Defense Minister Serdyukov announced in October 2008 that all combat troops would be converted to permanent readiness units.
 - 122) In November 2008, 20 people (three military personnel and 17 civilians) died and 21 were injured in the Russian nuclear submarine Nerpa of the Pacific Fleet which was on a test voyage in the Sea of Japan when a false alarm triggered a fire extinguisher.
 - 123) Russia utilized its forces not only of the North Caucasus military district but also those of other districts in the Georgia conflict in August 2008.
 - 124) Estimated number of military personnel within the Siberian and the Far Eastern Military Districts.
 - 125) Russia is developing so-called fifth-generation fighter aircraft with stealth capability and high mobility.
 - 126) The number of cases of the Russian fleet passing through the three international straits (Soya, Tsugaru, Tsushima) of Japan that have been identified and disclosed is as follows: three cases in the Soya Strait in FY 2008 (two in 2006, two in 2007) two cases in the Tsugaru Strait (one in 2006, none in 2007) and one in the Tsushima Strait (none in 2006 and 2007), showing an increase in the last few years.
 - 127) In August 2008, after the Georgia conflict, President Medvedev expressed the view that Russia has regions where it has its privileged interests.
 - 128) At the summit of CSTO heads of states held in February 2009, the members decided to create a permanent, joint rapid reaction force, with the enhanced function of the Collective Rapid Deployment Force.
 - 129) Aiming to maintain regional peace and security and implement a joint response to terrorism, etc., SCO conducts an anti-terrorism drill “Peace Mission” and makes efforts for the stability of Afghanistan.
 - 130) Russia and Belarus signed an arrangement on a united regional air defense system in February 2009.
 - 131) Some CIS countries attempt to maintain a distance from Russia. Georgia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan, and Moldova formed a regional alliance named GUAM by combining the initial letters of the member countries, and have been following pro-Western policies to reduce their security and economic dependence on Russia. (Georgia announced its withdrawal from CIS in August 2008.)
 - 132) In August 2001, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz, and Tajikistan provided one troop unit each (battalion or smaller unit) to form the Collective Rapid Deployment Force that consisted of 1,000 to 1,300 personnel. The headquarters is located in Bishkek, the capital of Kyrgyz. In May 2004, Tajikistan provided another two troop units, and Russia and Kazakhstan provided one unit each as well. As a result, the force has expanded to nine battalions with 4,500 personnel.
 - 133) In November 2005, U.S. forces withdrew from Uzbekistan. In February 2009, Kyrgyz notified the United States that it would close down its air base in Manas that the U.S. uses for anti-terrorism operations.
 - 134) The Manas base is located near Kant Air Base.
 - 135) CIS peacekeeping forces led by Russian forces were deployed in Abkhazia and joint peacekeeping forces comprising Russian, Georgian and South Ossetian forces were deployed in South Ossetia.
 - 136) The Chechen Republic was hit by large-scale terrorist attacks in 1999 with the involvement of insurgents. The Russian government conducted sweep operations against pro-independence opposition groups and many prominent terrorists were either killed or captured. The overall number of terrorist attacks has been on the decline since 2007, although attacks on VIPs and police officers have occurred sporadically in Ingushetia and Dagestan.
 - 137) Military cooperation between the two countries, which started with confidence building, is now developing into a state that envisages actual joint efforts. For example, command post exercises code-named “Torgau 2004” started between the U.S. ground forces stationed in Europe and Russian ground forces in 2004,

“Torgau 2005” was conducted in 2005, and “Torgau 2007,” which included field training, was also held in 2007.

- 138) The Annual Report on Human Rights 2008, issued by the U.S. State Department in February 2009, states that Russia launched a military invasion, crossing the internationally recognized border of Georgia and mobilizing an overwhelmingly large-scale force. Military operations by Georgian and Russian forces include the indiscriminate use of force, and a number of civilians, including journalists, have been killed or injured.
- 139) President Medvedev announced a hard-line stance against the United States’ deployment of MD systems in his annual address to the Houses of Parliament in November 2008, hinting at the deployment of short-range missiles in the Kaliningrad Region belonging to Russia which borders with Poland.
- 140) The following nine items have been named as common interests: 1) the fight against terrorism, 2) crisis management, 3) the non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, 4) arms control and confidence measures, 5) theater missile defense, 6) search and rescue at sea, 7) military cooperation and defense reform, 8) responses to civilian emergency situations, and 9) new threats and challenges.
- 141) At the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) 1999 summit in Istanbul, agreement was met on changing the possession limit by bloc to a possession limit by country and territory, ensuring transparency and predictability, trust building and verification measures, and compliance with the current CFE Treaty until the CFE Application Treaty took effect. As of present, only Russia, Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine have ratified the CFE Application treaty, and it has yet to take effect.
- 142) In a statement released in September 2008, the Russian Foreign Ministry said that Ukraine’s aspirations towards NATO membership are in conflict with the security interests of Russia.
- 143) In April 2009, Russia expressed concerns about the announcement by NATO relating to multinational exercises in Georgia, and a ministerial-level meeting between NATO and Russia has not been held since (as of May 2009).
- 144) The Foreign Policy Concept of the Russian Federation (released in July 2008)
- 145) The 2012 APEC Summit Meeting is planned to be held in Vladivostok, based on suggestions by Russia.
- 146) “Peace Mission 2007,” an SCO joint exercise for anti-terrorism, was held in August 2007.
- 147) “Rosoboronexport” entered the subsidiary of “Rostechology” of the governmental corporation that had been founded November 2007.
- 148) From 2003 to 2004, Russia concluded contracts with Indonesia, Malaysia, and Vietnam to sell its Su-27 and Su-30 jet fighters and some fighters have already been delivered to the contracting countries, and in January 2004, Russia signed a contract to sell an aircraft carrier to India. In 2006, Russia concluded agreements with Algeria and Venezuela to sell Su-30 jet fighters, and a number of them have already been delivered to these countries.
- 149) CARAT is a collective term for the bilateral exercises held between the United States and six Southeast Asian countries (Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand).
- 150) Based on the perception that national defense cannot be achieved by conventional military force alone, being faced with limited human resources and changes in the nature of modern warfare, the Total Defense is promoted whereby people are organized in five components: Psychological, Social, Economic, Civil and Military Defense.
- 151) The Third Generation Singapore Forces place emphasis on three aspects: integration/networking, holistic advancements, and technological advancement.
- 152) In addition to the mutual defense and military assistance treaties, the United States concluded the U.S.-Philippines Visiting Forces Agreement in 1999 and the Mutual Logistics Support Agreement in 2002.
- 153) Balikatan has been conducted since 1991, but it was suspended during 1995 and 1999 due to the domestic

- conditions of the Philippines. It was resumed in 2000.
- 154) Thailand, the United States, Singapore, Indonesia, etc., and about 80 personnel from the Ministry of Defense and the Self-Defense Forces of Japan participated in the exercise held in February 2009.
 - 155) Major Non-NATO Ally (MNNA), which was a status established by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Nunn Amendment of 1987, allows designated countries to receive benefits in military areas such as eligibility to have military equipment. A status of MNNA also strongly represents said country's close military cooperation with the United States.
 - 156) Remarks of then Deputy Secretary of State John D. Negroponte at the 5th annual United States Asia Pacific Council conference (April 11, 2008)
 - 157) The United States suspended the IMET program in 1992 to protest against the suppression of the Timor Leste independence movement by Indonesian authorities. The sanctions were removed partially in 1995 but were once again imposed in 1999.
 - 158) IMET provides military personnel from U.S. allies and friends with opportunities to study and receive training at U.S. military education institutions.
 - 159) The United States amended International Traffic in Arms Regulations, allowing Vietnam to export non-lethal defense articles on the condition of case-by-case basis licenses or approvals.
 - 160) Military Balance 2008 press release by the International Institute for Strategic Studies in the U.K. (February 5, 2008) and Military Balance 2008.
 - 161) Currently, China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Brunei all claim territorial rights over the Spratly Islands, while China, Taiwan, and Vietnam claim rights over the Paracel Islands. Chinese and Vietnamese naval forces engaged in an armed conflict in 1988 over the Spratly Islands amongst escalating tensions at the time. However, there have not been any major armed conflicts since.
 - 162) The Declaration on the Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea is a political declaration that clarifies general principles for resolving issues related to the South China Sea.
 - 163) The draft of the Regional Code of Conduct in the South China Sea was proposed by the Philippines at an ASEAN foreign ministers' summit in 1999 and discussion has continued at other meetings thereafter. However, the draft has yet to be adopted as there are major differences in countries' opinions on the draft's details.
 - 164) China conducted military exercises in the Paracel Islands in November 2007 and it was reported in December 2008 that the Chinese government approved the establishment of "Sansha City" including the Spratly Islands, which provoked anti-Chinese public demonstrations in Vietnam. In 2008, Vietnam and the Philippines condemned and expressed concerns about the visit of then Taiwanese President Chen shui-bian to the Itu Aba Island of the Spratly Islands. In February 2009, China protested against the legislation of the Philippines Archipelagic Baseline Law, and Taiwan and Vietnam both announced that the Spratly Islands and others belonged exclusively to them and that they would not approve of any act of infringement of this.
 - 165) "Strike 2007" was carried out in July 2007 in Guangzhou, China and "Strike 2008" in September 2009 in Chiang Mai, Thailand.
 - 166) The 3rd ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting discussed a wide range of cross-border security issues, natural disaster, terrorism, maritime security and pandemics, etc., and three concept papers were adopted, some of which are on the principles for membership in the ADMM Plus (expansion of ADMM) and the use of ASEAN military asset capabilities in humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.
 - 167) Based on the principles of the consensus system and of non-interference in internal affairs, ASEAN failed to take effective measures against Myanmar, etc., and thus the direction of organizational reform attracted much attention. The ASEAN Charter has adopted the principle of the consensus system as before, thus where consensus cannot be achieved, the ASEAN Summit may decide how a specific decision can be made. Furthermore, the Charter prescribed that in the case of a serious breach of the Charter or non-compliance,

the matter shall be referred to the ASEAN Summit for decision and that ASEAN shall establish an ASEAN human rights body. The ASEAN Charter strives for the enhancement of the organization and institution as mentioned above.

- 168) The ReCAAP is designed to enhance cooperation among maritime security agencies of the countries involved through the establishment of a piracy-related information sharing system and a cooperation network among the countries. The ASEAN member countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Brunei, Vietnam, Laos, Myanmar, Cambodia) Japan, Bangladesh, China, India, The Republic of Korea, and Sri Lanka participated in the negotiations on the agreement. However, Indonesia and Malaysia did not sign the agreement.
- 169) IMT consists of Brunei, Libya and Japan, is chaired by Malaysia and has conducted truce monitoring in Mindanao since October 2004 based on the cease fire agreement reached in July 2003 between the Philippines government and MILF. Since November 2008, the operation of IMT has been suspended due to the pull out of Malaysia from IMT.
- 170) The current International Security Forces consist of the armed forces from Australia and New Zealand.
- 171) With the U.N. Security Council resolution 1867 adopted in February 2009, the mandate of UNMIT was extended to February 26, 2010. As of end-February 2009, 1578 civilian police personnel and 33 military observers are serving in Timor Leste.
- 172) The country has a Muslim population exceeding 100 million.
- 173) The number of personnel from the Indian forces engaged in U.N. Peacekeeping Operations has been ranked either third or fourth in the world since 2001.
- 174) In October 2008, the Indian government approved the dispatch of Navy vessels on a patrol mission to the Gulf of Aden, and in November 2008, a frigate of Indian Navy sank a fishing vessel which had been hijacked by pirates.
- 175) When presenting the 2009-10 budget bill, Finance and Foreign Minister Mukherjee said that the defense budget had increased as a result of the security situation that had deteriorated dramatically.
- 176) Regarding the procurement of multipurpose fighters, Defense Minister Antony has cited the provision of the contract which calls for introduction of technology created through joint development.
- 177) In December 2007, Dr. V. K. Saraswat, Chief Controller at the Defense Research & Development Organization (DRDO) of India's Ministry of Defense said that "Agni-4 is still in the design stage and so we cannot give a date for the trials and several tests remain before we operationalize it."
- 178) In March 2009, in the Bay of Bengal in eastern Orissa Province, India conducted a test of shooting down a ballistic missile with an interceptor missile, and reported success. It is also said that India successfully conducted a similar test in 2006 and December 2007.
- 179) U.S. Defense Secretary Gates told reporters at the press conference during his visit to India in February 2008, "Missile defense talks with India are in the very initial stages. We have just started to talk about conducting a joint analysis about what India's needs would be in the realm of missile defense and where cooperation between us might help advance that."
- 180) From March to May 2007, the Indian Navy dispatched a fleet and held joint exercises with Singapore, the United States, Japan, China, Russia, and other countries.
- 181) Former President Bush called India a "natural partner" of the United States.
- 182) In cooperation with India, the United States intends to provide India with capabilities and technologies required for the country to improve its defense capabilities to an appropriate level, including the sale of F-16 and F-18 fighters.
- 183) Red Flag is an aerial combat exercise conducted by the U.S. Air force with allied air forces on a regular basis. Su-30MK I fighter aircraft, IL-78 Air Refueler, IL-76 transport aircraft and 247 servicemen of Indian Air Force participated in Red Flag 08-4.

- 184) Originally, Malabar was a bilateral exercise between the U.S. and India, but five countries took part in Malabar 07-2, including Japan, Australia and Singapore.
- 185) India purchased an Austin-class Amphibious Transport Dock from the U.S. Navy in 2007, and the vessel was commissioned as INS Jalashwa in June 2007. This vessel is the first former U.S. vessel to be possessed by Indian Navy.
- 186) P-8 is a new type of U.S. Navy patrol aircraft. The United States had never exported the aircraft before it did to India.
- 187) In the agreement, China recognized that Sikkim belongs to India. Also, the two countries agreed to continue efforts for the early settlement of the pending border issue.
- 188) The two countries agreed to hold regular summit meetings and established the target of doubling the bilateral trade amount to \$40 billion by 2010. They also signed an agreement on such issues as investment protection and mutual establishment of new Consulates General.
- 189) The objective of this exercise is reported to be the strengthening of mutual understanding/trust and the promotion of relationships between Chinese and Indian military forces. Hand-in-Hand 2007 in December 2007 and Hand-in-Hand 2008 in December 2008 saw the participation of about 100 personnel from both sides.
- 190) India test-launched the said missile in January and March 2009.
- 191) It is estimated that weapons from the former Soviet Union or Russia account for about 70 percent of those possessed by India.
- 192) The two countries signed a document concerning a joint development project for mid-size, multi-purpose transport aircraft and fifth-generation fighters. In addition, study was made of a proposal to provide India with additional T-90 tanks, Su-30MKI fighters, and Mil-17 helicopters within the framework of the agreement already concluded. It was confirmed to enhance the production capabilities of the Brahmos cruise missiles now under joint nuclear development by the two countries as well as to aim to develop the air launch version of the missile. An intergovernmental agreement was concluded concerning the contract for licensed production of engines for MiG-29 fighters. It was also agreed that the two countries would conduct joint anti-terrorism military exercises in Russian territory in April and September 2007.
- 193) In October 2007, both countries signed a cooperation agreement for the development/production of fifth-generation fighter aircraft.
- 194) The joint exercise India has been conducting every other year since 2003.
- 195) At the same time, India signed the Framework Agreement on Comprehensive Economic Cooperation between India and ASEAN and the ASEAN-India Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism.
- 196) President Zardari delivered the first address to the Parliament in September 2008. He said that his administration would continue the three-pronged strategy of the previous administration but that the use of force would only be used as a last resort against terrorism, advocating the necessity of renouncing violence and making peace with those who are willing to make peace as well as of investing in the development and social improvement of the local people. He also stressed the need of FATA (Federally Administered Tribal Areas) reform to root out terrorism. While he asked the government to stay firm in its resolve to not allow its soil to be used for terrorist activities against foreign countries, he also stated that Pakistan would not tolerate the violation of its sovereignty and territorial integrity by any power in the name of combating terrorism.
- 197) Pakistan conducted a test launch of the Babur (Hatf-VII) cruise missile also in March 2007.
- 198) From November to December 2006 Pakistan conducted a series of initial test launches of the Ghauri (Hatf-V) and Shaheen (Hatf-IV) mid-range ballistic missiles.
- 199) The two countries have adopted greatly different positions in relation to solving the Kashmir territorial

issue. India's territorial claim over Kashmir is based on the document from the Maharaja of Kashmir to India, while Pakistan claims that the territorial claim over Kashmir should be decided through referendum in accordance with the 1948 U.N. resolution.

- 200) In August 2005, the two countries agreed on the prior notification of ballistic missile testing and on the establishment of a hotline between their Vice Foreign Ministers.
- 201) In December 2008, General Kiyani, Chief of Army Staff released a statement after a meeting with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister, He Yafei, who visited Pakistan to ease tensions. He demonstrated Pakistan's stance of avoiding armed conflict, highlighting the need to de-escalate and avoid conflict in the interests of peace and security.
- 202) English papers in Pakistan dated March 8, 2009, reported that the Pakistani Air Force and a Chinese company have struck a deal to jointly produce 42 JF-17 fighter jets.
- 203) Pakistan has supported the fight against terrorism led by the United States and other countries. For example, it provided logistical support for the U.S. operations against Afghanistan, and carried out operations to sweep up terrorists in the border regions of Afghanistan. Also, Pakistan started to dispatch warships to naval operations in the Indian Ocean in April 2004. In appreciation of this support from Pakistan, the United States designated the country as a Major Non-NATO Ally.
- 204) At the same time, the sanctions that had been imposed also on India by the United States and other countries due to India's nuclear test were lifted.
- 205) Regarding the possibility of extending nuclear energy cooperation to Pakistan, President Bush only referred to the differences between Pakistan and India in terms of energy needs and history. In response, Pakistan said that it was important for the United States to treat Pakistan and India equally in order to ensure strategic stability in South Asia.
- 206) In September 2005, (then) President Musharraf reportedly demonstrated his recognition that the Khan network had probably exported a dozen ultracentrifuges to North Korea. In May 2008, BBC News reported that the Pakistani nuclear scientist A. Q. Khan said that allegations he passed on nuclear secrets are false. In the interview, he said that there was pressure put on him to accept the charges "in the national interest."
- 207) It has been decided that the destroyer combat system will be a U.S.-made Aegis system equipped with SM-6 long-range anti-aircraft missiles.
- 208) A Defence Update 2007 and 2009 Defence White Paper
- 209) 2009 Defence White Paper
- 210) The breakdown of the military force is as follows: Army: approx. 27,500 personnel, Navy: approx. 13,200 personnel, Air Force: 14,100 personnel.
- 211) In April 2006 demonstrations by rebellious soldiers in Dili, the capital of Timor Leste, turned into riots, and the Australian Defence Force (ADF) was dispatched in response to a request from the Government of Timor Leste.
- 212) The activities began with participation of South Pacific nations, led by Australia, in response to a request for assistance from the Government of the Solomon Islands, where a deteriorating security situation triggered by a tribal conflict was out of control. The 15 participating countries include Australia, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, and Tonga.
- 213) Remarks by Prime Minister Rudd at the U.S.-Australia Summit Meeting on March 25, 2009.
- 214) Remarks by Prime Minister Rudd at the press conference on April 29, 2009. The new dispatch includes about 330 personnel for the training and support of Afghan National Army in Oruzgan province and about 120 personnel to provide short-term military support to assist with security for the Afghanistan elections in August.
- 215) The Overwatch Battle Group (approximately 550 personnel) and the Army Training Team (approximately 60 personnel), which had been deployed in southern Iraq, withdrew. It was also announced in May 2009

- that the government would conclude its military commitment to the rehabilitation of Iraq on July 31, 2009.
- 216) National Security Statement, December 2008.
 - 217) National Security Statement, December 2008 and 2009 Defence White Paper
 - 218) A trilateral security treaty between Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, which went into effect in 1952. The United States has suspended its obligation to defend New Zealand since 1986 because of New Zealand's non-nuclear policy.
 - 219) Talisman Saber is a biennial joint exercise between the United States and Australia and was first held in 2005. Tandem Thrust, which had been carried out biennially since 1997, and Crocodile, which was conducted in 2003, were merged into this exercise. In 2007, training for combat task forces was carried out to improve combat readiness and interoperability between the two countries. 20 vessels, 25 aircraft and 7,000 personnel from Australia and 10 vessels, 100 aircraft and 20,000 personnel from the United States participated in the exercise.
 - 220) At the AUSMIN in 2004, a decision was made to further develop training facilities at the Shoalwater Bay Training Area (army, navy and air operation-related) in Queensland, the Delamere Air Weapons Range in the Northern Territory (air operation-related) and the Bradshaw Training Area (ground and amphibious operation-related) in the Northern Territory (all are U.S.-Australia joint exercise facilities in Australia).
 - 221) Australia announced its participation in the U.S. missile defense program in December 2003. At the AUSMIN in 2004, the United States and Australia signed a memorandum of understanding (MOU) that provides a 25-year framework for missile defense system development and testing (details of the MOU have not been disclosed). In August 2004, Australia selected the Aegis air warfare system as the combat system for new air warfare destroyers (AWD). It is suggested that the AWD would support the missile defense system.
 - 222) In July 2004, the ASEAN-Australia Joint Declaration for Cooperation to Combat International Terrorism was signed between Australia and ASEAN.
 - 223) Australia and Indonesia signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation to combat terrorism in February 2002 (the memorandum had been renewed every year, but it was extended for further three years in February 2008), and jointly hosted a sub-regional ministerial conference on counter-terrorism in March 2007. Australia concluded a memorandum of understanding on counter-terrorism also with Brunei, Cambodia, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand.
 - 224) In contrast to the mission of collective defense provided in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, the mission of conflict prevention and crisis management is called a "non-Article 5 mission".
 - 225) Two strategic commands, Allied Command, Europe and Allied Command, Atlantic, were merged into one Allied Command Operations, and the Supreme Allied Commander Transformation (SACT) was established to supervise the transformation of capabilities and improvement of interoperability of NATO forces.
 - 226) At the NATO Defense Ministers informal meeting in February 2009, British Defense Minister John Hutton proposed the establishment of a 3000-strong rapid deployment force designated to defend the treaty area.
 - 227) The development goal adopted at the 2004 Summit to update the original Helsinki Headline Goal of 1999.
 - 228) Vessels of the U.K., Italy, Turkey and Greece took part in SNMG-2 and were deployed from October to December 2008. Ships of SNMG-1 (United States, Australia, Spain, Portugal, etc.) visiting Southeast Asia and Australia are scheduled to conduct anti-piracy operations for a certain period from end-March and for a certain period from end-June.
 - 229) Vessels of the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Greece and others are participating in Operation Atlanta as of March 2009.
 - 230) Besides, Denmark and other countries participate in CTF-151, a multinational task force established in January 2009 under the Combined Maritime Force (CMF) for counter-piracy operations.
 - 231) The NATO Ministerial Meeting in Berlin in June 1996 made a decision enabling access to NATO's assets

and capabilities in operations led by the Western European Union (WEU). Most of the roles and missions of the WEU were transferred to the EU. As a result, it was decided, at the NATO Washington Summit Meeting held in April 1999, to once again permit the use of NATO's assets and capacities by the EU. This decision was called the Berlin Plus. In December 2002, NATO and the EU made a permanent arrangement concerning the above decision.

- 232) At the meeting of EU Foreign and Defense Ministers in November 2008, it was concluded that the current military mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina is at its final stage although it is still necessary to consider the political impact.
- 233) In March 2009, military missions in Chad and the Central African Republic were transferred from the European Union military operation in Chad and the Central African Republic (EUROR TCHAD RCA) to United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT).
- 234) They are called Petersberg Operations. They consist of combat unit missions in crisis management, including 1) humanitarian assistance and rescue operations, 2) peacekeeping and 3) peacebuilding.
- 235) Four central/eastern European countries and three Baltic States (Romania, Slovenia, Estonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Bulgaria and Slovakia) joined in March 2004 and Albania and Croatia joined in April 2009. The Council of European Union Foreign Ministers meeting in December 2008 called for Georgia and Ukraine to accelerate political, military and other reforms towards accession to the EU.
- 236) Established in 1994. Separate cooperation agreements have been concluded between NATO and non-NATO countries of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) such as Central and Eastern Europe countries.
- 237) Established in 1994, MD currently has seven participant countries (Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco and Tunisia). Its objective is to foster stability in the Mediterranean region through political dialogue and engagement in NATO-related activities by Mediterranean countries.
- 238) The name "Contact Country" has been used since the NATO Istanbul Summit Meeting in 2004. NATO pursues partnerships on a case-by-case basis with countries which share common interests and concerns with NATO.
- 239) The white paper titled *Delivering Security in a Changing World* published in December 2003, stating the need for rapid and long-range deployment of military force in order to deal with international terrorism and the proliferation of WMD, set the objective of establishing defense capabilities to support three concurrent operations, including one long-term peacekeeping operation.
- 240) The Strategic Defence Review (SDR) in 1998 stated that a direct military threat to the U.K. did not exist and that recurrence of such a threat could not be predicted.
- 241) *Delivering Security in a Changing World* in December 2003 stated that there was no longer a need for capacity to prepare for recurrence of direct, traditional, strategic threats to the U.K. or its allies.
- 242) The currently operating Vanguard class nuclear-powered submarines are expected to begin decommissioning in the early 2020s. Therefore, the U.K. government considered whether or not to maintain its nuclear deterrent and consequently announced this white paper. In March 2007, the House of Commons adopted the motion submitted by the government to support the policy set forth in the white paper.
- 243) The intervention force comprises combat readiness troops equipped with state-of-the-art weapons. It is designed to deal with opponents that have well-organized military formations in intensive multilateral operations, such as those executed by NATO combat readiness troops or EU Battle group units, with the goal of providing the foundation for peace stabilization operations. The stabilization force deals with opponents that have a certain level of military formations and performs peace stabilization operations in low- and medium-intensity operations that last for a relatively long period. The assistance force supports the intervention and stabilization forces in preparing for and performing operations in Germany and in the target areas, through activities including the management of command, educational and training

organizations.

- 244) At the launching ceremony of Ship Submersible Ballistic Nuclear (SSBN), *Le Terrible*, in March 2008, French president Sarkozy expressed his view of the country's nuclear capability: given the existing risk of nuclear proliferation and other threats, nuclear deterrence is the ultimate guarantee to protect France from any state's aggression against vital national interests and it is essential to maintain its missile capabilities, both submarine-launched and air-launched. He also announced his decision to reduce France's air-launched nuclear missile capability by one-third, which means its arsenal becomes no more than 300 warheads. From February 3 to 4 in 2009, the French SSBN *Le Triomphant* collided with the British SSBN *Vanguard* at a speed of 5-8 knots. *Le Triomphant* is believed to have suffered enormous damage to a sonar dome and a diving rudder. It now seems difficult for France to achieve the operational goal of employing one missile-equipped submarine on a patrol mission at all times.
- 245) On March 17, 2009, the French government won a parliamentary vote on its plan to return to NATO's integrated military command. While the government announced its participation in NATO's integrated military command in April at the NATO Summit, President Sarkozy stated in his speech delivered in March 2009 that France retains an independent nuclear deterrence.