With the end of the Cold War, while many European countries now recognize that the threat of large-scale invasion by other countries has disappeared, diverse security challenges have emerged, such as outbreaks of regional conflict within and around Europe, the rise of terrorism, the proliferation of WMDs, and an increasing number of cyberspace threats. With regard to terrorism in particular, the outbreak of domestic incidents of terrorism, including the terror attacks in Paris in November 2015 and the terror attacks in Brussels in March 2016, has made counter-terrorism efforts an urgent task. In addition, in recent years, the increasingly severe financial situation has had a significant impact on the security and defense policy of each country. Under these circumstances, the growing tense situation in Ukraine has made it imperative that countries reexamine their existing strategies and design new concepts to deal with Russia’s changes to the status quo by force or coercion and with “hybrid warfare.” Furthermore, following the “Arab Spring” democratization movement that spread across the Arab world from 2010 to 2012, refugees from the Middle East has continued to rise amid the sharp increase in the number of people fleeing their countries to escape suppression and persecution. The number of refugees and migrants crossing into Europe has soared especially since last year, with the prolongation of the Syrian civil war, making border security a challenge. To respond to such challenges and situations, Europe has sought to further strengthen and expand multilateral frameworks, such as NATO and the EU.

At the same time, it is working to contribute to the security and stability of the international community by proactively participating in activities.
outside the European region. Moreover, initiatives are made at the national level for reviewing security and defense strategies, reforming national defense systems, and strengthening bilateral and multilateral defense and security cooperation.

See Fig. I-2-8-1 (Expansion Situation of NATO/EU Member States)

2 Enhancement of Multinational Security Frameworks

1 Security and Defense Policy of NATO/EU

Founded for the core task of collective defense among member states, NATO has expanded the scope of its activities to conflict prevention and crisis management since the end of the Cold War.

In the NATO Summit held in Lisbon in November 2010, NATO adopted a new Strategic Concept for the first time in 11 years to propose a guideline for the next decade for the creation of a more efficient and flexible alliance.

In recent years, NATO has been promoting the concept of Smart Defence as the national defense budgets of member states are declining and gaps in military capability are widening among member states, in particular between European countries and the United States. This concept is aimed at ensuring greater security with fewer resources through multinational coordination.

At the NATO Summit held in May 2012, the Connected Forces Initiative (CFI) was set up. CFI is intended to provide a framework for conducting joint exercises and drills among member states. Furthermore, it is designed to strengthen joint drills among member states and with partner countries, enhance interoperability, and make use of advanced technology. CFI is considered to be aimed at maintaining NATO’s readiness and military capacity by combining the concepts of Smart Defence and CFI in reducing defense budgets in each country.

Following Russia’s “hybrid warfare” over Ukraine as well as the frequent “abnormal flights” of Russian Armed Force aircraft over the European front, including the Baltic states, NATO and member states reaffirmed the threat posed by Russia. In April 2014, they suspended practical cooperation with Russia and took other steps, including expanding its Baltic air policing mission. Furthermore, at the NATO Summit held in Wales in September 2014, leaders adopted a joint declaration demanding Russia to retract its “annexation” of Crimea and adopted the Readiness Action Plan (RAP) for enhancing existing readiness forces. Nonetheless, differences are observed in how member states regard Russia due to factors such as their geographic proximity to the country. Meanwhile, as the threat of terrorism spreads within Europe and Syrian and other refugees cross into Europe, we are recently seeing signs among member states to improve relations with Russia, with an eye to strengthening international collaboration on counter-ISIL efforts.

With regard to ISIL, while no military action has been taken under the NATO framework, the Wales Summit Declaration strongly condemned ISIL’s violent

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3 For example, the United Kingdom and France signed treaties relating to bilateral defense and security cooperation, and on the shared use of nuclear facilities, at a summit meeting held in November 2010. In addition, at a U.K.-France summit meeting held in January 2014, the Declaration on Security and Defence was adopted, and the two countries agreed on conducting joint development of anti-ship missiles and joint research on unmanned combat air vehicles, as well as on aiming to begin deploying a Combined Joint Expeditionary Force by 2016. With regard to unmanned combat air vehicles, in November 2014, the U.K. and French governments reached agreement on contracts related to the development of unmanned combat air systems;

4 For example, in September 2010, the four European countries of France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Belgium established the European Air Transport Command (EATC) to jointly deploy transport aircraft of the respective countries such as C-130 and A-310, as well as approximately 150 aerial refueling aircraft. Luxembourg joined EATC in 2012, Spain in July 2014, and Italy in December 2014;

5 The Strategic Concept is an official document defining the objectives, characteristics, and basic national security responsibilities of NATO. The document has so far been formulated seven times (1949, 1952, 1957, 1968, 1991, 1999, and 2010). In the Strategic Concept, NATO identifies major threats including the proliferation of WMDs and ballistic missiles, terrorism, conflict and instability beyond NATO borders, and cyber attack. The document prescribes NATO’s core tasks as follows: (1) collective defense in accordance with Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, the basic treaty of NATO; (2) crisis management including preventing conflict and post-conflict stabilization and reconstruction assistance; and (3) cooperative security including active contribution to arms control, disarmament, and non-proliferation;

6 As regards concrete efforts undertaken under this concept, at the NATO Summit held in Chicago in May 2012, leaders declared that NATO gained an interim missile defense capability to defend the people and the territory of NATO against ballistic missile attacks by linking together interceptor missiles and radars of the member states under NATO’s command and control. In addition, 13 member states of NATO signed a procurement contract for five Global Hawks (RQ-4), which will constitute the core of the Alliance Ground Surveillance (AGS) system that uses unmanned aircraft;

7 At present, the United States accounts for about 70% of the total defense spending of all NATO member states. NATO guidelines set forth that member states shall spend at least 2% of their GDP on defense. Nonetheless, in 2014, only 3 (United States, United Kingdom, and Greece) out of 28 member states fulfilled this criterion;

8 As regards concrete efforts undertaken based on this concept, at the NATO Summit held in Wales in September 2014, leaders approved a Readiness Action Plan (RAP). It was unveiled to respond to the impacts of Russia’s strategies as well as the threats emanating from the Middle East and North Africa. RAP presented that NATO forces would have continued presence in eastern allies, that the response capabilities of the existing multinational NATO Response Force (NRF) would be enhanced significantly, and that the Very High Readiness Joint Task Force (VJTF) that can be mobilized in two to three days would be created. The NRF is said to consist of 40,000 personnel as of April 2016, and the VJTF is expected to become a multinational force consisting of 20,000 personnel in total (including 5,000 land force personnel) who will acquire operational capabilities by the end of 2016. From October to November 2015, Exercise Trident Juncture was conducted to verify the functions of the VJTF;

9 While cuts to defense spending had continued among NATO member states, the Annual Report released in January 2016 states that the cuts have practically stopped among European member states and Canada and that further increases in defense spending are necessary;

10 NATO patrols in Baltic airspace, which commenced in 2004 assigning a mission to a country with 4 aircraft, has been reinforced since the crisis in Ukraine. Patrols were conducted by four countries with 16 aircraft, but in September 2015, the mission was reduced to two countries with 8 aircraft.

11 See Footnote 8 for more information on RAP;

12 For example, France held talks with President Putin of Russia following the terror attacks in November 2015, and the two sides agreed to exchange intelligence between their military forces. The United Kingdom, in its strategy document SDSOCO15, states that the issues of Ukraine would significantly change the rules-based international order, while it also states that the country would seek ways to cooperate with Russia on the issues of ISIL topping the list. Additionally, in April 2016, NATO held a meeting of the ambassador-level dialogue framework NATO-Russia Council in Brussels for the first time in almost two years.
acts and affirmed that NATO would activate its collective defense if any ally were attacked by ISIL.

The EU tries to enhance its initiatives in security under the Common Foreign and Security Policy (CFSP) and Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). The first security strategy document adopted in 2003, “A Secure Europe in a Better World,” states that the EU aims to enhance its capabilities to deal with new threats, would make a contribution to its security through involvement in its immediate neighborhood, and would play a leading role in building an international order based on effective multilateralism by working with the United States, other partner countries, and international organizations including the U.N.

Triggered by the reduction of defense expenditure in EU countries and the capacity gap among members, the concept of “pooling and sharing” has been promoted, in which member states jointly manage and use more military capacities. Cooperation has been promoted in the areas of air-to-air refueling, unmanned aerial vehicle, satellite communication, and cyber defense. The EU intends to make sure all the initiatives within this concept will complement, rather than interfere with, the activities covered by the NATO framework such as the Smart Defence initiative.

Following the adoption of a resolution about strengthening CSDP at the European Council Meeting (EU Summit) held in December 2013, the European Council adopted the EU Maritime Security Strategy in June 2014. At the EU Foreign Affairs Council meeting in November 2014, the EU Cyber Defence Policy Framework was adopted.

In response to the crisis in Ukraine, the EU has condemned the military responses of Russia and implemented economic sanctions against Russia. In addition, to support the economic and political reforms in Ukraine, the EU continues its engagement in non-military affairs, including the provision of large-scale financial assistance to Ukraine.

To deal with the threat of ISIL, the EU extends funds to carry out humanitarian assistance for Syria and Iraq. Additionally, the EU works with countries in regions such as the Middle East and North Africa to provide capacity-building assistance in counter-terrorism measures, among other activities. In November 2015, in accordance with a request from France after the terror attacks in Paris, the EU, for the first time, activated the “mutual assistance clause” stipulating a mutual defense obligation, and EU member states expressed their support to France.

In May 2015, the EU started Operation Sophia conducted by European Union Naval Force Mediterranean (EUNAVFOR Med) to respond to the surge of refugees and migrants crossing the Mediterranean Sea into Europe. The first phase focusing on the monitoring of smuggling

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13 The EU, although it has a property of non-binding multilateral cooperation, introduced the CFSP, which covers all areas of foreign and security policy based on the Treaty of Maastricht, which took effect in 1993. In June 1999, the European Council decided to implement the European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP) to offer peacekeeping and humanitarian assistance activities in conflict areas, as a part of the CFSP framework. The Treaty of Lisbon, made effective in 2009, renamed the ESDP to CSDP and clearly positioned it as an integral part of the CFSP.

14 In June 2015, a report analyzing the changes in the global situation since 2003 entitled “Strategic Assessment” was submitted to the leaders of the EU and its member states. Based on this assessment, the leaders and others instructed the establishment of a global strategy by June 2016, which will serve as a guideline for future foreign and security policies. The “Strategic Assessment” report analyzes the current global situation from the perspectives of (1) connectivity, (2) contention, and (3) complexity. The new global strategic document that will be prepared on the basis of this report will examine six policy areas of (1) security and defense, (2) counter-terrorism and organized crime measures, (3) cyber security, (4) energy and climate change, (5) migrant and refugee issues, and (6) humanitarian assistance and economic prosperity.

15 The European Defence Agency (EDA), an organization established to improve the EU’s defense capabilities, reports that the military operations in Libya and elsewhere revealed the EU’s lack of air-to-air refueling capability and precision-guided weapons and its dependency on the United States.

16 See Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3-3-3.

17 Its purpose is to implement the Cybersecurity Strategy that the European Commission released in February 2013. The Framework mainly focuses on: (1) supporting the development of member states’ cyber defense capabilities; (2) promotion of civil-military cooperation; and (3) improved education and training opportunities.

18 The EU takes measures, such as capital regulations and ban on exports of equipment and dual use goods, along with asset freezes and travel bans.

19 The EU will extend 11 billion euros of assistance between 2014 and 2020. In addition, in response to a request for assistance from the Ukrainian government, the EU has decided to provide additional assistance of 1.8 billion euros between 2015 and 2016. As of December 2015, 2.21 billion euros has been provided.

20 Article 42, Paragraph 7 of the Treaty on European Union provides for a mutual defense obligation, where if a EU member state is the victim of armed aggression on its territory, the other member states shall have towards it an obligation of aid and assistance by all the means in their power in accordance with Article 51 of the U.N. Charter.

21 On November 17, 2015 after the terror attacks, Minister for Defence Jean-Yves Le Drian of France requested the application of the “mutual assistance clause” at the EU Foreign Affairs Council meeting. The application was agreed upon unanimously. Based on the application of the clause, France requested other EU member states to: (1) contribute to counter-ISIL operations in Iraq and Syria; and (2) help reduce the military burden of France by contributing to France’s counter-terrorism operations in Mali, Central Africa, and other areas. Nevertheless, the extent of cooperation has remained relatively small, except for that from the United Kingdom and Germany.
and human trafficking networks was completed in October 2015. The operation has entered the second phase involving the search, seizure, and diversion on the high seas of vessels suspected of being used for smuggling and human trafficking.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom conducted a national referendum to decide whether or not the country should leave the EU. The victory of the pro-Brexit camp could provide increased momentum for other countries to exit the EU. In this regard, attention will be on the future developments, including decline in centripetal force of the EU.

### NATO/EU’s Activities Outside the Region

Since August 2003, NATO had been leading ISAF in Afghanistan. Its mission was completed in December 2014. In place of this mission, since January 2015, NATO has been leading the Resolute Support Mission (RSM), whose primary tasks are to provide training, advice, and assistance to the Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF). NATO still deploys approximately 12,000 personnel to Afghanistan. At the NATO Foreign Ministers meeting held in December 2015, ministers agreed to sustain NATO presence in Afghanistan during 2016. NATO is continuing its mission within the Kosovo Force (KFOR) framework such as maintaining security since June 1999 in Kosovo, which declared independence in February 2008.

In 2003, the EU led peacekeeping operations for the first time in Macedonia by using NATO’s equipment and capabilities. Since then, it has been actively committed to the operations in crisis management and maintenance of peace and order by, for example, sending troops to Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Chad, and Central Africa. Since February 2013, the EU has been implementing a training mission to support training Malian troops and realignment in Mali, where Islamic guerrillas and others pose serious threats. Also, in January 2014, the EU decided to dispatch security forces to Central Africa, where the situation has been of constant tumult. The forces commenced operations in April 2014 and completed its mission by March 2015. In the same month, the EU launched a military advisory mission (EUMAM) to support preparations for security sector reform in Central Africa.

In addition, NATO and the EU have actively been engaged in anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden. Since October 2008, NATO has deployed ships of the Standing NATO Maritime Group (SNMG), comprised of the navies of member states, to these waters for anti-piracy operations. In Operation Ocean Shield which NATO has been conducting since August 2009, it has the task of carrying out anti-piracy operations by ship, as well as helping requesting countries develop their capacities to combat piracy. Since December 2008, the EU has been engaged in the anti-piracy campaign, Operation Atalanta, in these waters, its first maritime mission. The vessels and aircraft dispatched from member states are engaged in escorting ships and surveillance activities in the waters.

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22 While NATO has mainly focused on leading military operations, the EU has undertaken a number of civilian missions. Meanwhile, the EU keeps the EU Battle Groups on standby on a rotating schedule in order to lead peacekeeping missions when NATO is not involved (the number of countries on duty varies by the size of their forces). The division of roles between NATO and the EU is to be defined on a case-by-case basis.

23 In July 2013, NATO announced that the Kosovo Security Forces (KSF) possess full operational capabilities in line with NATO standards to carry out their existing missions.

24 These are called Petersberg tasks. They consist of: 1) humanitarian assistance and rescue mission; 2) peacekeeping mission; and 3) combat mission in crisis management, including peacemaking.

25 To tackle piracy in this area, the EU has undertaken "European Union Training Mission to Somalia" and "Regional Maritime Capacity Building Mission for the Horn of Africa and the Western Indian Ocean" in addition to Operation Atalanta. Based on a comprehensive approach, the EU not only implements piracy countermeasures, but is also working to develop and strengthen its coastal policing and judicial system capabilities.
The United Kingdom

After the end of the Cold War, the United Kingdom, perceiving that there is no direct military threat against the country, has advanced national defense reform with particular focus on improving its overseas deployment capability and readiness, in order to deal with new threats such as international terrorism and the proliferation of WMDs.

Against this backdrop, in November 2015, the Cameron administration released the National Security Strategy and Strategic Defence and Security Review 2015 (NSS-SDSR2015) in the face of destabilization in the Middle East, including the rise of ISIL, the crisis in Ukraine, and the threat posed by cyber attacks. Recognizing that the United Kingdom confronts threats from both states and non-state actors, the NSS-SDSR2015 sets out the challenges that the United Kingdom should address in the coming decade as follows: terrorism and extremism; resurgence of state-based threats; technological developments including cyber threats; and the erosion of the rules-based international order. While the previous SDSR2010 committed to cutting the troop strength, reducing key equipment, and reviewing procurement plans due to pressure to decrease defense spending,26 the NSS-SDSR2015 calls for ending the defense spending cuts and explicitly proposes to increase the defense force in order to develop capacities to address the entire list of expanded threats.27 The NSS-SDSR2015 lays out that the United Kingdom would continue to be a key player in the international community, and promote procurement of equipment and formation of units with high readiness and mobility, in view of dealing with threats such as terrorism and cyber security.28

Since September 2014, the United Kingdom has conducted airstrikes against ISIL in Iraq. In addition, it carries out ISR activities using unmanned aerial vehicles, provides education and training to forces engaged in ground war such as the Iraqi Security Forces and Peshmerga, a military organization of the Kurdistan Regional Government, as well as extends humanitarian assistance to refugees. Furthermore, following the terror attacks in Paris, the United Kingdom decided in December 2015 to extend the scope of the airstrikes from Iraq to Syria, and commenced airstrikes in Syria on the day after the Parliament gave its approval.29

With regard to the Asia-Pacific region, the NSS-SDSR2015 presents the view that the region offers significant economic opportunities for the United Kingdom, and has considerable influence on the future integrity and credibility of the rules-based international order. It then expresses commitment to attaching importance to working with the United Kingdom’s security partners including Japan. In particular, it considers Japan as the United Kingdom’s closest security partner in Asia. Based on this view, in this region, the United Kingdom conducts Operation Patwin, a natural disaster assistance mission to the Philippines, participates in the multilateral combined exercise RIMPAC, and conducts goodwill trainings with Japan.30

In June 2016, the pro-Brexit camp secured victory in the national referendum held to decide whether or not the United Kingdom should leave the EU. In this light, attention will be given to the impacts this will have in many domains, including security and defense.

France

Since the end of the Cold War, France has focused on maintaining independence of its defense policies, while having led initiatives to enhance the defense structure and capability in Europe. It has worked on the development of its military capacity by reducing military personnel and integrating military bases, dealing with operational requirements to strengthen its defense capability, as well as enhancing its intelligence capabilities and modernizing equipment required in the future.

The White Paper on Defence and National Security published in April 2013 for the first time in five years

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26 The SDSR2010 committed to decreasing defense spending by 8% by FY2014, including at least 4.3 billion pounds in non-front line savings, excluding spending for operations such as in Afghanistan. The SDSR2010 decided to decrease, by 2015, Royal Navy personnel by 5,000, Army personnel by 7,000, and Royal Air Force personnel by 5,000, along with reduction of the holdings of main battle tanks by 40%.

27 The NSS-SDSR2015 will maintain the size of the Armed Forces personnel and increase the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force by 700 personnel combined. It also decided to build two aircraft carriers, introduce nine new maritime patrol aircraft, and maintain a fleet of four strategic nuclear submarines. Underpinned by a stable economy, the NSS-SDSR2015 is to maintain defense expenditure amounting to 2% of GDP which is the NATO’s target and to further increase defense spending, especially equipment procurement spending.

28 The NSS-SDSR2015 is to add two Typhoon squadrons, establish a F-35 squadron capable of operating from new aircraft carriers, create two strike brigades of up to 5,000 personnel, and have a system that can deploy an expeditionary force of around 50,000 personnel overseas by 2035.

29 As of March 2016, the United Kingdom has mobilized ten Tornado fighters and six Typhoon fighters.

30 See Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3-4 regarding the maritime security strategy of the United Kingdom.
Germany decreased its military personnel strength which was once more than 500,000 at the time of its reunification to 250,000 by 2010. Since July 1994, when the Federal Constitutional Court judged that

See Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3-5 regarding the maritime security strategy of France.

As of May 2016, France has mobilized 17 aircraft, 1 frigate, and 1,000 personnel.

The White Paper on Defence and National Security presented that military personnel would be reduced by 24,000. On this basis, the government planned to cut 25,800 military jobs between 2015 and 2019.

In its White Paper on Defence and National Security, that the region is a key actor of growth worldwide, but at the same time is a region where there is significant tension and many conflicts.

In October 2015, the Floréal-class frigate Vendémiaire made a port call to display presence and conducted a goodwill training with the MSDF. France actively participates in multilateral exercises, including Croix du Sud and Equateur.

While Germany has been implementing a large-scale reduction of its military personnel since the end of the Cold War, it has been gradually expanding the dispatch of its federal forces overseas. At the same time, Germany has advanced the reform of its defense forces to enable them to execute multiple responsibilities encompassing conflict prevention and risk management in the context of multilateral organizations, including NATO, the EU, and the United Nations.

The Verteidigungspolitischen Richtlinien (VPR) (Defense Policy Guidelines), formulated in 2011 for

 outlines that although France does not face any direct, explicit conventional military threat against its territory, there is growing diversity in the types of threats it faces as a result of globalization. These include international terrorism, cyber threats, organized crime, and the proliferation of WMDs. It continues to position (1) intelligence, (2) nuclear deterrence, (3) protection, (4) prevention, and (5) deployment as the five key mechanisms of the national security strategy, and states that France would use a combination of these mechanisms to respond to changes in the strategic environment over the coming 15 years. Regarding France’s foreign relations, it positions NATO’s functions as follows: (1) means of securing collective defense of member states; (2) an important instrument of the strategic partnership between the two sides of the Atlantic; and (3) a common framework for military action in dealing with threats and crisis. On the other hand, with regard to the EU, the White Paper clearly stipulates France’s leadership role in strengthening defense and security capabilities, and aims to drive forward the CSDP in a practical and realistic manner. In May 2015, the Parliament enacted the 2015-2019 Military Programming Law, the updated version of the 2014-2019 Military Programming Law, in order to implement plans laid out in the White Paper for realizing the national security strategy. This law stipulated a larger budget for equipment, the maintenance of defense industry capabilities, among other items.

France has been conducting airstrikes against ISIL in Iraq since September 2014 and in Syria since September 2015. Following the terror attacks in Paris in November 2015, France applied the state of emergency domestically, and decided to deploy 10,000 military personnel to maintain domestic security and suspend troop reductions. Outside of France, the country enhanced its airstrikes against ISIL in Syria and deployed mobile units including the aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle to the Mediterranean Sea. Furthermore, France has continued to provide education and training to the Iraqi Security Forces and Peshmerga, as well as humanitarian assistance for refugees.

France, which has territories in the Asia-Pacific region, expresses the view in its White Paper on Defence and National Security, that the region is a key actor of growth worldwide, but at the same time is a region where there is significant tension and many conflicts. In October 2015, the Floréal-class frigate Vendémiaire made a port call to display presence and conducted a goodwill training with the MSDF. France actively participates in multilateral exercises, including Croix du Sud and Equateur.

◆ Germany

While Germany has been implementing a large-scale reduction of its military personnel since the end of the Cold War, it has been gradually expanding the dispatch of its federal forces overseas. At the same time, Germany has advanced the reform of its defense forces to enable them to execute multiple responsibilities encompassing conflict prevention and risk management in the context of multilateral organizations, including NATO, the EU, and the United Nations.

The Verteidigungspolitischen Richtlinien (VPR) (Defense Policy Guidelines), formulated in 2011 for

31 In its White Paper on Defence and National Security released in April 2013, France identified the following regions as priority regions: (1) the periphery of Europe; (2) the Mediterranean basin; (3) part of Africa (from Saharan Africa to Equatorial Africa); (4) the Persian Gulf; and (5) the Indian Ocean. In these regions, France will maintain independent or multinational operational capabilities. In Saharan Africa, the French forces are singlehandedly engaged in a particularly large military operation called Operation Barkhane, which has its command center in Chad’s capital city of NDjamena.

32 The White Paper on Defence and National Security presented that military personnel would be reduced by 24,000. On this basis, the government planned to cut 25,800 military jobs between 2015 and 2019. However, following the acts of terrorism against Charlie Hebdo in January 2015, that same month President Francois Hollande held a Defense Council meeting and decided to scrap the loss of 7,500 jobs. In May 2015, the Council of Ministers decided on the 2015-2019 military programming proposal whose main components include: (1) the long-term deployment of 7,000 military personnel in France; (2) a 3.8 billion euro total increase in the 2016-2019 defense budget; and (3) an increase in the number of Reserves and the number of days of activities.

33 As of May 2016, France has mobilized 17 aircraft, 1 frigate, and 1,000 personnel.

34 See Part I, Chapter 3, Section 3-5 regarding the maritime security strategy of France.

35 At the Shangri-La Dialogue in June 2016, Minister for Defence Le Drian affirmed France’s renewed commitment to the Asia-Pacific region, stating, “Could we not have European navies coordinate in order to ensure as regular and as visible a presence as possible in the maritime areas of Asia? I will soon detail this proposal to my European counterparts.”

36 Germany decreased its military personnel strength which was once more than 500,000 at the time of its reunification to 250,000 by 2010. Since July 1994, when the Federal Constitutional Court judged that dispatching the federal forces to international missions under multilateral frameworks such as the United Nations and NATO was constitutional, Germany has gradually expanded dispatch of its federal forces to participate in various international operations, including security maintenance and reconstruction activities in the Balkan Peninsula and Afghanistan, and anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia and in the Gulf of Aden.
the first time in eight years, states that the possibility of
attacks on Germany by conventional forces remains low,
and that risks and threats would come from failed states,
international terrorism, natural disasters, cyber attacks,
and proliferation of WMDs. It then indicates Germany’s
active participation in the prevention and containment of
crisis and conflict. It also states that promotion of military
collaboration, standardization, and interoperability within
the NATO and EU frameworks is essential, in addition to
taking cross-government measures.

The amended Military Law, which was enacted in
April 2011, stipulates the suspension of conscription
for basic military service and the reduction of total
personnel from 250,000 to 185,000, while it also aims
for the sustainable deployment of military personnel,
and thereby, enable the continuous deployment of up to
10,000 personnel.

Work on the next defense white paper, expected for
completion in 2014, had been postponed in order to re-
examine the crisis in Ukraine, the rise of ISIL, and the
equipment procurement of the Bundeswehr. In February
2015, Germany announced that it started working on the
white paper. It is expected to be released in summer 2016.

In Iraq, Germany has thus far provided education
and training to the Iraqi Security Forces and Peshmerga,
supplied equipment and ammunition, extended financial
assistance for humanitarian assistance, as well as
conducted training of Kurdish troops in Germany. In
December 2015, following the terror attacks in Paris in
November 2015, the Cabinet approved plans to provide
logistics support to the French Armed Forces and the
Coalition that are conducting counter-ISIL military
operations. This expanded German engagement in
counter-ISIL military operations, albeit the commitment
is limited to logistics support missions, such as
reconnaissance and aerial refueling.37

With regard to the Asia-Pacific region, Germany
expresses the view that the region, in terms of its population
and economy, plays a central role in international politics,
while on the other hand, the region faces issues such as
being home to two-thirds of the world’s poor. Germany’s
military engagement in the region is limited to dispatches
in response to natural disasters and goodwill visits, and
does not include joint training.

37 The Cabinet approved the following commitment during the 12-month period from early January to end of December 2016: (1) dispatch the frigate Augsburg to escort the French aircraft carrier Charles de
Gaulle; (2) deploy Tornado fighters (up to six fighters) and aerial refueling aircraft to Incirlik Air Base in Turkey; and (3) deploy up to 1,200 personnel to areas of ISIL’s operations in Syria, their airspace, the eastern
Mediterranean Sea, Persian Gulf, and Red Sea to collect intelligence using reconnaissance satellites and share this intelligence with relevant countries. Furthermore, Germany strives to reduce the operational
burden of France by increasing the number of German personnel participating in the U.N. PKO in Mali (United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali [MINUSMA]) and training personnel
in Iraq.