

5 Regional Cooperation

ASEAN member states utilize ASEAN as a multilateral security framework of the region. ASEAN holds the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) and the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting (ADMM), which provide opportunities for dialogue on security issues. Furthermore, ASEAN makes efforts to improve the security environment in the region and promote mutual trust, for example, by holding the ASEAN Militaries' Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Relief Table-Top Exercise (AHR) in July 2011, ASEAN's first military exercise. In addition, ASEAN member states are working to achieve their goal of establishing the ASEAN Community⁴⁶ by the end of 2015. At the informal ASEAN Foreign Ministers' Meeting in January 2015, members requested countries to make efforts to complete the remaining work ahead of the Community's establishment by the end of the year, and decided that the ASEAN Summit to be held in November 2015 would adopt a long-term plan for the

period following the Community's establishment.

ASEAN places importance on developing relations with non-ASEAN member states. The ADMM Plus, an expanded version of the ASEAN Defense Ministers' Meeting, comprising ADMM members and eight non-ASEAN countries, including Japan, was established in 2010⁴⁷. The second ADMM Plus meeting was held in Brunei in August 2013. In addition, in June of the same year, the first field exercise, the ADMM Plus Humanitarian Assistance/Disaster Relief/Military Medicine Exercise, was held, and in September of the same year, the first counter terrorism exercise and maritime security field exercises were held. In November 2011, the United States and Russia became official members of the East Asia Summit (EAS), comprising ASEAN members and six non-ASEAN countries. In May 2015, the fourth ARF Disaster Relief Exercise was conducted in Malaysia⁴⁸.

See Part I, Chapter 2, Section 3-3 (8 Southeast Asia)

Section 7 South Asia

1 India

1 General Situation

With a population of more than 1.2 billion on its vast land, India is the world's largest democratic country. It has achieved steady economic growth in recent years, and has significant influence in the South Asian region. Also, it is located in the middle of the Indian Ocean, which is of strategic and geopolitical importance in terms of sea lines of communication, connecting the Asia-Pacific region with the Middle East and Europe.

India shares borders with many countries, and has non-demarcated border issues with China and Pakistan. India has multiple ethnic groups, religions, cultures, and languages¹, and there are concerns about the activities of ultra-leftists and secession and independence movements, as well as the movements of Islamic extremists stationed across the India-Pakistan border.

In May 2014, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) (Indian People's Party), which was the opposition party in the

general election held due to the expiration of the term of the Lok Sabha (lower house), won 282 seats, more than a majority of the seats. As a result, Narendra Modi took office as the new Prime Minister. The BJP's election manifesto refers to policies, such as the promotion of military modernization, strengthening of cross-border counterterrorism measures, and the revision of India's nuclear doctrine². As attention continues to be paid to the materialization of defense and other policies, on the diplomatic front, Prime Minister Modi has promoted the neighbors first policy that deepens India's relations with South Asian countries. On the defense front, the Prime Minister has worked to expand foreign companies' direct investment in India's defense industry under the "Make in India" initiative, promote the domestic production of equipment by enhancing technological cooperation with other countries, and deepen collaboration with other countries to strengthen maritime security cooperation.

⁴⁶ The establishment of the Community was proposed at the second informal ASEAN Summit in 1997. ASEAN aims to achieve regional integration by forming three communities: the Political-Security Community; the Economic Community; and the Socio-Cultural Community.

⁴⁷ In addition to the framework of the ADMM Plus, defense ministers' meetings are held between the United States and ASEAN, China and ASEAN, and Japan and ASEAN. In April 2014, a U.S.-ASEAN defense ministers' meeting was held in the United States for the first time.

⁴⁸ The Fourth ASEAN Regional Forum Disaster Relief Exercise (ARF-DiREx2015) was conducted from May 25 to 28, 2015 in Alor Setar, Malaysia. More than 2,000 people participated from Japan, the co-organizing countries Malaysia and China, the United States, Australia, and ARF member states including ASEAN countries.

¹ The country has a Muslim population exceeding 100 million, although the majority of the country's population is Hindu.

² With regard to "revision of India's nuclear doctrine," it is reported that following domestic and international criticism, Prime Minister Modi subsequently announced that he has no intention of revising the policy.

2 Military Affairs

India's security environment is directly linked to its neighboring countries and the regions of West Asia, Central Asia, Southeast Asia, East Asia, and the Indian Ocean; and India recognizes that strategic-economic factors impose upon them an increasingly larger responsibility. In view of the multifaceted security concerns and the global dimensions of the challenges, India has strengthened cooperative relations with other countries and has long been actively participating in UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). In order to respond rapidly and effectively to diversified security issues, the government and defense forces remain fully prepared to tackle all challenges.

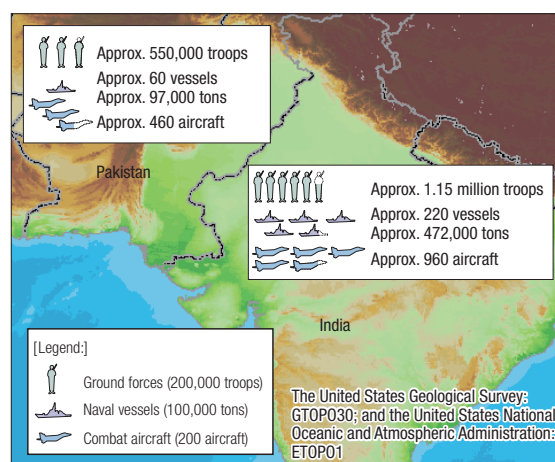
Based on the nuclear doctrine of 2003, India adheres to the following policies: minimum nuclear deterrence, the no-first-use nuclear policy, no use against non-nuclear weapon nations, and maintaining the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests that it announced immediately after the nuclear test in 1998. India promotes the development and deployment of various ballistic missiles. Launch tests were successfully carried out of: "Prithvi 2" (range about 350 km) in January and November 2014; "Agni 1" (range about 1,250 km) in April 2014; and "Agni 4" (range about 4,000 km) in December 2014. Furthermore, in January 2015, the military successfully conducted a test that launched "Agni 5" (range about 5,000-8,000 km) for the first time from a canister. In addition, it is reported that India started developing "Agni 6" (range about 8,000-10,000 km)³. It is deemed that the country aspires to improve the performance of its ballistic missiles, including the extension of their ranges. In regard to cruise missiles, India jointly develops "BrahMos" (range about 300 km) with Russia, deploying these to the army and navy. India is also developing a ballistic missile defense system, and an interception test was successfully carried out in April 2014.

In recent years, India has been injecting efforts into modernizing its naval and air forces in particular. As a part of these efforts, it is expanding procurement of equipment from foreign countries as well as joint development with them, and has emerged as the world's largest arms importer⁴. With respect to its naval capabilities, India has introduced one British-built aircraft carrier, Viraat, and in November 2013, the Russian-built aircraft carrier INS Vikramaditya⁵. It is also building one domestic aircraft

carrier Vikrant. With regard to submarines, India acquired one Russian-built Akula-class nuclear-powered attack submarine, INS Chakra, in April 2012 under a lease arrangement. In December 2014, India commenced sea trials of its first indigenous nuclear submarine INS Arihant. Furthermore, in 2009, India concluded an agreement with the United States to purchase eight P-8 patrol aircraft. By November 2014, India has inducted six of these aircraft. As for its air force, in addition to remodeling its existing fighters, India has been conducting a competition since 2007 to select its multirole fighter (126 fighters), and in January 2012, decided on the French Rafale⁶. With Russia, India has concluded an agreement in December 2012 to purchase 42 additional Su-30 fighters. India has also been deepening military technological cooperation with Russia, including the joint development of the Fifth Generation Fighter Aircraft based on the PAK FA being developed by Russia. With the United States, India has concluded an agreement in 2010 to purchase ten C-17 transport aircraft and has inducted nine of these aircraft by 2014. In addition to aircraft carriers and nuclear submarines, India undertakes the development and indigenous production of tanks and light combat aircraft. However, delays in their development present challenges for India's domestic production of equipment.

See Fig. I-1-7-1 (Military Forces of India and Pakistan (approximate))

Fig. I-1-7-1 Military Forces of India and Pakistan (approximate)



Notes: 1. Figures based on the Military Balance 2015, etc.
2. Combat aircraft include naval aircraft.

3 The ranges of each missile are referenced from "Jane's Strategic Weapon Systems (2013)" and other sources. It has been reported that: "Prithvi 2" is a mobile ballistic missile, liquid-fuelled; "Agni 3" is a mobile two-stage ballistic missile, solid-fuelled; "Agni 4" is a mobile two-stage ballistic missile, solid-fuelled; "Agni 5" is a mobile three-stage ballistic missile, solid-fuelled; "Agni 6" is a three-stage ballistic missile, solid/liquid-fuelled; and "BrahMos" is a solid-fuelled ramjet supersonic cruise missile.

4 Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI), "Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2014" (March, 2015)

5 India has concluded an agreement to purchase 45 MiG-29 fighters from Russia to be operated from aircraft carriers. By February 2015, 23 of these aircraft have been inducted.

6 It is deemed that the negotiations are ongoing regarding the details of the agreement to purchase Rafale's multirole fighter. In April 2015, Prime Minister Modi visited France, and during his talks with French President Francois Hollande, is deemed to have expressed India's intent to swiftly purchase 36 of these multirole fighters.

3 Relations with Other Countries

(1) Relations with Pakistan

India and Pakistan have disputes over the sovereignty of Kashmir⁷, and have had three armed conflicts of significant scope. The territorial dispute over Kashmir has long been in contention between India and Pakistan, with dialogues repeatedly resuming and suspending. Dialogue between the two countries was suspended due to the Mumbai terror attack in 2008, but it resumed following the February 2011 talks by their Vice-Ministers of Foreign Affairs. In 2011, both countries affirmed the importance of peacefully settling all outstanding issues between the two countries through dialogue. Pakistan then decided to grant India most-favored nation status. Subsequently, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan was invited to Prime Minister Modi's swearing-in ceremony in May 2014, and a summit meeting was held. While both countries had demonstrated readiness to improve their bilateral relations, a Vice Foreign Minister-level meeting between the two countries scheduled for August 2014 was cancelled⁸. While the Vice Minister-level meeting was held in Islamabad, Pakistan in March 2015, it is unclear whether dialogue between the two countries would take place continuously. Armed clashes between the two militaries have repeatedly taken place in the Kashmir region. It is reported that the large-scale armed clashes which took place in October 2014 left civilians dead and injured. This has led both countries to protest against each other, and the Kashmir issue still remains a concern for both countries.

(2) Relations with the United States

India is actively striving to strengthen bilateral relations with the United States. The United States is also promoting engagement with India in line with the expansion of the relationship derived from the economic growth of India. The two countries conduct joint exercises, such as "Malabar"⁹, on a regular basis. In addition, in recent years, the United States has become one of India's major equipment procurement destinations¹⁰. In September 2014,

Prime Minister Modi visited the United States. During his talks with U.S. President Barack Obama, the leaders agreed to enhance technology cooperation by the U.S. Forces for India's Navy, as well as to hold consultations to extend the U.S.-India military cooperation framework set to expire in 2015 by another ten years.

In January 2015, President Obama visited India to attend its Republic Day celebrations as Chief Guest. The leaders agreed that they would expand technology cooperation to include co-development and co-production of equipment. In addition, the leaders affirmed that they would deepen cooperation in the field of maritime security, and agreed that cooperation between their navies would be expanded, including upgrading their bilateral naval exercise "Malabar" that is conducted between the two countries. In such ways, their cooperation in the field of security has expanded.

(3) Relations with China

See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 3-3-5 ((3) Relations with South Asian Countries)

(4) Relations with Russia

See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 4-5-2 (Relations with Asian Countries)

7 India asserts the accession of Kashmir to India, based on the Instrument of Accession document by which the ruler of Kashmir acceded to India at the time of Pakistan's independence, and contends that this matter should be resolved through bilateral negotiations on the basis of the 1972 Simla Agreement (an agreement on the peaceful resolution of disputes and the withdrawal of their military forces that was reached following a summit meeting held in Simla in northern India). On the other hand, Pakistan declares that this should be decided through a referendum, in line with a 1948 UN resolution. The two countries have taken a significantly different fundamental stance toward the resolution of the dispute.

8 In December 2014, Minister of State for External Affairs Vijay Kumar Singh attributed the cancellation of the meeting to the meeting between Pakistan's High Commissioner and Kashmiri leaders of organizations which seek Kashmir's secession from India.

9 The "Malabar" was initially a bilateral naval exercise between the United States and India. Then, Japan, Australia, and Singapore joined "Malabar 07-2," and Japan participated in "Malabar 09" and "Malabar 14."

10 According to SIPRI, "Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2014" (March, 2015), the share of India's arms imports from the United States was 0.3% in 2008 and 26.8% in 2014. The United States accounts for the second largest share after Russia, the largest arms supplier to India.

2 Pakistan

1 General Situation

Wedged between the powerful South Asian nation of India and politically-unstable Afghanistan, and sharing borders with China and Iran, Pakistan is placed in a geopolitically significant and complex position. In particular, Islamic extremists conduct activities across the Pakistan-Afghanistan border, and Pakistan's attitude towards the war against terrorism draws much attention from the international community.

While supporting the United States' war against terrorism in Afghanistan, the government of Pakistan has been struggling as its domestic security situation has worsened, with issues such as growing anti-U.S. sentiment and retaliatory terrorism by Islamic extremists. As a result of the 2013 general election conducted in May 2013 at the House of Parliament, Nawaz Sharif was elected Prime

Minister, who holds up a policy of dialogue with Islamic extremists. In February 2014, peace consultation with Islamic extremists was conducted for the first time. However, since then, these Islamic extremists committed a series of terrorist attacks, and in June of the same year, the Pakistan Armed Forces launched a military operation against these Islamic extremists. In December 2014, following a school attack in Peshawar in northwestern Pakistan by Islamic insurgents¹¹, Prime Minister Sharif strongly condemned the insurgents, revised the Constitution and developed the National Action Plan that includes establishing a special military tribunal to try terrorist suspects, and announced that the Armed Forces would continue with and step up its mop-up operation.

2 Military Affairs

Pakistan claims that maintaining nuclear deterrence against the nuclear threat posed by India is essential to ensure national security and self-defense. In the past, the so-called Khan network was involved in the proliferation of nuclear-related materials and technologies¹².

Pakistan has been actively proceeding with the development of ballistic missiles and cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, and has conducted a number of test launches in recent years. In 2014 and 2015, Pakistan conducted test launches of the ballistic missile "Ghaznavi," "Shaheen 3," and "Ghauri" and cruise missile "Raad." It is deemed that Pakistan has steadily increased the military capabilities of its ballistic and cruise missiles¹³.

Pakistan is the world's fifth largest importer of weapons, importing most of its weapons from China and the United States¹⁴. Pakistan concluded a contract to purchase four Sword-class frigates from China, which have already been delivered. Pakistan jointly develops the JF-17 fighter aircraft with China and has inducted 49 aircraft through indigenous production. Pakistan has inducted 18 F-16C/D fighter jets by 2011 from the United States.

11 In December 2014, armed fighters of Tehrik-i-Taliban Pakistan (TTP) broke into and attacked a military-operated school in Peshawar in northwestern Pakistan, using explosives and firing indiscriminately. According to reports, 148 people were killed including students, and more than 120 people were injured.

12 Pakistan is believed to have started its nuclear program in the 1970s and conducted its first nuclear test near the Changai District of the Balochistan Province in 1998. In 2004, it came to light that nuclear-related technologies, including uranium enrichment technology, had been transferred to North Korea, Iran, and Libya by Dr. Khan and other scientists, who had led the nuclear program in Pakistan.

13 Regarding missiles that Pakistan possesses, the following have been indicated:
 "Nasr" (Hatf 9): a mobile, single-stage solid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of about 60 km
 "Ghaznavi" (Hatf 3): a mobile, single-stage solid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of about 290 km
 "Shaheen 1" (Hatf 4): a mobile, single-stage solid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of about 750 km
 "Ghauri" (Hatf 5): a mobile, single-stage liquid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of about 1,300 km
 "Shaheen 3" (Hatf 6): a mobile, two-stage solid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of about 2,750 km
 "Raad" (Hatf 8): a cruise missile with a range of about 350 km
 "Babur" (Hatf 7): a cruise missile with a range of about 750 km

14 SIPRI, "Trends in International Arms Transfers, 2014" (March, 2015)

3 Relations with Other Countries

(1) Relations with India

See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 7-1-3 ((1) Relations with Pakistan)

(2) Relations with the United States

Besides supporting the activities of the U.S. Forces in Afghanistan, Pakistan cooperates with the war on terror by launching mop-up operations against Islamic extremists in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border area. Recognizing the efforts of Pakistan, the United States designated it as a “major non-NATO ally” in 2004.

The two countries conducted strategic dialogues since 2010, and the United States provided Pakistan with military support. However, these were suspended after U.S.-Pakistan relations deteriorated as a consequence of the Osama Bin Laden mop-up operation conducted by the U.S. Forces in the territory of Pakistan in May 2011. In October 2013, dialogue was resumed after summit meetings were held between U.S. President Obama and Prime Minister Sharif of Pakistan. In January 2014, a strategic dialogue was held between U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry and Advisor to the Prime Minister of Pakistan Sartaj Aziz for

the first time in three years. This dialogue was held again in January 2015. During his visit to Pakistan, Secretary Kerry welcomed the mop-up operation conducted by Pakistan’s Armed Forces against insurgents, and announced the provision of about US\$250 million to assist temporary displaced persons (TDPs). Meanwhile, Pakistan urges the United States to immediately end its drone attacks on Islamic extremists in Pakistani territory, and the Pakistan government has protested repeatedly¹⁵. Furthermore, at an all-party conference organized by the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties in September 2013, the government adopted a resolution asserting that the U.S. drone attacks were a clear violation of international law. The United States, on the other hand, condemns Pakistan for providing safe zones to Islamic extremists in Afghanistan, which poses threats to the United States. Attention will be paid to developments related to the relationship between the two countries, including their stance on the war on terror.

(3) Relations with China

See Part I, Chapter 1, Section 3-3-5 ((3) Relations with South Asian Countries)

¹⁵ In November 2011, NATO forces conducted airstrikes on border posts in Pakistan, causing casualties to Pakistani soldiers. Pakistan strongly condemned this action and retaliated by closing the ground supply route for the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF). In response to the apology made by then-U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton about airstrikes against Pakistani patrol posts, Pakistan decided to reopen the ground supply lines in June 2012.