



Official speeches and statements of february 23, 2015

1 - Defence - Nuclear deterrence - Visit to the strategic air forces - Speech by M. François Hollande, President of the Republic

Ministers,

Elected representatives,

Members of Parliament,

Chief of Defence Staff,

Air Force Chief of Staff,

Ladies and gentlemen,

FRENCH ARMED FORCES

I am at the Istres base, an air force base. You, the air force, are hosting me today, and I would like to pay homage to the pilots, navigators and mechanics who lost their lives or were seriously physically injured less than a month ago in that tragic accident at Albacete, in Spain.

Once again, our armed forces have paid a heavy price to ensure the security of our country. Once again, I would like to pay homage to the military personnel who devote themselves to France's independence.

That is the very meaning of my visit.

Every day, the air force demonstrates its ability to protect the national territory against any potential attacks from the skies. The air force is also capable of immediately deploying powerful assets far from mainland France, for overseas operations. That is one of our responses, fulfilling our role and within the limits of our commitments, in the fight against terrorism. The air force can strike hostile targets, as it is doing in Iraq and the Sahel region. Lastly, the air force also contributes to the implementation of the nuclear deterrent, which is the subject of the speech I wish to deliver before you today.

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PROLIFERATION OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

I belong to a generation that has had the priceless good luck not to have seen war in our country. My father and my grandfather saw war, indeed wars. Born in the early 1950s, I had the wonderful good luck of being spared those conflicts. But at the same time, what has been happening to the east of Europe for the last year reminds us that peace can never be taken for granted.

Similarly, the arms race has resumed in many world regions, with a considerable, even rapid increase in defence spending and in arsenals, in a context of rising tensions. Some countries are investing in technologies that could undermine the strategic balances we know. Several are even developing dynamics of influence and threat in their nearby land and sea environments.

So - and this is a particularly serious observation - the possibility of conflicts between states involving us directly or indirectly cannot be ruled out. In the military nuclear field, new powers have emerged in the last 20 years. Others still seek to emerge, and countries that had, up to now, possessed nuclear weapons and talked of the urgency of disarming, have even increased their capabilities by developing new nuclear components or continuing to produce fissile material for weapons.

In parallel, tactical nuclear arsenals are growing, giving rise to fears of a reduction in the usage threshold of nuclear weapons. In this context, what should France do? Our diplomacy has always called for a safer world. But France has to be lucid. France knows that it is insufficient to call for immediate and total nuclear disarmament: the reality of every party's actions needs to be consistent with their words.

France has therefore decided to tackle one of the most serious threats to global stability: the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Any increase in the number of countries with nuclear weapons would be a major threat to peace, in the regions concerned as well as for international security.

That is the purpose of the position that we have adopted in negotiations with Iran in recent months, years even. To summarize our expectations with regard to those negotiations, they are very simple: civil nuclear energy, yes; nuclear weapons, no. The problem for now is that Iran has not yet demonstrated to us that it wishes to give up nuclear weapons. But the agreement will be concluded as soon as it does so.

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Meanwhile, North Korea carried out a third nuclear test two years ago, which is both unacceptable and worrying.

But nuclear proliferation is not all. There is also chemical and biological proliferation, and that of their means of delivery.

In Syria, a fundamental taboo of our collective security system was broken in summer 2013, when Bashar Al-Assad's regime used chemical weapons against its own people. The threat of the use of force was required for the destruction of the chemical weapons stockpiles and plants declared by the Assad regime to be undertaken.

That process is now complete. But I am not, however, fully reassured, for grey areas remain and it is very likely that bombs containing chlorine were dropped on Syrian villages less than a year ago.

Proliferation is a global threat to the world, and obviously to France.

Of course, France does not feel directly threatened. We have no declared enemy. But, as I was saying, we have seen in the last 12 months - with the Ukraine crisis, the rise of Daesh [ISIL] and the computer attack on an unparalleled scale against Sony - that surprises, even major shifts, are possible, and the re-emergence of a major state threat to our country cannot be ruled out.

FRANCE/NUCLEAR DETERRENT/NATO

So, as Head of State, it is my absolute duty to take those threats into account, for nothing must undermine our independence. No weakness can be allowed in this international context. That is why the time of the nuclear deterrent is not a thing of the past.

There can be no question of lowering our guard, including in that area.

As I have said, that is my responsibility as President of the Republic and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. As such, as President François Mitterrand once put it, the Head of State is the first citizen in France to speak and to decide.

The nuclear deterrent aims to protect our country from any aggression by a state against its vital interests, wherever it comes from and in whatever form. I would like to add that, for France, nuclear weapons do not aim to provide any advantage in a conflict. Because of their devastating effects, nuclear weapons have no place in an offensive strategy

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and can be conceived only as part of a defensive strategy.

The deterrent also enables us to maintain our freedom of action and decision under all circumstances, because it enables me to prevent any threat of blackmail by another state aimed at paralysing us.

France is one of the few countries in the world with global influence and responsibilities. Because France can exercise its responsibilities. Because everyone knows that when France speaks, it can then take action. The forces of deterrence enable France to ensure that its international commitments are always honoured, even if the use of nuclear weapons could only be envisaged in extreme circumstances of self-defence.

Our nuclear forces must be capable of inflicting absolutely intolerable damage on the adversary, upon its centres of power: its political, economic and military nerve centres.

It is the supreme responsibility of the President of the Republic to constantly assess the nature of our vital interests and the possible threats to them.

The integrity of our territory and the protection of our people are central to our vital interests. Whatever the means used by the state adversary, we must preserve the life of our nation. That is what the nuclear deterrent is for.

It cannot be ruled out, however, that an adversary could misunderstand the limits of our vital interests. So I would like to recall here that France may, as a last resort, underline its willingness to defend its vital interests through a warning of nuclear nature, with the aim of re-establishing deterrence.

The definition of our vital interests cannot be restricted to the national scale, because France does not conceive its defence strategy in isolation, even in the nuclear field. We have made that clear on numerous occasions with the United Kingdom, with which we have unparalleled cooperation. We participate in the European project; we have built a community of destiny with our partners; the existence of a French nuclear deterrent makes a strong, essential contribution to Europe. Moreover, France has real, heartfelt solidarity with its European partners. So who could believe that an aggression threatening Europe's survival would have no consequence?

That is why our deterrent goes hand in hand with the constant strengthening of Defence Europe. But our deterrent is ours alone. It is we who decide, and we who assess our vital interests.

I would also like to clarify our relationship with many countries which, as parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, demand safeguards against the use or threat to use nuclear weapons. That is a legitimate aspiration. France

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made a unilateral statement that in no way undermines its right to self-defence, and the Security Council took note of that in 1995. France has confirmed its commitments as regards the implementation of nuclear-free zones in several world regions. That was necessary.

Today, I solemnly reaffirm that France will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states parties to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty which comply with their international non-proliferation obligations in terms of weapons of mass destruction.

I would also like to clarify our relationship with the Atlantic Alliance [NATO]. The Alliance has a nuclear remit, and independent strategic forces, like those of France and the United Kingdom, have a specific role to play and contribute to the global deterrent.

That observation, shared by all, does not involve any change in our country's posture. France does not and will not participate in the NATO nuclear planning mechanisms. That principle will remain. However, France does wish to contribute actively to the drafting of the Alliance's nuclear policy. In that respect, all NATO member countries need to show consistency and determination in that commitment.

That, ladies and gentlemen, is what I wanted to say about the very foundations of our deterrence policy.

NUCLEAR DETERRENT/LAND, AIR AND SEA

I would now like to move on to the forces that implement it and keep it in order. More than 50 years ago now, under a decree from the President of the Republic creating strategic air forces, a Mirage IV bomber came on standby for the first time with a nuclear bomb. Since that decisive act, not one day, not one hour has passed without the nuclear deterrent being provided by our forces.

Today, I would like to pay tribute to the service members and civilians who guarantee the credibility of our deterrent and thus the safety of our citizens.

By definition, a deterrent is exercised permanently. What use would an intermittent deterrent be? It is true, the world has seen profound changes in 50 years. So have our forces. To ensure that permanent deterrent, we have had to adapt them continually, in terms both of capabilities and volume, to the evolution of potential threats to our nation.

In 1996, France thus decided to abandon one of its components - the land-based one. It closed the Plateau d'Albion missile launch site and dismantled its short-range missiles. We maintained the two airborne and sea-based components. That did not stop us from reducing the volume of our forces to maintain them at a level of strict sufficiency. It is that principle of strict sufficiency that is the basis of the organization of our deterrent.

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People regularly question the maintenance of both components, challenge the test simulation programme, or the need to keep our ballistic-missile submarines at sea constantly. Those debates are legitimate in a democratic society, and I do not wish to brush them aside. But we also need to be capable of justifying our choices and, as such, regularly revisiting the need for the deterrent.

As far as I am concerned, I make decisions on the only valid basis: France's ultimate safety. I have therefore decided to maintain one sea-based and one airborne component, neither of which is dedicated to an objective entrusted to it alone. Both support all the missions of deterrence, and their complementary nature means that, at all times, the Head of State has all the necessary and sufficient options at hand, never relying on one single type of asset.

Let me explain. The sea-based component, with the permanence at sea of our submarines, their invulnerability and the range of their missiles, is a key component of our deterrent, because potential aggressors, tempted to blackmail France, must know for sure that a response capability is constantly operational, and that they will be able neither to detect nor destroy it. That is the advantage, the aim of the sea-based component.

The airborne component also ensures the continuity of the deterrent, with the strategic air forces. At their side, the nuclear naval-air force, based on the Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier, offers other courses of action. In the event of a major crisis, the airborne component provides visibility for our determination to defend ourselves, preventing escalation to extreme solutions. That is the importance of the two components, one invisible and one visible, as it were.

CAPABILITIES/TECHNOLOGY

We should therefore maintain the capabilities and credibility of both components. That means applying in practice, i.e. to our weapons, technological developments in the air defence, anti-missile defence and submarine detection fields.

Accordingly, the military estimates act will enable us to continue retrofitting the ballistic-missile submarines with the M51 missile. It will enable us to deploy the Oceanic Nuclear Warhead from 2016 and to commission design studies for the third-generation ballistic-missile submarine. And it will enable us, by 2018, to replace the last remaining Mirage 2000N fighters with Rafales, carrying the ASMPA [improved air-to-ground medium-range missile system]. Moreover, the military estimates act confirms the renewal of the fleet of tanker aircraft: 12 Phénix aircraft have been ordered, with the first two due for delivery from 2018.

The military estimates act has thus aimed to prepare for, adapt and implement the commitments I made to ensure the

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reliability and safety of our deterrent. For my responsibility is to anticipate but also prepare for a more distant future: the renewal of our components. The aim of the Head of State's action is not simply to prepare, if necessary, to counter today's threats. It is to ensure that, even long after that President is no longer in office - another will be - that continuity exists, that unbreakable chain of adapting our deterrent.

So, concerning the sea-based component, I have also decided to launch future developments of the M51 missile, so that the tonnage of our future submarines will remain very close to that of our Triomphant-class vessels. Studies have also been carried out to explore the potential successor of the ASMPA missile. The most state-of-the-art technologies will be chosen in order to be even more efficient in terms of speed and stealth.

I have also instructed the Atomic Energy Commission [CEA] to prepare the necessary adaptations of our nuclear warheads ahead of the end of their operational life. Work also needs to be done to renew our weapons, without carrying our nuclear tests. That means the simulation programme, fully compliant with the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

But once again, I would like to underline our commitments. France does not and will not produce new types of nuclear weapon. I would thus like to hail the extraordinary scientific and technical endeavour that the simulation programme represents. The military applications directorate of the CEA has met every deadline on the project while controlling expenditure.

Last year, 2014, saw the first experiments with the Megajoule Laser and Epure facilities. Once again, for the simulation programme, which is essential to prepare for the future, we are carrying out strategic collaboration with the United Kingdom. We are committed to cooperating for at least 50 years, sharing two simulation facilities: one in France and one in the United Kingdom. We will soon be inaugurating the first achievements, less than five years after signing the Lancaster House Treaty.

That is another opportunity to hail all the accomplishments that have been made.

DEFENCE EXPENDITURE

I also sometimes hear that the nuclear deterrence budget has been spared from the savings drive requested of our armed forces, as if it were desirable to maintain some sort of internal competition within them. As if ensuring that we can maintain our deterrent is contradictory with the other missions entrusted to our armed forces. I want to respond to those potential questions.

The fiscal context is difficult for all spending, including military spending, and for all the services. We did, however,

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in the estimates act, ring-fence the necessary appropriations, both for the deterrent and for conventional weapons. Those responsible for managing that spending on deterrence had to strive to be realistic, like others, but with no concessions in terms of credibility, independence and reliability wherever France's survival and sovereignty through the deterrence force are at stake.

I'll add another argument. The nuclear deterrent complements our conventional assets and has a ripple effect on the whole of our defence system. Thus, some assets contributing to the deterrent are used directly in our conventional operations too. I have in mind intelligence satellites, fighter aircraft, tanker aircraft, nuclear attack submarines, anti-submarine frigates and minesweepers.

I would like to give another example. The fighters of the strategic air forces have what are known as dual capabilities. Those aircraft carried out about a quarter of the strikes during the operations in Libya and the Sahel region. The same dual-capability aircraft are currently deployed in Africa and Iraq, and contribute to the air defence posture on a daily basis.

Lastly, the deterrent stimulates our research and development efforts and contributes to the excellence and competitiveness of our industry. It is thanks to that research that there have been innovations. It is thanks to our ability to be at the highest level in terms of nuclear deterrence that we have been able to share expertise and incomparable technologies through industry. They have contributed to the economy and therefore to employment.

But we cannot justify military spending simply through a desire to stimulate the economy or create jobs. Military spending has to reflect its vital objective: France's security, the defence of our interests, and the very promotion of our values. In short, what makes France, France.

Defence and security are not a burden like any other! It is not simply investment, even if it may take that form! It is what ensures our freedom.

NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

In a dangerous world - and the world is dangerous - France does not intend to lower its guard. But while it is prepared to defend itself, it does not wish to abandon the very goal of disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. France is a peaceful power, and that is why it defends itself: for peace. France is a nuclear-weapon state under the definition of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, meaning it is recognized as having nuclear weapons. That situation means we have special responsibilities. I therefore share the long-term goal of totally eliminating nuclear weapons, but, I would add, when the strategic context allows. France will continue to work ceaselessly in that direction. It will do so steadfastly, transparently and truthfully, and, I would like to say, wisely, in full coordination with its Allies.

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Nuclear disarmament cannot be a mantra or even an invitation! It needs to be demonstrated, first and foremost by the states that call for it. France has been exemplary, applying the principle of strict sufficiency, in recent years reducing by half the total number of its weapons. By half! It has reduced by a third the airborne nuclear component and abandoned ground-based missiles. We have not simply spoken of disarmament: as far as necessary, we have carried it out. France has been exemplary in terms of irreversibility, stopping not only nuclear tests but also the production of uranium and plutonium for nuclear weapons. It has fully dismantled the corresponding facilities, now basing its nuclear deterrent on a limited stockpile of nuclear material. And France has been exemplary in terms of the volume of its weapons stockpile: 300. Why 300? Because it reflects our assessment of the strategic context.

If the level of other arsenals, particularly those of Russia and the United States, were to fall one day to a few hundred weapons, France would respond accordingly, as it always has. But today, that scenario is still a long way off.

I would like to go even further with transparency, concerning doctrine - that is what I am doing here today, before you, and the whole wide world - as well as our arsenals and our concrete disarmament efforts. That is why I am not afraid to reveal that France has three sets of 16 submarine-borne missiles and 54 ASMPA delivery systems. I would like all nuclear-weapon states to make the same effort of truthfulness as I am doing before you, for all the categories of weapons in their nuclear arsenals.

In the same spirit of transparency and truth, France will very soon be proposing visits to new sites that no longer contain nuclear weapons: the Plateau d'Albion, where the silos that housed the ground-based component of our deterrent have been completely dismantled, and the Luxeuil base, where the weapons storage depots are now empty. Once again, I hope that this gesture will encourage other nuclear powers to follow suit, with visits our experts would be pleased to participate in.

It is also important to declare a moratorium on the production of fissile material for weapons, and to dismantle the production facilities of that material, as well as nuclear test sites. Those are all steps that France once again encourages all nuclear-weapon States to take too.

Lastly, France's diplomatic tool and foreign policy remain fully mobilized to support disarmament, particularly in the run-up to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference in a few weeks. Our first priority in the framework of those talks remains the entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty as soon as possible. I say that all the more easily because France has shown that the complete and irreversible abandoning of nuclear tests is compatible with maintaining a credible deterrent. That message needs to be shared with all our partners.

Our second priority is the definitive end to the production of fissile material for weapons. It has been discussed for years, but negotiations have never begun, in the absence of agreement from the main states concerned. That is why I now call upon all nuclear-weapon states to enter into those talks on the fissile material production cut-off without

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delay. France will be proposing an ambitious, realistic and verifiable draft treaty on that subject in the coming weeks.

ARMED FORCES' ROLE

I came here to Istres to carry out this exercise of truth and transparency and, at the same time, to acknowledge what the deterrent represents for our country. To reaffirm the fundamental importance of the nuclear deterrent for France's security. It is not the whole defence policy. It is complementary to the efforts that we need to maintain in all areas to ensure the protection of our territory, to carry out overseas operations, to promote the values we represent and to combat terrorism, wherever it is.

The credibility of the deterrent requires a rigour and professionalism that is, as it were, outstanding. And that is what you demonstrate, pushing yourselves to perfection in your specific training, with the demands of high quality, expertise and mastery of the most sensitive technologies. And that is why I wish to express, before you, the full confidence of your whole country. The whole nation knows what it owes you. It knows what it owes to the deterrent, and it shows that recognition. What you do - what the deterrent permits - ensures that the nation, France, your country, has what is most dear, most precious and most essential: its independence. There can be no independence without the freedom to choose our destiny. The deterrent is what ensures we can live in freedom and can, throughout the world, share our message without fear or worry, because we are certain that we have the ability to defend ourselves.

Independence, freedom, and the ability to ensure our values prevail: for those reasons we must, every day, ensure the continuity of the nuclear deterrent and be capable, at all times, of further improving its organization, functioning and weapons.

Long live the Republic and long live France!./.

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2 - Foreign trade - Interview given by M. Matthias Fekl, Minister of State for Foreign Trade, the Promotion of Tourism and French Nationals Abroad, to the weekly newspaper L'Hémicycle

Q. - The trade deficit is declining, essentially thanks to the fall in our energy bill. If you exclude oil, the deficit has actually increased. Is France's trade strategy ambitious enough in terms of coordinating its government action more effectively at international level?

THE MINISTER - France's place in global economic trade must be taken as a whole. In fact, our country also has a large trade surplus in the service sector (euro16 billion in 2014) and in international business (euro20 billion). So those two areas counterbalance two-thirds of the goods trade deficit! Regarding the trade balance, we've decided on a strategy that addresses our structural weaknesses; it's very ambitious! We must establish a more deep-seated international instinct in our country; to that end, government action must make life easier for entrepreneurs ready to move into exports. Until recently, many of those involved did their own thing and the French system was ultimately hard to understand. The merger of the Invest in France Agency and Ubifrance, which culminated on 1 January with the launch of Business France, is a decisive step towards achieving greater transparency and effectiveness.

I know members of Parliament are very involved in these issues, which are crucial to France's future. That's why, every year, I'll present to Parliament the broad lines of our trade strategy, so that it can be debated with the nation's elected representatives. That debate must enable us to better coordinate initiatives by elected representatives and the government, so as to be more effective.

Q. - How do you explain the fact that our businesses - and particularly our SMEs - don't have that «international instinct»?

THE MINISTER - What our businesses can do today, for example in the areas of energy, agrifood and aerospace, I'd like us to do with our SMEs and mid-caps in other sectors (tourism, creative and cultural industries). France has many assets that are insufficiently appreciated. That's the priority of my work in government. Our 1,000 leading exporters account for 70% of France's total exports. We have only 121,000 export businesses, while Italy has twice and Germany three times as many. Moreover, of every 10 first-time exporters, only three are left after one year, and only one continues to export after three years. That's why my goal is to enable our SMEs and mid-caps to set themselves up as exporters in the long term.

Next month I'll be launching the first major SME international forum, at the Quai d'Orsay. This forum, intended to be followed by others in the regions, will be held on 11 March. It's aimed at business leaders, presenting them with a mechanism geared to them and designed for them, to support them throughout their international journeys. This major event is aimed at meeting, in practical terms, the need to raise awareness among our SMEs and spur them into action. Between now and then - but it's a job for the long haul - I'll be continuing my «Tour de France» of SMEs to meet them on the ground and find out about their hopes and successes, but also their failures and difficulties.

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Q. - In your opinion, major groups and SMEs must «hunt in packs»...

THE MINISTER - You need consistency in government policy. That's even truer when it comes to supporting economic players, particularly SMEs. That's why, as soon as I was appointed to work alongside Laurent Fabius, I chose to continue the strategy put in place by Nicole Bricq and Fleur Pellerin, to concentrate our action on the most promising sectors. The idea is simple: to respond to demand from the middle classes in the emerging countries, who are developing and moving upmarket. To that end, six «priority export families» have been created (sustainable cities, health, new technologies, agrifood, cultural and creative industries, and tourism) whose goal is to offer businesses the chance to join forces to tackle international projects comprehensively, by means of coherent, high-performance packages. (...)/.

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3 - Fight against terrorism - United States - Speech by M. Bernard Cazeneuve, Minister of the Interior, at the international summit devoted to the fight against terrorism

(Check against delivery)

Mr Secretary-General,

Mr Secretary,

Ministers,

Ladies and gentlemen,

I would like to begin by telling you how honoured I am to attend this international summit, which offers me the opportunity - after the attacks on my country - to thank you warmly on behalf of France and the French people for your gestures of solidarity during that ordeal. I salute our American hosts, and particularly John Kerry, for their unwavering support.

We are all concerned by this threat. That's why we must be more united than ever in facing it, as the United Nations' Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy and Security Council Resolution 2178 make clear.

How should we characterize the threat facing us? What should we do about violent radicalization?

Despite the barbarity of their crimes and the recent setbacks they've experienced, terrorist organizations in Syria and Iraq such as Daesh [ISIL] and Jabhat al-Nusra are still recruiting in Europe, and particularly in France. This terrorist threat is multifaceted and of a type largely not seen before. Nowadays, terrorism is diffuse and «open-access». It involves individuals who were born or who grew up among us, and who one day, following a more or less quick process, embrace terrorist fanaticism. Hence, the profile of terrorists and potential terrorists has changed. Many have become radicalized on the Internet. Some leave for Syria or Iraq, and return to Europe indoctrinated and trained to kill. Others shift from crime to terrorism after serving time in prison or after contact with hardline Islamists.

While the preventive actions we put in place in April 2014 thwarted many departures, more than 400 young French nationals are now in Iraq and Syria. It is estimated that nearly 1,400 French nationals are involved, in one way or another, with networks of fighters.

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For our security and intelligence agencies, these different radicalization processes all represent challenges. The French government has taken strong measures to strengthen our counter-terrorism arsenal, while respecting the law and fundamental liberties. All of our agencies are mobilized to dismantle terrorist networks and prevent any threat of attack.

1. First, we are stepping up the efforts of our domestic security and intelligence agencies:

- by providing them with additional human and material resources;
- by reforming their organization and coordination: to better take into account the overlap between crime and terrorism, these agencies must end their culture of separation and systematically exchange information;
- by creating a denser network in order to more effectively detect signs of radicalization at their source.

2. Next, to impede terrorist efforts and propaganda, we are instituting new legal tools. The law of 13 November 2014, which is for the most part already being very strictly implemented, introduced four major innovations into our legislation: a ban on leaving French soil; a ban on non-resident foreigners representing a threat to national security from entering or staying in France; the blocking of Internet sites that incite or express support for terrorism; and finally, instituting additional penalties for the offence of expressing support for or inciting terrorism.

Furthermore, we are developing a modern legal framework for the activities of our intelligence agencies. In the weeks ahead, the French government will introduce a bill giving it legal tools that are commensurate with the new terrorist threats, technological developments, and changes in national and international law.

3. Finally, our efforts include a radicalization-prevention component, which is mobilizing all the government departments. We have established a national hotline that allows families to report departure risks and receive support. More than 1,000 relevant alerts have already been reported. In addition, throughout France, prefects - who represent the state - are tasked with running a «follow-up unit» consisting of representatives from the judiciary, domestic intelligence, local government, the Education Ministry and social services. These units are responsible for individuals who are being radicalized. There are several types of actions that can be taken, based on the individual's particular profile: criminals; young people from broken homes or troubled communities who may also be psychologically vulnerable; and young people who don't appear to have «problems» but who are «looking for meaning».

This comprehensive action should be extended to the European and international level. France therefore calls for the full implementation of Security Council Resolution 2178. In order to ensure the long-term effectiveness of our efforts,

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we must take action together and coordinate our response. That's why we've also proposed a comprehensive strategy to the EU members. On 11 January, I met the interior ministers of the G10 (the EU members states that are on the front line regarding this issue), the President of the EU Council and the European Commissioner for Security Affairs. Eric Holder and Alejandro Mayorkas, as well as the Canadian Minister of Public Safety, Steven Blaney, also attended the meeting. Last week, a European summit confirmed the guidelines that we agreed upon on 11 January.

We have three priorities:

1. The establishment of a European PNR (Passenger Name Record) system;
2. Increased use of the Schengen Information System (SIS) in order to trace, report and arrest foreign fighters. This would require strengthening controls at EU borders, notably for European nationals
3. Lastly, improved coordination on combating propaganda and the recruitment of terrorists on the Internet, by collectively exerting our influence on the Internet providers (I am due to meet the main ones in San Francisco tomorrow), by harmonizing our legislation on the removal of illegal content, and by adapting the legal framework for international cooperation to the way in which globalized information systems work.

Finally, cooperation with Middle Eastern countries, which are particularly affected by the terrorist phenomenon, is an absolute necessity.

This is what I wanted to say to you today. I'm convinced that, in the face of terrorism, our strength lies in our unity and our solidarity. That's how we will overcome this threat. Thank you./.

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