**Country:** Luxembourg

**Committee:** North Atlantic Treaty Organization

**Agenda Item:** NATO’s Indo-Pacific Involvement With Regard to the 2022 Strategic Concept

Luxembourg, the smallest member of NATO in terms of surface area, has over the years made many significant contributions to the Alliance, particularly by continuing to have a strong military force. Throughout the Cold War, Luxembourg's appreciation of the United States and its European Western Allies remained, serving as a rock-solid base for its strong support of the Alliance and desire to contribute. For example, in the late 1970s, the Luxembourg government made the decision to establish two enormous military storage facilities, each containing 63,000 tons of supplies for the Allies in the case of conflict, including food, clothing, gasoline, and combat vehicles.

Luxembourg sees the Indo-Pacific region as a field of opportunity for Europe and believes that the strategy is facilitating a clear and concise approach to the Indian Ocean that is built around the idea of collaboration with key stakeholders in Africa and Asia. Concerning the establishment of partnerships in the region, it considers that the European Union should select partners based on shared principles and values, mutual interest, and specific policy areas where partners can reach an agreement. In this regard, Luxembourg would build partnerships with China in addition to Australia and Japan, even though it considers the democratic nature of potential partners to be important. Some statistics reveal how crucial this region of the world is. 60% of the world's GDP and two thirds of its growth are produced in this region. Their contribution to CO2 emissions has risen. In the coming years, they will account for 70% of the rise in energy demand. The region is our second-largest market and the second-largest destination for EU exports. Four of the top ten trading partners are also from the Indo-Pacific region.

Since everyone is aware of it, several statistics demonstrate how essential this region is. Working together with Indo-Pacific partners to build value chains, improving and expanding trade ties, instating current trade agreements, concluding ongoing trade discussions, and fostering collaboration in vital industries are some possible solutions for the problem.It's also important to strengthen laws to protect against unfair commercial activities such as theft of intellectual property forced technology transfers, and industrial subsidies. Boosting regional ocean administration while conforming strictly to international law and expanding the network of digital relationships with Indo-Pacific partners and looking into advanced dynamic partnership agreements that might be available would make the situation easier for the actor countries. Luxembourg believes there is certainly still much work to be done for ending this situation in a way that benefits everyone.

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