

Mission Statement

The NATO member states *reaffirm* their intention to work together and with partners in support of a free and open Indo-Pacific that is inclusive, based on the rule of law and democratic values, and contributes to the stability, security, and sustainable development of the region.

Pledging to increase organizational interaction in the region of the Indo-Pacific, NATO member states are calling on all member states to fulfill their defence capability duties with regard to the Two-Percent-Of-GDP spending objective.

The members of NATO share a strategic interest in strengthening cooperation with partners in the Indo-Pacific on the basis of shared values and interests, and in support of multilateral rules-based frameworks.

The NATO Council *affirms* its shared goal to coordinate on Indo-Pacific engagement and identifies possible priority areas and immediate themes for cooperation with strategic partners, such as

(i) the fight against the climate crisis (including prevention and rapid response to natural disasters),

(ii) public health and pandemic response and preparedness (including support for COVAX, advancing global health security, and support to national health care systems),

(iii) freedom of navigation and maritime security, human rights, core labor standards as defined by the ILO (including those addressing child labor),

(iv) infrastructure, and

(v) cybersecurity

NATO and its strategic partners in the Indo-Pacific share an interest in security, stability, and predictability in the region, including regarding freedom of navigation and overflight in accordance with international law as reflected in the 1982 Law of the Sea Convention.

Non-Proliferation in the Indo-Pacific

1. NATO member states *commit* themselves to taking measures aimed at preventing the ongoing proliferation through the promotion of transparency and China's ratification of the "Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons" (NPT). With regard to the overall military ambitions, we call on China to uphold international commitments and act responsibly in the international system including space, cyber, and maritime domains in keeping its role as a major power.
2. Based on our interests as NATO partners, we would *welcome* opportunities to engage with China in the areas of relevance to our common security and in respect to common challenges such as climate change. In these aspects, there should be a continuous need for the information exchange in respective policies and activities and to enhance awareness and discuss potential disagreements.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation in the Indo-Pacific

1. *Encourages* the prevention of other nations gaining nuclear capabilities in the region.
2. *Calls upon* the North Atlantic Alliance to continue supporting the Alliance's Central Pillar of deterrence policy whereby the promotion of safe and secure nuclear usage

and development are implemented globally. Furthermore, Allies need to enhance their collective understanding of China's actions that could affect NATO's collective defense and resilience. 3. Urges a deliberate approach to invest in modernizing existing nuclear systems and infrastructures to support NATO's nuclear deterrent mission. This requires increasing intelligence sharing among allies and building up NATO's internal expertise.

3. *Invites* member states to support treaties such as NPT as a prevention of nuclear weapon spread, as well as to encourage other states in joining nuclear non-proliferation campaigns.
4. *Promoting* de-escalation of nuclear proliferation by states other than China to reduce the larger risk of nuclear conflict and its possible repercussions. As part of the larger effort, NATO will also commend and support the USA in their efforts pertaining to the progress that has been made on the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (New START).
5. *Supporting* nuclear modernization efforts of the United States, France, and the United Kingdom to ensure the reliability and safety of existing weapons, as well as to respond to the developing nuclear environment by other states.

NATO's Technology engagement in the Indo-Pacific

1. NATO member states pledge to increase cooperation with the European Union and other allies with a pronounced interest in the region when it comes to critical infrastructures, securing 5G telecommunications networks, countering Chinese disinformation campaigns, and spurring joint innovation to maintain NATO's technological edge in the race against China.

Increasing Inter-Operational Working and fostering Strategic Partnership(s)

NATO member states recognized the need for heightened coordination on managing the strategic and political implications of China's rise, including by strengthening information-sharing, and creating regularised dialogues on technological cooperation and pooling of R&D in select fields.

1. NATO member states
 - (i) are reaffirming the importance of ASEAN centrality and supporting a strong and independent ASEAN,
 - (ii) , In line with NATO 2030 Agenda, are underlining the need to partner and foster ties with ASEAN in connection with security challenges in the region
 - (iii) are pledging to have discussions on security challenges in the region and focusing on topics that would produce mutual interest such as peace and stability.
2. NATO should deepen their consultation of and cooperation with Indo-Pacific partners – Australia, Japan, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea. This could be done using the existing NATO+4 Format or the NATO-Pacific Partnership Council, or through NATO engagement with the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue, potentially including other regional states such as India, as appropriate.

3. NATO should begin internal discussions about a possible future partnership with India, as the world's largest democracy and a country that shares fundamental interests and values with the Alliance, assuming India's willingness to engage in such a dialogue.
4. NATO member states reaffirm our acknowledgment of the climate crisis as a threat to the globe.
5. *Promoting* cooperation between NATO and the QUAD which includes the United States of America, India, Japan, and Australia in order for NATO to have discussion towards China's growing power in Asia and in sharing the information regarding China's nuclear capabilities.

Infrastructure Development

1. NATO member states recognize the significant infrastructure development needs of partners in the Indo-Pacific region. They recalled the intention expressed by President Biden, President von der Leyen, and President Michel at the 2021 U.S.-EU summit and in the margins of the COP 26 to enhance cooperation on sustainable connectivity, quality infrastructure, and to address the climate crisis through infrastructure development and intend to enhance this proposal with relevant security measures.
2. NATO member states pledge to promote infrastructure development, including digital infrastructure, that is high-standard, transparent, resilient, and sustainable, and that facilitates the green transition. As part of this goal, they reiterated the United States' and EU's shared interest in a transparent, sustainable, and fair regulatory and policy environment in the Indo-Pacific that attracts private and public investment. They expressed their intention to exchange best practices and identify areas of complementarity among existing regional and multilateral infrastructure initiatives including the Build Back Better World initiative and the EU Global Gateway.

South China Sea Dispute

We as NATO are concerned by increased tensions in the South China Sea which stand in contrast to the fundamental values enshrined in the Washington Treaty.

1. NATO Member states

(i) decide that our policy towards the South China Sea is part of a larger policy in confronting China around the World. NATO recognizes a huge disparity among its members and the member states of ASEAN in regards to the substantial amount of foreign intelligence on activities in the South China Sea.

(ii) advocate for a collective and coherent sharing of foreign intelligence resources between the members of NATO and regional allies in the Indo-Pacific in order to proactively identify potentially harmful maritime activities that would undermine the balance of trade power.

(ii.1) The contents of the shared information will consist primarily of the accurate descriptions of any noticeably suspicious activities within the region as well as texts alerting other ASEAN countries of potential members that could be harmed either economically or face possible aggression in the South China Sea.

Freedom of Navigation

1. NATO member states emphasize the importance of the freedom of navigation. -
2. We call on all member states of NATO to increase their presence in the Indo-Pacific and to work together as a unified organization.
3. NATO recommends to its members that they send ships to patrol the Pacific Ocean region, in which unflagged ships have been spotted, in the proximity of the South China Sea.

Countering Cyberwarfare threats in the Indo-Pacific

The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted that cybersecurity encompasses more than “cyber war” by underscoring the reliance of nations and their economies on cyberspace and digital infrastructures. Massive migrations to online services have occurred with the transition to remote telework and education, among other vital societal activities. NATO itself has been no exception, as our Alliance worked to facilitate remote work by shipping critical communication and information systems items to NATO Communications and Information Agency (NCIA) support teams across various countries. Against this background and the overall need for increased resilience

1. NATO member states

(i) *pledge to strengthen and expand* the NATO Industry Cyber Partnership (NICP) to not only include NATO entities, National Computer Emergency Response Teams (CERTs) and NATO member countries’ industry representatives but also HIER MSTs INDO-PACIFIC.

(ii) and close allies are *reminded* to join in International Training exercises for Cyber security experts of the countries departments.

2. NATO member states

(i) *pledge* to extend the reach of the “Cooperative Cyber Defence Centre of Excellence” (CCDCOE) which is one of the main bodies whose vision is to foster cooperation of like-minded nations and bring together NATO Allies and partners beyond the Alliance.

(ii) *endorsed* the plan by the U.S. to use the “Joint Intelligence and Security Division” (JISD) to identify, combat, and call out hybrid operations as part of its mandates in the Indo-Pacific.

Piracy

1. NATO member states continue to support the “Regional Cooperation Agreement on Combating Piracy and Robbery against ships in Asia” (ReCAAP) and continue with the international mission CTF-151 to protect the street of Malacca, the Sundastraight and the Lombok-Street from piracy.

Climate Change

1. Considering that climate change is a threat to all of us, NATO member states call on the members of Quadrilateral Security Dialogue (QUAD) to increase cooperation in the areas of climate adaption, exchange of knowledge and sustainable technologies.