



LUXEMBOURG

NATO member



since 1949

Defence share in GDP

2017

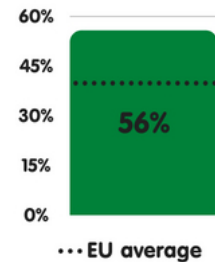


PESCO projects

Participant



Trust in EU



What does the country fear?

Luxembourg sees the deterioration of the rules-based international order as the main threat to its security, expecting cyber attacks and climate change to become increasingly significant concerns in the long run. Luxembourgish leaders fear economic instability far less than they did in 2008.

Who does the country fear?

Luxembourg views jihadists as more threatening to its security than any other actor – albeit only a moderate threat. The country also perceives international criminal organisations and Iran as moderate threats. It continues to see Russia as a relatively minor threat, despite having become slightly more concerned about Moscow's behaviour in recent years. Almost all of Luxembourg's political parties support NATO and the EU. Nonetheless, the leftist Dei Lenk is pro-Russian and the conservative ADR opposes EU sanctions on Russia.

Essential security partners

Luxembourg regards neighbouring Germany, France, and Belgium as its main security partners, and the Netherlands as an important security partner. Luxembourg hopes that the European Union and the United Kingdom will maintain a strong security partnership after Brexit. Luxembourg sees the United States as its essential partner in NATO.

The EU as a security actor

Luxembourg's political establishment (with the exception of Dei Lenk) favours stronger European security and defence cooperation, believing that the Trump administration's unpredictability is spurring such cooperation. Luxembourg hopes that PESCO will become a permanent structure within the EU – and, in the long run, a pillar of NATO. It sees defence industry cooperation in the EU as a way to strengthen European defence cooperation more broadly. Luxembourg would welcome further investment in the German armed forces. It spends more on development assistance than it does on defence.