

# France Is Reportedly Making a Principled Stand Against NATO's Expansion to Asia

Macron's position isn't driven by the desire to do any favors for President Xi, but is predicated on his assessment of France's national interests.

By [Andrew Korybko](#)

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*The [Financial Times](#) cited eight unnamed sources who revealed that France is reportedly preventing the planned opening of [NATO's liaison office in Japan](#). According to them, Macron believes that this move violates the alliance's charter, which limits its geographic reach to the North Atlantic. He's also supposedly against anything that can contribute to [NATO-Chinese tensions](#). The spanner that the French leader unexpectedly threw into the bloc's Asian expansion plans comes after his trip to China in early April.*

He visited the People's Republic [along with](#) European Commissioner Von Der Leyen around two weeks after [President Xi traveled to Moscow](#). Upon returning home, Macron revived his prior rhetoric about Europe's strategic autonomy in the [New Cold War](#), specifically saying that the continent should [resist American pressure](#) to take its side over Taiwan. Later that month, China's Ambassador to the EU said that his country's cooperation with the continent is [as unlimited as](#) its cooperation with Russia.

This sequence of events suggests that Macron's rhetoric was sincere despite many in the [Alt-Media Community](#) suspecting that he was just trying to strategically disarm Russia with his words. About that alleged end goal, Kremlin spokesman Peskov [confirmed](#) in early June that Moscow doesn't regard Paris as a suitable mediator in the [NATO-Russian proxy war](#) due to its direct involvement in it. Nevertheless, there's also no denying that France's reported stand against NATO's Asian expansion is commendable.

That said, Macron's position isn't driven by the desire to do any favors for President Xi, but is predicated on his assessment of France's national interests. In his mind, the bloc's growing involvement on the other side of Eurasia needlessly provokes the People's Republic, which is the EU's top trade partner. Moreover, it could also make it more difficult for NATO to [contain Russia](#) in Europe if its members end up dividing their focus between that front

and the Asia-Pacific.

Simply put, France has yet to fully abandon the notion of national interests like most of its [liberal-globalist](#) European peers have already done, which explains Macron's reported resistance to NATO's plans. His country's different approach to International Relations is likely attributable to its [neo-colonial empire](#) in Africa, which is crumbling as a result of Russia's "[Democratic Security](#)" inroads there over the past few years but still exists in some form.

No other NATO member has anything comparable, which is why the majority of them are predisposed to complying with the demands of this bloc's US leader even at the expense of their own interests in pursuit of what Washington claims is the "greater good". France might ultimately be pressured by the US and its vassals to such an extent that it's forced to relent on its reported opposition to the bloc's Asian expansion plans, but for now Macron is holding his ground in defense of his country's national interests.

This observation proves that NATO's internecine rifts are naturally occurring, just like the ones that the bloc has with [Hungary](#) and [Turkiye](#), and not the result of foreign meddling like the Mainstream Media misleadingly implies is the case. While it's true that the US exploited its proxy war with Russia to [successfully reassert its unipolar hegemony](#) over Europe, it failed to do so completely, and that's why France still has a modicum of [sovereignty](#) left to resist NATO's Asian expansion plans (at least for now).

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