

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs and Public Policy at Trinity College
in the University of Toronto presents the

2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Interim Report

27 August 2019 — 20 December 2019

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in *G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit*



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8. Regional Security: Iran

“[We share an objective] to foster peace and stability in the region.”

G7 Biarritz Leaders' Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average	+0.63 (81%)		

Background

The case of Iran's nuclear ambitions has become a preeminent security issue for the global community. While Iran has consistently insisted its nuclear programme is peaceful, suspicions led the United Nations Security Council, European Union, and United States to impose wide ranging sanctions in 2010. However in 2015, Iran reached a deal with the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, France, and China that would limit Iran's enrichment of uranium and allow international inspections in return for sanctions relief. In May 2018, President Donald Trump pulled the United States out of the deal and reinstated sanctions. In return, Iran stopped abiding by their commitments and as of 1 July 2019, the International Energy Agency confirmed Iran exceeded the 300kg (660lb) limit on its stockpile of enriched uranium.⁶⁷² Iran has also been accused of building up a network of non-state alliances that have partaken in violent conflicts throughout Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Yemen.⁶⁷³

The G7 has for decades focused on Iran as both a potential nuclear and security threat, in turn taking various steps to promote peace and stability throughout the region. At the 2003 Evian Summit, then G8 members recognized the growing danger of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and highlighted the need for both individual and collective action to tackle the challenge.⁶⁷⁴ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members were united in their determination to “see the proliferation implications of Iran's advanced nuclear program resolved” in compliance with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.⁶⁷⁵ Then in 2007, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to resolving “the proliferation concerns posed by Iran's nuclear programme.”⁶⁷⁶

⁶⁷² Iran nuclear crisis in 300 words, BBC (London) 5 September 2019. Access Date: 8 November 2019.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-48201138>.

⁶⁷³ Iran's network of influence in Mid-East 'growing', BBC (London) 7 November 2019. Access Date: 8 November 2019.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-50324912>.

⁶⁷⁴ Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: A G8 Declaration, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2 June 2003.

Access Date: 8 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/wmd_declaration_en.html.

⁶⁷⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975 -2012, G7 Research Group (Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2019.

http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁶⁷⁶ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Research Group (Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2019.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.pdf>.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders took a more expansive focus on security policy as they “call[ed] on Iran to play a more constructive role in supporting regional security, in particular in Syria, and to reject all acts of terrorism and terrorist groups.”⁶⁷⁷

On 2 April 2015, Iran and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council – the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and China – and the European Union agreed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action, also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal. Iran promised to make drastic cuts to its nuclear programme in return for the lifting of sanctions.⁶⁷⁸

At the 2015 G7 Summit in Elmau, leaders welcomed the agreement and offered continuous support for ensuring Iran’s nuclear ambitions are exclusively peaceful in nature and that Iran does not acquire nuclear weapons. Additionally, leaders urged Iran to respect the human rights of its citizens and to contribute constructively to regional stability.”⁶⁷⁹

In 2016, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the “full and effective implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).” Additionally, they called on Iran to “play a constructive role in its region and thus contribute to the efforts to achieve political solutions, reconciliation and peace, and cooperate to prevent and counter the spread of terrorism and violent extremism” and “comply with its international human rights obligations.”⁶⁸⁰

However, on 8 May 2019, U.S. President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Iran Nuclear Deal and reimpose sanctions on Iran.⁶⁸¹

Meanwhile, at the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “permanently ensuring that Iran’s nuclear program remains peaceful, in line with its international obligations and commitments to never seek, develop or acquire a nuclear weapon.” Furthermore, leaders condemned “all financial support of terrorism including terrorist groups sponsored by Iran” and called “upon Iran to play a constructive role by contributing to efforts to counter terrorism and achieve political solutions, reconciliation and peace in the region.”⁶⁸²

Commitment Features

At Biarritz, G7 members highlighted their shared objective “to foster peace and stability in the region. Based on historical precedent in relation to Iran, G7 actions towards promoting peace and security in the region have involved the issue areas of nuclear weapons, terrorism, and human rights. “Foster” in this case refers to promoting “the growth or development of.”⁶⁸³ The region in this case refers to Iran, its neighboring countries, and countries throughout the area, such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Syria.

⁶⁷⁷ Brussels Declaration, G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2015. Access Date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

⁶⁷⁸ Iran nuclear deal: negotiators announce 'framework' agreement, The Guardian (Washington D.C.) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/02/iran-nuclear-deal-negotiators-announce-framework-agreement>.

⁶⁷⁹ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date 14 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁶⁸⁰ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration Ise-Shima, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#iran>.

⁶⁸¹ Iran nuclear deal: Trump pulls US out in break with Europe allies, BBC (London) 9 May 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-44045957>.

⁶⁸² The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

⁶⁸³ Foster, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/foster>.

In terms of these three issue areas, there are many possible actions that can be taken in order to promote peace and security. In terms of terrorism, members can utilize several different mechanisms, such as military force, financial instruments, or political pressure, such as targeted economic sanctions, in order to promote peace and security. In terms of nuclear weapons, members can make efforts towards developing joint comprehensive frameworks, such as JCPOA, in order to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Finally, in terms of human rights, members can take actions to reduce conditions, such as poverty and inequality, that lead to the growth of conflict levels. All of these actions must involve the aforementioned region, with specific regards to Iran and its neighbors.

Therefore, in order to achieve full compliance, members must make efforts to ending the proliferation of nuclear weapons, combatting terrorism, and promoting human rights. For partial compliance, members must only focus on one or two of these issues. For non-compliance, members must not make any efforts to promoting denuclearization, human rights, and fighting terrorism.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has NOT made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.
0	Member has made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region in one issue areas by combatting terrorism OR promoting human rights.
+1	Member has made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism AND promoting human rights.

*Compliance Director: David Mancchio
Lead Analyst: Collin Xia*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 26 November 2019, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the violent crackdown on protests and restrictions on communications in Iran.⁶⁸⁴ The statement condemned “threats made by Iranian officials and the deliberate use of excessive force by Iranian security forces.”⁶⁸⁵ The Canadian government called on the “Iranian authorities to lift all restrictions on the Internet and mobile services and to ensure that all those arrested have access to fair legal process and procedures.”⁶⁸⁶ Canada expressed its support for Iranians exercising their rights to freedom of expression and assembly.⁶⁸⁷

⁶⁸⁴ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

⁶⁸⁵ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

⁶⁸⁶ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

⁶⁸⁷ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

On 28 November 2019, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the escalating violence in Iraq, and reiterated their support for stability, prosperity, security, and the protection of their “human and democratic rights – including the right to protest and freedom of expression.”⁶⁸⁸

On 18 December 2019, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution drafted by Canada calling on Iran to stop its human rights abuses, including the detainment of peaceful protestors.⁶⁸⁹

Through its condemnation of Iranian human rights abuses and its efforts in the UN, Canada has demonstrated its commitment to upholding international human rights. However, no specific anti-terrorist commitments for the region has been announced for the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Matthew Remedios

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 1 October 2018, France amended its Monetary and Financial code to include Article D561-51 to “ensure better coordination of the state services and supervisory authorities concerned with the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing” to reduce the capital of terrorist groups in the region.⁶⁹⁰

On 28 March 2019, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a French resolution on terrorist financing.⁶⁹¹ Resolution 2462 requires that all states “ensure that their laws and regulations make it possible to penalize, as serious criminal offences, the provision or collection of funds, resources and services intended to be used for the benefit of terrorist organizations or individual terrorists.”⁶⁹² The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian stressed that “the international community must tackle evil at the root and isolate terrorists by drying up their source of financing.”⁶⁹³

⁶⁸⁸ Canada condemns escalating violence in Iraqs, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2019. Access Date: 5 January 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-condemns-escalating-violence-in-iraq.html>.

⁶⁸⁹ UN Adopts Resolution Condemning Iran’s Human Rights Violations, Radio Farda (Prague) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://en.radiofarda.com/a/un-adopts-resolution-condemning-iran-human-rights-violations/30333824.html>.

⁶⁹⁰ Code monétaire et financier- Article D561-51, LegiFrance (Paris) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?pidArticle=LEGIARTI000036824932&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006072026&dateTexte=20181001>.

⁶⁹¹ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

⁶⁹² Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

⁶⁹³ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

On 31 August 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron had a telephone call with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Hassan Rohani.⁶⁹⁴ Macron discussed taking measures to restore peace and security in the region by urging Iran to end fighting in Yemen and Lebanon.⁶⁹⁵

On 23 September 2019, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany released a joint statement condemning Iran sponsored attacks on Saudi Arabian oil facilities on 14 September 2019.⁶⁹⁶

On 9 October 2019, France issued new travel advisory for French nationals against travelling to Iran.⁶⁹⁷ France cited “the arbitrary arrest and detention practices of the Iranian security and intelligence services especially with regard to the contacts of foreign nationals with the population.”⁶⁹⁸

On 18 November 2019, a Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs Spokesperson stated that France was “closely monitoring the demonstrations currently taking place in several cities in Iran,” and reaffirmed its commitment to the freedom of expression and right to protest.⁶⁹⁹

On 19 November 2019, French troops aided the sixth Iraqi Infantry Division in the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Iraq following damage caused by Daesh.⁷⁰⁰ The participation in Iraq’s restructuring constitutes a long-term effort to ensure stability in the region, preventing terrorist activities in the future.⁷⁰¹

On 20 November 2019, the Government of France expressed “its deep concern over reports of the deaths of many demonstrators in recent days” and called for Iran to respect international human rights.⁷⁰²

On 3 December 2019, France condemned “the violence and disproportionate use of force used against the demonstrators” in Iran.⁷⁰³ France urged Iran to comply with “its international human rights obligations, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”⁷⁰⁴

⁶⁹⁴ Entretien téléphonique entre M. le Président de la République et M. Hassan Rohani, Président de la République islamique d’Iran, La France en Iran (Tehran) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019.

<https://ir.ambafrance.org/Entretien-telephonique-entre-M-le-President-de-la-Republique-et-M-Hassan-Rohani>.

⁶⁹⁵ Entretien téléphonique entre M. le Président de la République et M. Hassan Rohani, Président de la République islamique d’Iran, La France en Iran (Tehran) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019.

<https://ir.ambafrance.org/Entretien-telephonique-entre-M-le-President-de-la-Republique-et-M-Hassan-Rohani>.

⁶⁹⁶ France committed to maritime security in the Gulf, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-committed-to-maritime-security-in-the-Gulf>.

⁶⁹⁷ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

⁶⁹⁸ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

⁶⁹⁹ France is closely monitoring demonstrations in Iran, says Ministry, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-is-closely-monitoring-demonstrations-in-iran-says-Ministry>.

⁷⁰⁰ Chammal: La Task Force Monsabert soutien de la 6e division irakienne, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 29 November 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/chammal/breves/chammal-la-task-force-monsabert-en-soutien-de-la-6e-division-irakienne>.

⁷⁰¹ Terrorism: France’s International Action, France Diplomatie (Paris) 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/terrorism-france-s-international-action/>.

⁷⁰² France says concerned by reports of many deaths in Iran protests, Reuters (Paris) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-gasoline-protests-france/france-says-concerned-by-reports-of-many-deaths-in-iran-protests-idUSKBN1XU1Y8>.

On 10 December 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron called for the release of two French nationals imprisoned by Iran.⁷⁰⁵ Macron stated that “their imprisonment is intolerable. They must be freed without delay.”⁷⁰⁶

On 27 December 2019, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs summoned the Iranian Ambassador to reiterate France’s demand for the release of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal.⁷⁰⁷ France has deemed their imprisonment as “unacceptable” and affirmed their continued efforts to obtain their release.

France has demonstrated efforts to combat terrorism in the region through its diplomatic and military efforts. It continues to monitor and condemn Iranian human rights violations as well as urge the Government of Iran to uphold its international human rights obligations.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Aiman Akmal and Collin Xia

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 13 September 2019, German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz issued a joint statement with French Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire “reaffirm[ing] their willingness to tackle the challenges raised by cryptocurrency and so-called stable coin projects: financial security, investor protection, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, data protection and financial and monetary sovereignty” and announced the creation of a G7 working group to assess these challenges.⁷⁰⁸ The working group issued their report on 17 October 2019.⁷⁰⁹

On 23 September 2019, German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint statement with British Prime Minister Boris Johnson and French President Emmanuel Macron blaming Iran for Houthi rebel drone attacks on Saudi Aramco oil facilities on 14 September 2019.⁷¹⁰ They affirmed their

⁷⁰³ France condemns disproportionate force against protesters in Iran, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-condemns-disproportionate-force-against-protesters-in-iran>.

⁷⁰⁴ France condemns disproportionate force against protesters in Iran, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-condemns-disproportionate-force-against-protesters-in-iran>.

⁷⁰⁵ Macron calls for immediate release of French nationals held in Iran, Reuters (Toronto) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/macron-calls-for-immediate-release-of-french-nationals-held-in-iran-idUSKBN1YE2JZ>.

⁷⁰⁶ Macron calls for immediate release of French nationals held in Iran, Reuters (Toronto) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/macron-calls-for-immediate-release-of-french-nationals-held-in-iran-idUSKBN1YE2JZ>.

⁷⁰⁷ Situation of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal – Summoning of Iranian ambassador (27 December 2019), France Diplomatie (Paris) 27 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/situation-of-fariba-adelkhah-and-roland-marchal-summoning-of-iranian-ambassador>.

⁷⁰⁸ Joint Statement on Libra, Bundesministerium der Finanzen (Helsinki) 13 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://g8fip1kplyr33r3krz5b97d1-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Joint-statement-on-Libra-final.pdf>.

⁷⁰⁹ Investigating the Impact of Global Stablecoins, G7 Working Group on Stablecoins (Washington D.C.) 17 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d187.pdf>.

⁷¹⁰ Iran Bears Responsibility for Saudi Arabia Attacks, Say Leaders, French Embassy in London (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/Iran-bears-responsibility-for-Saudi-Arabia-attacks-say-leaders>.

commitment to continuing their “diplomatic efforts to create conditions and facilitate dialogue with all relevant partners interested in de-escalation of tensions in the Middle East” and build upon their joint declaration on 14 July 2019 and G7 conclusions adopted in Biarritz.⁷¹¹ They urged “Iran to engage in such a dialogue and refrain from further provocation and escalation.”⁷¹²

On 27 September 2019, German Interior Minister Horst Seehofer reaffirmed the German commitment to German-Afghan police training project. Seehofer stated that “on the path to achieving permanent peace, security and stable governance, the Afghan government depends on our continued support.”⁷¹³

On 24 October 2019, German Defence Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer proposed the creation of an internationally controlled safe zone in Northeast Syria in order to stabilize the region at a meeting for NATO Defence Ministers.⁷¹⁴

On 12 November 2019, German Ambassador to Yemen Carola Muller-Holtkemper expressed support for the Riyadh agreement, which seeks to end a power struggle in southern Yemen, stating, “Germany is closely following up developments in Yemen and it will work with the government and the international community to reach full peace in Yemen.”⁷¹⁵

On 18 November 2019, Ulrike Demmer, spokesperson for German Chancellor Angela Merkel, called on Iran to respect protests among Iranian citizens over hikes in gas prices and urged “the government in Tehran to respect freedom of assembly and expression.”⁷¹⁶

On 21 November 2019, a Federal Foreign Office Spokesperson condemned the “disproportionate conduct of the Iranian security forces” against peaceful protestors.⁷¹⁷ Germany urged Iranian security forces to exercise restraint and called on the Iranian authorities to “lift the internet blockade.”⁷¹⁸

On 22 November 2019, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Assistance at the Federal Foreign Office Bärbel Kofler condemned the imprisonment

⁷¹¹ Iran Bears Responsibility for Saudi Arabia Attacks, Say Leaders, French Embassy in London (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/Iran-bears-responsibility-for-Saudi-Arabia-attacks-say-leaders>.

⁷¹² Iran Bears Responsibility for Saudi Arabia Attacks, Say Leaders, French Embassy in London (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/Iran-bears-responsibility-for-Saudi-Arabia-attacks-say-leaders>.

⁷¹³ Federal Government Reaffirms Commitment to Police Training Project in Afghanistan, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Kabul) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/pressemitteilungen/EN/2019/09/police-training-project-afghanistan.html>.

⁷¹⁴ German Defense Minister Sets Out Syria Plan to NATO; Turkey, U.S. Supportive, Al Jazeera (Brussels) 24 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-pentagon-nato/german-defense-minister-sets-out-syria-plan-to-nato-turkey-us-supportive-idUSKBN1X30SA>.

⁷¹⁵ U.S., Germany Back Yemen Govt. in Implementing Riyadh Agreement, Asharq Al-Awsat (Riyadh) 13 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1989446/us-germany-back-yemen-govt-implementing-riyadh-agreement>.

⁷¹⁶ Germany Urges Iran to Respect ‘Legitimate’ Protests, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-urges-iran-to-respect-legitimate-protests/a-51295901>.

⁷¹⁷ Statement by the Federal Foreign Office on the situation in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/federal-foreign-office-situation-iran/2280356>.

⁷¹⁸ Statement by the Federal Foreign Office on the situation in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/federal-foreign-office-situation-iran/2280356>.

of six environmental activists in Iran.⁷¹⁹ Kofler called for their immediate release and for the Iranian Government to uphold its human rights and civil rights obligations.⁷²⁰

On 19 December 2019, the German Parliament passed a resolution “calling for a national ban on the activities” of Iranian backed Hezbollah and urged the European Union to recognize the organization’s political wing as a terrorist group.⁷²¹

Germany is in full compliance with its G7 commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights by issuing several condemnations and engaging in both bilateral and multilateral efforts to promote peace and stability in the region including police training and the establishment of safe zones.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Rachel Zack

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 30 October 2019, the Italian Civil Aviation Authority announced a ban on flights by Iran’s Mahan Air following a meeting between the Italian Foreign Minister and the United States Secretary of State.⁷²² The United States has accused the airline of supporting terrorism by transporting military equipment and personnel to war zones in the region.⁷²³

On 25 November 2019, the Embassy of Italy in Iran released a statement from the Italian Ministry of Affairs calling for the end of violence against women.⁷²⁴ The statement reaffirms Italy’s commitment

⁷¹⁹ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the sentencing of six environmental activists in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-sentencing-environmental-activists-iran/2281268>.

⁷²⁰ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the sentencing of six environmental activists in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-sentencing-environmental-activists-iran/2281268>.

⁷²¹ German Parliament Calls for Full Ban of Hezbollah Activities, Associated Press (Berlin) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.nytimes.com/aponline/2019/12/19/world/europe/ap-eu-germany-hezbollah-ban.html>.

⁷²² Italy to ban flights by Iran's Mahan Air from mid-December, Reuters (Dubai) 2 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-iran-sanctions-italy/italy-to-ban-flights-by-irans-mahan-air-from-mid-december-idUSKBN1XC0FV>.

⁷²³ Italy to ban flights by Iran's Mahan Air from mid-December, Reuters (Dubai) 2 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-iran-sanctions-italy/italy-to-ban-flights-by-irans-mahan-air-from-mid-december-idUSKBN1XC0FV>.

⁷²⁴ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d’Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

to the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women.”⁷²⁵ The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is pursuing both diplomatic and development cooperation.”⁷²⁶

Through a ban on an airline that supports terrorism and condemnation of violence against women in Iran, Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Matthew Remedios

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 30 August 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated his desire to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, stating, “peace and stability in the Middle East directly links to Japan’s national interest ... I would like to work tenaciously and play the best possible role to ease tensions in the Middle East.”⁷²⁷

On 5 September 2019, Japan launched talks with the Arab League and the United Nations Development Program with the goal of promoting sustainable development in crisis- and war-torn parts of the region. Japanese Ambassador to Cairo Masaaki Nuki “expressed delight for launching the platform as a significant contributor to building peace and stability so that the region could flourish.”⁷²⁸

On 15 September 2019, the Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the 14 September 2019 Houthi rebel drone attacks on Saudi Aramco oil facilities, stating it would engage to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East.⁷²⁹

On 16 September 2019, Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Toshimitsu Motegi and United States Secretary of State Mike Pompeo agreed to cooperate on a number of foreign policy issues including peace and stability in the Middle East, discussing “the need for all nations to ensure safe transit for all through the Strait of Hormuz.”⁷³⁰

⁷²⁵ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d’Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

⁷²⁶ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d’Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

⁷²⁷ Japan PM: Aiming to Do Everything Possible to Ease Mideast Tension, Reuters (Tokyo) 30 August 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-iran/japan-pm-aiming-to-do-everything-possible-to-ease-middle-east-tension-idUSKCN1VK0IY>.

⁷²⁸ Arab League Launches Dialogue with Japan, UNDP, Asharq Al-Awsat (Cairo) 6 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1889906/arab-league-launches-dialogue-japan-undp>.

⁷²⁹ Saudi Oil Shock Unites China, Japan and Other Asian Rivals Worried about War, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/17/asia-pacific/saudi-oil-shock-unites-china-japan-asian-rivals-worried-war/#.Xe9JPuhKJIU>.

⁷³⁰ Japan and U.S. Top Envoys Vow to Cooperate on North Korea and Middle East, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/17/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-us-envoys-north-korea-middle-east/#.Xe9JQehKJIU>.

On 23 September 2019, Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Toshimitsu Motegi met with his Iranian counterpart and, in light of Houthi attacks on Saudi oil facilities, the two “candidly exchanged their views, towards relieving tensions and stabilizing the situation in the Middle East.”⁷³¹

On 24 September 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Iranian President Hassan Rouhani and “asked Iran to play a constructive role toward regional peace and stability and expressed Japan’s intention to fulfill a role in easing tensions and stabilizing the situation.”⁷³²

On 25 September 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe told United States President Donald Trump on the sidelines of United Nations meetings that Houthi rebels carried out the attacks on Saudi oil facilities with external help; however, he did not officially link Iran with the attacks.⁷³³

On 24 October 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe made a courtesy call with Vice President for Legal Affairs for Iran Laya Joneydi to reaffirm his commitment to peace and stability in the region through diplomatic efforts.⁷³⁴

On 22 November 2019, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Koro Bessho voted in favour of United Nations Resolution A/74/L.13 (“The Situation in Afghanistan”), promoting peace, stability, and development in Afghanistan.⁷³⁵

On 20 December 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe hosted Iranian President Hassan Rouhani and stated he “strongly expect[s]” Iran will “play a constructive role for peace and security in the region.”⁷³⁶

There is no evidence Japan has officially commented on Iran’s violent crackdown on protesters since 26 August 2019.

Japan has affirmed its commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East in multiple statements and votes, but has not held Iran accountable for violence, and has not demanded Iran respect the human rights of its citizens. Therefore, Japan has met some, but not all, of its G7 commitments to uphold peace and stability in the region.

Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rachel Zack

⁷³¹ Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page6e_000214.html.

⁷³² Japan-Iran Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page3e_001109.html.

⁷³³ Abe Shifts Stance on Saudi Oil Attacks as He and Trump Affirm Cooperation on Middle East, The Japan Times (New York) 26 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/26/national/politics-diplomacy/abe-shifts-stance-saudi-oil-attack-trump-affirm-cooperation-middle-east/#.XFANuehKjIU>.

⁷³⁴ Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Shinzo Abe by Joneydi of Vice-President for Legal Affairs of Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page4e_001144.html.

⁷³⁵ The Situation in Afghanistan, United Nations (New York) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://undocs.org/en/A/74/L.13>.

⁷³⁶ Iran’s Rouhani Visits Japan Amid Nuclear Deal Impasse, Al Jazeera (Tokyo) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/12/iran-rouhani-visits-japan-nuclear-deal-impasse-191220153826601.html>.

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 23 September 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson released a statement with the heads of state of France and Germany, condemning the Iranian attacks on oil facilities on Saudi territory in Abqaiq and Khurais.⁷³⁷ The statement reiterates the United Kingdom's commitment to create conditions and facilitate dialogue to condemn state sponsored attacks and de-escalate tension in the Middle East.⁷³⁸

On 25 September 2019, the UK Minister of State for the Commonwealth, United Nations and South Asia, Lord Tariq Ahmad of Wimbledon, raised concerned over Iran's human rights record at a United Nations General Assembly 2019 event.⁷³⁹ The minister opened the event by saying Iran's recent behaviour moves in the wrong direction in terms of international cooperation, human rights and its commitments to the nuclear deal.⁷⁴⁰ Lord Ahmad urged the international community to hold Iran accountable.⁷⁴¹

On 25 September 2019, the First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Dominic Raab spoke in the House of Commons about Iran's violation of international law.⁷⁴² Raab expressed concern over Iran support for the Houthi rebels in Yemen and Iran's "arbitrary detention of dual-nationals."⁷⁴³

On 7 November 2019, The UK supported International Maritime Security Construct was formally inaugurated to "supplement longstanding multilateral Gulf naval operations that have targeted smuggling, piracy, the movement of terrorists and weaponry, and other potential threats in the Gulf."⁷⁴⁴

On 8 November 2019, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the UN in Geneva Miriam Shearman expressed concern of Iran's discrimination against religious minorities, particularly the Baha'i and Christians as well as Iran's "arbitrary detention of citizens and dual nationals arrested on

⁷³⁷ Joint statement by the heads of state and government of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, GOV.UK (London) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-the-heads-of-state-and-government-of-france-germany-and-the-united-kingdom>.

⁷³⁸ Joint statement by the heads of state and government of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, GOV.UK (London) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-the-heads-of-state-and-government-of-france-germany-and-the-united-kingdom>.

⁷³⁹ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

⁷⁴⁰ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

⁷⁴¹ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

⁷⁴² Iran's violations of international law: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-on-iran>.

⁷⁴³ Iran's violations of international law: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-on-iran>.

⁷⁴⁴ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

unclear charges.”⁷⁴⁵ Shearman recommends Iran demonstrate that “all detainees in prison are neither tortured nor subject to cruel or inhumane treatment or punishment” and granted due process.⁷⁴⁶

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to combat terrorism and promote human rights in Iran and throughout the region by condemning Iranian human rights violations and Iranian military operations in the region.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Chen Ou Yang and Collin Xia

United States: +1

The United States of America has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 8 April 2019, the Trump administration designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.⁷⁴⁷ The designation states that the IRGC supports terrorist groups through “financial and other material support, training, technology transfer, advanced conventional weapons, guidance, or direction.”⁷⁴⁸

On 4 September 2019, the State Department Special Representative for Iran and Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State Brian Hook stated the United States would “offer up to 15 million to any person who helps the United States disrupt the financial operations of the IRGC and its Qods Force – the IRGC unit that assists Iran-linked forces and factions in the region.”⁷⁴⁹

On 10 September 2019, the Trump administration amended Executive Order 13324 to authorize the barring of foreign banks that have supported international terrorism from accessing the US financial system.⁷⁵⁰

On 18 September 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo met with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to discuss the 14 September attack on the Saudi oil facilities and discuss policies to counter Iranian aggression in the region.⁷⁵¹

On 20 September 2019, the Trump administration established additional sanctions on Iran’s Central Bank and an Iranian sovereign fund, the National Development Fund of Iran.⁷⁵² The sanctions were

⁷⁴⁵ 34th Universal Periodic Review: UK statement on Islamic Republic of Iran, GOV.UK (Geneva) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/34th-universal-periodic-review-uk-statement-on-islamic-republic-of-iran>.

⁷⁴⁶ 34th Universal Periodic Review: UK statement on Islamic Republic of Iran, GOV.UK (Geneva) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/34th-universal-periodic-review-uk-statement-on-islamic-republic-of-iran>.

⁷⁴⁷ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

⁷⁴⁸ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

⁷⁴⁹ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

⁷⁵⁰ Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

⁷⁵¹ Pompeo to discuss efforts versus Iran with Saudi crown prince, Reuters (Dubai) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-aramco-usa-pompeo/pompeo-to-discuss-efforts-versus-iran-with-saudi-crown-prince-idUSKBN1W31AG>.

⁷⁵² U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

imposed by designating Iran's Central Bank as a terrorism supporting entity under Executive Order 13224.⁷⁵³

On 25 October 2019, the US Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network barred the "U.S. financial system from any transactions with Iranian banks or foreign banks acting on behalf of Iranian banks."⁷⁵⁴

On 30 October 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo expressed support for the Financial Action Task Force's "re-imposition of additional countermeasures on Iran for its failure to uphold international anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism standards."⁷⁵⁵

On 4 November 2019, the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctioned Iran's Armed Forces General Staff and nine individuals who were involved with Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei's oppression of Iranian people and export of terrorism.⁷⁵⁶ The Treasury Secretary Mnuchin indicated that "this action further constricts the Supreme Leader's ability to execute his agenda of terror and oppression."⁷⁵⁷

On 7 November 2019, the US led International Maritime Security Construct was formally inaugurated to "supplement longstanding multilateral Gulf naval operations that have targeted smuggling, piracy, the movement of terrorists and weaponry, and other potential threats in the Gulf."⁷⁵⁸

On 18 November 2019, Ambassador at Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Nathan A. Sales called for other countries to join the US in its efforts to exert "maximum economic and diplomatic pressure to force Iran to abandon terrorism as a basic tool of statecraft."⁷⁵⁹

On 22 November 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo announced sanctions against Iran's Minister of Information and Communications Technology Mohammad Javad Azari Jahromi for helping shutdown internet access for Iranians.⁷⁶⁰

On 5 December 2019, the Special Representative for Iran and Senior Advisor to the Secretary Brian Hook condemned Iran's imprisonment of protestors and political opposition as well as the "inhumane" treatment of prisoners in Iranian prisons.⁷⁶¹

⁷⁵³ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

⁷⁵⁴ Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

⁷⁵⁵ U.S. Welcomes FATF Measures To Protect International Financial System From Iranian Threats, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 30 October 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-welcomes-fatf-measures-to-protect-international-financial-system-from-iranian-threats/>.

⁷⁵⁶ Press Releases: Treasury Designates Supreme Leader of Iran's Inner Circle Responsible for Advancing Regime's Domestic and Foreign Oppression, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 3 December 2019 <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm824>.

⁷⁵⁷ Press Releases: Treasury Designates Supreme Leader of Iran's Inner Circle Responsible for Advancing Regime's Domestic and Foreign Oppression, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 3 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm824>.

⁷⁵⁸ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

⁷⁵⁹ Press Briefing with Nathan A. Sales, Ambassador at Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/briefing-with-nathan-a-sales-ambassador-at-large-and-coordinator-for-counterterrorism/>.

⁷⁶⁰ The United States Holds Iranian Officials Accountable for Crackdown on Protestors, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-holds-iranian-officials-accountable-for-crackdown-on-protestors/>.

On 6 December 2019, the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctioned three leaders of Iran-backed militias in Iraq.⁷⁶² The OFAC states that these militias "opened fire on peaceful protests, killing dozens of innocent civilians."⁷⁶³ Secretary of the Treasury Steven T. Mnuchin affirmed U.S. commitment to holding perpetrators of human rights abuse accountable.⁷⁶⁴

On 9 December 2019, the U.S. House of Representatives introduced H. RES. 752 to condemn restrictions on Iranian freedom of expression and Iranian authorities' crackdown of legitimate protests.⁷⁶⁵

On 19 December 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo mentioned new actions that are being made in support of the Iranian people.⁷⁶⁶ Pompeo stated that Iran has been re-designated as a Country of Particular Concern under the International Religious Freedom Act and the U.S. Department of the Treasury will sanction two Iranian judges: Mohammad Moghisseh, and Abolghassem Salavati for being "responsible for or complicit in the abuse, detention, or killing of peaceful protesters, or for inhibiting their rights to freedom of expression or assembly."⁷⁶⁷

On 19 December 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo condemned Iranian human rights violations in his speech.⁷⁶⁸ Pompeo urged the Government of Iran to uphold commitments under the Iranian Constitution and international human rights law.⁷⁶⁹

On 19 December 2019, the Ambassador At Large For International Religious Freedom Office of International Religious Freedom Samuel D. Brownback called for Iran to stop the practice of arresting leading Christian figures during Christmas and to uphold religious freedom enshrined in the Iranian Constitution.⁷⁷⁰

⁷⁶¹ Special Representative for Iran and Senior Advisor to the Secretary Brian Hook, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/special-representative-for-iran-and-senior-advisor-to-the-secretary-brian-hook-3/>.

⁷⁶² Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

⁷⁶³ Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

⁷⁶⁴ Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

⁷⁶⁵ H.Res.752 - Supporting the rights of the people of Iran to free expression, condemning the Iranian regime for its crackdown on legitimate protests, and for other purposes, Congress.gov (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/752/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22iran%22%5D%7D&r=12&s=4>.

⁷⁶⁶ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

⁷⁶⁷ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

⁷⁶⁸ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

⁷⁶⁹ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

⁷⁷⁰ Human Rights and Religious Freedom in Iran, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-religious-freedom-in-iran/>.

Through its consistent efforts of combatting terrorism by imposing sanctions, deploying military support, and coalition-building, U.S. remains committed to holding Iran accountable for its human rights abuses and sponsorship of terrorism.

Thus, the United States of America has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Shreyashi Saba and Collin Xia

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 19 September 2019, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran.⁷⁷¹ The European Parliament calls on Iranian authorities to release imprisoned women's rights defenders, human rights defenders, and EU-Iranian dual nationals.⁷⁷²

On 21 November 2019, the European Commission allocated an additional EUR40 million in emergency assistance for the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, as well as Afghan refugees in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran.⁷⁷³ This brings total EU humanitarian aid for the Afghan crisis to EUR77 million in 2019, EUR61 million in Afghanistan, EUR9 million in Pakistan, and EUR7 million in Iran.

On 21 November 2019, a European Union External Action spokesperson addressed Iranian protests and urged Iranian authorities to "exercise maximum restraint in handling the protests" and ensure access to the internet.⁷⁷⁴

On 8 December 2019, High Representative Josep Borrell Fontelles condemned Iran's "widespread and disproportionate use of force against non-violent protestors."⁷⁷⁵ Fontelles urged Iran to provide due process for all detainees, release all non-violent protestors and respect "fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and assembly."⁷⁷⁶

⁷⁷¹ Human Rights: breaches in Iran, Turkey and Myanmar, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20190912IPR60935/human-rights-breaches-in-iran-turkey-and-myanmar>.

⁷⁷² Human Rights: breaches in Iran, Turkey and Myanmar, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20190912IPR60935/human-rights-breaches-in-iran-turkey-and-myanmar>.

⁷⁷³ EU reinforces humanitarian support with €40 million as crisis in Afghanistan worsens, European Commission (Brussels) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 2 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/eu-reinforces-humanitarian-support-40-million-crisis-afghanistan-worsens_en.

⁷⁷⁴ Statement by the Spokesperson on the developments in Iran, European Union External Action (Brussels) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/70754/statement-spokesperson-developments-iran_en.

⁷⁷⁵ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent protests in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 8 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/08/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran/>.

⁷⁷⁶ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent protests in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 8 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/08/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran/>.

On 11 December 2019, the Council of Europe appointed Christoph Buik as its new head of mission for the European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq (EUAM Iraq).⁷⁷⁷ EUAM Iraq is based in Bagdad and contributes to the implementation at strategic level of a comprehensive strategy countering terrorism and organized crime.⁷⁷⁸ It has specific references to border management, financial crime, money laundering and the trafficking of cultural heritage. Christoph Buik will take up his duties on 1 January 2020.⁷⁷⁹

On 18 December 2019, the High Representative of the European Union Josep Borrell Fontelles addressed the violent crackdown on recent protests in Iran at the European Parliament plenary debate.⁷⁸⁰ Fontelles urged concrete actions as part of EU diplomacy with Iran and urged that the Iranian authorities to comply with their “international obligations, including both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”⁷⁸¹

On 19 December 2019, members of the European Parliament voted to denounce “disproportionate use of force by Iranian security forces against non-violent protesters,” demand the immediately release of Nasrin Sotoudeh, and condemn Iran’s decision to shut down internet access as a violation of freedom of speech.⁷⁸²

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to combat terrorism and promote human rights in the region. The European Union has committed funds to aid humanitarian crisis in the region and promote human rights in the region. The European Union has not made progress in combatting terrorism.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analysts: Chen Ou Yang and Collin Xia

⁷⁷⁷ EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

⁷⁷⁸ EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

⁷⁷⁹ EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

⁷⁸⁰ Violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran: remarks of High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament plenary debate, European Union External Action (Strasbourg) 18 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72371/violent-crackdown-recent-protests-iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell_en.

⁷⁸¹ Violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran: remarks of High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament plenary debate, European Union External Action (Strasbourg) 18 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72371/violent-crackdown-recent-protests-iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell_en.

⁷⁸² MEPs condemn violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20191217IPR69210/meps-condemn-violent-crackdown-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran>.