



www.g7.utoronto.ca

The G7 Research Group presents the
2022 G7 Elmau Summit Final Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 17 April 2023

Prepared by
Keah Sharma and Malhaar Moharir
and the G7 Research Group

16 May 2023

www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“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*



G7 Research Group
University of Toronto
6 Hoskin Avenue, Toronto Ontario M5S 1H6 Canada
g7@utoronto.ca +1-416-946-8953
www.g7.utoronto.ca www.g7g20.utoronto.ca

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Summary.....	6
The Final Compliance Score.....	6
Compliance by Member.....	6
Compliance by Commitment.....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members.....	6
Future Research and Reports.....	6
Table A: 2022 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment*.....	7
Table B: 2022 G7 Elmau Final Compliance Scores.....	9
Table C: 2022 G7 Elmau Final Compliance Scores by Member.....	10
Table D: 2022 G7 Elmau Final Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	11
1. Regional Security: Global Effects of the War in Ukraine.....	12
2. Regional Security: Military and Financial Support for Ukraine.....	41
3. Climate Change: Health Sustainability.....	103
4. Climate Change: Decarbonizing the Power Sector.....	120
5. Energy: Securing Supply.....	165
6. Human Rights: The Digital Sphere and Beyond.....	190
7. Democracy: Rules-Based Multilateral Order.....	227
8. Health: Pandemic Preparedness.....	367
9. Environment: Funding and Resources.....	387
10. Food and Agriculture: Resilience.....	433
11. Digital Economy: Empowering Citizens.....	460
12. Gender: Access to Education.....	477
13. Trade: Free Trade.....	499
14. Macroeconomics: Safe, Resilient, Equitable and Rules-Based Growth.....	535
15. Health: Noncommunicable Diseases.....	570
16. Crime and Corruption: Transnational Crime.....	605
17. Labour and Employment: Social Protection.....	624
18. Infrastructure: Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment.....	641
19. Non-proliferation: Non-proliferation Treaty.....	675
20. Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism.....	715
21. Development: Debt Transparency.....	734

20. Terrorism: Cooperation on Extremism

“We will intensify our cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.”

Elmau G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan			+1
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75 (88%)		

Background

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders made their first cooperative attempt to address terrorism.⁴²⁷² Member states released a “Statement on Air-Hijacking,” recognizing the need to “intensify their joint efforts” against international terrorism and the taking of hostages.⁴²⁷³ G7 members were committed to take immediate action, banning all air travel to and from countries that refused to extradite or prosecute suspected terrorist hijackers within their borders.

At the 1980 Venice Summit, member states expressed contentment with the international support given to the principles outlined in the Bonn Declaration of July 1978.⁴²⁷⁴ G7 members also “[emphasized] that hijacking [remained] a threat to international civil aviation” and that measures against it should not be eased.

At the 1990 Houston Summit, G7 members reaffirmed their condemnation of terrorist activity and demanded that all governments supporting or financing terrorism cease their assistance immediately.⁴²⁷⁵ The sabotage of civilian aircrafts by terrorist groups in Scotland in 1988, Niger in 1989, and Colombia in 1989 served to motivate the G7 members to reiterate their ongoing fight against attacks on civil aviation. Members pledged to support initiatives by the International Civil Aviation Organization and recognized the importance of working with this organization to provide more training and technical assistance to other countries.

At the 1995 Halifax Summit, G7 members restated their “resolve to defeat all forms of terrorism.”⁴²⁷⁶ They also committed to strengthen cooperation “in all areas of counter-terrorism, including research and technology.” G7 members also called upon all countries that aid terrorists to reverse their financial support and deny suspects sanctuary within their borders. They also tasked a terrorism experts group to report on measures that can be taken to “deter, prevent, and investigate terrorist acts.”

⁴²⁷² G7 Performance on Terrorism, 1975-2020, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2021. Access Date: 30 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/yampolsky-terrorism-2021>

⁴²⁷³ Statement on Air-Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 April 2009. Access Date: 29 September 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/hijacking>

⁴²⁷⁴ Statement on Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2021. Access Date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1980venice/hijacking>

⁴²⁷⁵ Statement on Transnational Issues, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 January 2015. Access Date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/transition>

⁴²⁷⁶ Chairman’s Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 January 2016. Access Date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1995halifax/chairman>

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 members reaffirmed their commitment to fighting against terrorism while adding that they would prevent terrorists from acquiring nuclear, chemical, biological, and radiological weapons.⁴²⁷⁷ They also emphasized the need to prevent countries from harbouring terrorist suspects. A new G8 Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction was implemented to “address non-proliferation, disarmament, counter-terrorism and nuclear safety issues,” with members committing to raising USD20 billion in funding to sustain its operation.

At the 2003 Evian Summit, G8 members reiterated their commitment to prevent and eradicate terrorism. In the action plan “Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism,” states defined three main areas of counter-terrorism activity.⁴²⁷⁸ The first was to prevent terrorists from accessing the finances, false documents, and weapons needed to successfully execute acts of terrorism. The second was to deny terrorists refuge and to guarantee that suspects would be prosecuted and/or extradited. The last area was to “overcome vulnerability” to terrorism by expanding domestic security, strengthening the rule of law and investigating the factors that cause terrorism. These commitments, among others, led to the creation of a Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), which would invite other states to allocate money, training facilities, and expertise towards counter-terrorism measures.

At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, G8 members condemned the terrorist attacks in London and promised to improve how information concerning terrorist movements would be shared between allies.⁴²⁷⁹ This fostered an early consensus on a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. Members resolved to produce a common definition of terrorist threats and assess the links between crime and terrorism so that new generations of terrorism could be precluded. Common terms and definitions were agreed upon, making it easier for members to share intelligence reports and terrorist travel data.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, G8 members emphasized the importance of maintaining human rights and the rule of law as part of curating a successful counter-terrorism scheme.⁴²⁸⁰ Participants welcomed improvements to the United Nations al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regime as enshrined by the United Nations Security Council Resolution 1904. Members committed to build upon the efforts of the CTAG by making them more sustainable and innovative.

At the 2015 Schloss Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to create an international framework that would freeze terrorist assets and allow for greater cross-border cooperation.⁴²⁸¹ This is a continuation of the efforts outlined in the Financial Action Task Force established in 1989 to assist in the monitoring of money laundering and other illegal financial operations. Leaders committed to implementing a cross-border freezing request system in which members could petition allies to prevent suspected terrorists from withdrawing and spending money. G7 members also pledged to combat wildlife trafficking, recognizing that it is a potential source of income for terrorism and other forms of organized crime.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 members emphasized the importance of monitoring the relationship between cyberspace and terrorism.⁴²⁸² The goal was to counter terrorism with stronger democratic institutions that could readily adapt to new technological frontiers. G7 members recognized that the Internet can and has been used for terrorist recruitment, training, propaganda, and finances and committed to bolstering

⁴²⁷⁷ Statement by G8 Leaders: The G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 10 February 2015. Access Date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/arms>

⁴²⁷⁸ Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 May 2014. Access Date: 5 October 2022. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will_action_en

⁴²⁷⁹ G8 Statement on Counter-Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 29 April 2014. Access date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf>

⁴²⁸⁰ G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 November 2010. Access Date: 5 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism>

⁴²⁸¹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2015. Access Date: 5 October 2022.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en>

⁴²⁸² The G7 from Charlevoix to Biarritz-A Special Compliance Report, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 March 2020. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/2018special/special-compliance-2018.pdf>

collaboration with the Global Internet Forum as a strategy.⁴²⁸³ They also committed to implement the Women, Peace and Security agenda more strongly as a way to better respond to “gender-sensitive” issues in terrorism, including women’s participation and victimization.

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders met virtually alongside the Secretaries General of the UN and North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) to reaffirm their commitment to fighting terrorism in Afghanistan.⁴²⁸⁴ G7 members pledged to collaborate with partners, especially those in NATO, to counter terrorist acts and to hold the Taliban accountable regarding their treatment of women and minorities.

Commitment Features

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, leaders committed to “intensify [their] cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.”⁴²⁸⁵

“Intensify” is understood to mean to increase existing actions.⁴²⁸⁶ In the context of this commitment, it refers to increasing the amount or extent of cooperative actions taken to fight against all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

“Fight” is understood to mean to “put forth a determined effort” or “attempt to prevent the success or effectiveness of” something.⁴²⁸⁷ In the context of this commitment, it refers to increasing initiatives to prevent, investigate and prosecute extremist and terrorist acts, organizations as well as actors.

“Cooperation” is understood to mean the process or action of working together towards a shared goal.⁴²⁸⁸ Hence, for this commitment, it is required that G7 members demonstrate joint action – rather than individual state policy – to combat all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

“Extremism” is understood to mean the promotion of views and actions that support or use violence to achieve ideological, religious or political goals.⁴²⁸⁹ In the context of this commitment, it refers to the G7 members increasing cooperation among themselves and/or with international organizations to strengthen measures against the spread of politically, ideologically, or religiously motivated extremist beliefs, ideas, videos, literature, such as pamphlets, manifestos, blog and social media posts, and other materials which intimidate or threaten the use of violence against any particular group of people. This can be achieved by making joint statements with the leaders of the G7 members and other countries that condemn acts of extremism, namely expressions of a violent nature with racist, homophobic, sexist, islamophobic, or other discriminatory content. Aside from verbal reiterations of support, which are relatively weak actions that count for partial rather than full compliance, other measures that constitute strong actions under this category are: cooperating with international organizations and multinational corporations to intensify regulations for online platforms, as well as creating and enforcing international laws against hate speech and extremism-related crimes.

⁴²⁸³ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communique, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 5 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique>

⁴²⁸⁴ G7 Leaders Statement on Afghanistan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 August 2021. Access Date: 5 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210824-afghanistan>

⁴²⁸⁵ G7 Leaders’ Communiqué – Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 28 June 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220628-communication-summary>

⁴²⁸⁶ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

⁴²⁸⁷ Fight, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fight>

⁴²⁸⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

⁴²⁸⁹ ‘Radicalization’ and ‘Violent Extremism’, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) July 2018. Access Date: 24 September 2022. <https://www.unodc.org/e4j/zh/terrorism/module-2/key-issues/radicalization-violent-extremism.html>

“Terrorism” is defined as any violent action carried out with the intent of causing physical or psychological harm to the general public based on political, ideological, or religious beliefs.⁴²⁹⁰ In the context of this commitment, it refers to the G7 members increasing their cooperation among themselves and/or with international organizations to prevent the use of violence aimed at intimidating the general public, governments, and/or a particular group. The G7 members can achieve this by sharing information and expertise on anti-terrorist measures, conducting joint training among their national police and/or armed forces together with other countries to address terrorist threats, freezing bank accounts and other financial resources of entities suspected of terrorism, cooperating with other countries on extradition procedures of suspected terrorists, as well as collaborating on the prosecution of terrorists in international courts.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take strong cooperative action to combat both violent extremism and terrorism. Strong actions against violent extremism could include cooperating with international organizations and multinational corporations to intensify regulations for social media and other online platforms that can be used for the spread of extremism, creating and enforcing international legislation against hate speech and extremism-related crimes, as well as expanding or putting forward new initiatives aimed at tackling extremism. Strong actions against terrorism could include allocating money and personnel to organizations and institutions that fight terrorism, such as the UN Counter-Terrorism Office; expanding or creating new programs aimed at combating terrorism; creating and enforcing international anti-terrorism laws; conducting joint training among police and/or military forces with other countries to address terrorist threats; freezing financial resources of terrorist entities, and collaborating with other countries on extradition and prosecution of suspected terrorists. The G7 member must also take at least a few actions, i.e. more than one or two, for full compliance. This report also acknowledges overlap between “extremism” and “terrorism” and takes this into account in its scoring.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take strong cooperative action against either violent extremism or terrorism; or that take weak cooperative actions in violent extremism and terrorism. Weak actions against violent extremism include reaffirming an existing commitment to fight against this issue in joint verbal statements with the leaders of G7 members and other countries, as well as engaging in cross-border information sharing with regards to extremist groups and the rhetoric they use to limit the spread and effectiveness of extremism. Weak actions against terrorism include making bilateral and multilateral verbal statements that condemn acts of terrorism, joining international organizations and attending meetings of international institutions that deal with the issue of terrorism. Further, unilateral actions will be considered for partial compliance only, due to the language in the commitment specifying “international cooperation.”

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned to G7 members who take no strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight violent extremism nor terrorism; or to members that took weak action in just one area.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken any strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight violent extremism OR terrorism, OR took weak action in ONE area (violent extremism OR terrorism).
0	The G7 member has taken strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight either violent extremism OR terrorism, OR has taken weak action in both areas (violent extremism AND terrorism).
+1	The G7 member has taken strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight both violent extremism AND terrorism.

*Compliance Director: Nadiya Kovalenko
Lead Analyst: Christopher Henry*

⁴²⁹⁰ Negative Effects of Terrorism on the Enjoyment of Human Rights, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (Geneva) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 24 September 2022.
https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/AdvisoryCom/Session24/A_HRC_AC_24_CRP1.docx

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 20 September 2022, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced at the Christchurch Call 2022 Leaders' Summit that Canada would invest up to CAD1.9 million to combat online violent extremism and terrorist content online.⁴²⁹¹ The financial contribution will support Tech Against Terrorism, an initiative launched by the United Nations Counter Terrorism Executive Directorate (UN CTED). The funding will be divided over three years and will go towards Phase 2 of Tech Against Terrorism's Terrorist Content Analytics Platform (TCAP). TCAP is a digital platform responsible for "the detection, notification, and analysis of verified terrorist content."

On 15 October 2022, Canadian and US military aircraft landed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to deliver the Haitian government's purchased security equipment and tactical gear.⁴²⁹² The gear is intended to assist the Haitian National Police in combating "criminal actors who are fomenting violence and disrupting the flow of critically needed humanitarian assistance, hindering efforts to halt the spread of cholera." In a joint statement, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joy, Minister Anand, US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin and US Secretary of State Antony Blinken affirmed their support for the restoration of security in Haiti. Together, Canada, the US, and other international partners continue working to strengthen the Haitian National Police's capacity, operations, and training efforts.

On 20 October 2022, Defence Minister Anita Anand held a bilateral meeting with Qatar's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Defence Affairs Dr. Khalid bin Mohamed Al Attiyah. During the discussion, both ministers reaffirmed their commitment to "supporting peace and stability in the Middle East, including by combating terrorism and violent extremism."⁴²⁹³ They also discussed Canada's ongoing contributions to Operation IMPACT, part of the Global Coalition against Daesh, and Operation Foundation aimed at counterterrorism efforts in North Africa, Southwest Asia, and the Middle East.

On 27 October 2022, Canada announced the allocation of over CAD37 million in funding towards African Union priorities at the first Canada-African Union Commission High-Level Dialogue.⁴²⁹⁴ In partnership with the United Nations Development Programme, this funding will go towards "capacity building in community reintegration of former associates of extremist groups in the Lake Province of Chad."

On 12 November 2022, Canada and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) held a summit in Phnom Penh, Cambodia, to celebrate the 45th anniversary of ASEAN-Canada Dialogue Relations.⁴²⁹⁵ At the summit, members discussed economic, socio-cultural and, most pertinently, political security cooperation. To

⁴²⁹¹ Government of Canada announces up to \$1.9 million in funding to combat online terrorist and violent extremist content, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2022/09/government-of-canada-announces-up-to-19-million-in-funding-to-combat-online-terrorist-and-violent-extremist-content.html>

⁴²⁹² Canada and United States coordinate delivery of Haitian National Police equipment, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 15 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/canada-and-united-states-coordinate-delivery-of-haitian-national-police-equipment.html>

⁴²⁹³ Readout of Defence Minister Anita Anand's Bilateral Meeting with Qatar's Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of State for Defence Affairs, His Excellency Dr. Khalid bin Mohamed Al Attiyah, National Defence (St-Jean-sur-Richelieu) 20 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2022/10/readout-of-defence-minister-anita-anands-bilateral-meeting-with-qatars-deputy-prime-minister-and-minister-of-state-for-defence-affairs-his-excellen.html>

⁴²⁹⁴ Peaceful and democratic Africa, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 27 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/peaceful-and-democratic-africa.html>

⁴²⁹⁵ ASEAN-Canada 45th Anniversary Commemorative Summit Joint Statement, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Phnom Penh) 13 November 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2022/11/13/asean-canada-45th-anniversary-commemorative-summit-joint-statement>

enhance political security cooperation, member states pledged to address common and uncommon concerns, including terrorism, violent extremism, cybersecurity issues, and transnational crime.

On 20 November 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau and President of Niger Mohamed Bazoum met to discuss global affairs and security issues in the Sahel.⁴²⁹⁶ Together, they welcomed increased cooperation between Canada and Niger in various areas, including counterterrorism. Additionally, Canada reaffirmed its commitment to increasing bilateral cooperation to better combat terrorism.

On 16 February 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau concluded his visit with the leaders of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) in Nassau, the Bahamas.⁴²⁹⁷ Canada announced the deployment of two Royal Canadian Navy Kingston-Class ships to Haiti as well as the imposition of sanctions against Haitian elites implicated in supporting gang actors. Canada also affirmed its commitment to restoring peace and security in Haiti by supporting democratic elections.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. Canada had pledged a monetary contribution to the prevention and combating of online terrorist and extremist content in cooperation with the multilateral Christchurch Call. Additionally, Canada has allotted financial resources to help the African Union in its counterterrorism and counter-extremism efforts and has worked with the US to support the Haitian National Police in its fight against extremist and terrorist actors. Canada has also reaffirmed its commitment to bilateral relations with Niger to increase counterterrorism efforts. Moreover, Canada has affirmed its commitment to enhance efforts in addressing extremism and terrorism concerns alongside ASEAN and CARICOM members as well as the Commonwealth heads of government.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Elliot Mohammed

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 1 August 2022, Operation Barkhane's Desert Tactical Group Monclar conducted an operation to secure Gao, Mali.⁴²⁹⁸ The objective of the mission was to protect the population from the potential presence of armed terrorist groups. Operation Barkhane is a French-led and G5 Sahel-partnered operation aimed at supporting the armed forces of other countries in their counterterrorism efforts.

On 16 August 2022, the Constitutional Council promulgated a law to integrate European Union legislation aimed at combating online content that is terrorist and extremist in nature.⁴²⁹⁹ This law will require the compliance of social media and search engine platforms with the new regulations. The objective of the law is

⁴²⁹⁶ Prime Minister Justin Trudeau Meets with the President of Niger, Mohamed Bazoum, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Djerba) 20 November 2022. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2022/11/20/prime-minister-justin-trudeau-meets-president-niger-mohamed-bazoum>

⁴²⁹⁷ Prime Minister strengthens ties with the Caribbean, announces new support for the Haitian people, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada (Nassau) 16 February 2023. Access Date: 7 March 2023. <https://pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/02/16/prime-minister-strengthens-ties-caribbean-announces-new-support>

⁴²⁹⁸ BARKHANE – GTD Monclar security operation in the Gao region, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 12 August 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/barkhane-operation-securisation-du-gtd-monclar-region-gao>

⁴²⁹⁹ Law of 16 August 2022 laying down various provisions for adapting European Union law to the prevention of the dissemination of terrorist content online, French Republic (Paris) 17 August 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 30 December 2022. <https://www.vie-publique.fr/loi/285972-loi-16-aout-2022-retrait-contenus-terroristes-sur-internet-dans-lheure>

to promote cross-border cooperation among the 27 European Union members for the rapid removal of terrorist and extremist content on online platforms and the blocking of online content via national injunctions.

On 22 August 2022, Commander of the Barkhane force Major General Bruno Baratz met with Chadian General Tidjani-Mahamat Seid.⁴³⁰⁰ During this meeting, Major General Baratz reaffirmed Operation Barkhane's support for the Chadian Armed Forces and institutions in their counterterrorism efforts.

On 12 September 2022, the *Éléments français au Gabon* (EFG) and Chadian Joint Military Schools Group began conducting an eleven-day joint exercise to enhance the training capabilities of Chadian instructors.⁴³⁰¹ The training aimed at strengthening topographical, tactical, and educational areas. The goal of France's participation in these joint exercises was to aid Chadian armed forces in their fight against terrorist groups and to establish an adaptable and supportive relationship for future counterterrorism efforts.

On 13 September 2022, the EFG and Cameroonian Armed Forces began conducting an eleven-day joint artillery training exercise at the NGaoundere camp in Cameroon.⁴³⁰² Cooperation between the EFG and Cameroonian Armed Forces is aimed at supporting stability, anti-trafficking, and counterterrorism efforts in the Gulf of Guinea and West Africa.

On 19 September 2022, the EFG and the Cameroonian Special Amphibious Battalion began four weeks of joint river combat training.⁴³⁰³ The purpose of this training exercise was to strengthen French and Cameroonian operational abilities to promote peace and stability in Cameroon and counterterrorism efforts in West Africa.

On 26 September 2022, representatives from the Ministries of Armed Forces and of Europe and Foreign Affairs participated in the third edition of the Franco-British Strategic Forum that lasted four days.⁴³⁰⁴ "The general theme of the Forum was the various aspects of the Franco-British defense partnership in West Africa, the Sahel and East Africa, and its implications in the fight against terrorism and illegal immigration."

On 28 November 2022, French Armed Forces and police officers from the Gabonese Research and Intervention Brigade conducted a three-week training course in Gabon.⁴³⁰⁵ The French and Gabonese groups engaged in collaborative exercises, such as breaching a building with explosives, target practice, area securing, and hostage extraction. This ongoing Franco-Gabonese partnership is aimed at promoting training and knowledge sharing to intensify efforts to combat terrorism.

⁴³⁰⁰ BARKHANE – COMANFOR visit to the Abéché and Faya-Largeau detachments, in Chad, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 2 September 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 November 2022.

⁴³⁰¹ EFG – Partnership between the Chadian Joint Military Schools Group and the EFG, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 17 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/efg-partenariat-entre-groupement-ecoles-militaires-interarmees-tchadien-efg-1>

⁴³⁰² EFG – Joint development exercise in the handling of mortars with the Cameroonian armed forces, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 21 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/efg-exercice-conjoint-perfectionnement-au-maniement-mortiers-forces-armees-camerounaises>

⁴³⁰³ EFG – Joint riverine combat training between French and Cameroonian soldiers at the Combat Training Center in the Gabonese forest, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/efg-entrainements-conjoints-au-combat-fluvial-entre-militaires-francais-camerounais-au>

⁴³⁰⁴ 3rd edition of the Franco-British Strategic Forum, Ministry of Armed Forces (Paris) 29 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/dems/actualites/3e-edition-du-forum-strategique-franco-britannique>

⁴³⁰⁵ EFG – Training in the Field of Counter-Terrorism and Investigation in a Closed Environment for the Benefit of the Gabonese BRI, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 16 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 February 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/efg-entrainements-domaine-du-contre-terrorisme-linvestigation-milieu-clos-au-profit-bri>

On 8 December 2022, the Director of Technical and Scientific Police of Niger discussed procedures for combating improvised explosive devices (IEDs) with the French Armed Forces.⁴³⁰⁶ The two groups “strengthened their operational knowledge” through these discussions.⁴³⁰⁷ The French Armed Forces deployed in the Sahel are actively engaged in supporting the Sahelo-Saharan Strip countries in combating armed terrorist groups alongside European and North American Forces. This IED training is a collaborative effort between France and Niger to intensify their fight against armed terrorism.

On 28 December 2022, the Government of France announced a financial contribution of EUR300,000 to the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (UNOCT).⁴³⁰⁸ This contribution will go towards UNOCT’s Programme to counter the financing of terrorism and it is meant to demonstrate France’s commitment to the work of the UNOCT and the implementation of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.

On 3 January 2023, France reported on French Sahelian Forces’ three-week joint training exercise in October 2022 alongside Beninese, Chadian, and Nigerien forces.⁴³⁰⁹ The training took place at N’Djamena air base in Chad and focused on coordinating air support with the needs of ground troops in real-life scenarios. The mission of the French Armed Forces in the Sahel is to support the fight against armed terrorism, so this exercise is part of a larger French commitment to increasing cooperation and capabilities to combat terrorism.

On 10 February 2023, the French-led multilateral Operation Chammal conducted emergency close air support training in the Levant.⁴³¹⁰ The scenario simulated a rocket attack against an air base and coordinated a response between a ground detachment and two Dassault Rafale fighter aircrafts. Operation Chammal draws on support from five international organizations and 80 countries aimed at combating the armed terrorist group Daesh.

On 23 February 2023, the French and Chadian armed forces completed the three-day Agatha 11 exercise in Chad.⁴³¹¹ The exercise coordinated ground and air elements to simulate medical evacuation, regain military advantage against armed terrorists, and receive a mock supply drop. The exercise utilized skills learned during months of joint training between the French and Chadian forces to increase efforts and cooperation in the fight against terrorism.

On 16 March 2023, the French Combined Arms Tactical Subgroup and the Chadian Fourth Wheeled Armored Group completed an 11-day training exercise.⁴³¹² Using combat vehicles, the training simulated a level-one combat rescue mission. The exercise aimed to provide Chadian forces with new operational skills and was a

⁴³⁰⁶ NIGER – Strengthening of the Partnership with the Technical and Scientific Police of Niger in the Field of the Fight Against IEDs, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 20 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 February 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/niger-renforcement-du-partenariat-police-technique-scientifique-nigerienne-domaine-lutte-0>

⁴³⁰⁷ NIGER – Strengthening of the Partnership with the Technical and Scientific Police of Niger in the Field of the Fight Against IEDs, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 20 December 2022. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 6 February 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/niger-renforcement-du-partenariat-police-technique-scientifique-nigerienne-domaine-lutte-0>

⁴³⁰⁸ France Contributes to the UNOCT’s Programme to Counter the Financing of Terrorism, Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 28 December 2022. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/france-contributes-to-the-unoct-s-programme-to-counter-the-financing-of>

⁴³⁰⁹ CHAD – PMO in the Field of Advanced Tactical Air Guidance with Beninese, Nigerien and Chadian Soldiers, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 3 January 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/tchad-exercice-agatha-11-larmee-tchadienne>

⁴³¹⁰ CHAMMAL – Joint Training of the Rafales with the BAP Protection Detachment in the Levant, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 17 February 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 March 2023.

<https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/chammal-entrainement-conjoint-rafale-detachement-protection-bap-au-levant>
⁴³¹¹ CHAD – Exercise AGATHA 11 with the Chadian Army, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 1 March 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/tchad-exercice-agatha-11-larmee-tchadienne>

⁴³¹² Chad – Joint Training with Chadian Soldiers from the 4th Wheeled Armored Group, Ministry of the Armed Forces (Paris) 24 March 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 7 April 2023. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/tchad-entrainement-conjoint-soldats-tchadiens-du-4e-groupement-blinde-roues>

demonstration of France and Chad's standing relationship that includes sharing resources and knowledge, thus increasing their capabilities in the fight against armed terrorism.

France has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. France has conducted multiple joint military training exercises and joint operations to combat terrorism with Chadian, Cameroonian and Beninese armed forces, Gabonese police forces, Nigerien technical and scientific police, as well as through the multilateral operations Barkhane and Chammal. France has also passed a law to facilitate cross-border cooperation with other European Union members to combat online terrorist and extremist content. Additionally, France reaffirmed its commitment to combating terrorism alongside Britain at the Franco-British Strategic Forum.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Elliot Mohammed

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 25 August 2022, Germany and Morocco released a joint declaration underlining “their special commitment to the fight against international terrorism and transnational organized crime.”⁴³¹³ The two countries also called for “stronger international action to counter terrorism and violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations and reaffirmed their support for the international counter-terrorism architecture, including the relevant decisions of the United Nations Security Council and the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy.”

On 30 September 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, with support from the German Government and in partnership with the Mozambican Office of the Attorney General, “completed a training series for Mozambique criminal justice officials and investigators focusing on the collection, exploitation, management and preservation of forensic evidence.”⁴³¹⁴ Such lessons are part of the German-funded project named “Assisting Mozambique to further strengthen rule of law-based criminal justice responses to terrorism and violent extremism (Phase III)” and included “evidence collection and management techniques to enhance the knowledge of the military, law enforcement officials, and prosecutors to ensure the admissibility of evidence in the prosecution of terrorism and terrorist financing-related cases.”

On 5 October 2022, the Federal Foreign Office decided to extend the mandate for the deployment of Bundeswehr in Syria to fight the IS terrorist organization.⁴³¹⁵ The mandate was supposed to end in January 2022, however, Germany decided to extend it until October 2023 to continue contributing its efforts to fight terrorism abroad. Additionally, Germany aims to continue its regional stabilisation efforts, prevent the resurgence of IS and aid reconciliation in Iraq.

⁴³¹³ German-Moroccan joint declaration, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 25 August 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023.

<https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/joint-declaration-germany-morocco/2548280>

⁴³¹⁴ UNODC Concludes Training for Mozambique on the Collection, Preservation, Exploitation and Sharing of Evidence Collected in Conflict Settings, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (Vienna) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023.

https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/terrorism/latest-news/2022_concludes-training-for-mozambique-on-the-collection--preservation--exploitation-and-sharing-of-evidence-collected-in-conflict-settings.html

⁴³¹⁵ Germany continues to stand shoulder to shoulder with Iraq in the fight against IS, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 5 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/themen/fight-against-is/2383354>

On 17 October 2022, Germany and Spain released an Action Plan for closer bilateral and EU cooperation. In the document the countries stated their aim to “strengthen cooperation on the fight against terrorism, radicalization and organised crime, with a special focus on cybercrime and on-line child sex-abuse.”⁴³¹⁶

On 14 November 2022, Germany and Singapore issued a joint statement named “Partners for a Resilient and Sustainable Future.”⁴³¹⁷ In it, both countries committed to “expand cooperation on non-traditional security threats, including through counter-terrorism, maritime security, and humanitarian assistance and disaster relief.”

On 7 December 2022, Federal Prosecutor General's Office deployed 3,000 German police officers, which included specialised tactical response units, to search the premises and arrest suspects across the country in the largest counter-terrorism operation aimed at far-right domestic extremists in the post-WWII era in Germany.⁴³¹⁸

On 24 February 2023, Germany, as a member of the EU Council, renewed the EU terrorist list, which had “13 persons and 21 groups and entities ... subject to the freezing of their funds and other financial assets” on the territory of the EU.⁴³¹⁹ This renewal also prohibited the EU operators from making funds and economic resources available to the individuals and entities on the terrorist list, limiting terrorism funding.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The G7 member reaffirmed its commitment towards counter-terrorism and committed to increase cooperation with other countries to find extremism. The country also provided support to international organizations and international initiatives aimed at combating terrorism and extremism.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Inayat Brar

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 21 October 2022, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) delivered two national training workshops in Bamako (Mali) financed by the Government of Italy. The initiative was conceived due to the increase of attacks against civilians and defense and security forces. The workshops were part of a bespoke technical assistance project on “Enhancing Criminal Justice Response to Terrorism in Mali by Strengthening the Technical Capacities of Specialized Anti-Terrorism Pole and Investigation Unit to Efficiently Investigate, Prosecute, and Adjudicate Terrorism-related Crimes” developed and implemented by UNODC.

On 26 October 2022, the Government of Italy participated in the first meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) Africa Focus Group, which is an intergovernmental

⁴³¹⁶ Draft Joint Plan of Action (JPA) for Closer Bilateral and EU Cooperation, La Moncloa (Madrid) 5 October 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2022. https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/presidente/actividades/Documents/2022/051022_Anexo-Plan-Accion-conjunto-hispano-aleman.pdf

⁴³¹⁷ Official Visit of His Excellency Olaf Scholz, Federal Chancellor of Germany, 14 November 2022, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Singapore) 14 November 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.mfa.gov.sg/Newsroom/Press-Statements-Transcripts-and-Photos/2022/11/20221114-scholz>

⁴³¹⁸ Germany Targets One of Its Largest Far-Right Domestic Extremist Groups, International Centre for Counterterrorism (Hague) 9 December 2022. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.icct.nl/publication/germany-targets-one-its-largest-far-right-domestic-extremist-groups>

⁴³¹⁹ EU Terrorist List: Council Renews Restrictive Measure to Combat Terrorism, Council of European Union (Strasbourg) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/fight-against-terrorism/history-fight-against-terrorism/>

counterterrorism effort, in Niamey, Niger.⁴³²⁰ As a co-chair of this initiative, the Government of Italy recognized the importance of enhancing counterterrorism capacity building efforts in Africa and discussed ways to collaborate on effective methods targeting violent extremism via border management and information sharing in addition to deradicalization and stabilization projects.

On 8 November 2022, the Government of Italy, along with the Governments of the United States and Saudi Arabia, virtually co-hosted the seventeenth meeting of the Counter ISIS Finance Group (CIFG), a working group of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS, on combating ISIS financing worldwide.⁴³²¹ Italy and other CIFG members and observers continue working closely with counterterrorism partners to dismantle ISIS financial support networks, funding sources and methods.

On 9 November 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation co-hosted the North Atlantic Treaty Organization 2022 Cyber Defense Pledge Conference in Rome.⁴³²² The conference focused on “Resilience, Preparedness and Responsiveness to Cyber Threats to Critical Infrastructure,” with participants discussing how cybersecurity can be elevated nationally and as an Alliance.

On 1 March 2023, the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS Africa Focus Group co-chaired by Italy, Morocco, Niger, and the US met in Niamey upon invitation of the Nigerien government.⁴³²³ Coalition members and observers attended the two-day meeting that highlighted various initiatives to fight against ISIS on the continent and facilitated region-based discussion to address the threat of ISIS and identify gaps in the counterterrorism capabilities of the states of coastal West Africa, the Sahel region, East Africa and Central and Southern Africa. The group also endorsed the Africa Focus Group Action Plan that committed to strengthen border security, collect biometrics of known and suspected terrorists, protect and use battlefield evidence, counter Daesh/ISIS propaganda, and block the financing of terrorism.

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. It has taken weak action by participating in international meetings and discussing strategies to deal with the issues of terrorism and extremism.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Warisa Rahman

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 12 November 2022, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida and Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen chaired the 25th summit of Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and Japan in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. Japan

⁴³²⁰ Joint Statement of the Co-Chairs of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Africa Focus Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 October 2022. Access Date: 12 November 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/10/joint-statement-of-the-co-chairs-of-the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-africa-focus-group/

⁴³²¹ Counter ISIS Finance Group Leaders Joint Statement, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1120>.

⁴³²² NATO’s 2022 Cyber Defense Pledge Conference, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 November 2022. Access Date: 11 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/natos-2022-cyber-defense-pledge-conference/>

⁴³²³ Joint Statement by the Co-Chairs of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Africa Focus Group, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 2 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. https://www.esteri.it/it/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/03/joint-statement-by-the-co-chairs-of-the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-africa-focus-group/

and ASEAN members “resolved to continue enhancing cooperation in addressing security issues of common interest and concern, including terrorism.”⁴³²⁴

On 8 December 2022, senior government officials from Japan met with the United States Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Timothy Betts and officials from Australia for trilateral counterterrorism discussions. “These discussions focused on the current terrorism landscape, including persistent threats in the Indo-Pacific.”⁴³²⁵

On 13 December 2022, Japan and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in Kazakhstan signed an agreement to launch a new USD4.1 million initiative to promote resilient communities in all countries of Central Asia.⁴³²⁶ The project aims to provide “a preventive response to the threat of violent extremism. It aims to mobilise the energy, mobility, open-mindedness and dynamism of young people as a positive force to prevent violent extremist influences and narratives in target communities.”

On 16 December 2022, Japan adopted a new National Security Strategy.⁴³²⁷ In it, Japan committed to “take a firm position against [acts of terrorism] and take counter-terrorism measures in coordination with the international community.”⁴³²⁸ That includes “[promoting] measures against international terrorism” and reinforcing as well as “[building] arrangements to cooperate with others such as foreign countries and corporate enterprises, including information sharing, to ensure the safety of Japanese nationals and others overseas.”

On 3 March 2023, government officials from Japan met with foreign ministers of Australia and India as well as the US Secretary of State in New Delhi, India to announce the “establishment of the Quad Working Group on Counterterrorism, which will explore cooperation amongst the Quad, and with Indo-Pacific partners, to counter new and emerging forms of terrorism, radicalization to violence, and violent extremism.”⁴³²⁹

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The G7 member took strong action with regards to combating both terrorism and violent extremism. That includes reaffirming its existing commitment towards counter-terrorism, participating in multilateral talks to discuss the issue, and establishing the Quad Working Group on Counterterrorism. Additionally, the country cooperated with international institutions to put forward new initiatives aimed at tackling violent extremism.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Inayat Brar

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

⁴³²⁴ Chairman's Statement of the 25th ASEAN-Japan Summit Phnom Penh, Cambodia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 12 November 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/files/100425524.pdf>

⁴³²⁵ Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Betts' Travel to Japan, the Philippines, and India, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.state.gov/acting-coordinator-for-counterterrorism-betts-travel-to-japan-the-philippines-and-india/>

⁴³²⁶ Japan and UNDP embark on a new initiative to prevent violent extremism in Central Asia, United Nations Development Programme (New York) 13 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.undp.org/eurasia/press-releases/japan-and-undp-new-initiative-prevent-violent-extremism>

⁴³²⁷ Adoption of the new “National Security Strategy (NSS),” Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003192.html

⁴³²⁸ National Security Strategy of Japan, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 16 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.cas.go.jp/jp/siryoku/221216anzenhoshou/nss-e.pdf>

⁴³²⁹ Joint Statement of the Quad Ministerial Meeting in New Delhi, United States Department of State (Arlington) 3 March 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-of-the-quad-ministerial-meeting-in-new-delhi/>

On 21 July 2022, the United Kingdom and the United States released a joint statement regarding the Data Access Agreement intended to take effect on 3 October 2022.⁴³³⁰ The Agreement allows law enforcement of both states to “directly request data held by telecommunications providers in the other party’s jurisdiction.”⁴³³¹ The information is used solely for the purposes of “preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting” crimes such as terrorism.

On 9 August 2022, Deputy Political Coordinator at the United Nations Alice Jacobs stated the importance of the Global Coalition to Counter Daesh in a speech at the UN Security Council (UNSC) briefing on counterterrorism.⁴³³² Referencing the possibility of Daesh’s expansion into sub-Saharan Africa as well as the continued influence of Daesh in Syria, Iraq and to Afghans by Daesh Khorasan (ISIS-K), she reiterated the importance of continuing the fight against Daesh, “despite its territorial defeat and recent successful operations against [its] leadership.”

On 25 September 2022, Special Envoys and Representatives for Afghanistan of the United Kingdom, European Union, France, Germany, Italy, Norway and the United States released a statement conveying “grave concern” for the threat posed by terrorist groups in a meeting held in Washington DC to discuss Afghanistan.⁴³³³ The group condemned al-Qaida’s leader Ayman al-Zawahiri’s presence in Afghanistan and noted it as a demonstration of the “Taliban’s failure to meet their counter-terrorism commitments.” The group emphasized the need for the Taliban to “take sustained and verifiable steps” in accordance with international law against terrorist groups and activities in Afghanistan, censured recent attacks by ISIS-K and stressed the need for the Taliban to “protect at-risk ethnic and religious communities” that are vulnerable to attacks by terrorist groups.

On 29 October 2022, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly stated that “countries must do more nationally and internationally to counter the threat of terrorism” in a speech at the UNSC Counter-Terrorism Committee in New Delhi, India.⁴³³⁴ He discussed the technological developments that have created “new opportunities” for terrorists, including “global online recruitment and incitement campaigns,” and reiterated the need to work together to counter terrorism online. He also noted past actions taken by the United Kingdom, including the Counter Daesh Communication Cell in partnership with the US and the work conducted with the Global Internet Forum to Counter Terrorism along with other G7 members.

On 4 November 2022, G7 foreign ministers released a statement, following a meeting in Münster, Germany, expressing deep concern for the threat posed to the Sahel by terrorist groups.⁴³³⁵ The statement condemned the terrorist attacks and the “violations and abuses of human rights” of civilian populations, calling for accountability. They also reiterated their “strong commitment” to strengthen the resilience of Sahel countries to the terrorist threat in a comprehensive way.

On 9 February 2023, the Political Coordinator at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Fergus Eckersley expressed concern over the resurgence of Daesh in Syria and Iraq and reiterated the collective responsibility of

⁴³³⁰ Policy factsheet on the UK-US Data Access Agreement, Home Office (London) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-us-data-access-agreement-factsheet/policy-factsheet-on-the-uk-us-data-access-agreement>

⁴³³¹ UK-US Data Access Agreement: factsheet, Home Office (London) 21 July 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-us-data-access-agreement-factsheet>

⁴³³² Continuing UK support in the fight against Daesh as it expands to new settings, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 9 August 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/continuing-our-support-to-the-fight-against-daesh-as-it-expands-to-new-theatres>

⁴³³³ Afghanistan: US-Europe Group joint communiqué, September 2022, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 25 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-communiqué-of-the-us-europe-group-on-afghanistan>

⁴³³⁴ UN Security Council Counter-Terrorism Committee meeting in New Delhi: Foreign Secretary’s speech, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 29 October 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-security-council-counter-terrorism-committee-meeting-uk-foreign-secretarys-speech>

⁴³³⁵ G7 foreign ministers’ statement in Germany, November 2022, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 4 November 2022. Access Date: 5 November 2022. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g7-foreign-ministers-statement>

the UN to combat the re-emerging terrorist threat, particularly through the Global Coalition to Counter Daesh.⁴³³⁶ Coordinator Eckersley further articulated the threat posed by the Islamic State Khorasan Province in Afghanistan to civilians and international targets and called for the UNSC to continue addressing the possibility that the Taliban may provide protection to terrorist groups, thereby allowing them to use the country as a “base to encourage attacks abroad.” Moreover, he voiced his concern regarding the spread of Daesh through Africa, stating that “instability, famine and climate-related crises” have provided opportunities for terrorists to further target populations. Lastly, he emphasized the UK’s commitment to work collaboratively to combat terrorism and violent extremism.

On 20 February 2023, Ambassador to the UN Barbara Woodward emphasized the international commitment to combat terrorism in the region at the UN Security Council briefing on the Middle East.⁴³³⁷ She condemned terrorist attacks in the region and reiterated the need for Israel to practice ‘restraint’ and for the Palestinian Authority to cooperate on security issues and “renounce and confront terrorism.”

On 27 February 2023, Minister for Europe Leo Docherty expressed the importance of collective action in achieving disarmament at the UN Conference on Disarmament.⁴³³⁸ He emphasized that conventional and chemical weapons present a “real and urgent threat” to global security, stating that the abuse of conventional weapons, such as “small arms and light weapons,” encourages terrorism. He further reiterated the need to combat the acquisition and use of Improvised Explosive Devices by non-state actors.

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The UK has taken weak collaborative contributions to counter terrorism and raise awareness of the threat posed by terrorist groups in Africa and Afghanistan, and it has not taken any strong action towards countering violent extremism.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Kiara Senanayake

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 9 September 2022, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Timothy Betts traveled to Israel for a 9/11 commemoration ceremony at the International Institute for Counterterrorism (ICT).⁴³³⁹ During this trip, Coordinator Betts met with his Israeli counterparts to discuss regional security and counterterrorism cooperation and delivered remarks at the ICT’s annual summit meeting in Herzliya on 13 September 2022. Acting Coordinator’s Betts’ ICT remarks highlighted the United States’ iron-clad security partnership with Israel, the need to implement whole of government approaches to terrorism, and the ongoing efforts to strengthen the counterterrorism capacities of the country’s partners.

⁴³³⁶ UK Remains Committed to Global Fight Against Terrorism as Threat from Daesh and Its Affiliates Continues to Grow: UK Statement at UN Security Council, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 9 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-remains-committed-to-global-fight-against-terrorism-as-threat-from-daesh-and-its-affiliates-continues-to-grow-uk-statement-at-un-security-council>

⁴³³⁷ The UK Stands Ready to Facilitate Discussion and Dialogue Between Israelis and the Palestinians: UK Statement at the UN Security Council, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-uk-stands-ready-to-facilitate-discussions-and-dialogue-between-israelis-and-the-palestinians-uk-statement-at-the-un-security-council>

⁴³³⁸ UN Conference on Disarmament 27 February 2023: Minister for Europe Statement, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 27 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/un-conference-on-disarmament-27-february-2023-minister-for-europe-statement>

⁴³³⁹ Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Betts’ Travel to Israel, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 September 2022. Access Date: 11 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/acting-coordinator-for-counterterrorism-betts-travel-to-israel/>

On 21 September 2022, Assistant Defense Secretary Celeste Wallander met with Iraqi leaders to reaffirm the US partnership with Iraq and to underscore the US commitment to supporting Iraq in the Defeat-ISIS mission.⁴³⁴⁰ Assistant Secretary Wallander also signed an updated memorandum of understanding with Shoresh Ismail Abdulla, the Kurdistan Regional Government Minister of Peshmerga Affairs. The agreement sets out mutually agreed parameters for the next four years as the US continues to support the Peshmerga for Defeat-ISIS operations.

On 3 October 2022, Acting Coordinator Betts traveled to Jakarta, Indonesia to lead a counterterrorism dialogue with the Indonesian National Counterterrorism Agency.⁴³⁴¹ In the meeting Ministers discussed cooperation under the 2018 Memorandum of Understanding between the United States and Indonesia on strengthening counterterrorism cooperation, to include using watchlists to share information on terrorist travel.

On 15 October 2022, US and Canadian military aircraft landed in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, to deliver the Haitian government's purchased security equipment and tactical gear.⁴³⁴² The gear is intended to assist the Haitian National Police in combating "criminal actors who are fomenting violence and disrupting the flow of critically needed humanitarian assistance, hindering efforts to halt the spread of cholera." In a joint statement, Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Canadian Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joy and Canadian Minister of National Defence Anita Anand affirmed their support for the restoration of security in Haiti. Together, Canada, the US, and other international partners continue working to strengthen the Haitian National Police's capacity, operations, and training efforts.

On 1 November 2022, the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) took action against the Islamic State in Somalia, its first step against this affiliate of the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS).⁴³⁴³ This action follows OFAC's recent measures implemented against the al-Shabaab financial facilitators and weapons smugglers on 17 October 2022, further targeting a network of weapons traffickers, their associates and affiliated businesses that have facilitated weapons transfers to multiple terrorist groups.

On 3 November 2022, OFAC sanctioned members of an international oil smuggling network that facilitated oil trades and generated revenue for Hizballah and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps-Qods Force (IRGC-QF).⁴³⁴⁴ The sanctions target several key individuals and numerous front companies and vessels that blend oil to conceal the Iranian origins of the shipments and export it around the world in support of Hizballah and the IRGC-QF.

On 7 November 2022, OFAC designated four members of an ISIS cell operating in South Africa who have provided technical, financial, or material support to this terrorist group.⁴³⁴⁵ The Treasury also designated eight companies that are owned, controlled, or directed by the individuals in this ISIS cell.

On 8 November 2022, the US Government as well as the Governments of Italy and Saudi Arabia co-hosted the virtual 17th meeting of the Counter ISIS Finance Group (CIFG), a working group of the Global Coalition

⁴³⁴⁰ DOD, Kurdish Peshmerga Continue Partnership to Fight ISIS, United States Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 27 September 2022. Access Date: 5 January 2023. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3171097/dod-kurdish-peshmerga-continue-partnership-to-fight-isis/>

⁴³⁴¹ Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Betts' Travel to Indonesia, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 30 September 2022. Access Date: 11 November 2022. <https://www.state.gov/acting-coordinator-for-counterterrorism-betts-travel-to-indonesia/>

⁴³⁴² Canada and United States coordinate delivery of Haitian National Police equipment, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 15 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2022/10/canada-and-united-states-coordinate-delivery-of-haitian-national-police-equipment.html>

⁴³⁴³ Treasury Sanctions Terrorist Weapons Trafficking Network in Eastern Africa, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1066>

⁴³⁴⁴ Treasury Sanctions Oil Shipping Network Supporting IRGC-QF and Hizballah, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 3 November 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1076>

⁴³⁴⁵ Treasury Designates Members of ISIS Cell in South Africa, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 7 November 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1084>

to Defeat ISIS, on combating the worldwide financing of ISIS.⁴³⁴⁶ The US, along with other CIFG members, continues to work closely with counterterrorism partners to dismantle ISIS financial support networks, funding sources and methods.

On 1 December 2022, OFAC took action against two individuals and two companies based in Lebanon for providing financial services to Hizballah, along with an additional individual involved in facilitating weapons procurement for Hizballah.⁴³⁴⁷ These designations target individuals and companies that manage and enable Hizballah's overarching financial apparatus operating throughout Lebanon, including Al-Qard Al-Hassan and Hizballah's Central Finance Unit.

On 8 December 2022, Coordinator Betts participated in trilateral counterterrorism discussions with senior government officials from Australia and Japan. "These discussions focused on the current terrorism landscape, including persistent threats in the Indo-Pacific."⁴³⁴⁸

On 5 January 2023, OFAC designated critical nodes of a key financial facilitation network of ISIS, which included four individuals and two entities in Turkey who have enabled the terrorist group's recruitment and financial transfers to and from Iraq and Syria.⁴³⁴⁹ Undersecretary of the Treasury for Terrorism and Financial Intelligence Brian E. Nelson noted that this "action reaffirms Treasury's commitment to degrade ISIS's ability to operate globally," adding that "these designations and accompanying asset freezes are a result of close coordination and collaboration with our Turkish partners to target ISIS activity in the region."

On 27 January 2023, the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons released a report that found the Assad regime responsible for the deadly chemical weapons attack on Douma, Syria, on 7 April 2018, refuting the Russian claim that it was an opposition attack.⁴³⁵⁰ The US Department of State released a statement, condemning the Syrian regime's repeated use of chemical weapons and reiterating its demand that the Assad regime immediately comply with its obligations under the Chemical Weapons Convention and relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

On 27 February 2023, the Department of State issued the 2021 Country Reports on Terrorism (CRT), which provides a detailed look at the counterterrorism environment in 2021.⁴³⁵¹ Each year, the CRT provides insight into important issues in the fight against terrorism and helps the US make informed decisions about policies, programs, and resource allocation to help increase counterterrorism capacity and resilience.

On 28 February 2023, the US government officials met with representatives from Qatar, Somalia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, and the UK in Washington D.C. to discuss Somalia's security, state-building, development, and humanitarian priorities.⁴³⁵² The partners discussed how to better support Somalia's fight against al-Shabaab and expressed support for the Somalian Federal Government's focus on counterterrorism and capacity building.

⁴³⁴⁶ Counter ISIS Finance Group Leaders Joint Statement, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1120>

⁴³⁴⁷ Treasury Sanctions Hizballah Accountants and Weapons Facilitator, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2022. Access Date: 2 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1135>

⁴³⁴⁸ Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Betts' Travel to Japan, the Philippines, and India, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023.

⁴³⁴⁹ The United States and Türkiye Take Joint Action to Disrupt ISIS Financing, United States Department of Treasury (Washington D.C.) 5 January 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy1181>

⁴³⁵⁰ Joint Statement on OPCW Report Finding Syrian Regime Responsible for Chemical Weapons Attack in Douma, Syria on April 7, 2018, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 January 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-opcw-report-finding-syrian-regime-responsible-for-chemical-weapons-attack-in-douma-syria-on-april-7-2018/>

⁴³⁵¹ Release of the 2021 Country Reports on Terrorism, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/release-of-the-2021-country-reports-on-terrorism/>

⁴³⁵² Joint Statement on Somalia, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 28 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-somalia/>

On 1 March 2023, the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS Africa Focus Group, co-chaired by the US, Morocco, Niger, and Italy, met in Niamey, Niger.⁴³⁵³ Coalition members and observers attended the two-day meeting that highlighted different initiatives to combat ISIS on the continent, facilitated regional discussion to face the threat of ISIS and identified gaps in the counter-terrorism capabilities of the countries of coastal West Africa, the Sahel region, East Africa and Central and Southern Africa. The Group also expressed support for the Africa Focus Group Action Plan that committed to help the Defeat-Daesh/ISIS Coalition to enhance border security, collect biometric data of terrorists, safeguard and utilize battlefield evidence, fight against the Daesh/ISIS propaganda, and counter terrorist financing.

On 6 March 2023, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Christopher Landberg led a US interagency delegation in Islamabad, Pakistan.⁴³⁵⁴ The dialogue was aimed at discussing the common threat of terrorism, cooperation at multilateral fora, and countering the financing of terrorism. Both the US and Pakistan discussed shared terrorist threats facing the two countries and developed policy-oriented strategies regarding cooperation in critical areas such as border security and countering the financing of terrorism.⁴³⁵⁵

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. The US has taken strong action to address both terrorism and violent extremism by meeting with representatives of other countries and initiating and supporting various efforts to counter both terrorist and extremist concerns.

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

Analyst: Warisa Rahman

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism.

On 22 September 2022, the five-year program funded by the European Union that focuses on “preventing the spread of violent extremism in prison settings” marked its end with a conference in Astana, Kazakhstan.⁴³⁵⁶ The program was a joint initiative with the UNOCT conducted in Kazakhstan, Tunisia and Uganda. The program’s achievements include the training of prison officers, creation of rehabilitation programs, and the launch of the CRIMINO-TN – “Tunisia’s first-ever research center on violent extremism in prisons.” The EU Ambassador to Kazakhstan Kestutis Jankauskas stated that the joint program shows the benefits of collaboration.

On 26 September 2022, the European Union funded a five-day seminar led by the Law Enforcement in Central Asia Project to train prosecutors from Andorra, Azerbaijan, Egypt, Japan, Luxembourg, and Niger on “the investigation and prosecution of terrorists” in partnership with France’s Civipol and led by officers of the

⁴³⁵³ Joint Statement by the Co-Chairs of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Africa Focus Group, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-by-the-co-chairs-of-the-global-coalition-to-defeat-isis-africa-focus-group/>

⁴³⁵⁴ Pakistan-US Counter Terrorism Dialogue, Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Islamabad) 5 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://mofa.gov.pk/pakistan-us-counter-terrorism-dialogue-6-7-march-2023/>

⁴³⁵⁵ Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Landberg’s Travel to Pakistan, United States Department of State (Washington D.C.) 3 March 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.state.gov/acting-coordinator-for-counterterrorism-landbergs-travel-to-pakistan/>

⁴³⁵⁶ Tackling violent extremism in prisons: Kazakhstan hosts international conference to mark the completion of the European Union and the United Nations System joint initiative, European External Action Service (Astana) 22 September 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kazakhstan/tackling-violent-extremism-prisons-kazakhstan-hosts-international-conference_en

French National Police.⁴³⁵⁷ The seminar also focused on threat assessment and the prosecution of Foreign Terrorist Fighters (FTFs).

On 18 October 2022, the European Union co-organized a conference to “promote international cooperation” against terrorism, along with the UNOCT, the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, and the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan.⁴³⁵⁸ The conference focused on improving border and customs regulations to “prevent and detect the movement of terrorists, including FTFs.” The European Union High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Josep Borrell Fontelles emphasized the importance of “comprehensive and integrated border management” in combating terrorism and pledged to share the approach and experience of the EU. He further stated the necessity for a strong multilateral framework centered on the United Nations in the fight against terrorism.

On 14 December 2022, the European Parliament and the Czech Presidency of the Council of Europe reached a preliminary agreement on a regulation on the digital exchange of information in terrorism cases.⁴³⁵⁹ “This draft regulation is part of ongoing efforts to modernize and digitalise cross-border judicial cooperation ... supporting coordination and cooperation between national investigative and prosecuting authorities in relation to terrorist offences.”⁴³⁶⁰

On 8 February 2023, the Council of Europe adopted a Counter-Terrorism Strategy for the years 2023-2027.⁴³⁶¹ It is designed to expand the protection standards devised under the previous strategy and strengthen state measures to provide short- and long-term assistance to terrorist attack victims by developing special guidelines on support services. Additionally, this Strategy aims to counter the threat posed by violent extremism in Europe and beyond as well as “the surge in abuses of new technologies for messaging, recruitment and training, and the interplay between acts of terrorism and violations of the rules of armed conflict (war crimes)” in the context of Russia’s war against Ukraine.

On 20 February 2023, the EU Council released a statement reaffirming its commitment to protect human rights on the 75th anniversary of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.⁴³⁶² The statement reiterated the EU’s commitment to protecting human rights by combating terrorism and violent extremism and emphasized the need for cooperation from all states to ensure that investigation and prosecution of the cases related to terrorism is conducted in accordance with international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law.

⁴³⁵⁷ French experience in Judicial Treatment of Terrorism and Violent Radicalization, European External Action Service (Tashkent) 3 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/french-experience-judicial-treatment-terrorism-and-violent-radicalization_en

⁴³⁵⁸ International High-Level Conference on “International and Regional Border Security and Management Cooperation to Counter Terrorism and Prevent the Movement of Terrorists,” European External Action Service (Dushanbe) 18 October 2022. Access Date: 6 November 2022. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/tajikistan/international-high-level-conference-%E2%80%9Cinternational-and-regional-border_en

⁴³⁵⁹ Digital exchange of information in terrorism cases: Presidency and European Parliament reach provisional agreement, European Council (Strasbourg) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/de/press/press-releases/2022/12/14/council-presidency-and-european-parliament-reach-provisional-agreement-to-improve-information-exchange-in-terrorism-cases/>

⁴³⁶⁰ Digital exchange of information in terrorism cases: Presidency and European Parliament reach provisional agreement, European Council (Strasbourg) 14 December 2022. Access Date: 15 January 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/de/press/press-releases/2022/12/14/council-presidency-and-european-parliament-reach-provisional-agreement-to-improve-information-exchange-in-terrorism-cases/>

⁴³⁶¹ Council of Europe Adopts New Counter-Terrorism Strategy for 2023-2027, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 8 February 2023. Access Date: 18 April 2023. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/counter-terrorism/-/council-of-europe-adopts-new-counter-terrorism-strategy-for-2023-2027>

⁴³⁶² Council Conclusions on EU Priorities in UN Human Rights Fora 2023, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 20 February 2023. Access Date: 8 March 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/02/20/council-conclusions-on-eu-priorities-in-un-human-rights-fora-2023/>

On 10 March 2023, the Council of Europe expressed solidarity with those who have suffered from terrorist attacks on the occasion of the 19th European Remembrance Day of the Victims of Terrorism.⁴³⁶³ The Council reiterated its support for counter-terrorism measures through the Committee on Counter-Terrorism.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to intensify its cooperation to fight all forms of violent extremism and terrorism. In addition to acknowledging the need to act collaboratively, the EU has also taken strong collaborative actions, including joint training on prosecution of terrorists and the creation of programs aimed at combating extremism in prisons, to counter both terrorism and violent extremism.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Kiara Senanayake

⁴³⁶³ European Remembrance Day for Victims of Terrorism, Council of Europe (Strasbourg) 10 March 2023. Access Date: 18 April 2023. <https://www.coe.int/en/web/counter-terrorism/-/european-remembrance-day-for-victims-of-terrorism>