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## 2022 G7 Elmau Summit Interim Compliance Report

28 June 2022 to 6 January 2023

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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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## 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		0	
United Kingdom		0	
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.63 (81%)		

### Background

At the 1978 Bonn Summit, G7 leaders made their first cooperative attempt to address terrorism.<sup>2778</sup> Member states released a “Statement on Air-Hijacking,” recognizing the need to “intensify their joint efforts” against international terrorism and the taking of hostages.<sup>2779</sup> 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.<sup>2780</sup> 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.<sup>2781</sup> 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.”<sup>2782</sup> 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.”

<sup>2778</sup> 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>

<sup>2779</sup> Statement on Air-Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 April 2009. Access Date: 29 September 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/hijacking>

<sup>2780</sup> Statement on Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 February 2021. Access Date: 5 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1980venice/hijacking>

<sup>2781</sup> Statement on Transnational Issues, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 23 January 2015. Access Date: 5 October 2022. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1990houston/transition>

<sup>2782</sup> 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.<sup>2783</sup> 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.<sup>2784</sup> 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.<sup>2785</sup> 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.<sup>2786</sup> Participants welcomed improvements to the United Nations al-Qa’ida 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.<sup>2787</sup> 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.<sup>2788</sup> The goal was to counter terrorism with stronger democratic institutions

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<sup>2783</sup> 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>

<sup>2784</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will_action_en)

<sup>2785</sup> 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>

<sup>2786</sup> 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>

<sup>2787</sup> 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>

<sup>2788</sup> 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>

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 collaboration with the Global Internet Forum as a strategy.<sup>2789</sup> 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.<sup>2790</sup> 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.”<sup>2791</sup>

“Intensify” is understood to mean to increase existing actions.<sup>2792</sup> 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.<sup>2793</sup> 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.<sup>2794</sup> 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.<sup>2795</sup> 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

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<sup>2789</sup> 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>

<sup>2790</sup> 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>

<sup>2791</sup> 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>

<sup>2792</sup> 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](https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>2793</sup> Fight, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) 19 September 2022. Access Date: 25 September 2022. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/fight>

<sup>2794</sup> 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](https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf)

<sup>2795</sup> '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>

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.

“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.<sup>2796</sup> 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.

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<sup>2796</sup> 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](https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/HRBodies/HRCouncil/AdvisoryCom/Session24/A_HRC_AC_24_CRP1.docx)

**Scoring Guidelines**

-1	The G7 member has NOT taken any strong action towards intensifying international cooperation to fight violent extremism NOR 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*

**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.<sup>2797</sup> 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 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."<sup>2798</sup> 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 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.<sup>2799</sup> 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.

<sup>2797</sup> 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>

<sup>2798</sup> 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>

<sup>2799</sup> 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>

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.<sup>2800</sup> 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.”

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.

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.<sup>2801</sup> 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.<sup>2802</sup> This law will require the compliance of social media and search engine platforms with the new regulations. The objective of the law is 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.<sup>2803</sup> 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.<sup>2804</sup> The training aimed at strengthening topographical, tactical, and educational areas. The goal of France’s

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<sup>2800</sup> 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>

<sup>2801</sup> 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>

<sup>2802</sup> 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>

<sup>2803</sup> 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.

<https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/actualites/barkhane-visite-du-comanfor-aux-detachements-dabeche-faya-largeau-au-tchad>

<sup>2804</sup> 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>



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.<sup>2805</sup> 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.<sup>2806</sup> 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.<sup>2807</sup> “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.”

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 the Chadian and Cameroonian Armed Forces, in addition to leading the multilateral Operation Barkhane. 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.”<sup>2808</sup> 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,

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<sup>2805</sup> 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>

<sup>2806</sup> 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>

<sup>2807</sup> 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>

<sup>2808</sup> 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>

management and preservation of forensic evidence.”<sup>2809</sup> 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.<sup>2810</sup> 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.

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.”<sup>2811</sup>

On 14 November 2022, Germany and Singapore issued a joint statement named “Partners for a Resilient and Sustainable Future.”<sup>2812</sup> 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.”

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.

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<sup>2809</sup> 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](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)

<sup>2810</sup> 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>

<sup>2811</sup> 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](https://www.lamoncloa.gob.es/presidente/actividades/Documents/2022/051022_Anexo-Plan-Accion-conjunto-hispano-aleman.pdf)

<sup>2812</sup> 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>

On 26 October 2022, the Government of Italy participated in the first meeting of the Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS Africa Focus Group, which is an intergovernmental counterterrorism effort, in Niamey, Niger.<sup>2813</sup> 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.<sup>2814</sup> 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 Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation co-hosted North Atlantic Treaty Organization 2022 Cyber Defense Pledge Conference in Rome.<sup>2815</sup> 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.

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: 0**

Japan has partially 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 and ASEAN members “resolved to continue enhancing cooperation in addressing security issues of common interest and concern, including terrorism.”<sup>2816</sup>

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.”<sup>2817</sup>

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<sup>2813</sup> 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/](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/)

<sup>2814</sup> 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>.

<sup>2815</sup> 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/>

<sup>2816</sup> 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>

<sup>2817</sup> 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/>

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.<sup>2818</sup> 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.”<sup>2819</sup>

On 16 December 2022, Japan adopted a new National Security Strategy.<sup>2820</sup> In it, the G7 member committed to “take a firm position against [acts of terrorism] and take counter-terrorism measures in coordination with the international community.”<sup>2821</sup> 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.”

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

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

*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.

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.<sup>2822</sup> The Agreement allows law enforcement of both states to “directly request data held by telecommunications providers in the other party’s jurisdiction.”<sup>2823</sup> The data is used solely for the purposes of “preventing, detecting, investigating and prosecuting” crimes like terrorism.<sup>2824</sup>

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

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<sup>2818</sup> 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>

<sup>2819</sup> 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>

<sup>2820</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_003192.html)

<sup>2821</sup> 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>

<sup>2822</sup> 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>

<sup>2823</sup> 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>

<sup>2824</sup> 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>

counterterrorism.<sup>2825</sup> 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 D.C. to discuss Afghanistan.<sup>2826</sup> 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.<sup>2827</sup> 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, Secretary Cleverly, along with the other 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.<sup>2828</sup> 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.

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 to 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.

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<sup>2825</sup> 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>

<sup>2826</sup> 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>

<sup>2827</sup> 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>

<sup>2828</sup> 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>

On 9 September 2022, Acting Coordinator for Counterterrorism Timothy Betts traveled to Israel to join Ambassador Nides at a 9/11 commemoration ceremony at the International Institute for Counterterrorism (ICT).<sup>2829</sup> 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.

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.<sup>2830</sup> 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.<sup>2831</sup> 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.<sup>2832</sup> 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).<sup>2833</sup> 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).<sup>2834</sup> The sanctions target several key individuals and numerous front companies and vessels that blend oil

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<sup>2829</sup> 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/>

<sup>2830</sup> 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/>

<sup>2831</sup> 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/>

<sup>2832</sup> 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>

<sup>2833</sup> 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>

<sup>2834</sup> 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>

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.<sup>2835</sup> 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 to Defeat ISIS, on combating the worldwide financing of ISIS.<sup>2836</sup> 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.<sup>2837</sup> 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."<sup>2838</sup>

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.<sup>2839</sup> 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."

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

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.

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<sup>2835</sup> 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>

<sup>2836</sup> 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>

<sup>2837</sup> 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>

<sup>2838</sup> 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.

<sup>2839</sup> 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>

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.<sup>2840</sup> The program was a joint initiative with the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism (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 French National Police.<sup>2841</sup> 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.<sup>2842</sup> 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 reached a preliminary agreement on a regulation on the digital exchange of information in terrorism cases.<sup>2843</sup> “The draft regulation is part of ongoing efforts to modernize and digitize cross-border judicial cooperation ... supporting coordination and cooperation between national investigative and prosecuting authorities in relation to terrorist offences.”

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*

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<sup>2840</sup> 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](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/kazakhstan/tackling-violent-extremism-prisons-kazakhstan-hosts-international-conference_en)

<sup>2841</sup> 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](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uzbekistan/french-experience-judicial-treatment-terrorism-and-violent-radicalization_en)

<sup>2842</sup> 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](https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/tajikistan/international-high-level-conference-%E2%80%9Cinternational-and-regional-border_en)

<sup>2843</sup> 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/>