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The
G8 Research Group
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presents the

2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit Final Compliance Report

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“We are also dedicated to enhancing cooperation to tackle the escalating risks of recruitment and radicalisation, including through providing support to vulnerable communities, and building capacity to counter violent extremism.”

2013 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy			+1
Japan	-1		
Russia			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.67	

Background:

In 2011 the G8 decided to suspend the activities of its Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG). The CTAG was established in 2003 to “prioritise and speed the delivery of counterterrorism training and assistance to countries with the will, but not the skill, to combat terror.”¹²²⁰ However the CTAG failed to meet its own expectations and the decision to suspend the CTAG came once leaders decided that the G8 was not able to provide counterterrorism capacity-building assistance without help from donors and partners who have more to offer.¹²²¹ The Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF) was founded by the United States and Turkey and included all G8 members, twenty one additional countries and the European Union.¹²²²

The GCTF was launched on 22 September 2011 with the mission “to reduce the vulnerability of people everywhere to terrorism by effectively preventing, combating, and prosecuting terrorist acts and countering incitement and recruitment to terrorism.”¹²²³ The GCTF is founded on principles that condemn all acts of terrorism. The GCTF recognises that terrorism cannot and should not be associated with any political, ethnic or religious group and recognises the importance of achieving peaceful solutions. The GCTF also acknowledges that all counterterrorism measures must be consistent with international law, including the United Nations Charter, international human rights and humanitarian law. With these principles in mind, the GCTF aims to be a civilian operated multilateral counterterrorism platform where policy makers and representatives from different

¹²²⁰ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²¹ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²² The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²³ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

regions may meet to compare notes and experiences as well as develop solutions to counter-terrorist challenges within the wider UN strategy and framework.¹²²⁴

The Hedayah Centre was established on 14 December 2012 and is the first ever International Centre of Excellence for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE). Although it was launched by and works closely with the GCTF, the Hedayah Centre operates independently. The mission of the Hedayah Centre is “to be the premier global institution for expertise and experience in training, dialogue, and research to counter violent extremism in all its forms.”¹²²⁵

Commitment Features:

This commitment’s primary emphasis is to provide support to counter recruitment and radicalisation. It pledges a commitment of support for both the GCTF and the Hedayah Centre. The GCTF aims to work with other multilateral bodies to support and implement the UN Global Counterterrorism Strategy. The GCTF also aims to establish an international institution of justice and rule of law in North Africa to create regional stability.¹²²⁶

The Hedayah Centre aims to counter violent extremism through their priorities of: (1) education, (2) de-radicalising prisoners, (3) preventing prisons from becoming recruiting grounds, (4) rehabilitating former prisoners and terrorists, (5) engaging with communities and law enforcement, and (6) cultural diplomacy.¹²²⁷

Compliance is therefore based on a combination of these factors.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member provides no support to either the GCTF or the Hedayah Centre AND does not take other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.
0	Member provides support for either the GCTF or Hedayah Centre OR takes other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.
+1	Member provides support to the GCTF or Hedayah Centre AND takes other actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment.

Lead Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to reducing radicalization and terrorist recruitment. Canada also continues to be a significant advocate of the Hedayah Centre.

On 28 June 2013, Canada announced its developments in research regarding CVE practices and policies during the GCTF Countering Violence Extremism (CVE) Working Group Plenary Meeting. These developments were intended to “assist community-level organizations in measuring performance to allow them to show impact of local interventions.”¹²²⁸ Canada also stated its

¹²²⁴ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

¹²²⁵ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayeh Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²²⁶ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Access Date 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

¹²²⁷ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayeh Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²²⁸ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

enthusiasm for co-hosting a workshop with the Hedayah Centre in which they will present this compendium of best practices.

During an address to the GCTF in New York on 27 September 2013, Deepak Obhrai, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Affairs Minister John Baird, restated Canada's condemnation of recent terrorist attacks in Kenya.¹²²⁹ Furthermore, Obhrai also expressed Canada's role as the co-chair of the Sahel Region Capacity Building working group on Counterterrorism Capacity Building for another two years.¹²³⁰ Obhrai also disclosed that Canada will fund a United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) project in an effort to implement counterterrorism legal frameworks in the Sahel region.¹²³¹ Obhrai also asserted the importance of global cooperation in efforts of successful global terrorism.¹²³²

In addition to financial support, Canada has also provided much moral support towards counterterrorist initiatives. During a high-level meeting regarding the role of education in countering violent extremism hosted by the Hedayah Centre on 25 September 2013, Canadian Minister of State Lynne Yelich stated that "Empowering young people—the members of society who are the most susceptible to violent extremist ideology—and finding ways of nurturing resilience to violent extremist propaganda, is a critical issue for the Government of Canada."¹²³³ Canada continues to show strong support to certain Hedayah Centre priorities, such as deradicalisation and education.¹²³⁴ However, as of this G8 term, Canada has not financially supported the Hedayah Centre.

On 27-28 March 28 2014, Canada hosted an international symposium on measuring the effectiveness of current CVE (counter violent-extremism) efforts through the GCTF.¹²³⁵ The primary objective of this symposium was to evaluate past experiences, identify good practises and use these to formulate continued effective programming in the future.

On 11 April 2014, Andrew Bennett, Canada's Ambassador for Freedom of Religion, announced two projects in Pakistan that will be funded by the Religious Freedom Fund. In the context of many religious extremist attacks in Pakistan, Bennett is "concerned by repeated incidents of religiously

¹²²⁹ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³⁰ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³¹ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³² Minister Baird to Visit Algeria, Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 14 September 2013. Access Date: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communicues/2013/09/14b.aspx?lang=eng>.

¹²³³ Minister of State Yelich Delivers Remarks on the Role of Education in Countering Violent Extremism, Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (New York City) 25 September 2013. Access Date: 11 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/state-etat/photos/2013/09/27b.aspx?lang=eng>

¹²³⁴ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayah Centre (Abu Dhabi) Access Date: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

¹²³⁵ Symposium on Measuring The Effectiveness of Countering Violent Extremism Programming, Global Center on Cooperative Security (Ottawa) 28 April 2014. Access Date: 21 April 2014. <http://www.globalcenter.org/events/symposium-on-measuring-the-effectiveness-of-countering-violent-extremism-programming/>

motivated violence in Pakistan...and will continue to work with its allies to help the people of Pakistan address the challenges they face and to encourage freedom throughout the region.”¹²³⁶

Thus, Canada has been awarded +1 for its continued investment in the development of counterterrorist initiatives in vulnerable areas in Africa. It has also showed a strong presence in both the GCTF, of which it continues to be a strong co-founder of the Sahel Region working group, and the Hedayah Centre.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

France: +1

France has complied with its counter-terrorism commitment to take action to address the issues of radicalization and terrorist recruitment in North Africa. On top of publicly declaring its continued support for the GCTF and Hedayah Centre, France has devised a new national strategy to prevent radicalization.¹²³⁷

On 28 June 2013 in the CGTF Plenary Meeting, France detailed its emerging national strategy for preventing radicalization through “a multi-sectoral approach involving various governments, institutions and societies.”¹²³⁸ At the CGTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013 in New York, France reiterated its continued support for the organization. In October 2013, France agreed to become part of the Denmark-sponsored action agenda for community engagement on counterterrorism and collaborating with other multilateral bodies such as the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force.¹²³⁹

On 22 April 2014, France revealed a new series of antiterrorism legislations aiming to counter recruitment and radicalisation particularly among French Muslims. The measures include stepping up website surveillance targeting militant activities, withdrawing passports, and encouraging parents to notify authorities if their children are suspected to be involved in terrorist activities.¹²⁴⁰

Therefore, France has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued collaboration with other governments and institutions in radicalization prevention and active efforts to counter terrorism.

Analyst: Maria Layarda

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to enhance co-operation to counter violent extremism and provide support to vulnerable communities.

From 18 to the 19 April 2013, Germany participated in a GCTF workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel. The workshop highlighted the importance of strengthening

¹²³⁶ Canada Announces Support for Religious Freedom in Pakistan, Government of Canada’s Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade, and Development (Ottawa) 11 April 2014. Access Date: 21 April 2014.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/orf-blr/news-communicues/2014/04/11a.aspx?lang=eng>

¹²³⁷ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²³⁸ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²³⁹ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf.

¹²⁴⁰ France Plans to Counter Syrian Terrorist Threat, Langley Intelligence Group Network (Washington) 23 April 2014. Access Date: 29 April 2014. <http://www.lignet.com/InBriefs/France-Plans-to-Counter-Syrian-Terrorist-Threat>.

local law enforcement and improving citizens' experience with the state in order to promote stability.¹²⁴¹ The importance of active participation in civil society and strengthening of local civil groups was also emphasised as part of maintaining stability, and education and opportunities for youth were identified as two areas that must be strengthened in order to prevent increasing numbers of violent extremists.¹²⁴²

From 8-9 January 2014 Germany participated in a GCTF meeting of the Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group hosted by the US consulate in Frankfurt.¹²⁴³ The purpose of the meeting was to develop a working set of practises for effective counterterrorism in the criminal justice sector. These practises will integrate input from the GCTF, the UN and other experts and will then be endorsed and implemented by the GCTF.¹²⁴⁴

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for its participation in international workshops and its support of addressing and countering the issues of violent extremism.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its counterterrorism commitment to address the issues of terrorism in North Africa. Italy actively plays a role in countering violent extremism through research and education and the provision of financial assistance to Libya to improve the country's security and stability.

At the CGTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Lapo Pistelli said that Italy would continue to support the counter-terrorism efforts of the CGTF and the Hedayah Centre.¹²⁴⁵ Lapo Pistelli also mentioned that the International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences (ISISC), an Italian not-for-profit-foundation sponsored by the Italian Government, wished to partner with the Institute for Justice and the Rule of Law. The ISISC has been a major contributor to the development of more effective criminal justice systems worldwide. The institution is currently hosting various educational seminars on Shari'a Laws for NATO military and civilian officers who are to be deployed in various post-conflict Islamic countries in North Africa. Another program that it is conducting includes the Technical Assistance Program in Support for Bahrain which aims to train Bahraini judges and public prosecutors.¹²⁴⁶

According to EU Border Assistance Mission, Italy has spent at least EUR 250 million to sponsor various security projects in Libya which are organized by Italy's defense and interior ministers. Italy is

¹²⁴¹ Co-Chair Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Ouagadougou) 18-19 April 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

¹²⁴² Co-Chair Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel (Ouagadougou) 18-19 April 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

¹²⁴³ Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum, (Frankfurt) 8-9 January 2014. Access Date: 4 May 2014. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10291/84528/14Feb11_Updated+FINAL+Summary_Experts+Meeting+on+Intel+in+CJ+Investigations_Frankfurt+8-9+Jan+2014.pdf.

¹²⁴⁴ Criminal Justice Sector and Rule of Law Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum, (Frankfurt) 8-9 January 2014. Access Date: 4 May 2014. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10291/84528/14Feb11_Updated+FINAL+Summary_Experts+Meeting+on+Intel+in+CJ+Investigations_Frankfurt+8-9+Jan+2014.pdf.

¹²⁴⁵ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf

¹²⁴⁶ International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences. Access Date: 20 December 2013 <http://www.isisc.org>

responsible in the training of 60 Libyan border guard officers and 65 infantrymen in Italy, 280 Libya military police in Tripoli and 150 more civilian police. Italy and Great Britain jointly trained the Libya Army.¹²⁴⁷ Finally, in its effort to help Libya to strengthen its borders to halt the flow of Islamist militants into the country, Italy has agreed to provide technical assistance to build a satellite surveillance system.¹²⁴⁸

Therefore, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for actively engaging in counter-terrorism support through research and education, and in promoting security and stability in Libya.

Analyst: Maria Layarda

Japan: -1

Japan has not complied with its commitment to combat radicalisation and terrorist recruitment nor has it shown any significant support of the GCTF.

In its National Security Strategy released on 17 December 2013 Japan announced that it would promote international counterterrorism efforts within the international community.¹²⁴⁹ The strategy also stated that Japan would aim to provide assistance to developing countries under threat of terrorism but do not have sufficient capacity for their own counterterrorism initiatives.¹²⁵⁰

On 1-3 June 2013 Japan hosted the Fifth Tokyo International Conference on African Development (TICAD) in Yokohama, Japan. In the Yokohama Statement released at the end of the conference, Japan acknowledged that peace and stability are essential for growth and development.¹²⁵¹ To this end Japan committed to strengthening Africa's capacity to protect its people by supporting African initiatives.¹²⁵² Additionally, they committed to breaking the cycles of conflict by addressing the root causes of instability in the region, as well as working with international bodies to promote peacekeeping and reformation necessary to achieve these goals.¹²⁵³

On 24 April 2014 Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and US President Barak Obama met to discuss ongoing US-Japan regional and global cooperation.¹²⁵⁴ During this meeting Japan affirmed its commitment to maintaining and improving strong bilateral policy on key regional and global issues

¹²⁴⁷ Insight: Libya's training honeypot, Defence Web 17 December 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=33068:insight-libyas-training-honeypot&catid=49:National%20Security&Itemid=115

¹²⁴⁸ Libya seeks Italian help for satellite system for borders, Reuters (Tripoli) 26 November 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/26/us-libya-security-idUSBRE9APOU920131126>

¹²⁴⁹ National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf.

¹²⁵⁰ National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf.

¹²⁵¹ Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵² Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵³ Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Access Date: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html.

¹²⁵⁴ US – Japan Global and Regional Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 03 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page24e_000046.html.

such as counterterrorism and reaffirmed their commitment to promoting peace, stability and security.¹²⁵⁵

While Japan has taken counterterrorism initiatives as part of bilateral and multilateral partnerships, Japan has not contributed to the GCTF or the Hedayah Centre nor has it shown any solid commitment towards addressing the issues of radicalisation and terrorist recruitment. It therefore receives a score of -1.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Russia: +1

Russia has fully complied with the commitment on terrorism.

Russia is one of 30 founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).¹²⁵⁶

Special Representative of the President Alexander Zmeevsky participated in the GCTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting on 27 September 2013. Mr. Zmeevsky emphasized “Russia’s desire to continue cooperating with partners within the framework of this Forum to find effective solutions.”¹²⁵⁷

At the meeting Russia, among other countries, supported an implementation plan for the Madrid Memorandum on Good Practices for Assistance to Victims of Terrorism Immediately after the Attack and in Criminal Proceedings focused on implementation. GCTF participants discussed plans to establish a Global Fund for Community Engagement and Resilience to “support local, grassroots efforts to counter violent extremism in all of its forms and manifestations,”¹²⁵⁸ which will be independent of but associated with the GCTF. Mr. Zmeevsky indicated Russia’s interest in the Fund, while noting that “the initiative will need more discussion at the expert level.”¹²⁵⁹ He also noted that GCTF recommendations and other materials should not be automatically recognized by the United Nations as universal norms without implementation of required procedures and broad discussion. However they should be used for further development in different international formats, including the UN.¹²⁶⁰

On 3-4 March 2014, in the framework of its G8 Presidency Russia held the international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism in Moscow. The conference participants, including “senior officials, experts, competent scientific and public figures, journalists, heads of educational institutions, traditional leaders of religious communities, as well as ... leading members of the antiterrorist structures of the international organizations” discussed the ways of “countering

¹²⁵⁵ US – Japan Joint Statement: Shaping the Future of Asia-Pacific and Beyond, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 April 2014. Access Date: 03 May 2014. http://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page24e_000045.html.

¹²⁵⁶ GCTF Members and Key Partners, Global Counterterrorism Forum. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/members-and-partners>.

¹²⁵⁷ Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting Co-Chairs’ Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum 27 September 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf.

¹²⁵⁸ Co-chairs’ Fact Sheet: Creating a Global Fund For Community Engagement and Resilience, Global Counterterrorism Forum 27 September 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/72297/13Sep19_Co-Chairs+Fact+Sheet+on+Global+Fund+for+Community+Engagement+and+Resilience.pdf.

¹²⁵⁹ Fourth Meeting of the Coordinating Committee Co-Chairs’ Summary, 26 September 2013. Global Counterterrorism Forum. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/72405/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Coord+Committee.pdf.

¹²⁶⁰ Speech of Special Representative of the President A. Zmeevsky at the GCTF Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia 27 September 2013. <http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/44257b100055db8444257bf30066dd07>.

the dissemination of terrorist and extremist ideology and the radicalization of public and political sentiment.”¹²⁶¹

Russia has taken actions to support the GCTF and organized a special conference on the issues of radicalisation and terrorism in the framework of its G8 Presidency. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has complied with its commitment to take action to address the issues of terrorism, violent extremism and instability in regions of North Africa and Somalia.

The UK supports regional leadership from Economic Community of West African States and the African Union and EU training to help rebuild the Malian army.¹²⁶² More specifically, the UK offered up to 40 personnel for the EU training mission to Mali and up to 200 personnel in support of the African-led support mission.¹²⁶³

On 27 and 28 June 2013, the United Kingdom co-chaired the Countering Violent Extremism working group plenary meeting,¹²⁶⁴ which was attended by extremism-focused working groups such as the Hedayah Centre and the GCTF.¹²⁶⁵ Besides helping with organization between working groups, the meeting also discussed topics such as the sources of radicalisation and the importance of youth education as a means of combating the early development of extremism.¹²⁶⁶ The UK also promoted its support for the expansion of the Hedayah Centre.¹²⁶⁷

On 3-4 of March 2014 the UK attended a workshop for the GCTF Countering Violent Extremism Working Group. The workshop was designed to “develop a plan of action for designing and implementing effective, rule of law-based COP [Community Oriented Policing] programs as a tool for CVE.”¹²⁶⁸ At the workshop the UK listed a few of the challenges that they had noted with police

¹²⁶¹ An international conference on Countering Radicalization Conducive to Terrorism was held in Moscow, Official Website of Russia’s G8 Presidency 6 March 2014. <http://en.g8russia.ru/news/20140306/983262762.html>.

¹²⁶² British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹²⁶³ British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Access Date: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹²⁶⁴ Working Groups, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/countering-violent-extremism>.

¹²⁶⁵ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁶ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁷ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

¹²⁶⁸ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3-4 March 2014. Access Date 2 May 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>.

officers related to Community Oriented Policing with the intention of learning from these challenges to design a stronger programme.¹²⁶⁹

Thus, the United Kingdom has been awarded a score of +1 for its support for law enforcement capacity building in African countries as well as its support for deradicalisation projects and work with local law enforcement.

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment towards counterterrorism. It continues to maintain a strong presence as co-chair of the Coordinating Committee of the GCTF, supporting many of their new initiatives both financially and executively. Additionally, the United States provided contributions to the counterterrorism discourse such as the notion of local-level capacity building. The United States also continues to execute their counterterrorism strategies in certain regions of Africa.

On 27 September 2013, during the fourth Plenary GCTF meeting, U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry reiterated the U.S.'s strong continued commitment to counterterrorism and discussed matters such as providing counterterrorist narratives, targeting risk factors in vulnerable areas such as Mali and Yemen by “providing more economic opportunities for marginalized youth at risk of recruitment,”¹²⁷⁰ and continued global cooperation. In his speech, Kerry also announced that the U.S. will be donating an additional USD 30 million towards these efforts. Lastly, Kerry mentioned that the GCTF will be starting a global fund for grassroots counterterrorism organizations.¹²⁷¹ The U.S. asserted that successful counterterrorism efforts need to “address local drivers of radicalisation to violence and recruitment. To be effective, CVE efforts need to be driven by local needs, informed by local knowledge, responsive to the immediate concerns of local communities.”¹²⁷²

The U.S. has acknowledged the idea that “the war of narratives has become more even important than the war of navies, napalm, and knives.”¹²⁷³ As a result, the United States continues to support organizations such as the Hedayah Centre as they provide counterterrorist narratives and de-radicalised education at local levels.

On 28 June 2013, at a GCTF CVE Working Group Plenary Meeting the US emphasized the usefulness of building capacity in areas such as civic education and life skills for ensuring greater counterterrorism success.¹²⁷⁴ On 3-4 March 2014 during a GCTF CVE Workshop the United States underlined the importance of community-level engagement and “promote[d] multi-sectoral and

¹²⁶⁹ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group, Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3-4 March 2014. Access Date 2 May 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>.

¹²⁷⁰ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>.

¹²⁷¹ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>.

¹²⁷² Fourth Ministerial Plenary 27 September 2013, New York Co-Chairs' Fact Sheet: Creating a Global Fund for Community Engagement and Resilience, US Department of State (Washington) 27 September 2013. Access Date: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214853.htm>.

¹²⁷³ Terrorist, Regime, and Western Media: The War of Ideas in the Disinformation Age, US Department of State (Washington) 11 December 2013. Access Date: 13 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/r/csc/releases/218606.htm>.

¹²⁷⁴ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working Group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (London) 28 June 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

interagency participation.”¹²⁷⁵ Alongside the UK and Turkey the US also stressed the importance of the Hedayah Centre in ensuring success in this regard and have been working to secure additional staffing at the centre.

At the 2014 GCTF meeting on 2 April 2014, United States Ambassador-at-Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Tina S. Kaidanow declared that the US will “remain deeply committed to this Forum and to ensuring it builds on its early success.”¹²⁷⁶ She also mentioned the accomplishments of the Hedayah Centre and other international counterterrorism institutions over the last year.¹²⁷⁷ Additionally, she announced that the Forum will be launching a new initiative against foreign terrorist fighters.¹²⁷⁸

The US has renewed its support for a number of countries in the Middle East and Northwest Africa including Iraq, stating that they “will continue to work with all Iraqi leaders to promote political progress and isolate violent extremist networks.”¹²⁷⁹ During the 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, United States Ambassador to Djibouti, Geeta Pasi, agreed to “continue to use our military, intelligence, and law enforcement assets to go after terrorist groups that threaten our collective security.”¹²⁸⁰ The United States government also urged to increase strengthen local capacity “local CVE efforts [are] all the more important.”¹²⁸¹

Therefore, the United States have been awarded a +1 for their contributions to counterterrorism as they continue to combat radicalization and terrorist recruitment in certain areas of Africa, as well as strengthen the counterterrorism capacity of counterterrorism institutions such as the Hedayah Centre

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to provide support and taken action to address the issues of terrorism, violent extremism and radicalisation. Much of the European Union’s activity towards combating terrorist radicalisation and recruitment comes in the form of the EU-wide Radicalisation Awareness Network (RAN) set up by the European Commission in 2011.¹²⁸²

¹²⁷⁵ Workshop to Develop a Plan of Action for Community-Oriented Policing (COP) as a Tool for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE), Global Counterterrorism Forum (Doha) 3 March 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/93228/Meeting+Summary+-+Workshop+on+COP+as+a+Tool+for+CVE+-+Doha+3-4+March+2014.pdf>

¹²⁷⁶ Opening Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Fifth Coordinating Committee Meeting, US Department of State (Rabat) 2 April 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/224564.htm>.

¹²⁷⁷ Opening Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Fifth Coordinating Committee Meeting, US Department of State (Rabat) 2 April 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/224564.htm>.

¹²⁷⁸ Joint Statement on the Contributions of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT) to Enhancing Nuclear Security, US Department of State (Washington) 20 March 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/03/223761.htm>.

¹²⁷⁹ U.S. Condemns Attacks and Pledges to Support Iraq in the Fight Against ISIL, US Department of State (Washington) 22 December 2013. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/219062.htm>.

¹²⁸⁰ Keynote Address: 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Djibouti) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/221194.htm>.

¹²⁸¹ Keynote Address: 2014 Gulf of Aden Regional Counterterrorism Forum, US Department of State (Djibouti) 3 February 2014. Access Date: 28 April 2014. <http://www.state.gov/j/ct/rls/rm/2014/221194.htm>.

¹²⁸² Radicalization Awareness Network, European Commission (Brussels) 10 October 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/index_en.htm.

On 25 June 2013, the Steering Committee of the RAN met in Brussels to discuss the preparation of the EU Programme to Prevent Radicalisation into Violent Extremism and Terrorism.¹²⁸³ The meeting also produced a call for methods to prevent EU citizens from becoming fighters in Syria.¹²⁸⁴

On the 23 and 24 September 2013, the RAN co-chaired a Belgian conference on the prevention of radicalisation. RAN France also held its first meeting on 10 October 2013.¹²⁸⁵

In October 2013, the RAN continued development on the RAN Collection of Promising Practices meant to identify methods to combat radicalisation. The RAN has identified youth education, dialogue and counter-narratives as being particularly important, among other tactics.¹²⁸⁶

On 15 January 2014 the RAN adopted a communication called “Preventing radicalisation to terrorism and violent extremism: Strengthening the EU’s response” in conjunction with the previously established programme.¹²⁸⁷ The document identified ten areas which member states are called to reinforce their actions to prevent any kind of extremism that leads to violence.¹²⁸⁸

The European Union has taken action towards addressing the issues of terrorism and radicalisation. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

¹²⁸³ RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁴ RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁵ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁶ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Access Date: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹²⁸⁷ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/docs/ran_update_11_en.pdf.

¹²⁸⁸ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 23 January 2014. Access Date: 2 May 2014. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/docs/ran_update_11_en.pdf.