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The
G8 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

**2013 Lough Erne G8 Summit
Interim Compliance Report**

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16. Terrorism [183]

“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		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.56	

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.”⁹⁶⁷ 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.⁹⁶⁸ 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.⁹⁶⁹

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.”⁹⁷⁰ 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,

⁹⁶⁷ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Date of Access 03 December 2013.
http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

⁹⁶⁸ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Date of Access 03 December 2013.
http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

⁹⁶⁹ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Date of Access 03 December 2013.
http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

⁹⁷⁰ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

the GCTF aims to be a civilian operated multilateral counterterrorism platform where policy makers and representatives from different regions may meet to compare notes and experiences as well as develop solutions to counter-terrorist challenges within the wider UN strategy and framework.⁹⁷¹

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 GCFT, 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.”⁹⁷²

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.⁹⁷³

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.⁹⁷⁴

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.

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

⁹⁷¹ Political Declaration, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 22 September 2011. Date of Access: 02 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/13878/Political+Declaration.pdf>.

⁹⁷² Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayeh Centre (Abu Dhabi) Date of Access: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

⁹⁷³ The G8’s Counterterrorism Action Group: leaving takes leadership, The UK Summit: Lough Erne, Newsdesk June 2013. Date of Access 03 December 2013. http://www.gwumc.edu/hspi/policy/G8_Millar.pdf.

⁹⁷⁴ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayeh Centre (Abu Dhabi) Date of Access: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

condemnation of recent terrorist attacks in Kenya.⁹⁷⁵ 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.⁹⁷⁶ 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.⁹⁷⁷ Obhrai also asserted the importance of global cooperation in efforts of successful global terrorism.⁹⁷⁸

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."⁹⁷⁹ Canada continues to show strong support to certain Hedayah Centre priorities, such as deradicalisation and education.⁹⁸⁰ However, as of this G8 term, Canada has not financially supported the Hedayah Centre.

Thus, Canada has been awarded a +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.⁹⁸¹

⁹⁷⁵ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁷⁶ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁷⁷ Address by Parliamentary Secretary Obhrai at the Global Counterterrorism Forum, Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/speeches-discours/2013/09/27d.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁷⁸ Minister Baird to Visit Algeria, Government of Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development (Ottawa) 14 September 2013. Date of Access: 10 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiques/2013/09/14b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁷⁹ 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. Date of Access: 11 December 2013. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/state-etat/photos/2013/09/27b.aspx?lang=eng>

⁹⁸⁰ Hedayah Fact Sheet, Hedayah Centre (Abu Dhabi) Date of Access: 02 December 2013. <http://www.hedayah.ae/pdf/hedayah-factsheet.pdf>.

⁹⁸¹ Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Date of access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

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.”⁹⁸² 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.⁹⁸³

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 local law enforcement and improving citizens’ experience with the state in order to promote stability.⁹⁸⁴ 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.⁹⁸⁵

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

⁹⁸²Countering Violent Extremism Working Group Plenary Meeting (London) 28 June 2013. Date of access: 18 December 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London>.

⁹⁸³Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Date of access: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf.

⁹⁸⁴ 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. Date of Access: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

⁹⁸⁵ Co-Chair Summary, Global Counterterrorism Forum workshop on countering violent extremism in West Africa and the Sahel (Ouagadougou) 18-19 April 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013 <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10299/44331/Co-Chairs+Summary-English>.

efforts of the CGTF and the Hedayah Centre.⁹⁸⁶ 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.⁹⁸⁷

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 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.⁹⁸⁸ 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.⁹⁸⁹

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 radicalization and terrorist recruitment.

In its National Security Strategy released on 17 December 2013 Japan announced that it would promote international counterterrorism efforts within the international community.⁹⁹⁰ 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.⁹⁹¹

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

⁹⁸⁶Fourth Ministerial Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 27 September 2013. Date of access: 19 December 2013. http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10162/62315/13Oct31_Co-Chairs+Summary_Fourth+Ministerial+Plenary.pdf

⁹⁸⁷International Institute of Higher Studies in Criminal Sciences. Date of access: 20 December 2013 <http://www.isisc.org>

⁹⁸⁸Insight: Libya's training honeypot, Defence Web 17 December 2013. Date of Access: 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

⁹⁸⁹Libya seeks Italian help for satellite system for borders, Reuters (Tripoli) 26 November 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/11/26/us-libya-security-idUSBRE9APOU920131126>

⁹⁹⁰National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf

⁹⁹¹National Security Strategy, Office of the Prime Minister (Tokyo) 17 December 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013.

http://www.kantei.go.jp/foreign/96_abe/documents/2013/_icsFiles/afieldfile/2013/12/17/NSS.pdf

development.⁹⁹² To this end Japan committed to strengthening Africa's capacity to protect its people by supporting African initiatives.⁹⁹³ 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.⁹⁹⁴

However, Japan has not contributed to the GCTF or the Hedayah Centre and as a result receives a compliance score of -1.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

Russia: 0

Russia has partially complied with the commitment on terrorism.

Russia is one of 30 founding members of the Global Counterterrorism Forum (GCTF).⁹⁹⁵

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."⁹⁹⁶

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,"⁹⁹⁷ 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."⁹⁹⁸ 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

⁹⁹²Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html

⁹⁹³Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html

⁹⁹⁴Yokohama Declaration 2013 Hand in Hand with a more dynamic Africa, Tokyo International Conference on African Development (Yokohama) 1-3 June 2013. Date of Access: 27 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/region/page3e_000053.html

⁹⁹⁵GCTF Members and Key Partners, Global Counterterrorism Forum. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/members-and-partners>.

⁹⁹⁶Fourth 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.

⁹⁹⁷Co-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.

⁹⁹⁸Fourth 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.

procedures and broad discussion. However they should be used for further development in different international formats, including the UN.⁹⁹⁹

Russia has taken actions to support the GCTF but no facts about actions to address the issues of radicalisation and recruitment has been registered during the compliance period. Thus, it has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Mark Rakhmangulov

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has partially 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.¹⁰⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰⁰¹

On 27 and 28 June 2013, the United Kingdom co-chaired the Countering Violent Extremism working group plenary meeting,¹⁰⁰² which was attended by extremism-focused working groups such as the Hedayah Centre and the GCTF.¹⁰⁰³ Besides helping with organization between working groups, the meeting also discussed topics such as the sources of radicalization and the importance of youth education as a means of combatting the early development of extremism.¹⁰⁰⁴ The UK also noted its support for the expansion of the Hedayah Centre.¹⁰⁰⁵

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 deradicalization projects.

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

⁹⁹⁹ 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/bdcomp/ns-rkonfl.nsf/8850205d7c032570432569e000362cb1/44257b100055db8444257bf30066dd07>.

¹⁰⁰⁰ British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹⁰⁰¹ British aircraft supports African mission to Mali, Ministry of Defence (Mali) 14 February 2013. Date of Access: 20 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-aircraft-supports-african-mission-to-mali>.

¹⁰⁰² Working Groups, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 2013. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/web/guest/countering-violent-extremism>.

¹⁰⁰³ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/>

Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/>

Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Working group Plenary Meeting, Global Counterterrorism Forum (New York) 28 June 2013. Date of Access: 2 January 2013. <http://www.thegctf.org/documents/10295/57638/>

Co-Chairs+Summary+CVE+Working+Group+Plenary+London.

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, both financially and executively supporting many of their new initiatives. 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 reassured the U.S.'s strong continued commitment to counterterrorism, discussing 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,"¹⁰⁰⁶ and continued global cooperation. In his speech, Kerry also announced that the U.S. will be donating an additional USD30 million towards such efforts. Lastly, Kerry mentioned that the GCTF will be starting a global fund for grassroots counterterrorism organizations.¹⁰⁰⁷ The U.S. asserted that successful counterterrorism efforts need to "address local drivers of radicalization 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."¹⁰⁰⁸

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."¹⁰⁰⁹ 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. Although the United States has shown interest and moral support towards the Hedayah Centre and its respective goals and capacities, it has not provided any financial support.

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.

Analyst: Nikhil Pandey

European Union: +1

The European Union has partially complied to provide support and taken action to address the issues of terrorism, violent extremism and deradicalization. Much of the European Union's

¹⁰⁰⁶ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 12 December 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>

¹⁰⁰⁷ Remarks at the Global Counterterrorism Forum Ministerial, US Department of State (New York City) 27 September 2013. Date of Access: 12 December 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2013/09/214877.htm>

¹⁰⁰⁸ 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. Date of Access: 12 December 2013. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2013/09/214853.htm>

¹⁰⁰⁹ Terrorist, Regime, and Western Media: The War of Ideas in the Disinformation Age, US Department of State (Washington) 11 December 2013. Date of Access: 13 December 2013.

<http://www.state.gov/r/csc/releases/218606.htm>

activity towards combatting terrorist radicalization and recruitment comes in the form of the EU-wide Radicalization Awareness Network (RAN) set up by the European Commission in 2011.¹⁰¹⁰

On 25 June 2013, the Steering Committee of the RAN met in Brussels to discuss the preparation of the EU Programme to Prevent Radicalization into Violent Extremism and Terrorism.¹⁰¹¹ The meeting also produced a call for methods to prevent EU citizens from becoming fighters in Syria.¹⁰¹²

On the 23 and 24 September 2013, the RAN co-chaired a Belgian conference on the prevention of radicalization. RAN France also held its first meeting on 10 October 2013.¹⁰¹³

In October 2013, the RAN continued development on the RAN Collection of Promising Practices meant to identify methods to combat radicalization. The RAN has identified youth education, dialogue and counter-narratives as being particularly important, among other tactics.¹⁰¹⁴

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

Analyst: Navmeet Jassal

¹⁰¹⁰ Radicalization Awareness Network, European Commission (Brussels) 10 October 2013. Date of access: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/index_en.htm.

¹⁰¹¹ RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Date of access: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹⁰¹² RAN Update 8, European Commission (Brussels) 19 July 2013. Date of access: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹⁰¹³ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Date of access: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

¹⁰¹⁴ RAN Update 9, European Commission (Brussels) 26 September 2013. Date of access: 6 January 2013. http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/home-affairs/what-we-do/networks/radicalisation_awareness_network/ran-news/index_en.htm#update0010.

17. Regional Security: Deauville Partnership [186]

Commitment:

“And we will support the transition of Arab Spring countries across North Africa through the Deauville Partnership working for open economies and inclusive growth.”

2013 G8 Lough Erne Declaration

Assessment:

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany		0	
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
Russia		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score		+0.56	

Background:

The Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition was established at the 2011 G8 Deauville Summit, in response to the events of the Arab Spring across the Middle East and North Africa.

The Partnership was designed to assist reform in Egypt, Jordan, Tunisia, Libya and Morocco.¹⁰¹⁵

The Partnership is comprised of the G8 members, Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Tunisia, Morocco, Libya, Jordan, and Egypt as well as international financial institutions and organizations that have pledged to provide support to the five countries in transition.¹⁰¹⁶

Countries and International Institutions which participate in the Deauville Partnership:

States	International Financial Institutions and Organizations	Other International Organizations
<p><i>Countries funded/supported:</i> Egypt, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Yemen</p> <p><i>G8 members:</i> Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, United Kingdom, United States, European Union</p> <p><i>Regional partners:</i> Kuwait,</p>	<p>African Development Bank, Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, Arab Monetary Fund, European Investment Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Finance Corporation,</p>	<p>Arab League, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, and various United Nations organizations</p>

¹⁰¹⁵ Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 18-19 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/>.

¹⁰¹⁶ Deauville Partnership With Arab Countries in Transition, U.S. Department of State (Washington DC) 18-19 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 December 2012. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/ecosum/2012g8/deauville/>.

Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	International Monetary Fund, Islamic Development Bank, OPEC Fund for International Development, World Bank	
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The Partnership focuses on two pillars: the first is a political element aimed at supporting democratic transition and reform. The second is an economic framework for fostering stability and growth in the transitioning countries.

At the Camp David Summit, the G8 released a fact-sheet declaring their maintained commitment to the Deauville Partnership and articulating four priority areas in which efforts would be focused: stabilization, job creation, participation/governance, and integration.¹⁰¹⁷

At the Lough Erne Summit of June 2013, the summit communiqué expressed renewed commitment to the economic element of the Partnership.

Commitment Features:

This commitment has two elements: working for “open economies” and “inclusive growth.”

The Camp David Fact Sheet on G8 Action on the Deauville Partnership outlines specific measures which members should undertake in order to achieve the Partnership’s goals. Two of the priorities it lists — job creation and integration — correspond to the open-economies and inclusive-growth elements of the commitment reaffirmed at Lough Erne.

The integration priority outlines strategies to open up transition countries’ economies to trade and investment. This includes encouraging or coordinating initiatives with international or regional financial institutions to promote increased trade, coordinating bilateral and regional trade initiatives, facilitating commercial ties with crucial industries in transition countries, and providing technical assistance.¹⁰¹⁸

The job creation priority outlines strategies to allow transition economies to benefit all citizens through job creation and investment. Members can facilitate the creation of a new Transition Fund and a special fund of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development for investment in the transition countries, with a focus on improving worker’s skills.¹⁰¹⁹

To achieve full compliance, members must directly facilitate or coordinate either an initiative to promote increased trade or commercial ties, provide technical assistance, or facilitate the creation of new special funds for investment in transition countries.

A member can achieve partial compliance by encouraging or endorsing such initiatives, rather than directly coordinating them. A score of non-compliance indicates that a member has neither encouraged nor coordinated.

¹⁰¹⁷ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto), 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 December 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

¹⁰¹⁸ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 December 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

¹⁰¹⁹ Fact Sheet: G-8 Action on the Deauville Partnership with Arab Countries in Transition, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2012. Date of Access: 4 December 2013.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2012campdavid/g8-transition-factsheet.html>.

Scoring Guidelines:

-1	Member does not encourage new initiatives to promote trade, investment, NOR provides technical assistance to transition countries.
0	Member encourages new initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries, OR provides technical assistance to transition countries.
+1	Member encourages initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries, AND provides technical assistance to transition countries.

Lead Analyst: Emily Johnson

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to ‘open economies’ and ‘inclusive growth’ for the Deauville Partnership for countries in transition.

On 10 October 2013, Canada’s Minister of Finance Jim Flaherty attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting in Washington DC.¹⁰²⁰ The meeting included affirmations of commitment to the Partnership, and allocated fund from the MENA transition fund to projects in the transition countries.¹⁰²¹

On 18 December 2013, Canada launched a CAD 5 million program to support small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), job creation, and exports in Morocco.¹⁰²² The Export Development for Employment Creation program aims to boost the competitiveness of small businesses, readying them to take advantage of trade openness.¹⁰²³

For its support of SMEs in Morocco and its participation in Deauville meetings, Canada is awarded a score of +1 for full compliance.

Analyst: Emily Johnson

France: +1

On 5 July 2013, French President François Hollande announced that France will provide EUR 500 million in loans and grants to Tunisia.¹⁰²⁴ Additionally, France will convert EUR 60 million

¹⁰²⁰ Chair’s Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting (Washington DC) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers_Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰²¹ Chair’s Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister’s Meeting (Washington DC) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers_Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰²² Boosting SME Competitiveness and Job Creation in Morocco, International Trade Center (Rabat) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014. <http://www.intracen.org/news/Boosting-SME-competitiveness-and-job-creation-in-Morocco/>.

¹⁰²³ Boosting SME Competitiveness and Job Creation in Morocco, International Trade Center (Rabat) 18 December 2013. Date of Access: 5 January 2014. <http://www.intracen.org/news/Boosting-SME-competitiveness-and-job-creation-in-Morocco/>.

¹⁰²⁴ Tunisia: François Holland annonce 500 millions d’euros de prêts et dons, Le Parisien (Paris) 5 July 2013. Date of Access: 4 January 2014. <http://www.leparisien.fr/international/tunisie-francois-hollande-annonce-500-millions-d-euros-de-prets-et-dons-05-07-2013-2957457.php>.

of Tunisian debt into investments, in agricultural development, vocational training, and other projects.¹⁰²⁵

On 10 October 2013, French Finance Minister Pierre Moscovici attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington DC.¹⁰²⁶ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹⁰²⁷

From 26-28 October 2013, France's representatives attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in Marrakech, Morocco — the initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹⁰²⁸ The French Asset Recovery Action Plan outlines the French Government's actions in returning stolen assets and a plan to provide specialized training for transition countries in financial investigation techniques and asset recovery.¹⁰²⁹

Due to France's actions to provide Tunisia with loans and grants necessary to stimulate job creation, France is awarded a +1 for full compliance.

Analyst:

Germany: 0

Germany has partially complied with its commitment to facilitate or coordinate initiatives to promote trade or investment in transition countries in accordance with the Deauville Partnership.

On 16 September 2013, Germany, along with other parties involved in the Deauville Partnership, sent a delegation to the G8 Deauville Partnership Investment in London.¹⁰³⁰

On 25 September 2013, the Minister of Foreign Affairs attended the G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister's Meeting in New York.^{1031,1032}

¹⁰²⁵ Tunisie: François Holland annonce 500 millions d'euros de prêts et dons, Le Parisien (Paris) 5 July 2013. Date of Access: 4 January 2014. <http://www.leparisien.fr/international/tunisie-francois-hollande-annonce-500-millions-d-euros-de-prets-et-dons-05-07-2013-2957457.php>.

¹⁰²⁶ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting (Washington DC) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰²⁷ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting (Washington DC) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013.

https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰²⁸ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 28 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹⁰²⁹ France USD Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map, Stolen USD Recovery Initiative, World Bank(Washington D.C) Date of Access: 3 January 2014.

http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/french_USD_recovery_action_plan_road_map-final.pdf.

¹⁰³⁰ G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (London) 13 September 2013. Date of Access: 30 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference>.

On 10 October 2013, Germany's Finance Minister attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington.¹⁰³³ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹⁰³⁴

On 26-28 October 2013, Germany's representatives attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery (AFAR II) in Marrakech, Morocco — the initiative to support asset recovery efforts by Arab Countries in Transition.¹⁰³⁵ The German Asset Recovery Action Plan outlines the German Government's actions in returning stolen assets and providing specialized training for transition countries in financial investigation techniques and asset recovery.¹⁰³⁶

Germany delivered several pledges of funding and other supportive measures to foster job creation and offer access to finances for transition countries during 2011. It has not pledged further funds, debt swaps, or loan agreements since the Lough Erne Summit.

For attending Deauville Partnership meetings and encouraging the Partnership's work, Germany has been awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Liam Moloney

¹⁰³¹ G8 Deauville Partnership Foreign Minister Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) 25 September 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. http://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/page18e_000023.html.¹⁰³¹

Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition, Working for peace and long-term stability in the Middle East in North Africa, United Kingdom Government (London) 12 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/deauville-partnership>.

¹⁰³¹ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰³¹ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Finance_Ministers__Meeting_Chair_s_Statement_10_Oct_2013.pdf.

¹⁰³¹ Arab Forum on Asset Recovery 2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 28 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>.

¹⁰³² Guide for German Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, World Bank/UNODC (Washington DC) Date of Access: 30 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/asset-recovery-in-german-law-english.pdf>.

¹⁰³³ Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition, Working for peace and long-term stability in the Middle East in North Africa, (London) 12 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013.

<https://www.gov.uk/government/policies/working-for-peace-and-long-term-stability-in-the-middle-east-and-north-africa/supporting-pages/deauville-partnership>¹⁰³⁴ Donors and Partners, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund. Date of Access: 30 December 2013.

<http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>

¹⁰³⁴ Donors and Partners, Middle East and North Africa Transition Fund. Date of Access: 30 December 2013. <http://www.menatransitionfund.org/content/donors-and-partners>

¹⁰³⁵ The Deauville Partnership Progress Report 2013 (London) 8 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248907/130925_DP_progress_rpt.pdf

¹⁰³⁶ Guide for German Asset Recovery, Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative, World Bank/UNODC (Washington DC) Date of Access: 30 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/asset-recovery-in-german-law-english.pdf>.

Italy: 0

Italy has not yet implemented measures to fully comply with the economic goals of the Deauville Partnership.

Italian representatives attended the G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference on 16 September 2013 in London to discuss both barriers to investment and the role of transition countries.¹⁰³⁷

On 10 October 2013, Italy's Finance Minister attended the Deauville Partnership Finance Ministers Meeting in Washington DC.¹⁰³⁸ The meeting affirmed commitment to the Partnership, and reviewed progress made in 2013.¹⁰³⁹

Italy attended the second Arab Forum on Asset Recovery in Morocco from 26-28 October 2013.¹⁰⁴⁰ Italy's Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map was published at this event in which Italy highlighted its goals to promote legal and institutional reforms as well as strengthen frameworks to manage recovered funds.¹⁰⁴¹

Though Italy has acknowledged the importance of the Deauville Partnership, Italy has encouraged these initiatives rather than directly contributed, and is thus awarded a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Ifath Fatima

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment, through the Deauville Partnership, to support the transition of Arab Spring countries. Japan has encouraged initiatives to promote investment and inclusive growth, but has not provided direct assistance or coordinated initiatives.

¹⁰³⁷ G8 Deauville Partnership Investment Conference, United Kingdom Government (London) 16 September 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/g8-deauville-partnership-investment-conference>.

¹⁰³⁸ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Fin_Arab_Forum_on_Asset_Recovery_2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 26-28 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

¹⁰³⁹ Chair's Statement, Deauville Partnership Finance Minister's Meeting, United Kingdom Government (London) 10 October 2013. Date of Access: 1 January 2013. https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/249797/Deauville_Partnership_Fin_Arab_Forum_on_Asset_Recovery_2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 26-28 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. <http://star.worldbank.org/star/ArabForum/arab-forum-2013>. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁴⁰ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 27 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.

¹⁰⁴¹ Italy Asset Recovery Action Plan Implementation Road Map 2013, World Bank (Washington DC) 27 October 2013. Date of Access: 31 December 2013. http://star.worldbank.org/star/sites/star/files/italy_-_asset_recovery_action_plan_road_map_2013_final.pdf.