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

2017 Taormina G7 Final Compliance Report

27 May 2017 to 25 May 2018

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4 June 2018

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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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1. Terrorism: Aviation and Border Security

“[We commit ourselves to] enhancing border and aviation security.”

G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism

Assessment

Member	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+1.00	

Background

Cooperation on aviation and border security have been central issues in the G7/8 international terrorism agenda since the 1978 Bonn Summit “Statement on Air Hijacking,” the first G7 statement issued on a non-economic issue.¹

In the wake of the 9/11 terrorist attacks on the United States, the G8 issued the “Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security” initiative at the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, stating that the attacks “illustrated the critical yet fragile nature of the international transport system” and that the G8 had “agreed on a set of cooperative actions to promote greater security of land, sea and air transport.” These called on G8 countries to share information on security vulnerabilities, make proportionate contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and facilitate “rapid implementation of mandatory aviation security audits of all ICAO contracting states.”²

At the 2003 Evian Summit, the G8 established the Counter-Terrorism Action Group (CTAG), an international body that supports the delivery of capacity building assistance by the UN Security Council’s Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC). Part of that mandate is providing assistance in “drafting and enforcing legislation on the establishment of border controls” and “the development and implementation of ... aviation and transportation security measures.”³ The 2003 Evian Summit also saw the implementation of “Enhance Transport Security and Control of Man-Portable Air Defence Systems (MANPADS): A G8 Action Plan.” This plan recognized the danger of MANPADS (surface-to-air missile systems designed to be carried and fired by an individual) to civil aviation and committed to “reducing their proliferation and call upon all countries to strengthen control of their Manpads stockpiles.”

¹ Statement on Air-Hijacking, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 17 July 1978. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/1978bonn/hijacking.html>.

² Cooperative G8 Action on Transport Security, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 26 June 2002. Access Date: 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2002kananaskis/transport.html>.

³ Building International Political Will and Capacity to Combat Terrorism: A G8 Action Plan, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access date: 12 October 2017.

http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/will_action_en.html

From 2004 to 2016, aviation and border security counterterrorism commitments have been on the agenda of the 2004 Sea Island Summit,⁴ the 2005 Gleneagles Summit,⁵ the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit,⁶ the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit⁷ and the 2010 Muskoka Summit.⁸

Specifically, the 2004 Sea Island Summit introduced the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI), which includes 28 projects focusing on “raising standards, modernizing procedures, and exchanging information.”⁹ Since the completion of these projects in 2007,¹⁰ controlling the threat of MANPADS has not been a concern on the G7 agenda. However, the approach of acting multilaterally through the G7, CTAG, ICAO and other international organizations to design and implement better practices for aviation and border security has been consistent since the 2002 Kananaskis Summit.

The 2016 Ise Shima Summit saw the adoption of the “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” This plan called on G7 countries to enhance border security through expanding the use of Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) in traveler screening, greater cooperation between border agencies, and “greater use of existing border security programs such as the World Customs Organization (WCO)’s Security Programme.”¹¹

Regarding aviation security, the action plan called on all states to implement the standards of Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation, to coordinate in addressing potential vulnerabilities in state aviation security systems, and to review and improve recommended practices in the ICAO’s Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).¹²

In June 2017, the Roma-Lyon Group (a joint effort by the G7’s expert groups on fighting international crime and international terrorism) published the “Roma-Lyon Group’s First Report on the Implementation of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism.” It highlighted the passing of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, which focused on implementing Annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation and called on UN members to assist in capacity development. It also noted Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly on continuing specific aviation security-related ICAO policies. On border security, it reiterated the G7’s commitment to broader implementation of PNR and API in traveler screening.¹³

⁴ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 9 June 2004. Accessed 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html>.

⁵ G8 Statement on Counterterrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 July 2005. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2005gleneagles/counterterrorism.pdf>.

⁶ G8 Statement on Strengthening the UN’s Counter-Terrorism Program, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 16 July, 2006. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2006stpetersburg/counterterrorism-un.html>.

⁷ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 June 2007. Access Date: 13 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>

⁸ G8 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). June 26, 2010, Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2010muskoka/counterterrorism.html>.

⁹ G8 Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 9 June 2004. Accessed 12 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2004seaisland/travel.html>.

¹⁰ G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism – Security in the Era of Globalization, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 8 June 2007. Access Date: 13 October 2017 <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heilgendamm/g8-2007-ct.pdf>.

¹¹ G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

¹² G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

¹³ Roma – Lyon Group’s First Report on the Implementation of the G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, PRESIDENZA ITALIANA DEL G7 2017 (Rome).

Commitment Features

Citing a need to “redouble” its efforts towards the implementation of the 2016 Ise Shima Summit “G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism” after the May 2017 terrorist attack in Manchester, United Kingdom, the G7 committed to “enhancing border and aviation security” in the G7 Taormina Statement on the Fight Against Terrorism and Violent Extremism.¹⁴

Border Security

To fulfil this commitment feature, G7 members must improve cooperation between their border agencies with other G7 members and take action towards broadening implementation of PNR and API in traveller screening. Examples of measures that improve cooperation are joint projects, statements indicating that they are sharing information, meetings between officials, and increasing participation in multilateral programs that improve border security such as the WCO’s Security Programme.

Measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international border security.

Aviation Security

The commitment to enhance aviation security requires the G7 member to take “effective, proportionate and risk-based aviation security measures,” that may be implemented in various ways according to national circumstances. Some measures accepted by all G7 members include supporting the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 2309, Resolution A39-18 at the 39th session of the ICAO Assembly and improving recommended practices in the ICAO’s Universal Security Audit Programme (USAP).

Resolution A39-18 identifies several measures to enhance aviation security, including refining and developing the Global Aviation Security Plan (GASeP), protecting civil aviation against cyber-attacks, preventing attacks carried out or facilitated by insiders, and broadening international and regional cooperation.

Finally, measures taken to strengthen the capacity of any other country through funding, training, or providing technical aid also serves to improve international aviation security.

A G7 member will have fully complied if it takes action to enhance both aviation and border security. If the member makes efforts in only one of these areas, it will have partially complied. Finally, if the member fails to take action, or takes action that is antithetical to the commitment, it will be assigned a score of –1 for non-compliance.

Scoring Guidelines

Score	Description
–1	G7 member fails to take action to enhance aviation or border security
0	G7 member takes action to enhance either aviation or border security
+1	G7 member takes action to enhance both aviation and border security

Lead Analyst: Jeffrey Li

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

¹⁴ G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). 27 May, 2016. Access Date: 13 October 2017. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/action-plan-terrorism.html>.

On 27 June 2017, Canada's Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Ralph Goodale, Minister of Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Ahmed Hussen, and Minister of Justice and Attorney General Jody Wilson-Raybould hosted the Five Country Ministerial and Quintet meeting of Attorneys General.¹⁵ They met with the interior ministers, immigration ministers and attorneys general of Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States in Ottawa, Canada to discuss national security challenges and collaborative efforts to address security issues.¹⁶ The five countries committed to shared efforts to counter violent extremism. In their joint communiqué, the ministers and attorneys general highlighted key areas of collaboration including global migration and refugees systems and security cooperation on border management, human trafficking and aviation security.¹⁷ They affirmed the importance of fortified border security, cooperation on screening and vetting travellers, and reinforcing border agencies' use of public information for screening purposes.¹⁸ They also affirmed the importance of sharing information on criminal activities and national security issues including terrorism.¹⁹

From 12 to 14 September 2017, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and Airports Council International (ACI) held the Inaugural Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017) at ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada.²⁰ The symposium focused on five key areas: aviation security culture, risk based mitigation, security processes and technological innovation, effective quality control and oversight systems, capacity building and enhanced cooperation.²¹ The symposium aimed to foster collaboration among members to subdue terrorist threats against civil aviation.²² Canadian professionals were among the participants that delivered keynote speeches; showcased the newest state and industry aviation security technology; and took part in discussions, presentations and interactive activities.²³

On 20 October 2017, Minister Ralph Goodale issued a statement after meeting with the interior ministers of G7 member countries in Ischia, Italy.²⁴ In his statement, Goodale emphasized the significance of international cooperation in combating terrorism.²⁵ He noted discussions that took place during the summit surrounding measures in "preventing would-be foreign fighters from

¹⁵ Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

¹⁶ Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

¹⁷ Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

¹⁸ Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

¹⁹ Five Country Ministerial Joint Communiqué, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 27 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.publicsafety.gc.ca/cnt/rsrscs/pblctns/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017/fv-cntry-mnstrl-2017-en.pdf>.

²⁰ ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/meetings/AVSEC/Pages/default.aspx>.

²¹ Inaugural ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.unitingaviation.com/avsec2017/>.

²² ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium (AVSEC2017), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/meetings/AVSEC/Pages/default.aspx>.

²³ ICAO Global Aviation Security Symposium #AVSEC2017, International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 12 September 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/AVSEC/Documents/AVSEC2017%20PROGRAMME.pdf>.

²⁴ Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html.

²⁵ Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers' Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html.

traveling to commit terrorist offences and managing their return.”²⁶ In their joint communiqué, the G7 interior ministers reaffirmed their commitment to sharing and using Passenger Name Record (PNR) and Advance Passenger Information (API) to improve traveller screening and combat terrorism.²⁷

From 24 to 26 October 2017 the 13th Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP) was held at the ICAO headquarters in Montreal, Canada.²⁸ The symposium focused on improving traveller identification management to “secure border integrity through border control management processes, including the implementation of an Advance Passenger Information (API) system.”²⁹ In accordance with United Nations Security Council Resolution 2309, the symposium aimed to advance international cooperation to address terrorist threats against international civil aviation.³⁰

From 31 October to 2 November 2017, Canada participated in the sixth World Customs Organization Technology and Innovation Forum (WCO TI Forum) held in Tokyo, Japan.³¹ The objective of the forum was to present and review technological developments and common practices in border management.³² The forum intended to facilitate dialogue between the public and the private sectors in exploring technological innovations.³³ Topics addressed in the WCO TI Forum include the advantages and disadvantages of new technologies, the effects of “disruptive technologies”³⁴ on border management and the “coordination between agencies”³⁵ in customs enforcement.³⁶

From 20 to 22 November 2017, Canada participated in the ICAO World Aviation Forum (IWAFF2017) in Abuja, Nigeria. The purpose of the forum was in part to facilitate the requirements

²⁶ Statement by Minister Goodale following G7 Interior Ministers’ Meeting, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2017/10/minister_goodalemetwithg7partnerstodeterminewaystomoreeffectivel.html.

²⁷ G7 Interior Ministers Joint Communiqué, G7 Italia (Ischia) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 8 January 2018. <http://www.g7italy.it/sites/default/files/documents/Joint%20Communiqu%C3%A9.pdf>.

²⁸ Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

²⁹ Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

³⁰ Thirteenth Symposium and Exhibition on the ICAO Traveller Identification Programme (TRIP), International Civil Aviation Organization (Montréal) 24 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/TRIP-Symposium-2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

³¹ 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/events/event-history/2017/2017-wco-ti-forum.aspx>.

³² 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

³³ 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

³⁴ 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

³⁵ 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

³⁶ 6th WCO Technology & Innovation Forum, World Customs Organization (Tokyo) 31 October 2017. Access Date: 23 November 2017. <http://www.wcoomd.org/en/media/newsroom/2017/october/6th-wco-technology-and-innovation-forum-gets-underway.aspx>.

and funding for the “implementation of international civil aviation global standards and policies.”³⁷ ICAO member states discussed ways to enable the development of aviation infrastructure, capacity and technology, and an internationally coordinated framework for regulation.³⁸ In the concluding communiqué, representatives of member states reiterated “the effective implementation of ICAO’s global aviation and standards and policies” as a prerequisite to aviation infrastructure development.³⁹ These standards and policies include the GAsEP and Annex 17.

On 27 February 2018, the Canadian government released their 2018 budget plan. The federal government “proposes to provide \$173.2 million to support security operations at the Canada-U.S. border and the processing of asylum claimants arriving in 2018–19.”⁴⁰ The funds will primarily be “used to provide short-term processing and security screening supports at the border, as well as to support decision-making capacity for the Immigration and Refugee Board.”⁴¹

Canada has taken action to enhance both aviation and border security.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sharika Khan

France: +1

France has complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 19 June 2017, Laurent Collet- Billon, chief of the French weapons procurement office, signed an Aviation Safety Cooperation Arrangement with the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) that was finalized by the signature of EASA Executive Director Patrick Ky on 14 September 2017. The EASA-FR agreement establishes a framework allowing closer coordination in the following core areas: continuing airworthiness of type designs; continuing airworthiness of individual aircraft; aviation safety and security including environmental domains; Air Traffic Management; and Remotely Piloted Air Systems.⁴²

On 14 September 2017 a Franco-German proposal called for the right to reintroduce border controls within the passport-free Schengen zone for as long as four years in the face of the continuing threat of terrorism.⁴³ France has invoked the temporary reintroduction of border controls within the

³⁷ ICAO World Aviation Forum, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Pages/default.aspx>.

³⁸ Concluding Communiqué: Financing the Development of Aviation Infrastructure, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Documents/Communique2017.pdf>.

³⁹ Concluding Communiqué: Financing the Development of Aviation Infrastructure, International Civil Aviation Organization (Abuja) 22 November 2017. Access Date: 18 April 2018. <https://www.icao.int/Meetings/iwaf2017/Documents/Communique2017.pdf>.

⁴⁰ Budget 2018: Chapter 4: Advancing Canada’s Gender Equality Goals, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-04-en.html#Borders-and-Migration>.

⁴¹ Budget 2018: Chapter 4: Advancing Canada’s Gender Equality Goals, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 27 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.budget.gc.ca/2018/docs/plan/chap-04-en.html#Borders-and-Migration>.

⁴² EASA-FR Aviation Safety Cooperation Arrangement, European Aviation Safety Agency (Cologne) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://www.easa.europa.eu/system/files/dfu/17.09.12%20-%20%20EASA%20French%20Military%20CA%20%28GB%29.pdf>.

⁴³ EU executive warms to Franco-German call on emergency border checks, Reuters (London) 14 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017. <https://af.reuters.com/article/worldNews/idAFKCN1BP2JL>.

Schengen Borders Code in the context of foreseeable security events. This has been applied to all its internal borders from the dates of 1 November 2017 to 30 April 2018.⁴⁴

On 27 September 2017, François Delattre, the permanent representative of France to the United Nations Security Council, addressed the International Civil Aviation Organization and the UN counter-terrorism bodies on France's efforts to date in regards to aviation security. Delattre stated that France is committed in enhancing its overall air-transport security in terms of technological capacity, incorporating intelligence and "an adoption of a risk assessment programme for flights passing through third countries."⁴⁵

On 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place.⁴⁶ At the summit, France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in fifteen years.⁴⁷ In the treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.⁴⁸

On 4 April 2018, France informed the European Commission that it would extend its internal border controls until the end of October 2018 due to the continued threat of terrorism.⁴⁹ This is an extension of 6 months to the original reintroduction of internal border controls within the Schengen zone that France applied on 1 November 2018.⁵⁰

France has taken substantial steps to fulfill its commitment in aviation and border security.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sara Fallaha

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

⁴⁴ Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control, European Commission on Migration and Home Affairs (Brussels) Last updated 25 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en.

⁴⁵ Speech: Public briefing on aviation threats to international security. Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations (New York) 27 September 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 <https://onu.delegfrance.org/Continue-to-mobilize-to-ensure-the-safety-of-air-transport>.

⁴⁶ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁴⁷ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁴⁸ Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic concerning the reinforcement of cooperation for the coordinated management of their shared border. Government of the United Kingdom and Government of France (Camberly) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/674885/Treaty_Concerning_the_Reinforcement_Of_Cooperation_For_The_Coordinated_Management_Of_Their_Shared_Border.pdf

⁴⁹ Menace terroriste: la France maintient les contrôles aux frontières jusqu'à la fin d'octobre, Le Monde (Paris) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. http://www.lemonde.fr/police-justice/article/2018/04/04/menace-terroriste-la-france-maintient-les-contrôles-aux-frontieres-jusqu-a-la-fin-d-octobre_5280729_1653578.html

⁵⁰ Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control, European Commission on Migration and Home Affairs (Brussels) Last updated 25 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en.

On 12 July 2017, the German Military Aviation Authority announced a new initiative to combat cyber threats.⁵¹ The initiative was inspired by research demonstrating that hackers are able to commandeer military airplanes from the ground using equipment costing EUR 5,000.⁵² The initiative encompasses public relations, research and updating equipment. The initiative will attempt to raise awareness of cyber threats among the general public.⁵³ It will also aim to start research projects on technology to combat cyber threats and equip aircraft with protective systems.⁵⁴

On 15 September 2017, Germany, in partnership with France, called to reintroduce border controls in the traditionally passport-free Schengen zone in light of the continual threat of terrorism.⁵⁵ EU legislation allows for members to re-introduce internal border identity checks for up to six months after a threat to security arises.⁵⁶ The new flexibility designed in the Schengen zone is to enable Germany, along with other member countries, to better protect its borders from terrorism.

On 18 September 2017, Germany and the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) furthered their partnership with a cooperative agreement. Together, Germany and the EASA will focus on aviation safety, incident reporting systems, cyber security in aviation, as well as other aviation safety measures.⁵⁷

On 19 October 2017, the German Federal Ministry of the Interior announced its plan to continue border controls with Austria and flights arriving from Greece for an additional six months.⁵⁸ The internal border controls are planned to be in place for as long as irregular migration patterns in Europe continue.⁵⁹ The border controls had initially been set to end in November, and are now set to end in May 2018.⁶⁰

⁵¹ German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

⁵² German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>

⁵³ German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>

⁵⁴ German military aviation command launches cyber threat initiative, Reuters (London) 12 July 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-military-cyber-aviation/german-military-aviation-command-launches-cyber-threat-initiative-idUSKBN19X2J6>.

⁵⁵ Extend border controls to counter terror threat, say France and Germany, The Guardian (London) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/15/france-and-germany-seek-to-extend-limit-on-schengen-zone-suspension>.

⁵⁶ Extend border controls to counter terror threat, say France and Germany, The Guardian (London) 15 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/15/france-and-germany-seek-to-extend-limit-on-schengen-zone-suspension>.

⁵⁷ EASA signs Cooperation Arrangement on Aviation Safety with Germany and France, European Aviation Safety Agency (Cologne) 18 September 2017. Access Date: 26 November 2017. <https://www.easa.europa.eu/newsroom-and-events/news/easa-signs-cooperation-arrangement-aviation-safety-germany-and-france>.

⁵⁸ Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>

⁵⁹ Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>.

⁶⁰ Germany extends passport control on Austrian border, flights from Greece, Reuters (London) 12 October 2017. Access Date: 15 January 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-europe-migrants-germany/germany-extends-passport-controls-on-austrian-border-flights-from-greece-idUSKBN1CH2EP>.

On 4 December 2017, Germany commenced a border control extension on the the Austrian frontier.⁶¹ The border checks are intended to add another measure of security to the existing border controls, as a result from the influx of irregular migration into the country.⁶² The border controls would extend beyond monitoring the cross-border highways to alternative locations in order to assure consistency in the border security.⁶³

On 12 December 2017, Germany extended passport controls on the border of Austria and for flights departing Greece.⁶⁴ The controls will be implemented for a six-month period due to the irregular patterns of migration and terrorism.⁶⁵

On 20 April 2018, Germany announced the reinstatement of border police in the state of Bavaria.⁶⁶ The addition of the border police into Bavaria is intended to strengthen the border checks in the country.⁶⁷ The initiative is attempting to provide a stronger system of border controls for the country's security.⁶⁸

Germany has taken steps to further its commitment to both aviation and border security measures.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Meagan Byrd

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 27 September 2017 a representative from Italy addressed the United Nations Security Council, reaffirming Italy's commitment to civil aviation security. The representative stressed that international cooperation is required to strengthen border security, information sharing and the implementation of security best practices. The representative specifically cited the G7 commitment to cross-border information sharing for passenger screening as an area for international improvement.

⁶¹ Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶² Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶³ Germany requests border control extension for Austrian frontier, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 4 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-requests-border-control-extension-for-austrian-frontier/a-43367693>.

⁶⁴ Germany extends border controls, citing terrorism and migration, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-border-controls-citing-terrorism-and-migration/a-40933491>.

⁶⁵ Germany extends border controls, citing terrorism and migration, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 12 December 2017. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-border-controls-citing-terrorism-and-migration/a-40933491>.

⁶⁶ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

⁶⁷ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

⁶⁸ German state of Bavaria plans to bring back border police, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 20 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.dw.com/en/german-state-of-bavaria-plans-to-bring-back-border-police/a-43463150>.

He also highlighted the need for capacity building and improved technological infrastructure to ensure the aviation security of non-G7 countries.⁶⁹

On 20 October 2017, the Italian Minister of the Interior Marco Minniti met with United States Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke to sign the Secure Real Time Platform Implementing Arrangement, “which enhances the ability of both countries to identify known or suspected terrorists, irregular migrants, and other persons of interest through the automated exchange of fingerprints.”⁷⁰

In May 2018, the EU announced a plan to strengthen European external border control, tripling the budget and increasing personnel by a factor of 10. The new plans are predicted to increase the EU’s border control budget by €20 billion, totalling €33 billion. The EU announced that the additional funds would be specifically targeted towards strengthening the borders of Italy and Greece.⁷¹

Though Italy is struggling to cope with a continual flow of migrants through its borders, and especially in relation to Libya, where there is no government to negotiate with, Italy has taken steps to improve global cooperation in aviation and border security.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Claire Robbins

Japan: +1

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 28 October 2017, Japan urged China to be more transparent with security information in a partnership to increase border security.⁷² Japan and China hosted talks to discuss joint defence policy in order to increase collective knowledge on border issues.⁷³

On 12 November 2017, Japan participated in consultations with the United States, India and Australia on coordinating in efforts against terrorism. They committed to continue these multilateral discussions and increasing cooperation in the future.⁷⁴

On 18 January 2018, Japan Prime Minister Shinzo Abe met with Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Turnbull to discuss regional security.⁷⁵ Japan and Australia have deepened defense cooperation

⁶⁹ Detailing New Global Security Framework, Civil Aviation Chief Tells Security Council Success Hinges on Sustained Political Will, Sharing Information, United Nations (New York) 27 September 2017. Access Dates: 20 November 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2017/sc13009.doc.htm>.

⁷⁰ Acting Secretary of Homeland Security Elaine Duke Meets with Italian Minister of the Interior Marco Minniti, US Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 20 October 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/10/20/acting-secretary-homeland-security-elaine-duke-meets-italian-minister-interior-marco>.

⁷¹ EU Border Control to Score Bigger Budget, Handelsblatt Global (Berlin) 3 May 2018. <https://global.handelsblatt.com/politics/eu-border-oettinger-bigger-budget-918003>

⁷² At Tokyo meeting, Japan urges China to be more transparent on military plans, Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/28/national/politics-diplomacy/tokyo-meet-japan-urges-china-become-transparent-military-plans/#.WhmlG7Q-fBJ>.

⁷³ At Tokyo meeting, Japan urges China to be more transparent on military plans, Japan Times (Tokyo) 28 October 2017. Access Date: 24 November 2017. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2017/10/28/national/politics-diplomacy/tokyo-meet-japan-urges-china-become-transparent-military-plans/#.WhmlG7Q-fBJ>.

⁷⁴ Australia-India-Japan-United States consultations on the Indo-Pacific, Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Canberra) 12 November 2017. Access Date 12 January 2018. <http://dfat.gov.au/news/media/Pages/aus-india-japan-us-consultations-on-the-indo-pacific.aspx>.

⁷⁵ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

bilaterally.⁷⁶ Both countries are discussing an agreement on visiting forces agreement to further commit the defence commitment.⁷⁷

On 21 March 2018, Japan announced its exploration of using facial recognition biometric technology for increasing border security.⁷⁸ The system is aimed to be implemented into national airports to deepen the border security in the country.⁷⁹ The exploration of this border security mechanism is an extension of the already existing biographic and fingerprinting technology being used by the country to profile visitors, in order to cross reference the information with terrorist databases.⁸⁰

On 30 April 2018, Japan and the United Arab Emirates have committed to strengthen their bilateral cooperation in aviation defense.⁸¹ The bilateral commitment was to “open a new chapter and of cooperation towards prosperity and stability.”⁸² Both countries commit to increase cooperation in the field of defence equipment and technology.⁸³ Through this, they will also establish a framework promote defense cooperation by signing a memorandum of defence cooperation and exchange.⁸⁴ In aviation security, both countries will hold negotiations to further commit to aviation security measures bilaterally.⁸⁵

Japan has increased its action in border security information with partnerships in information sharing. Japan has also increased action in aviation security commitments.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Meagan Byrd

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 21 July 2017, a Memorandum of Understanding on civil aviation security was signed between the Kingdom of Morocco and the United Kingdom. The agreement focuses on strengthening civil aviation security. Some means of exchanging experiences and expertise are through new technologies,

⁷⁶ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

⁷⁷ Turnbull in Japan for economic, security talks, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201801180026.html>.

⁷⁸ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁷⁹ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁸⁰ Japan seeks facial recognition for border security, Find Biometrics (UK) 21 March 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://findbiometrics.com/japan-facial-recognition-border-303212/>.

⁸¹ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸² UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸³ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸⁴ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

⁸⁵ UAE, Japan seeks to diversify cooperation, Khaleej Times (Dubai) 30 April 2018. Access Date: 1 May 2018. <https://www.khaleejtimes.com/business/economy/uae-japan-seek-to-diversify-cooperation>.

training activities, exchange visits and joint evaluation of security measure applied at the two countries' airports.”⁸⁶

On 21 July 2017, the United Kingdom launched the UK Aviation Strategy for the future of the aviation industry to 2050 and beyond. The UK have launched public consultations to receive input on a variety of issues ranging from technological, security, environmental and customer service challenges. These include topics like improving airport bag check-ins, noise reductions at airports, and how the government should support and regulate emerging technologies around personal travel. The strategy also looks at how the government can support future growth in an industry that which directly supports 240,000 jobs and contributes to at least GBP 22 billion to the UK economy each year. Another area of concern is how Britain will handle airport expansion in the future.⁸⁷

On 18 September 2017, United Kingdom announced a “future partnership paper”⁸⁸ regarding post-Brexit security cooperation with the European Union. The paper names the European passenger name records (PNR) database, which was developed by the UK to identify terror and serious crime suspects travelling across Europe, as an area in which Britain wants to maintain cooperation with the European Union.⁸⁹

On 1 December 2017, the UK announced its intention to continue having its aviation industry regulated by the EU after Brexit. This indirectly places its aviation industry in the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice. The transport secretary, Chris Grayling, indicated to aviation representatives that the United Kingdom’s government wants to remain in the European Aviation Safety Agency who is responsible for standards and safety checks across the continent.⁹⁰

On 14 December 2017, the UK-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministerial meeting released a joint statement. The UK and Japan confirmed that they would cooperate on counter-terrorism and aviation security.⁹¹

On 14 December 2017, the UK’s Department for Transport published the Department Plan for 2018. One of its objectives is to maintain the safety and security of the transport system. The performance achievement goals under this objective states that UK will continue to deploy British aviation security experts overseas to work alongside its international partners and host states to improve aviation security. Another achievement is to develop and promote cyber security to manage cyber risks to transport networks in an increasingly interconnected digital infrastructure.⁹²

⁸⁶ Morocco, UK sign MoU on Civil Aviation Security, Ministry of Culture and Communication (Rabat) 21 July 2017. Access date: 10 November 2017. <http://www.maroc.ma/en/news/morocco-uk-sign-mou-civil-aviation-security>.

⁸⁷ Government sets out vision for future of UK aviation, Department for Transport (London) 21 July 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-sets-out-vision-for-future-of-uk-aviation>.

⁸⁸ UK calls for treaty on post-Brexit security cooperation with EU, The Guardian (London) 18 September 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/sep/18/uk-calls-for-treaty-on-post-brexit-security-cooperation-with-eu>.

⁸⁹ UK calls for treaty on post-Brexit security cooperation with EU, The Guardian (London) 18 September 2017. Access date: 12 November 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2017/sep/18/uk-calls-for-treaty-on-post-brexit-security-cooperation-with-eu>.

⁹⁰ UK wants to remain in EU aviation safety agency, The Financial Times (London) 1 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.ft.com/content/acc6c972-d5c8-11e7-a303-9060cb1e5f44>.

⁹¹ UK-Japan Foreign and Defence Ministerial Meeting — Joint Statement, Foreign & Commonwealth Office (United Kingdom) 14 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2017. <https://www.wired.gov.net/wg/news.nsf/articles/UKJapan+Foreign+and+Defence+Ministerial+Meeting+2017+Joint+Statement+16122017101500?open>.

⁹² Corporate Report, Department for Transport single department plan, Department for Transport (London). 14 December 2017. Access date: 13 January 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan/department-for-transport-single-departmental-plan>.

On 18 January 2018, the 35th United Kingdom-France Summit took place.⁹³ France and the UK signed the Sandhurst Treaty, the first border treaty between the two countries in 15 years.⁹⁴ In the Treaty the two countries commit to working together to manage their shared border with regards to illegal immigration, organized crime rings, and the illegal movements of goods and persons.⁹⁵

On 23 February 2018, the UK committed GBP 1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security.⁹⁶ The fund will be used to develop innovative technology that would speed up the passenger screening process, while bolstering airport security. The fund will be used to support a wide range of pioneering technologies, such as “the use of electromagnetic imaging to detect items of concern in luggage, filtering samples of gas taken from cargo containers to test for explosives and using machine learning techniques to identify threats on people and in bags.”⁹⁷

On 10 April 2018, the government of the UK published their new aviation strategy titled “UK – Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation.”⁹⁸ This document aims to prepare the UK to adequately respond to the changing threats, such as reform in areas of emerging risks or invest in technology to increase aviation safety. As well, the government of UK is committed to working with the International Civil Aviation Organization to improve and ensure aviation security.⁹⁹

The UK has fully complied with its commitment on aviation and border security through partnerships and the release of an aviation strategy white paper. Thus, the United Kingdom has received a score of +1.

Thus, the UK receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Wing Ka Tsang

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

⁹³ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁹⁴ Calais migrants: UK and France sign new treaty, BBC (London) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-42723401>

⁹⁵ Treaty between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the French Republic concerning the reinforcement of cooperation for the coordinated management of their shared border. Government of the United Kingdom and Government of France (Camberly) 18 January 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/674885/Treaty_Concerning_the_Reinforcement_Of_Cooperation_For_The_Coordinated_Management_Of_Their_Shared_Border.pdf

⁹⁶ Government commits £1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security, Government of UK (London). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-commits-18-million-to-fund-innovation-in-aviation-security>.

⁹⁷ Government commits £1.8 million to fund innovation in aviation security, Government of UK (London). 23 February 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/government-commits-18-million-to-fund-innovation-in-aviation-security>.

⁹⁸ UK - Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation, Her Majesty Government (London). 10 April 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698247/next-steps-towards-an-aviation-strategy.pdf.

⁹⁹ UK - Beyond the Horizon: The Future of UK Aviation, Her Majesty Government (London). 10 April 2018. Access Date: 21 May 2018. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/698247/next-steps-towards-an-aviation-strategy.pdf.

On 28 June 2017, the US Department of Homeland Security announced the implementation of new and enhanced security measures on all incoming commercial flights to the United States.¹⁰⁰ The DHS cited new intelligence on rapidly developing terrorist methods to attack civil aviation as the reason for the implementation of the enhanced screenings.¹⁰¹ These new measures, which included rigorous screening of personal electronic devices and the implementation of additional preclearance sites inside airports, came into effect on 19 July 2017.^{102,103} These screenings were implemented in approximately 180 airports in 105 countries, and affected 325,000 passengers on a daily basis.¹⁰⁴

On 28 July 2017, the Border Security for America Act of 2017 was introduced in the House of Representatives.¹⁰⁵ The Act proposed the strengthening of entry requirements along the southern border of the United States, and enhancement of security and intelligence capabilities of US border security agents.¹⁰⁶ The Act also approved USD 10 billion for a border wall along the Mexican border of the United States, and proposed the employment of 5,000 additional border agents to be placed at the border.¹⁰⁷ Furthermore, it broadened the security and intelligence gathering capabilities of United States border agents, for example, allowing them to collect biometric data.¹⁰⁸ The Act also requires a threat analysis to be undertaken of the southern border in order to assess “current and potential terrorism and criminal threats posed by individuals and organized groups seeking”¹⁰⁹ unlawful entry into the United States.¹¹⁰

¹⁰⁰ Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>.

¹⁰¹ Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>.

¹⁰² Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>

¹⁰³ Enhanced Security Begins Today for US-Bound Flights, The Globe and Mail (Toronto) 19 July 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://beta.theglobeandmail.com/news/national/enhanced-security-begins-today-for-us-bound-flights/article35728524/?ref=http://www.theglobeandmail.com&>.

¹⁰⁴ Fact Sheet: Aviation Enhanced Security Measures for All Commercial Flights to the United States, United States Department of Homeland Security (Washington, DC) 28 June 2017. Access Date: 11 November 2017. <https://www.dhs.gov/news/2017/06/28/fact-sheet-aviation-enhanced-security-measures-all-commercial-flights-united-states>

¹⁰⁵ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

¹⁰⁶ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

¹⁰⁷ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

¹⁰⁸ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

¹⁰⁹ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/text>.

¹¹⁰ H.R.3548 — Border Security Act for America 2017, United States Congress (Washington, DC) 28 July 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3548/all-actions-without-amendments>.

On 24 September 2017, President Donald Trump enforced Presidential Proclamation 9645, titled “Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or Other Public Safety Threats.”¹¹¹ The measure was intended to improve Executive Order 13780, which came into force on 16 March 2017 and banned entry into the US by residents of Iran, Libya, Somalia, Sudan, Syria, and Yemen for 90 days, by removing Sudan and adding Venezuela and North Korea to the ban list as well as suspending the admission of refugees and the entirety of the US Refugee Admissions Program for 120 days.¹¹² However, the proclamation did not place an absolute ban on all individuals from all eight of these countries on entering into the United States.¹¹³ Nonimmigrants from Somalia and Iranians on student or exchange visitor visas would be permitted entry into the United States under enhanced screening procedures, and in Venezuela only certain government officials and their families would not be permitted entry.¹¹⁴ All immigrants from the seven other countries would not be permitted entry.¹¹⁵

On 23 October 2017, the House of Representatives unanimously passed the Cuban Airport Security Act.¹¹⁶ The Act was proposed by US Representative John Katko (R-NY) in order to kickstart a security assessment of and enhance security measures at all ten of Cuba’s international airports and their employees.¹¹⁷ The Act was proposed due to fears by US security officials that terrorists would use the lax security measures at Cuban airports to gain entry into the US.¹¹⁸

On 8 November 2017, delegates from the United States and Qatar held a meeting for the first counter-terrorism dialogue between the two countries.¹¹⁹ The delegations from both countries reviewed the progress made since the 11 July 2017 Memorandum of Understanding on counter-terrorism signed by Qatar and the US.¹²⁰ The discussions between the two delegates also included “regional terrorist threats, counterterrorism financing, regulation of the charitable sector, information

¹¹¹ Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

¹¹² Executive Order Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States, The White House (Washington, DC) 6 March 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/03/06/executive-order-protecting-nation-foreign-terrorist-entry-united-states>.

¹¹³ Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

¹¹⁴ Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

¹¹⁵ Presidential Proclamation Enhancing Vetting Capabilities and Processes for Detecting Attempted Entry into the United States by Terrorists or other Public-Safety Threats, The White House (Washington, DC) 24 September 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2017/09/24/enhancing-vetting-capabilities-and-processes-detecting-attempted-entry>.

¹¹⁶ H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

¹¹⁷ H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

¹¹⁸ H.R. 3328 — Cuban Airport Security Act, The United States Congress (Washington, DC) 23 October 2017. Access Date: 19 November 2017. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/3328/actions>.

¹¹⁹ First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

¹²⁰ First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

sharing, and aviation security.”¹²¹ The United States and Qatar delegations pledged to maintain open communication lines and “to deepen their counterterrorism cooperation further ... to defeat terrorism.”¹²²

On 13 March 2018, the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) announced the implementation of new security screening procedures for carry-on baggage in all national airports.¹²³ The new screening requires “travelers to place all electronic devices larger than a cell phone in bins for X-ray screening.”¹²⁴ The purpose of the new procedures would be to “allow TSA officers to get a clear view on the X-ray screen of the electronics as well as a clearer and uncluttered view of the contents of the carry-on bag.”¹²⁵ On 12 April, the TSA announced that the new security screening procedures had been successfully implemented in all airports nationwide.¹²⁶

On 4 April 2018, President Donald Trump issued ‘Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security,’ which authorized the deployment of the United States National Guard to the United States-Mexican border.¹²⁷ Furthermore, the memorandum ordered the “The Secretary of Defense and the Secretary of Homeland Security, in coordination with the Attorney General...to determine what other resources and actions are necessary to protect our southern border.”¹²⁸ The memorandum cited the reasoning for this deployment as being due to an increase in gang and drug activity through and on the United States-Mexico border.¹²⁹

¹²¹ First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

¹²² First U.S.-Qatar Counterterrorism Dialogue, United States Department of State (Washington, DC) 8 November 2017. Access Date: 20 November 2017. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2017/11/275409.htm>.

¹²³ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁴ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁵ TSA Highlights New Screening Procedures for Carry-On Items at Rochester International Airport, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 13 March 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/03/13/tsa-highlights-new-screening-procedures-carry-items-rochester-international>

¹²⁶ TSA Marks Milestone with Stronger Carry-On Screening at all U.S. Federal Airports, Transportation Security Administration (Arlington) 12 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.tsa.gov/news/releases/2018/04/12/tsa-marks-milestone-stronger-carry-screening-all-us-federal-airports>

¹²⁷ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

¹²⁸ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

¹²⁹ Presidential Memorandum for the Secretary of Defense, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Homeland Security, The White House (Washington, D.C.) 4 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/presidential-memorandum-secretary-defense-attorney-general-secretary-homeland-security/>

On 5 April 2018, the Department of Defense (DoD) announced the creation of a “border security support cell.”¹³⁰ This new entity will be headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Homeland Defense and Global Security Kenneth Rapuano and would “serve as the single conduit for information coordination between DoD and DHS [Department of Homeland Security].”¹³¹ Furthermore, it would allow the DoD to “surge our capacity to meet the President’s enhanced border security goals.”¹³²

On 6 April 2018, Secretary of Defense James Mattis authorized the deployment of 4,000 National Guard troops to the United States-Mexico border.¹³³ The Department of Defense asserted that the National Guard troops would not be performing “law enforcement functions” nor would they be “placed in direct contact with personnel coming to the border.”¹³⁴ Ronald Vitiello, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Customs and Border Protection also added that the troops would be performing “many operational support functions, including monitoring cameras”¹³⁵ as well as conducting aerial surveillance activities.¹³⁶ The National Guard would operate under Title 32 full-time duty status and would remain on the southern border until September 30.¹³⁷

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to maintain aviation and border security. The United States has demonstrated its commitment to improving aviation and border security by implementing legislation and regulations, as well as committing to maintain open communication with its allies in order to counter terrorism.

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

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to enhancing border and aviation security.

On 15 September 2017, EU member states such as Germany and France responded to terrorism threats with border enhancements in their Schengen zone. This partnership between the member states called for the re-institution of internal border checks for up to a semiannual basis, in the case

¹³⁰ Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³¹ Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³² Statement by Chief Pentagon Spokesperson Dana White on Enhanced Border Security, Department of Defense (Arlington) 5 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Releases/News-Release-View/Article/1486018/statement-by-chief-pentagon-spokesperson-dana-w-white-on-enhanced-border-securi/>

¹³³ National Guard Troops Deploy to Southern U.S Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 7 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1487387/national-guard-troops-deploy-to-southern-us-border/>

¹³⁴

¹³⁵ DoD, DHS Outline National Guard Role in Securing Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1494860/dod-dhs-outline-national-guard-role-in-securing-border/>

¹³⁶ DoD, DHS Outline National Guard Role in Securing Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 16 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1494860/dod-dhs-outline-national-guard-role-in-securing-border/>

¹³⁷ National Guard Troops Deploy to Southern U.S Border, Department of Defense (Arlington) 7 April 2018. Access Date: 2 May 2018. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Article/Article/1487387/national-guard-troops-deploy-to-southern-us-border/>

of a terrorist threat. This discussion of border control in the Schengen zone is to enable various European countries to shield their borders from terrorism, restricting the formal free movement of persons right which clearly enhances security at its borders both on land and in the air for the safety of its citizens, making this a top priority in its policy dialogue.¹³⁸

On 6 November 2017, the European Parliament announced new improvements to the Schengen Information System.¹³⁹ These improvements include automatic alerts to all Schengen national authorities when an entry ban is introduced by one state and compulsory sharing of data on fingerprints, palm prints, facial images and DNA with all national law-enforcement authorities.¹⁴⁰

On 9 November 2017 European Commissioner for Migration, Home Affairs and Citizenship Dimitris Avramopoulos gave a keynote speech at the annual Plenary Congress of the network of airport law enforcement services (AIRPOL). He stated that AIRPOL had made sure to: “strengthen existing information systems, such as, the Schengen Information System;” and “adopt new systems where required, such as, the European Passenger Name Records framework.”¹⁴¹ He also called for future proposals for systems to fill gaps identified in existing systems, such as the European electronic system for travel authorization, and the EU entry-exit system. The keynote speech demonstrates the European Commission’s aim to ensure ensure the highest level of border security for European citizens, and this shows its commitment to enhancing security.¹⁴²

On 30 November 2017, as part of the European Commission’s Aviation Strategy, non-EU commercial airlines were forced required to obtain “third country operator authorisation”¹⁴³ in order to be able to operate in Europe. The Commission stated that its goal was to attain maximum security in the European skies. This prohibition enhances aerial security in all of Europe, and also drives the banned airlines to advance their safety measures, in order to potentially have full access to the EU.¹⁴⁴

On 6 February 2018, the European Commission announced the signature of a EU and Singapore One Stop Security Arrangement. This arrangement is a mutual recognition of security screening rules

¹³⁸ Temporary Reintroduction of Border Control, European Commission on Migration and Home Affairs (Brussels) Last updated 25 November 2017. Access Date: 25 November 2017 https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/what-we-do/policies/borders-and-visas/schengen/reintroduction-border-control_en.

¹³⁹ Border control: strengthening security in the EU, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20171106IPR87415/border-control-strengthening-security-in-the-eu>

¹⁴⁰ Border control: strengthening security in the EU, European Parliament (Brussels) 6 November 2017. Access Date: 20 May 2018. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20171106IPR87415/border-control-strengthening-security-in-the-eu>

¹⁴¹ Keynote speech by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the annual Plenary Congress of AIRPOL, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol_en.

¹⁴² Keynote speech by Commissioner Dimitris Avramopoulos at the annual Plenary Congress of AIRPOL, European Commission (Brussels) 9 November 2017. Access Date: 22 November 2017. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/commissioners/2014-2019/avramopoulos/announcements/keynote-speech-commissioner-dimitris-avramopoulos-annual-plenary-congress-airpol_en.

¹⁴³ Aviation: Commission updates the EU Air Safety List to ensure highest level of protection for passengers, European Commission (Brussels) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4971_en.htm.

¹⁴⁴ Aviation: Commission updates the EU Air Safety List to ensure highest level of protection for passengers, European Commission (Brussels) 30 November 2017. Access Date: 11 January 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-17-4971_en.htm.

in Singapore and Europe, allowing passengers on flights originating in Singapore to transfer to connecting flights in Europe without going through security again.¹⁴⁵

The EU has taken steps to strengthen its border and aviation security as evidenced through the discourse and actions of its representatives.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Amr Doughan

¹⁴⁵ EU and Singapore sign one-stop Security Arrangement, European Commission (Brussels) 6 February 2018. Access Date: 20 May 2018. https://ec.europa.eu/transport/modes/air/news/2018-02-06-eu-singapore-security-arrangement_de