

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

2018 Charlevoix G7 Final Compliance Report

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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. Democracy: Terrorism

“We commit to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security as outlined in the *Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats*.”

Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy	-1		
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.63	

Background

In 1978, the G7 members met in Bonn, Germany for the fourth G7 summit. The summit produced 35 commitments in total, of which two commitments were dedicated to terrorism.¹ This was the first mention of terrorism and was stipulated in the *G7 Statement on Air Hijacking*.² The commitment included reference to intensifying cooperation to combat international terrorism and the halting of flights to and from the country.³

In 1980, the G7 members met during the sixth summit hosted in Venice, Italy. The members mention terrorism commitments as an extension of the previous 1978 commitments regarding hijacking and hostages.⁴ The four commitments under the *Statement on the Taking of Diplomatic Hostages* stipulated the influence of real-world catalysts like the Iran Embassy siege.⁵ The commitments included the reaffirmation of deterring hostage-taking, the call to become a party to the *Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons* of 1973, and supporting general assistance to diplomatic and consular establishments during situations involving terrorism.⁶

In 1981, the G7 members met in Ottawa, Canada. Among the 40 commitments made that year, the members produced the *Ottawa Summit Statement on Terrorism*, which included seven commitments.⁷ The general outlook of the commitments included the transition to monitor the supply of money and

¹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

² All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁴ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁶ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁷ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

arms to terrorist groups, sanctuary and training offered to terrorists, along with aircraft hijacking and hostage-taking.⁸ The commitments also include the mention of the hijacking of a Pakistan International Airlines aircraft and the conduct of the Babrak Karmal government in Afghanistan which gave refuge to the hijackers.⁹ This culminated in the commitment to propose the suspension of all flights to and from Afghanistan as an implementation of the *Bonn Declaration* from 1978.¹⁰ There was also a call for an international response to states that directly aid and abet terrorist acts as condemned in the earlier Venice Statement, and the agreement to exchange information regarding terrorist threats and activities among members.¹¹

In 1984, the G7 members met in London, England. This summit produced the *Declaration on International Terrorism*, consisting of five commitments.¹² These commitments included closer cooperation and coordination between police and security organizations to promote the exchange of information.¹³ Furthermore, there was mention of each member to review the sale of weapons to states supporting terrorism.¹⁴

In 1987, the G7 members met in Venice, Italy. The summit produced the *Statement on Terrorism* which included 13 commitments.¹⁵ The commitments included the reaffirmation of previous statements on terrorism from Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London, and Tokyo.¹⁶ It also welcomed improvements in airport and maritime security and encouraging the work of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) and IMO (International Maritime Organization).¹⁷ It also included the support for the rule of law in bringing terrorists to justice. Lastly, it pledged to cooperate regarding extradition of those who perpetrated acts of terrorism.¹⁸

In 1990, the G7 members met in Houston, US. The summit's *Statement on Transnational Issues* included 11 commitments on terrorism including the previous call to continue to negotiate a convention requiring the introduction of additives into plastic explosives to aid in their detection.¹⁹ The statement also included the objective to provide training and technical assistance to other nations.²⁰

⁸ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

⁹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁰ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹¹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹² All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹³ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁴ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁶ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁷ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁸ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹⁹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁰ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

In 1992, the G7 members met in Munich, Germany. The Chairman's Statement by German Foreign Minister Klaus Kinsel included one statement on terrorism to renounce support for terrorism, including financial support, and deny the use of their territory for terrorist organizations.²¹

In 1995, the G7 members met in Halifax, Canada. The members promoted new approaches including the sharing of lessons learned from major terrorist incidents and strengthening cooperation through research and technology transfer.²² Additionally, it called upon a group of terrorism experts to report to a ministerial-level meeting on specific cooperative measures to deter, prevent, and investigate terrorist acts.²³ The meeting would be held before the next summit.

In 1997, the G7 members met in Denver, US. The summit introduced the notion of intensifying diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all states join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism.²⁴ The summit also introduced commitments regarding increasing hostage negotiation capabilities, counterterrorism response units, and deterring the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks.²⁵ This was also the first mention of the development of a means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure.²⁶ Similarly, there were commitments made regarding developing training for law enforcement personnel to fight high-technology and computer-related crime and the adoption of OECD Guidelines for Cryptography Policy as a mechanism to prevent terrorism.²⁷ The history of terrorism commitments in the G7 saw a huge shift due to this transition towards electronics and computers.

In 2000, the G7 members met in Okinawa, Japan. The members agreed on the call for all states to become parties to the 12-international counter-terrorism conventions and the full implementation of the UNSCR 1267.²⁸

In 2002, the G7 members met in Kananaskis, Canada. The commitments under the Kananaskis Summit Chair's Summary agreed on a set of six non-proliferation principles aimed at preventing terrorists, or those who harbor them, from acquiring or developing nuclear, chemical, radiological and biological weapons; missiles; and related materials, equipment or technologies.²⁹ Lastly, it included the launch of a new G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction, under which cooperative projects would be undertaken and the commitment to

²¹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²² All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²³ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁴ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁶ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁷ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁸ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

²⁹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

raise up to USD \$20 billion to support the projects over the next ten years.³⁰ Additionally, it focused on Africa and combating money laundering and terrorist financing on the continent.³¹

In 2003, the G7 members met in Evian-les-Bains, France. The summit introduced building international political will and capacity to combat terrorism, which included supporting the UNSC's Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) by ensuring efficient staffing, fulfilling obligations under UNSCR 1373, and increasing outreach efforts in third world countries.³²

In 2004, the G7 members met in Sea Island, US. The *G8 Action Plan on Nonproliferation* outlined the need to safely enjoy peaceful nuclear energy without allowing it to be exported to states that may seek to use them for weapons purposes, or allow them to fall into terrorist hands.³³ There was also a unique commitment based on bioterrorism and establishing new biosurveillance capabilities to detect attacks against humans, animals, crops, and improving response and prevention capabilities.³⁴

In 2006, the G7 members met in St. Petersburg, Russia. The summit introduced for the first time the countering of terrorism in the cyberspace, including the incitement to commit terrorist attacks, to communicate and plan terrorist acts, as well as recruitment and training of terrorists.³⁵

In 2007, the G7 members met in Heiligendamm, Germany. The *G8 Summit Statement on Counter Terrorism* was established during the summit which outlined the connection between globalization and violent extremism and the call to protect nations against these threats.³⁶

In 2009, the G7 members met in Abruzzo, Italy. This summit included specific attention to specific states and their terrorist activities, including Afghanistan and Pakistan, in which commitments were made to promote stability and development to counterterrorism in the regions.³⁷ Furthermore, the *G8 Declaration on Counter-Terrorism* provided unique commitments tackling counterterrorism by establishing a dialogue with the younger generation. It also promoted the implementation of sanctions in working towards universal compliance with international standards in the area of counter terrorism financing.³⁸

In 2010, the G7 members met in Huntsville, Canada. Here, the members agreed that actions against terrorism include helping countries address their basic development needs.³⁹

³⁰ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³¹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³² All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³³ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁴ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁵ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁶ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁷ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁸ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

³⁹ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975-2012, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

In 2015, the G7 members gathered in Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany in which terrorism commitments included a particular focus on Libya and its growing terrorist threat, arms proliferation, migrant smuggling, and humanitarian suffering at the hands of terrorist groups.⁴⁰ A call was made to stand ready to provide support to rebuild Libya with a representative government, build state institutions, and rid the country of terrorists and criminal networks.⁴¹

In 2016, the G7 members met in Ise-Shima, Japan. This summit paid close attention to the cyber aspect of terrorism, with a *G7 Action Plan on Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism* along with *G7 Principles and Actions on Cyber*.⁴² The former Action Plan included three action items divided among counterterrorism Measures, Empowering Alternative Voices and Tolerance in Society, and Capacity Building.⁴³

In 2018, the G7 members met in Charlevoix, Canada. The terrorist commitments included a focus on the internet for terrorist purposes including recruitment, training, propaganda, and financing.⁴⁴ This was also the first summit to include gender into the topic of terrorism. This includes gender-sensitive measures to promote women’s participation and perspectives to prevent and eradicate terrorism, protection from sexual and gender-based violence, and prevent abuses.⁴⁵ Lastly, there was a call to commit to responding to the undermining of democratic societies and institutions.⁴⁶ This was catalyzed by the global climate of attacks against electoral processes. The commitment was outlined in the *Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats*.⁴⁷

Commitment Features

The G7 “commit[s] to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine [their] democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security as outlined in the *Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats*.”

To “commit to taking concerted action” should be interpreted to mean a direct commitment entailing a pledge. To “take concerted action” is understood to mean a joint effort towards responding to foreign actors. “Concerted action” is defined as “the cooperation of different interest groups in a specific action with a common goal. The mention of the *Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats* requires establishing compliance based on the stipulations presented in the document. The document poses seven priority items which include:

⁴⁰ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁴¹ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 11 June 2015. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

⁴² G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁴³ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 May 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>.

⁴⁴ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

⁴⁵ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

⁴⁶ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

⁴⁷ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

1. Action 1: Respond to foreign threats, both together and individually, in order to meet the challenges facing our democracies.⁴⁸
2. Action 2: Strengthen G7 cooperation to prevent, thwart and respond to malign interference by foreign actors aimed at undermining the democratic processes and the national interests of a G7 state.⁴⁹
3. Action 3: Establish a G7 Rapid Response Mechanism to strengthen our coordination to identify and respond to diverse and evolving threats to our democracies, including through sharing information and analysis, and identifying opportunities for coordinated response.⁵⁰
4. Action 4: Share lessons learned and best practices in collaboration with governments, civil society and the private sector that are developing related initiatives including those that promote free, independent and pluralistic media; fact-based information; and freedom of expression.⁵¹
5. Action 5: Engage directly with internet service providers and social media platforms regarding malicious misuse of information technology by foreign actors, with a particular focus on improving transparency regarding the use and seeking to prevent the illegal use of personal data and breaches of privacy.⁵²
6. Action 6: Support public learning and civic awareness aimed at promoting critical thinking skills and media literacy on intentionally misleading information, and improving online security and safety.⁵³
7. Action 7: In accordance with applicable laws, ensure a high level of transparency around sources of funding for political parties and all types of political advertising, especially during election campaigns.⁵⁴

Due to this commitment being independent of the points listed in the document, compliance will be measured based on the completion of the sub-commitments. The sub-commitments are weighed equally as a depiction of “concerted action.”

Thus, for full compliance, the members must have taken actions in 5 or more of those listed in the *Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats*. This can take the form of a member’s

⁴⁸ Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

⁴⁹ Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

⁵⁰ Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

⁵¹ Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

⁵² Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

⁵³ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

⁵⁴ Charlevoix Commitment on Defending Democracy from Foreign Threats, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 3 September 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/democracy-commitment.html>.

verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical actions.

Partial compliance of the commitment, receiving a score of 0, is achieved through the completion of 4 of the action items. A score of -1 for non-compliance will be awarded if the G7 member took action in less than 4 action areas or took action that is antithetical to the commitment.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member does not take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security or addressed less than 50 percent of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.
0	The G7 member takes concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty in at least 50 percent, or four of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.
+1	The G7 member takes concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty in more than 50 percent, or at least five of the seven action areas through verbal response, diplomatic actions including sanctions or declaring the offending state’s ambassador as persona non-grata, or physical action.

*Compliance Director: Tasnia Khan
Lead Analyst: Jamelah Salman*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine democratic societies and institutions, electoral processes, sovereignty and security.

On 21 June 2018, Canada and the United States began sharing information about suspected terrorists under the revised version of a program known as Tuscan, short for Tipoff U.S./Canada.⁵⁵ The new version addresses Canada’s concern on privacy and disclosure issues resulting from information sharing.⁵⁶ Tuscan procedures will now consist of the U.S. Terrorist Screening Center providing “derogatory indicators” to the Canada Border Services Agency if a name matched the U.S. list, which would then allow the border services agency to inform the U.S. centre about the encounter on a “case by case basis” if the border agency deems the individual as posing a threat to national security.⁵⁷

On 6 September 2018, Canada, alongside Germany, the United States, France, and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in

⁵⁵ Canada, U.S. start sharing info about terror suspects, but privacy concerns remain, Global News (Ottawa) 21 June 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4290088/canada-u-s-terror-sharing-list-privacy/>.

⁵⁶ Canada, U.S. start sharing info about terror suspects, but privacy concerns remain, Global News (Ottawa) 21 June 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4290088/canada-u-s-terror-sharing-list-privacy/>.

⁵⁷ Canada, U.S. start sharing info about terror suspects, but privacy concerns remain, Global News (Ottawa) 21 June 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4290088/canada-u-s-terror-sharing-list-privacy/>.

the poisoning of Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England, on 4 March 2018.⁵⁸ They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.⁵⁹

On 1 October 2018, the Canadian Revenue Agency (CRA) suspended the Islamic Society of North America-Canada (ISNA-Canada) effective September 12 and ordered ISNA to pay a CAD550,000 penalty. The CRA raised concern that ISNA had provided resources that may have supported armed militancy.⁶⁰

On 20 October 2018, Ontario's Progressive Conservative government confirmed that they will propose a bill called the Terrorist Activities Sanctions Act, which will strip any returning Canadian terrorists of their "driver's licenses, hunting, and fishing licenses, access to OHIP [Ontario Health Insurance Plan], and several other benefits."⁶¹ Peterborough-Kawartha member of the provincial legislature Dave Smith stated that "If they (terrorists) are not in a jail cell, they do not deserve the same privileges of every Ontarian."⁶² The Terrorist Activities Sanctions Act amends sections 83.18 to 83.221 of the Criminal Code to include "participating in or facilitating terror activities as well as harboring known terrorists and promoting terrorism offences."⁶³

On 22 October 2018, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau voiced his support for the Tory Opposition Day Motion, which calls for justice against Canadians who participated in terrorist activity.⁶⁴ Specifically, this motion calls for the Canadian government to not integrate known terrorists back into society and to have the intelligence service and police "bring justice to anyone who has fought as an ISIS terrorist or participated in any terrorist activity ... within 45 days of the motion passing."⁶⁵

⁵⁸ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018.

2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

⁵⁹ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018.

2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

⁶⁰ CRA suspends, fines major Islamic charity over concerns it may have 'provided resources' to armed militants, Global News (Toronto) 1 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4490892/cra-suspends-fines-major-islamic-charity-over-concerns-it-may-have-provided-resources-to-armed-militants/>.

⁶¹ Ontario Pcs will table bill to strip returning extremist fighters of license, benefits, Global News (Toronto) 20 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4575780/ontario-bill-strip-returning-terrorist-benefits/>.

⁶² Ontario Pcs will table bill to strip returning extremist fighters of license, benefits, Global News (Toronto) 20 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4575780/ontario-bill-strip-returning-terrorist-benefits/>.

⁶³ Ontario Pcs will table bill to strip returning extremist fighters of license, benefits, Global News (Toronto) 20 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4575780/ontario-bill-strip-returning-terrorist-benefits/>.

⁶⁴ Feds back Tory call for plan to deal with Canadians who have joined ISIS, CTV News (Ottawa) 22 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/politics/feds-back-tory-call-for-plan-to-deal-with-canadians-who-have-joined-isis-1.4144362>.

⁶⁵ Feds back Tory call for plan to deal with Canadians who have joined ISIS, CTV News (Ottawa) 22 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/politics/feds-back-tory-call-for-plan-to-deal-with-canadians-who-have-joined-isis-1.4144362>.

On 26 October 2018, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada issued a deportation order for Jordanian national Othman Hamdan.⁶⁶ Hamdan was accused of glorifying terrorism and the Islamic State group on his Facebook posts.⁶⁷ The board ruled that Hamdan used his Facebook posts to not only report news but to also display his allegiance to a terrorist organization.⁶⁸

On 13 November 2018, on behalf of the Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness, the Honourable Ralph Goodale, member of parliament Ron McKinnon announced close to CAD2 million over five years from the Community Resilience Fund to the Ministry of Public Safety and Solicitor General in British Columbia to develop intervention programs for individuals vulnerable to becoming radicalized to violence.⁶⁹

On 14 November 2018, Member of Parliament for Pierrefonds-Dollard Frank Baylis announced on behalf of the Ministry of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness that CAD1.5 million will be donated to Canadian Practitioners Network for the Prevention of Radicalization and Extremist Violence to strengthen intervention programs across the nation.⁷⁰

On 29 November 2018, it was reported that Canada took its first concrete measure to protest the killing of journalist Jamal Khashoggi inside Saudi Arabia's consulate in Istanbul.⁷¹ Seventeen Saudi nationals have been denied access to Canada and have any Canadian assets frozen.⁷² Canada's Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland continued to state, "this case is not closed. Those responsible for Mr. Khashoggi's death must be held to account and must face justice."⁷³

On 30 November 2018, Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers' statement, which condemned Russia's actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The statement urged the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.⁷⁴

⁶⁶ Deportation order issued for B.C. man who 'glorified' terrorism on Facebook, CTV News (Vancouver) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/deportation-order-issued-for-b-c-man-who-glorified-terrorism-on-facebook-1.4151321>.

⁶⁷ Deportation order issued for B.C. man who 'glorified' terrorism on Facebook, CTV News (Vancouver) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/deportation-order-issued-for-b-c-man-who-glorified-terrorism-on-facebook-1.4151321>.

⁶⁸ Deportation order issued for B.C. man who 'glorified' terrorism on Facebook, CTV News (Vancouver) 26 October 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://www.ctvnews.ca/canada/deportation-order-issued-for-b-c-man-who-glorified-terrorism-on-facebook-1.4151321>.

⁶⁹ Government of Canada provides funding for intervention programs to prevent violent extremism in BC, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 17 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

⁷⁰ Federal support of 1.5 million to UQAM to prevent radicalization to violence, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 14 November 2018. Access Date: 17 November 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/federal-support-of-15-million-to-uqam-to-prevent-radicalization-to-violence.html>.

⁷¹ Canada sanctions 17 Saudis linked to Khashoggi killing, CBC (Ottawa) 29 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/thursday-saudi-sanctions-1.4925382>.

⁷² Canada sanctions 17 Saudis linked to Khashoggi killing, CBC (Ottawa) 29 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/thursday-saudi-sanctions-1.4925382>.

⁷³ Canada sanctions 17 Saudis linked to Khashoggi killing, CBC (Ottawa) 29 November 2018. Access Date: 22 December 2018. <https://www.cbc.ca/news/politics/thursday-saudi-sanctions-1.4925382>.

⁷⁴ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

On 25 January 2019, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) charged a minor with attempting to facilitate a terrorist attack and encouraging the placement and detonation of an explosive. The Canadian Security Intelligence Service and Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada, along with the U.S. Federal Bureau of Investigation, were also involved in the arrest. Public Safety Minister Ralph Goodale stated Canada's commitment to monitoring and responding to terrorist threats. Canada's threat level has remained unchanged at medium since 2014.⁷⁵

On 14 February 2019, the Canadian government announced that Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland will be attending the Munich Security Conference held between 15-17 February. The conference aimed to address effective responses to security threats faced today. Issues such as arms control, human rights, the crisis in Venezuela, support for Ukrainian sovereignty, and Russia's violations of the rules-based international order were discussed, among other topics.⁷⁶

On 14 February 2019, Justice Maureen Forestell sentenced Rehab Dugmush to seven years in prison for the June 2017 attack on her coworkers at a Toronto Canadian Tire.⁷⁷ Dugmush had previously informed her brother of her intentions to join ISIS, who then informed police forces. The incident took place after the case was dismissed by the police.⁷⁸

On 14 February 2019, Minister of Foreign Affairs Chrystia Freeland released a statement condemning the actions against Indian security forces. Freeland offered her condolences on behalf of the Canadian government and strongly urged the "fight to prevent radicalization and defeat terrorism in all forms."⁷⁹

On 19 February 2019, Global News reported that Kevin Omar Mohamed, previously sentenced to 4.5 years in prison for attempting to join al Qaeda in Syria, is set to be released on a date that has yet to be set by the Correctional Services of Canada. The Parole Board expressed concern at the pending release as Mohamed has not participated in de-radicalization training and has not made any efforts to change his radicalized views. "The laws under which Mr. Mohamed was sentenced and will receive statutory release remain the same as they were under the previous Conservative government," Goodale's spokesperson, Scott Bardsley, stated "While we cannot comment on national security operational matters, we can assure the public that the government of Canada has robust measures in place to address potential terrorist threats," he added "Our professional security agencies will take

⁷⁵Canadian Minor Charged with Terror-Related Crimes, Guardian World (Toronto) 25 January 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.

<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/jan/25/canada-ontario-terrorism-minor-charged-fbi>.

⁷⁶Foreign Affairs Minister to Attend Munich Security Conference, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/02/foreign-affairs-minister-to-attend-munich-security-conference.html>.

⁷⁷Woman Guilty of Terror Charges for Canadian Tire Attack Sentenced to 7 Years in Prison, CBC News (Toronto) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/rehab-dughmush-canadian-tire-sentencing-1.5018987>.

⁷⁸Her Brother Told Police She Wanted to Join ISIS. They Dropped the Case. Then she Attacked a Canadian Tire, CBC News (Toronto) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.

<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/toronto/canadian-tire-rehab-dughmush-isis-admits-1.4980849>.

⁷⁹Canada Strongly Condemns Terrorist Attack on Indian Security Forces, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.

<https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/02/canada-strongly-condemns-terrorist-attack-on-indian-security-forces.html>.

the appropriate steps to ensure the safety of Canadians, and can deploy measures such as surveillance, No-Fly listings, peace bonds and legally authorized threat reduction measures.”⁸⁰

On 28 February 2019, Pamir Hakimzadah was sentenced to an additional six months for attempting to join ISIS in 2016, in addition to time served since his June 2016 arrest. The sentence in 2019 was based on his attempt in 2014, where he was intercepted by Turkish officers for attempting to cross over into Syria and banned from entering Turkey for one year. He has not been charged for the 2016 attempt where he was intercepted by police forces while attempting to board a flight to Istanbul, Turkey.⁸¹

On 6 March 2019, Public Safety Canada announced that the University of Ontario Institute of Technology will receive CAD366,985 over the next three years in order to examine right-wing extremism via interviews with law enforcement, community anti-hate activists, and former and current extremists.⁸² It will also work with the Institute for Strategic Dialogue in the United Kingdom where they will conduct innovative analysis of online content and media coverage, designed to inform local responses to hate speech and hate crime.⁸³

On 29 March 2019, the unnamed youth arrested in the terror probe in Kingston Ontario, on 24 January 2019 was charged with two federal charges of allegedly making or possessing an explosive and taking action to cause an explosion.⁸⁴

On 3 April 2019, the minor charged in 24 January was released on bail, with the conditions of surrendering his passport, not leaving Ontario, restricted access to the internet unless deemed necessary for educational purposes and wearing an RCMP-issued electronic tracking device at all times.⁸⁵

On 17 May 2019, Canada became one of seventeen countries to set commitments for technological companies and governments to tackle online extremism and terrorism.⁸⁶ The document was followed by a week-long meeting of state heads in Paris, France.⁸⁷

⁸⁰Canadian Who Tried to Join Terror Group in Syria Set for Release Despite Being “High Risk to Public Safety”, Global News (Ottawa) 19 February 2019. Access Date: 23 February 2019.
<https://globalnews.ca/news/4986036/canadian-trying-join-terror-group-syria-released-parole-despite-high-risk-public-safety/>.

⁸¹‘Fulfilling the Wishes of God’: The Inside Story of a Police Investigation into a Toronto ISIS Supporter, Global News (Ottawa) 28 February 2019. Access Date: 1 March 2019.
<https://globalnews.ca/news/5008031/inside-story-investigation-toronto-isis/>.

⁸²Funding to Strengthen Understanding of Right-Wing Extremism in Canada, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.
<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2019/03/funding-to-strengthen-understanding-of-right-wing-extremism-in-canada.html>.

⁸³Funding to Strengthen Understanding of Right-Wing Extremism in Canada, Public Safety Canada (Ottawa) 6 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.
<https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2019/03/funding-to-strengthen-understanding-of-right-wing-extremism-in-canada.html>.

⁸⁴New Charges Laid Against Youth Suspected of Terrorism-Related Activity, Global News (Ottawa) 29 March 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.
<https://globalnews.ca/news/5112031/new-charges-kingston-youth-terrorism-related-activity/>.

⁸⁵Minor Charged in Kingston Terror Probe Released on Bail, CBC News (Ottawa) 3 April 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.
<https://www.cbc.ca/news/canada/kingston-terror-minor-released-1.5083623>.

⁸⁶Jacinda Arden Wraps Up Paris Trip Meeting Canadian PM Justin Trudeau, Says Engagement with US Will Continue, Stuff (New Zealand) 16 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.

On 5 June 2019, Global News reported that the RCMP is looking into whether captured Canadian ISIS members can be charged with crimes against humanity.⁸⁸

On 6 June 2019, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced that approximately 60 of the 190 known Canadian ISIS members had returned to Canada, and the government has a responsibility to ensure it does its part to eradicate violent behaviour.⁸⁹

Canada acted in more than 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine democratic societies and institutions, electoral processes, sovereignty and security. Canada has taken measures to collaborate with its G7 allies and has put funds towards countering terrorism. Canada has demonstrated leadership in championing states that are undermining the sovereignty of others.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analysts: Jamela Salman and Sila Naz Elgin

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine democratic societies and institutions, electoral processes, sovereignty and security.

On 25 June 2018, six European Union member countries signed a declaration for the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force. France was mentioned as a signatory later in the year.⁹⁰ This response force is part of the larger EU and NATO plan to remove terrorist propaganda and recruiting networks online, as well as to identify and apprehend the actors who are propagating these networks.⁹¹

On 4 September 2018, a joint report by the Centre for Analysis, Planning and Strategy and the Military School Strategic Research Institute was released stating that information manipulation has

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/christchurch-shooting/112791552/jacinda-ardern-wraps-up-paris-trip-meeting-canadian-pm-justin-trudeau-says-engagement-with-us-will-continue>.

⁸⁷Jacinda Arden Wraps Up Paris Trip Meeting Canadian PM Justin Trudeau, Says Engagement with US Will Continue, Stuff (New Zealand) 16 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.

<https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/christchurch-shooting/112791552/jacinda-ardern-wraps-up-paris-trip-meeting-canadian-pm-justin-trudeau-says-engagement-with-us-will-continue>.

⁸⁸RCMP Explores Crimes Against Humanity Charges for Canadian ISIS Members, Global News (Ottawa) 5 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.

<https://globalnews.ca/news/5346883/crimes-against-humanity-charges-canadians-syria/>.

⁸⁹Trudeau has 'Confidence' in RCMP to Investigate Canadian Extremist Travelers, National Post (Ottawa) 6 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019.

<https://nationalpost.com/news/canada/trudeau-has-confidence-in-rcmp-to-investigate-canadian-extremist-travellers>.

⁹⁰New tool to address cyber threats: the EU's Rapid Response Force", European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Luxembourg) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en.

⁹¹New tool to address cyber threats: the EU's Rapid Response Force", European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Luxembourg) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en.

threatened democracies and the sovereignty of institutions, and thus are joining together to study the issue.⁹²

On 6 September 2018, France, alongside Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.⁹³ They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.⁹⁴

On 14 September 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns any glorification of Nazism put out by the chair of the Ukrainian parliament, Andriy Parubiy.⁹⁵

On 17 September 2018, the French government put out a press release condemning the attack that killed an Israeli citizen, Ari Fuld, in the West Bank on 16 September 2018.⁹⁶

On 25 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron addressed the United Nations General Assembly stating that France is “continuing the fight against Islamist terrorism” in Syria and the world to allow its sovereignty, and that “it is our duty to stand together to establish contemporary rules that will make it possible to reconcile the development of artificial intelligence with our ethical rules, to guide the digital transformation of our societies.”⁹⁷

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain’s Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018.⁹⁸ Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that introduces

⁹² Joint report by the CAPS/IRSEM — Information Manipulation: A Challenge for Our Democracies, France Diplomatie (Paris) 4 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/manipulation-of-information/article/joint-report-by-the-caps-irsem-information-manipulation-a-challenge-for-our>.

⁹³ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

⁹⁴ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

⁹⁵ Ukraine — Q&A — Excerpts from the daily press briefing, France Diplomatie (Paris) 14 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/events/article/ukraine-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-14-09-18>.

⁹⁶ Israel — Palestinian Territories, France Diplomatie (Paris) 17 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/israel-palestinian-territories/peace-process/events/article/israel-palestinian-territories-17-09-18>.

⁹⁷ United Nations General Assembly: Speech by President Emmanuel Macron, France Diplomatie (New York) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/events/united-nations-general-assembly-sessions/unga-s-73rd-session/article/united-nations-general-assembly-speech-by-president-emmanuel-macron-25-09-18>.

⁹⁸ U.K.’s sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.⁹⁹

On 16 October 2018, the French government released a statement stating that they “reiterate (their) condemnation of any attack against journalists or on the freedom of expression.”¹⁰⁰

On 18 October 2018, the International Counter-Terrorism Academy was launched by Jean-Yves Le Drian and Hamed Bakayoko, the Côte d’Ivoire Minister of Defence. The objectives are to “help African countries fight terrorist threats, enhance cooperation between African states, an enhance cooperation between France and Côte d’Ivoire.”¹⁰¹

On 2 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns to the strongest terms the attack on buses travelling to a Coptic Monastery in Minya, Egypt, which has been claimed by Daesh.¹⁰²

On 6 November 2018, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean Yves Le Drian opened a new school in Dakar, Senegal, to train African officials on cybersecurity issues.¹⁰³ He stated that it “is an innovative project that seeks to build our African partners’ capacities to deal with cyber threats, whether this means protecting networks, responding to cyber-attacks or fighting cyber-crime and terrorism, all of which are real threats that are not confined to Europe or the United States.”¹⁰⁴

On 9 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the terrorist attack that took place in Melbourne, Australia, on 8 November 2018, an attack for which Daesh claimed responsibility.¹⁰⁵

On 11 November 2018, President Macron, alongside the heads of government or state of Burkina Faso, Canada, Costa Rica, Denmark, Latvia, Lebanon, Lithuania, Norway, Senegal, Switzerland, and Tunisia, released a joint statement commending the work of the Information and Democracy Commission by Reporters Without Borders.¹⁰⁶ In a declaration published 5 November 2018, the members proposed that the “global information and communication space be acknowledged as a

⁹⁹ U.K.’s sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

¹⁰⁰ Murder of a Journalist Daphne Caruana Galizia, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/malta-republic/events/article/murder-of-journalist-daphne-caruana-galizia-16-10-2017>.

¹⁰¹ Africa: Creation of an International Counter Terrorism Academy, France Diplomatie (Paris) 18 October 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/events/article/africa-creation-of-an-international-counter-terrorism-academy-18-10-18>.

¹⁰² Egypt — Attack on buses carrying Coptic Christians, France Diplomatie (Paris) 2 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt/events/article/egypt-attack-on-buses-carrying-coptic-christians-02-11-18>.

¹⁰³ Regionally-oriented national school for cyber security opens in Dakar, Senegal, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/events/article/regionally-oriented-national-school-for-cyber-security-opens-in-dakar-senegal>.

¹⁰⁴ Regionally-oriented national school for cyber security opens in Dakar, Senegal, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/defence-security/events/article/regionally-oriented-national-school-for-cyber-security-opens-in-dakar-senegal>.

¹⁰⁵ Australia — Terrorist attack in Melbourne, France Diplomatie (Paris) 9 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/australia/events/article/australia-terrorist-attack-in-melbourne-09-11-18>.

¹⁰⁶ Initiative for information and democracy — Joint statement, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/governance/news-7907/article/initiative-for-information-and-democracy-joint-statement-11-11-2018>.

common good of humankind, where freedom, pluralism, and integrity of information must be guaranteed.”¹⁰⁷

On 12 November 2018, President Macron launched the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace.¹⁰⁸ In this declaration, supporters are committed to working in conjunction with each other to “increase prevention against and resilience to malicious online activity; protect the accessibility and integrity of the Internet; cooperate in order to prevent interference in electoral processes; work together to combat intellectual property violations via the Internet; prevent the proliferation of malicious online programs and techniques; improve the security of digital products and services as well as everybody’s “cyber hygiene”; clamp down on online mercenary activities and offensive action by non-state actors; and work together to strengthen the relevant international standards.”¹⁰⁹

On 19 November 2018, France, the United States, and the United Kingdom accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi.¹¹⁰ Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya’s peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process.”¹¹¹

On 19 November 2018, the French government issued a press release with concerns over events in Central Africa.¹¹² The government condemned the fighting between the anti-Balaka groups and those of the UPC in Alindao, resulting in more than 40 victims. It also condemned the attack in Gambia, which is in the province of Mambéré-Kadéï. France also welcomed the arrest of Alfred Yekatom a former leader of the self-proclaimed, self-defence anti-Balaka militia to the International Criminal Court.¹¹³

On 22 November 2018, the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian, in consolation with European partners, particularly Germany, stated that France adopted sanctions against 18 Saudi nationals in connection with the murder of the Saudi journalist Jamal Khashoggi in

¹⁰⁷ Initiative for information and democracy — Joint statement, France Diplomatie (Paris) 11 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/governance/news-7907/article/initiative-for-information-and-democracy-joint-statement-11-11-2018>.

¹⁰⁸ Cybersecurity: Paris Call of 12 November 2018 for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Dipolatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

¹⁰⁹ Cybersecurity: Paris Call of 12 November 2018 for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Dipolatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

¹¹⁰ Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

¹¹¹ Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

¹¹² Central African Republic, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/central-african-republic/events/article/central-african-republic-19-11-18>.

¹¹³ Central African Republic, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/central-african-republic/events/article/central-african-republic-19-11-18>.

Istanbul on 2 October 2018.¹¹⁴ France “demands that full light be shed on how such an act could have been committed. It is waiting for a transparent, detailed and exhaustive response from the Saudi authorities.”¹¹⁵

On 23 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the terrorist attacks on a police station in the town of Tanzirbu, in southeastern Libya.¹¹⁶ Daesh claimed responsibility for this attack which killed at least nine people.¹¹⁷

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. France took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.¹¹⁸

On 5 December 2018, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian attended the G5 Sahel meeting of the five Sahel countries (Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, Niger and Chad) in order to raise funds for the G5 Sahel’s Priority Investment Program. This alliance will “boost the effectiveness of development assistance for the Sahel and to deploy it more swiftly in vulnerable areas, areas at war and those threatened by terrorism.”¹¹⁹

On 7 December 2018, the French government restated their concern over the conviction of Selahattin Demirtaş, a former Parliamentarian and Turkey’s Peoples’ Democratic Party’s presidential candidate, for terrorist propaganda. Despite their support for Turkey’s fight against terrorism, the French government “calls on Turkey to respect the right of every individual to a fair trial and urges it to promote political pluralism, in respect of its European and international commitments.”¹²⁰

On 25 December 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns to the strongest terms the attack on a Kabul compound housing government ministry. This attack left several dozen killed and injured.¹²¹

¹¹⁴ Khashoggi affair-Individual Measures, France Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/saudi-arabia/events/article/khashoggi-affair-individual-measures-22-11-18>.

¹¹⁵ Khashoggi affair-Individual Measures, France Diplomatie (Paris) 22 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/saudi-arabia/events/article/khashoggi-affair-individual-measures-22-11-18>.

¹¹⁶ Libya- Terrorist attack, France Diplomatie (Paris) 23 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-terrorist-attack-23-11-18>.

¹¹⁷ Libya- Terrorist attack, France Diplomatie (Paris) 23 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-terrorist-attack-23-11-18>.

¹¹⁸ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

¹¹⁹ Mauritania – G5 Sahel – Visit by Jean-Yves Le Drian, France Diplomatie (Paris) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mauritania/events/article/mauritania-g5-sahel-visit-by-jean-yves-le-drian-5-6-12-18>.

¹²⁰ Turkey - Q&A - Excerpts from the Daily Press Briefing, France Diplomatie (Paris) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/turkey/events/article/turkey-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-07-12-18>.

¹²¹ Afghanistan – Attack on a Government Compound in Kabul, France Diplomatie (Paris) 25 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/afghanistan/events/article/afghanistan-attack-on-a-government-compound-in-kabul-25-12-18>.

On 25 December 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns to the strongest terms the attack on the headquarters of the Libyan Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tripoli, an attack for which Daesh claimed responsibility.¹²²

On 15 January 2019, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the attack in Nairobi. This attack, which killed an estimated 15 people, was claimed by the al Qaeda connected terrorist group al-Shabab.¹²³

On 18 January 2019, the French government presented a press release stating that France vehemently condemns the attack on the General Santander Policy Academy in Bogotá. The attack killed and injured dozens.¹²⁴

On 27 January 2019, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the attack on the cathedral on Jolo Island. Daesh claimed responsibility for the attack, which killed and injured an estimated 20 people.¹²⁵

On 25 January 2019, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the attack on the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali near Douentza, in the Mopti region of Mali. The French government “reaffirms its determination to fight alongside its partners to combat the scourge of terrorism.”¹²⁶ This attack killed two peacekeepers and injured several others.¹²⁷

On 2 February 2019, the French government stated that it “supports all Libyan forces fighting against terrorism.”¹²⁸ The government also recognized that the exploitation of the oil in the region should benefit the citizens of Libya.¹²⁹

On 7 February 2019, the French government stated that they will not suspend military cooperation with Cameroon. France “aims to assist Cameroon’s security and defense forces to combat terrorism and particularly Boko Haram in the northern part of the country, while protecting local populations.”¹³⁰

¹²² Libya – Attack on the Libyan Foreign Ministry, France Diplomatie (Paris) 25 December 2018. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-attack-on-the-libyan-foreign-ministry-25-12-18>.

¹²³ Kenya-Nairobi Attack, France Diplomatie (Paris) 15 January 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/kenya/events/article/kenya-nairobi-attack-15-01-19>.

¹²⁴ Colombia-Car Bomb Attack, France Diplomatie (Paris) 17 January 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/colombia/events/article/colombia-car-bomb-attack-17-01-19>.

¹²⁵ Philippines-Attack Against the Cathedral on Jolo Island, France Diplomatie (Paris) 27 January 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/philippines/events/article/philippines-attack-against-the-cathedral-on-jolo-island-27-01-19>.

¹²⁶ Mali-Attack on MINUSMA, France Diplomatie (Paris) 25 January 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mali/events/article/mali-attack-on-minusma-25-01-19>.

¹²⁷ Mali-Attack on MINUSMA, France Diplomatie (Paris) 25 January 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mali/events/article/mali-attack-on-minusma-25-01-19>.

¹²⁸ Libya-Q&A-Excerpts from the Daily Press Briefing, France Diplomatie (Paris) 5 February 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-05-02-19>.

¹²⁹ Libya-Q&A-Excerpts from the Daily Press Briefing, France Diplomatie (Paris) 5 February 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-05-02-19>.

¹³⁰ Cameroon-Q&A-Excerpts from the Daily Press Briefing, France Diplomatie (Paris) 7 February 2019. Access Date: 20 February 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/cameroon/events/article/cameroon-q-a-excerpts-from-the-daily-press-briefing-07-02-19>.

On 26 February 2019, the French government stated in a press release that it condemns the attacks carried out on 14 February 2019 against the Indian security forces in Pulwama.¹³¹ The terrorist group Jaish-e-Mohammed claimed responsibility.¹³²

On 15 March 2019, Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian condemned the attack in the two mosques in Christchurch, New Zealand.¹³³ The death toll reached at several dozen.¹³⁴

On 18 March 2019, Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian reiterated the country's solidarity with India in the fight against terrorism and will ensure that the attackers against security forces in Pulwama are punished.¹³⁵

On 19 March 2019, the French government released a statement condemning the attacks carried out against the Malian armed forces camp in Dioura, Mali on 17 March in which at least 20 soldiers were killed.¹³⁶

On 23 March 2019, Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian stated that is it still necessary to prevent a resurgence of the terrorist group Daesh in Syria and that France will continue to take action against it.¹³⁷

On 1 May 2019, the French government accepted the designation of Masood Azhar on the UN ISIL and Al-Qaida Sanctions list by the UN Security Council 1267 Sanctions Committee. Azhar is the head of the terrorist group responsible for the Pulwama attack in February.¹³⁸

On 16 May 2019, the French government released a statement condemning the attacks carried out against the Tillabéry region in Nigeria that took the lives of many soldiers on 15 May.¹³⁹

On 20 May 2019, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the attacks carried out against the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in

¹³¹India-Fight Against Terrorism, France Diplomatie (Paris) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/india/events/article/india-fight-against-terrorism-26-02-2019>.

¹³²India-Fight Against Terrorism, France Diplomatie (Paris) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/india/events/article/india-fight-against-terrorism-26-02-2019>.

¹³³New Zealand-Christchurch Attack-Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 March 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/new-zealand/events/article/new-zealand-christchurch-attack-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for>.

¹³⁴New Zealand-Christchurch Attack-Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 March 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/new-zealand/events/article/new-zealand-christchurch-attack-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for>.

¹³⁵Statement by Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris) 18 March 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/india/events/article/statement-by-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign-affairs-india>.

¹³⁶Mali-Attack Against the Malian Armed Forces, France Diplomatie (Paris) 18 March 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mali/events/article/mali-attack-against-the-malian-armed-forces-17-03-19>.

¹³⁷Daesh-Statement by M. Jean-Yves Le Drian, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, France Diplomatie (Paris) 23 March 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria/events/article/daesh-statement-by-m-jean-yves-le-drian-minister-for-europe-and-foreign-affairs>.

¹³⁸United Nations-Combating Terrorism, France Diplomatie (Paris) 1 May 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/united-nations/events/events-2019/article/united-nations-combating-terrorism-01-05-19>.

¹³⁹Niger-Attack on Nigerian Armed Forces, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 May 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/niger/events/article/niger-attack-on-nigerien-armed-forces-15-05-19>.

Mali.¹⁴⁰ The government reiterated its continued support for the Malian authorities in their fight against terrorism.¹⁴¹

On 6 June 2019, the government presented a press release stating that it condemns the attacks carried out against the Egyptian security forces in the city of el-Arish in the Sinai Peninsula.¹⁴² Daesh claimed responsibility.¹⁴³

France has taken action in more than 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. Although France is lacking actions regarding protecting their cyberspace. France has demonstrated collaboration alongside other G7 members and institutes to promote sovereignty including the imposition of sanctions. France has also shown acts of denouncing terrorists and terrorist attacks.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Micaela Pacheco

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine democratic societies and institutions, electoral processes, sovereignty and security.

On 20 June 2018, the German Minister of Justice Katarina Barley signed a joint statement with the justice departments of France, Spain and Belgium supporting the creation of a European Judicial Counter-Terrorism Register at the European Union organization Eurojust.¹⁴⁴ The aim of the register is to collect and share information about terror investigations and convictions at the European level.¹⁴⁵

On 28-29 June 2018, the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations organized the Leveraging Partnerships and Strengthening Cooperation with Women to Counter and Prevent Violent Extremism and Terrorism in Africa side event at the United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism along with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, UN Women, the United Nations Office for West Africa and the Sahel and the Permanent Mission of Japan to the UN.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴⁰Mali-Attacks on MINUSMA, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 May 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mali/events/article/mali-attacks-on-minusma-18-05-19>.

¹⁴¹Mali-Attacks on MINUSMA, France Diplomatie (Paris) 16 May 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/mali/events/article/mali-attacks-on-minusma-18-05-19>.

¹⁴²Egypt-Attack in the City of el-Arish, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 June 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt/events/article/egypt-attack-in-the-city-of-el-arish-05-06-19>.

¹⁴³Egypt-Attack in the City of el-Arish, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 June 2019. Access Date: 8 June 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/egypt/events/article/egypt-attack-in-the-city-of-el-arish-05-06-19>.

¹⁴⁴ Joint statement by France, Germany, Spain and Belgium supporting the creation of a 'European Judicial Counter Terrorism Register' at Eurojust, Eurojust (The Hague) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press/Documents/2018-06-20_DECLARATION%20FR-DE-ES-BE_ENGLISH.pdf.

¹⁴⁵ Joint statement by France, Germany, Spain and Belgium supporting the creation of a 'European Judicial Counter Terrorism Register' at Eurojust, Eurojust (The Hague) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press/Documents/2018-06-20_DECLARATION%20FR-DE-ES-BE_ENGLISH.pdf.

¹⁴⁶ Report of the United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 29 June 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/Report_UNHLC_FINAL_WEB.pdf.

As of 18 July 2018, The German Ministry of Finance is expected to add 310 more staff to its Financial Intelligence Unit.¹⁴⁷ The ministry is also expanding the unit's powers concerning data accessibility and stopping suspicious monetary transfers, including from terrorist sources.¹⁴⁸ The Financial Intelligence Unit is responsible for investigating reports of suspicious money laundering.¹⁴⁹

On 20 July 2018, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated at a news conference that social media platforms need to take responsibility for the content displayed on them.¹⁵⁰

On 6 September 2018, Germany, alongside France, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.¹⁵¹ They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.¹⁵²

On 2 October 2018, the German government extended its military involvement in Iraq by one year. The German army has been training Kurdish and Iraqi forces that are fighting against the Islamic State terrorist group.¹⁵³

On 5 October 2018, the German government issued a statement accusing Russia of cyber attacks on targets across Europe, including the Bundestag.¹⁵⁴ The statement also called on Russia to end the provocations.¹⁵⁵

On 5 October 2018, the German Minister of Defence Ursula von der Leyen and British Defence Secretary Gavin Williamson signed a Joint Vision Statement committing to increase defence cooperation in the future, including in combatting violent extremism.¹⁵⁶

¹⁴⁷ Germany overhauls chaotic anti-money-laundering unit, Handelsblatt (Düsseldorf) 18 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://global.handelsblatt.com/finance/germany-overhauls-chaotic-anti-money-laundering-unit-946669>.

¹⁴⁸ Germany overhauls chaotic anti-money-laundering unit, Handelsblatt (Düsseldorf) 18 July 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://global.handelsblatt.com/finance/germany-overhauls-chaotic-anti-money-laundering-unit-946669>.

¹⁴⁹ Fighting effectively against tax cheating, devious tax avoidance and money laundering, German Federal Ministry of Finance (Berlin) 12 April 2016. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <https://www.bundesfinanzministerium.de/Content/EN/Standardartikel/Topics/Taxation/Articles/2016-04-12-10-points-plan.html>.

¹⁵⁰ Social media platforms must take responsibility for content: Merkel, Reuters (London) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-germany-merkel-socialmedia/social-media-platforms-must-take-responsibility-for-content-merkel-idUSKBN1KA1OD>.

¹⁵¹ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

¹⁵² Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

¹⁵³ Germany extends military mandate in Iraq, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 02 October 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-extends-military-mandate-in-iraq/a-45728646>.

¹⁵⁴ Germany warns Russia over cyberattacks, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 05 October 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-warns-russia-over-cyberattacks/a-45767953>.

¹⁵⁵ Germany warns Russia over cyberattacks, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 05 October 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-warns-russia-over-cyberattacks/a-45767953>.

¹⁵⁶ UK deepens defence cooperation with Germany, U.K. Ministry of Defence (London) 5 October 2018. Access Date: 10 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-deepens-defence-cooperation-with-germany>.

On 16 October 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas signed a G7 statement on the disappearance of Jamal Khashoggi, affirming its commitment to defending freedom of expression and a free press.¹⁵⁷

On 12 November 2018, the German Government became a signatory to the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace,¹⁵⁸ pledging to fight cybercrime, secure elections and “welcome collaboration among governments, the private sector, and civil society to create new cybersecurity standards that enable infrastructures and organizations to improve cyber protections.”¹⁵⁹

On 30 November 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas signed a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement concerning Russian aggression in the Kerch Strait.¹⁶⁰ The statement asserted that “There is no justification for Russia’s use of military force against Ukrainian ships and naval personnel” and that “We urge restraint, due respect for international law, and the prevention of any further escalation.”¹⁶¹

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. Germany took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.¹⁶²

On 1 December 2018, the German government signed the Argentina G20 Leaders’ Declaration, reaffirming its previous G20 commitments to fighting terrorism, including urging the “digital industry to work together to fight exploitation of the internet and social media for terrorist purposes.”¹⁶³

On 22 January 2019, the governments of France and Germany signed the Treaty of Aachen, affirming commitments to cooperation and symbolically renewing the Élysée Treaty of 1963. Specifically, the treaty called for a “Franco-German economic area” in which legislation is harmonized, and a mutual defense agreement.¹⁶⁴ In a speech made at the signing, German Chancellor Angela Merkel stated that “we, Germany and France, pledge to offer one another any form of assistance and support that we can in the event of an armed attack on our respective territories,” further announcing that “we are committed to developing a common military culture, a common

¹⁵⁷ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Disappearance of Jamal Khashoggi, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 16 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/181016-khashoggi.html>.

¹⁵⁸ List of Supporters of the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

¹⁵⁹ Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, French Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/paris_call_text_-_en_cle06f918.pdf.

¹⁶⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Recent Events near Kerch Strait, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 30 November 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/181130-kerch.html>.

¹⁶¹ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Recent Events near Kerch Strait, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 30 November 2018. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/181130-kerch.html>.

¹⁶² Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

¹⁶³ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, G20 Information Centre (Toronto) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/2018-leaders-declaration.html>.

¹⁶⁴ Merkel and Macron Sign Treaty of Aachen to Revive EU, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 22 January 2019. Access date: 23 January 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3Bvdi>.

defence industry and a common approach to arms exports. In so doing, we intend to help to create a European army.”¹⁶⁵

On 7 February 2019, the German Federal Cartel Office ruled that Facebook abused its users’ personal data by collecting third-party information and using it on the Facebook platform.¹⁶⁶ The ruling restricts future data collection by the company, particularly when consent is not explicitly given by users. The ruling does not yet have legal force as it is subject to appeal.¹⁶⁷

On 15 May 2019, A spokesperson for the German Ministry of Defence announced that the German Army had temporarily suspended its training mission in Iraq amid security concerns in the region.¹⁶⁸ The mission had previously trained Iraqi forces, who were involved in conflicts with the Islamic State terror group.¹⁶⁹

On 17 May 2019, Minister von der Leyen announced that the German Ministry of Defence would increase spending levels by EUR5,000,000,000 in the upcoming federal budget, increasing the total amount of defence funding to 1.35 per cent of Germany’s gross domestic product.¹⁷⁰

On 6 June 2019, German delegates took part in a meeting of the European Union Security Commission, where member states agreed to give the commission mandates to “engage in international negotiations to improve cross-border access to electronic evidence in criminal investigations.”¹⁷¹ These mandates also include provisions for the protection of data and internet privacy.¹⁷²

On 10 June 2019, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas stated that Germany remained committed to the nuclear deal between Iran and a number of world powers in the interest of global security, noting that “the situation in the region here is highly explosive and extremely serious.”¹⁷³

Germany has taken action in more than 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our

¹⁶⁵Speech by Federal Chancellor Dr Angela Merkel at the Signing of the Treaty Between the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic on Franco-German Cooperation and Integration in Aachen on 22 January 2019, The Press and Information Office of the Federal Government (Berlin) 22 January 2019. Access date: 23 January 2019. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/issues/europe/speech-by-federal-chancellor-dr-angela-merkel-at-the-signing-of-the-treaty-between-the-federal-republic-of-germany-and-the-french-republic-on-franco-german-cooperation-and-integration-in-aachen-on-22-january-2019-1572746>.

¹⁶⁶Germany’s Anti-trust Watchdog Restricts Facebook’s Data Collection via Other Sites, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 07 February 2019. Access Date: 13 February 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3CtcH>.

¹⁶⁷Germany’s Anti-trust Watchdog Restricts Facebook’s Data Collection via Other Sites, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 07 February 2019. Access Date: 13 February 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3CtcH>.

¹⁶⁸Germany Suspends Iraq Training Mission as US Pulls out Diplomatic Staff, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 15 May 2019. Access Date: 21 May 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3lWxl>.

¹⁶⁹Germany Suspends Iraq Training Mission as US Pulls out Diplomatic Staff, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 15 May 2019. Access Date: 21 May 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3lWxl>.

¹⁷⁰Germany Informs NATO of Huge Defense Budget Increase: Report, Deutsche Welle (Bonn) 17 May 2019. Access Date: 21 May 2019. <https://p.dw.com/p/3ldP2>.

¹⁷¹Security Union: Commission Receives Mandate to Start Negotiating International Rules for Obtaining Electronic Evidence, European Commission (Luxembourg City) 06 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2891_en.htm.

¹⁷²Security Union: Commission Receives Mandate to Start Negotiating International Rules for Obtaining Electronic Evidence, European Commission (Luxembourg City) 06 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-19-2891_en.htm.

¹⁷³Germany’s Maas: Europe will Stick to Iran’s Nuclear Deal, but Cannot Work Miracles, Yahoo! News (Sunnyvale) 10 June 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.yahoo.com/news/germanys-maas-europe-stick-irans-092913217.html>.

sovereignty and our security. Germany has demonstrated collaboration with other G7 members and has also opened up modes of transparency. Germany has denounced cyber-attacks and has also taken physical actions to counter terrorism.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Justin O'Brien

Italy: -1

Italy has not complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 28-29 June 2018, Italy attended the United Nations High-Level Conferences of Heads of Counter-Terrorism Agencies, participating in discussions regarding “combating the evolving threat from Foreign Terrorist Fighters.”¹⁷⁴ Italy discussed the “need to make better use of tools such as Passenger Name Record and Advanced Passenger Information and improve partnership with Organizations such as INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, and others.”¹⁷⁵ Italy pledged to “focus on removing all obstacles to our [international] cooperation.”¹⁷⁶

On 10 October 2018, Italy, as a member nation of the ATLAS network, signed an enhanced cooperation agreement with Europol.¹⁷⁷ The agreement dictates the establishment of an ATLAS Support Office, which “will be the main interface of ATLAS with Europol and will support the ATLAS chairmanship by providing contacts to strategic and operational experts at Europol in the relevant areas of combating terrorism.”¹⁷⁸

Between 8-11 October 2018, the Italian government participated in a series of counter-terrorism exercises known as the ATLAS Common Challenge, which “aims to test the effectiveness and readiness of European special intervention units as regards cross-border operations.”¹⁷⁹ The Italian delegation participated in exercise scenarios that simulated an aircraft hijacking, as well as a bomb situation on a passenger train.¹⁸⁰

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s

¹⁷⁴ Statement from Italy at United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018.

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/S2-Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵ Statement from Italy at United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018.

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/S2-Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁶ Statement from Italy at United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter Terrorism, United Nations (New York) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 19 October 2018.

<https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/S2-Italy.pdf>.

¹⁷⁷ Closer International Cooperation to Fight Hostage-Taking, Kidnapping and Terrorism, Europol (The Hague) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm.

¹⁷⁸ Closer International Cooperation to Fight Hostage-Taking, Kidnapping and Terrorism, Europol (The Hague) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm.

¹⁷⁹ Closer International Cooperation to Fight Hostage-Taking, Kidnapping and Terrorism, Europol (The Hague) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm.

¹⁸⁰ Closer International Cooperation to Fight Hostage-Taking, Kidnapping and Terrorism, Europol (The Hague) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 18 October 2018. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm.

actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. Italy took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.¹⁸¹

On 1 December 2018, Italy, as a member of the G20, issued a joint communiqué with other G20 members affirming various commitments in the coming next year.¹⁸² In the communiqué, Italy reaffirmed its “strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations”¹⁸³ and to “commit to the full implementation of the Hamburg G20 Leaders Statement on Countering Terrorism.”¹⁸⁴ Italy also pledged to “step up our efforts in fighting terrorist and proliferation financing, and money laundering.”¹⁸⁵ Italy also urged greater efforts to deter cyber-terrorism.¹⁸⁶

Between 6-7 December 2018, Italy hosted the 2018 Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).¹⁸⁷ Minister of Foreign Affairs and 2018 OSCE Chair Angelino Alfano reiterated Italy’s commitment to national and transnational security, and promised to “promote a holistic approach to countering terrorism.”¹⁸⁸ As well as pursuing transparent military strategies with other European states to strengthen national security.¹⁸⁹

On 10 May 2019, Italy, alongside other G7 members, announced it would be participating in a simulated “major cross-border cyber security attack on the financial sector.”¹⁹⁰ The purpose of the simulation “will be based on the scenario of a technical component widely used in the financial sector

¹⁸¹ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

¹⁸² G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, Group of 20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf.

¹⁸³ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, Group of 20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf.

¹⁸⁴ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, Group of 20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf.

¹⁸⁵ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, Group of 20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf.

¹⁸⁶ G20 Leaders’ Declaration: Building Consensus for Fair and Sustainable Development, Group of 20 (Buenos Aires) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf.

¹⁸⁷ Programme of the Italian OSCE Chairmanship 2018: Dialogue, Ownership, Responsibility, Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (Milan) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. <https://www.osce.org/chairmanship/405179?download=true>.

¹⁸⁸ Programme of the Italian OSCE Chairmanship 2018: Dialogue, Ownership, Responsibility, Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (Milan) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. <https://www.osce.org/chairmanship/405179?download=true>.

¹⁸⁹ Programme of the Italian OSCE Chairmanship 2018: Dialogue, Ownership, Responsibility, Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (Milan) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 4 December 2018. <https://www.osce.org/chairmanship/405179?download=true>.

¹⁹⁰ G7 Countries to Simulate Cross-Border Cyber-Attack Next Month: France, Reuters (Paris) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g7-france-cyber/g7-countries-to-simulate-cross-border-cyber-attack-next-month-france-idUSKCN1SG1KZ>.

becoming infected with malware,”¹⁹¹ which could present immense danger to state financial sectors in the face of a cyber-attack.¹⁹²

On 15 May 2019, As a member of the G7, Italy signed the Christchurch Call with its fellow G7 members and other states affirming their commitment to fight the spread of online extremism.¹⁹³ The Call pledged to “counter the drivers of terrorism and violent extremism ... [and] Ensure effective enforcement of applicable laws that prohibit the production or dissemination of terrorist and violent extremist content.”¹⁹⁴ Furthermore, the document pledged greater interstate cooperation between its signatories with regards to information sharing, committing to “collaborate, and support partner countries, in the development and implementation of best practice in preventing the dissemination of terrorist and violent extremist content online, including through operational coordination and trusted information exchanges.”¹⁹⁵

Italy has taken action in less than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security. Italy has demonstrated a commitment to working with foreign governments to counter the threat of terrorism through its agreement with Europol, as well as to improve and enhance its counter-terrorism capabilities through its participation in the ATLAS Common Challenge exercises. Italy has also shown a commitment to counter cyber terrorism through its signing of the Christchurch Call and its participation in simulations of such attacks. However, Italy has taken little concrete action domestically, such as through the introduction of legislation or other similar actions, to demonstrate a further commitment towards countering cyber-terrorism, nor has it taken any action to prevent electoral interference.

Thus, Italy receives a score of -1 .¹⁹⁶

Analyst: Nadin Ramadan

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

On 19 June 2018, Japan attended its fifth India-Japan two-plus-two vice-ministerial level dialogue in New Delhi.¹⁹⁷ The dialogue focused on “measures to strengthen cooperation in fields such as

¹⁹¹ G7 Countries to Simulate Cross-Border Cyber-Attack Next Month: France, Reuters (Paris) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g7-france-cyber/g7-countries-to-simulate-cross-border-cyber-attack-next-month-france-idUSKCN1SG1KZ>.

¹⁹² G7 Countries to Simulate Cross-Border Cyber-Attack Next Month: France, Reuters (Paris) 10 May 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-g7-france-cyber/g7-countries-to-simulate-cross-border-cyber-attack-next-month-france-idUSKCN1SG1KZ>.

¹⁹³ The Christchurch Call: To Eliminate Terrorist & Violent Extremist Content Online (text), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Auckland) 15 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.christchurchcall.com/call.html>.

¹⁹⁴ The Christchurch Call: To Eliminate Terrorist & Violent Extremist Content Online (text), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Auckland) 15 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.christchurchcall.com/call.html>.

¹⁹⁵ The Christchurch Call: To Eliminate Terrorist & Violent Extremist Content Online (text), Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (Auckland) 15 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.christchurchcall.com/call.html>.

¹⁹⁶ This non-compliance was determined after a deep search of the following websites: <http://www.europarl.europa.eu>, <https://www.difesa.it/EN>, www.governo.it, <https://www.thelocal.it>, <https://www.euronews.com>, www.politico.eu, www.bbc.com.

¹⁹⁷ Fifth India-Japan 2+2 Dialogue, Ministry of External Affairs Government of India (New Delhi) 19 June 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/29988/5th+IndiaJapan+2432+Dialogue>.

counter-terrorism, maritime security, defense equipment and technology, and peacekeeping operations.”¹⁹⁸

On 28-29 June 2018, Japan attended the first United Nations High-Level Conference on Counter-Terrorism which focused on “strengthening international cooperation to combat the evolving threat of terrorism.”¹⁹⁹ Eiji Yamamoto who is Japan’s ambassador of International Cooperation for Countering Terrorism and International Organized Crime gave a statement on “opportunities and challenges in strengthening international cooperation through the sharing of information, expertise, and resources.”²⁰⁰

On 11 July 2018, Japan attended its fourth Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Beijing.²⁰¹ Both countries exchanged views on the “international and regional terrorism situation and counter-terrorism cooperation.”²⁰²

On 10 October 2018, the Japan Times published the Finance Ministry of Japan’s intention to increase the number of customs officers for border control in April 2019 for the purpose of implementing “thorough measures to prevent terrorism and other crimes.”²⁰³ This objective resulted from the rapid increase in foreign tourists visiting Japan and a future projected increase in tourists’ due to the 2020 Olympic Games.²⁰⁴

On 1 August 2018, Japan opened a counterterrorism information center to “prevent terrorist attacks before and during the 2020 Tokyo Olympics and Paralympics by sharing intelligence among government ministries and agencies.”²⁰⁵

On 12 November 2018, Japan signed the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace with 50 countries and over 150 technology companies in a vow to step up cybersecurity.²⁰⁶ The declaration is about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security, and stability in cyberspace.”²⁰⁷

¹⁹⁸ Fifth India-Japan 2+2 Dialogue, Ministry of External Affairs Government of India (New Delhi) 19 June 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.mea.gov.in/press-releases.htm?dtl/29988/5th+IndiaJapan+2432+Dialogue>.

¹⁹⁹ United Nations High-level Conference on Counter-Terrorism, UN (New York City) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/hlc/index.shtml>.

²⁰⁰ United Nations High-level Conference on Counter-Terrorism Statements, UN (New York City) 28 June 2018. Access Date: 17 October 2018. <http://www.un.org/en/counterterrorism/hlc/statements.shtml>.

²⁰¹ Japan-China Relations: The 4th Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/is_sc/page25e_000208.html.

²⁰² Japan-China Relations: The 4th Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 11 July 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/is_sc/page25e_000208.html.

²⁰³ Japan facing customs officer shortage as foreign visitors surge, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/10/10/national/japan-facing-customs-officer-shortage-foreign-visitors-surge/#.W8jRGi8ZORt>.

²⁰⁴ Japan facing customs officer shortage as foreign visitors surge, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 10 October 2018. Access Date: 16 October 2018. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2018/10/10/national/japan-facing-customs-officer-shortage-foreign-visitors-surge/#.W8jRGi8ZORt>.

²⁰⁵ Terrorist attack prevention body formed ahead of 2020 Olympics, The Asahi Shimbun (Tokyo) 2 August 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <http://www.asahi.com/ajw/articles/AJ201808020033.html>.

²⁰⁶ Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

²⁰⁷ Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers' statement, which condemned Russia's actions against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.²⁰⁸ Japan took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.²⁰⁹

On 15 February 2019, on behalf of Japan, Foreign Minister Taro Kono offered condolences in a press release to the Northern Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir regarding a terrorist attack that occurred 14 February. Kono stated that "such acts of terrorism cannot be justified for any reason and Japan firmly condemns it. Japan expresses its solidarity with India in combatting terrorism."²¹⁰

On 21-22 February 2019, Japan attended its eleventh Association of Southeast Asian Nations-Japan Counter Terrorism Dialogue co-chaired by Japan's Ambassador of International Cooperation for Countering Terrorism and International Organized Crime, Eiji Yamamoto, and Brunei Darussalam's Permanent Secretary of Security and Enforcement, Pengiran Muhamad Sazali Pengiran Yakob. The dialogue focused on the United Nations Security Council Resolution 2396 regarding the "return and relocation of foreign terrorist fighters."²¹¹

On 27 February 2019, Japan attended the Third Japan-India Cyber Dialogue in Tokyo. The Japanese delegation was led by the Ambassador of Cyber Policy and Deputy Director General of Foreign Policy Bureau, Masato Otaka.²¹² The Indian delegation was led by the Joint Secretary of E-Governance, Information Technology and Cyber Diplomacy, Upender Singh Rawat. Both representatives shared the view that cyber security enhances each nation's security, socioeconomic activities, and people's daily lives, as well as reaffirmed their commitment to an "open, free, secure, and stable cyber space."²¹³ The dialogue included information sharing on recent cyber-terrorism-attacks, updates on domestic cyber security strategies and policies, and discussion on "bilateral cooperation in the field of international cooperation and capacity building."²¹⁴

On 22 April 2019, Japan's Chief Cabinet Secretary, Yoshihide Suga, stated at a press conference that the Japanese government is sending an emergency response team to Sri Lanka to confirm the safety of Japanese nationals in the area after a series of suicide bombings that killed over 300 people.²¹⁵ In

²⁰⁸ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

²⁰⁹ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

²¹⁰ Press Releases: Message of Condolences from Foreign Minister Taro Kono Following the Terrorist Attack in the Northern Indian State of Jammu and Kashmir, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 15 February 2019. Access date: 27 February 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002339.html.

²¹¹ Japan-China Relations: 11th ASEAN-Japan Counter-Terrorism Dialogue, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 18 January 2019. Access date: 26 February 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/is_sc/page25e_000293.html.

²¹² Third Japan-India Cyber Dialogue, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 27 February 2019. Access date: 20 May 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000113.html.

²¹³ Third Japan-India Cyber Dialogue, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 27 February 2019. Access date: 20 May 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000113.html.

²¹⁴ Third Japan-India Cyber Dialogue, Tokyo, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Tokyo) 27 February 2019. Access date: 20 May 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press1e_000113.html.

²¹⁵ Japan Sending Emergency Response Team to Sri Lanka in Wake of Terror Attacks, The Mainichi (Tokyo) 23 April 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20190423/p2a/00m/Ona/007000c?fbclid=IwAR3t4-hgVldtIRITsJmTF9kbTyuhA4xaJ0Z-dcv9mPcEvXdX2UHkySDU66k>.

addition to these efforts, the government intends to call on other countries to boost their counter-terrorism measures.²¹⁶

On 24 April 2019, the Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) of Japan made the decision that power companies will not be able to operate reactors if they “fail to install sufficient counterterrorism measures by specified deadlines.”²¹⁷ The power plant operators are required to build facilities that can keep reactors cool through remote controls and this prevents the massive release of radioactive materials in the case that the reactors are the target of a terrorist attack.²¹⁸ The NRA has stated that these facilities have to be built within a five-year period, otherwise the plants will not be allowed to operate.²¹⁹

On 29 May 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe and Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina met in Tokyo to discuss cooperation in counter-terrorism measures.²²⁰ Counter-terrorism was a point of discussion because of the 2016 terrorism attack in Dhaka, Bangladesh, which killed 22 people, seven of whom were Japanese.²²¹

On 1 June 2019, the Japanese Minister of Defence Takeshi Iwaya held a trilateral meeting in Singapore with the Australian Minister of Defense Linda Reynolds, and the United States Secretary of Defense Patrick Shanahan. The focus of the meeting was increased cooperation “in support of security, stability, transparency, and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region.”²²² The ministers agreed on a Strategic Action Agenda that “articulates their shared long-term vision for trilateral cooperation in the Indo-Pacific.”²²³ It will enable their defense organizations to plan and implement “enhanced

²¹⁶ Japan Sending Emergency Response Team to Sri Lanka in Wake of Terror Attacks, The Mainichi (Tokyo) 23 April 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019.

<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20190423/p2a/00m/0na/007000c?fbclid=IwAR3t4-hgVldtIRITsJmTF9kbTyuhA4xaJ0Z-dcv9mPcEvXdX2UhkySDU66k>.

²¹⁷ Japan to Shut Down Nuclear Plants if Counterterror Steps Not Taken in Time, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 April 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/04/24/business/corporate-business/japan-halt-nuclear-plants-operations-anti-terrorism-steps-not-taken-time/?fbclid=IwAR178GkZpQ_3HO_cmaZkv8OC2XBfJWQwmmCHYwW3YhEnkWWyclxGsvIDfC#.XQZyDS0ZnQJ.

²¹⁸ Japan to Shut Down Nuclear Plants if Counterterror Steps Not Taken in Time, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 April 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/04/24/business/corporate-business/japan-halt-nuclear-plants-operations-anti-terrorism-steps-not-taken-time/?fbclid=IwAR178GkZpQ_3HO_cmaZkv8OC2XBfJWQwmmCHYwW3YhEnkWWyclxGsvIDfC#.XQZyDS0ZnQJ.

²¹⁹ Japan to Shut Down Nuclear Plants if Counterterror Steps Not Taken in Time, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 24 April 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/04/24/business/corporate-business/japan-halt-nuclear-plants-operations-anti-terrorism-steps-not-taken-time/?fbclid=IwAR178GkZpQ_3HO_cmaZkv8OC2XBfJWQwmmCHYwW3YhEnkWWyclxGsvIDfC#.XQZyDS0ZnQJ.

²²⁰ Japan Bangladesh Leaders Meet to Discuss Economic Ties, Terrorism, Nikkei Asian Review (Tokyo) 29 May 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Japan-Bangladesh-leaders-meet-to-discuss-economic-ties-terrorism?fbclid=IwAR3eCeGwVCFCPU47RgBuDX0r-MM8xy84KeLxZj4Z7KKLE8pXYHxli4KGk>.

²²¹ Japan Bangladesh Leaders Meet to Discuss Economic Ties, Terrorism, Nikkei Asian Review (Tokyo) 29 May 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://asia.nikkei.com/Politics/International-relations/Japan-Bangladesh-leaders-meet-to-discuss-economic-ties-terrorism?fbclid=IwAR3eCeGwVCFCPU47RgBuDX0r-MM8xy84KeLxZj4Z7KKLE8pXYHxli4KGk>.

²²² Australia – Japan – United States Defense Ministers Meeting, Mirage News (Wollongong) 2 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://www.miragenews.com/australia-japan-united-states-defense-ministers-meeting/?fbclid=IwAR1ZHRuEiFSNv5B5xHIGLSJOLSxwHSbldANNg3u5IoVYKS1HeKJSxJ9Wzk>.

²²³ Australia – Japan – United States Defense Ministers Meeting, Mirage News (Wollongong) 2 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://www.miragenews.com/australia-japan-united-states-defense-ministers-meeting/?fbclid=IwAR1ZHRuEiFSNv5B5xHIGLSJOLSxwHSbldANNg3u5IoVYKS1HeKJSxJ9Wzk>.

trilateral defense cooperative activities.”²²⁴ They also discussed increasing regional defense engagement activities, such as joint exercises and training and capacity building.²²⁵

On 4 June 2019, delegates from the Japan Ministry of Defense participated in a one-day training program on counter-terrorism at the Philippine Army Headquarters in Fort Bonifacio, Quezon City.²²⁶ The purpose of the training was to strengthen the bilateral relationship of the forces and to counter the rising threat of terrorism.²²⁷ The spokesperson of the Philippine Army, Lieutenant Ramon Zagala, stated that the training “emphasized the importance of joint agency operations of the military and government/non-government organizations in performing its duty of protecting the people and securing territorial integrity.”²²⁸ Providing training and developing readily deployable forces were highlighted as integral to preparing for and addressing terrorism issues.²²⁹

Japan has taken action in at least 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. Japan’s has made efforts to facilitate and improve cooperation among countries in countering terrorism and cooperate with technology companies to step up cybersecurity. However, Japan has done little to comply with their commitment to respond to foreign threats.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Sheeriza Azeez

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreigners who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, and our sovereignty.

On 11 June 2018, following the Charlevoix Summit Prime Minister Theresa May addressed the British House of Commons to affirm her Government’s commitment to the decisions taken at Charlevoix.²³⁰ Specifically, Prime Minister Theresa May noted the need to “maintain the global norm

²²⁴ Australia – Japan – United States Defense Ministers Meeting, Mirage News (Wollongong) 2 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://www.miragenews.com/australia-japan-united-states-defense-ministers-meeting/?fbclid=IwAR1ZHRuEiFSNv5B5xHIGLSJOLSxwHSbldANNg3u5IoVYKS1HeKJSxJ9Wzk>.

²²⁵ Australia – Japan – United States Defense Ministers Meeting, Mirage News (Wollongong) 2 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://www.miragenews.com/australia-japan-united-states-defense-ministers-meeting/?fbclid=IwAR1ZHRuEiFSNv5B5xHIGLSJOLSxwHSbldANNg3u5IoVYKS1HeKJSxJ9Wzk>.

²²⁶ Army Shares Counter-Terrorism Strategies to Visiting Japanese Delegates, Manila Bulletin (Manila) 4 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/06/04/army-shares-counter-terrorism-strategies-to-visiting-japanese-delegates/?fbclid=IwAR3ebNanrHdGaETLGQv3VUa8wwjf7DLLUsvZA4WcGV0b1rvr4aCpcZIKwRU>.

²²⁷ Army Shares Counter-Terrorism Strategies to Visiting Japanese Delegates, Manila Bulletin (Manila) 4 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/06/04/army-shares-counter-terrorism-strategies-to-visiting-japanese-delegates/?fbclid=IwAR3ebNanrHdGaETLGQv3VUa8wwjf7DLLUsvZA4WcGV0b1rvr4aCpcZIKwRU>.

²²⁸ Army Shares Counter-Terrorism Strategies to Visiting Japanese Delegates, Manila Bulletin (Manila) 4 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/06/04/army-shares-counter-terrorism-strategies-to-visiting-japanese-delegates/?fbclid=IwAR3ebNanrHdGaETLGQv3VUa8wwjf7DLLUsvZA4WcGV0b1rvr4aCpcZIKwRU>.

²²⁹ Army Shares Counter-Terrorism Strategies to Visiting Japanese Delegates, Manila Bulletin (Manila) 4 June 2019. Access date: 16 June 2019. <https://news.mb.com.ph/2019/06/04/army-shares-counter-terrorism-strategies-to-visiting-japanese-delegates/?fbclid=IwAR3ebNanrHdGaETLGQv3VUa8wwjf7DLLUsvZA4WcGV0b1rvr4aCpcZIKwRU>.

²³⁰ PM statement on G7 summit: 11 June 2018, GOV.UK (London) 11 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-g7-summit-11-june-2018>.

against the use of chemical weapons” and the shared efforts “to establish a new Rapid Response Mechanism” to further cooperation among the G7 members.²³¹

On 11 June 2018, in a meeting with Michel Barnier, the European Union’s chief negotiator, Brexit Secretary David Davis voiced the UK’s aspiration to remaining cooperative with the European Union and its counter-terrorism policies post-Brexit.²³² Cooperation would be evidenced in the UK’s continued involvement with the European Arrest Warrant, and through the UK’s sustained membership with the Schengen Information System II, and the European Criminal Records Information System.²³³

On 14 June 2018, The National Counter Terrorism Security Office (NaCTSO) began a counter-terrorism initiative in partnership with former football players to advise sports fans on response measures during potential terrorist attacks at sporting venues.²³⁴ The NaCTSO seeks to build effective cooperation between “the public and the police” to ensure safety in “different sectors such as retail, hospitality, and entertainment.”²³⁵

On 26 June 2018, former British Foreign Secretary Boris Johnson was instrumental in garnering international support at the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) for the British-led motion on being able to delegate responsibility for chemical weapon usage in the conflict in Syria.²³⁶ Addressing the member states, Boris Johnson stated that this motion is part of the UK’s effort “to push back on any efforts to undermine the ban on these vile weapons.”²³⁷

On 20 July 2018, the UK joined France in a counter-terrorism operation in Mali.²³⁸ The Armed Forces Minister Mark Lancaster noted that “this deployment demonstrates our shared commitment to tackling terrorism, instability and reducing threats to European security.”²³⁹

On 6 September 2018, the UK, alongside France, the United States, Canada, and Germany, released a joint statement condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of

²³¹ PM statement on G7 summit: 11 June 2018, GOV.UK (London) 11 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/pm-statement-on-g7-summit-11-june-2018>.

²³² U.K. Demands Post-Brexit Security Cooperation From EU, Bloomberg (New York City) 11 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-06-11/u-k-gives-post-brexit-terrorism-warning-as-eu-consults-macron>.

²³³ U.K. Demands Post-Brexit Security Cooperation From EU, Bloomberg (New York City) 11 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2018-06-11/u-k-gives-post-brexit-terrorism-warning-as-eu-consults-macron>.

²³⁴ Know the Game Plan, Counter Terrorism Policing (London) 14 June 2018. Access Date: 7 October 2018. <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/knowthegameplan/>.

²³⁵ Know the Game Plan, Counter Terrorism Policing (London) 14 June 2018. Access Date: 7 October 2018. <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/knowthegameplan/>.

²³⁶ UK poised to overcome Russian objections in chemical weapons vote, the Guardian (London) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2018/jun/26/uk-on-collision-course-with-russia-over-chemical-weapons-vote>.

²³⁷ UK wins bid for OPCW to attribute blame for chemical weapons attacks, Sky News (London) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://news.sky.com/story/uk-wins-bid-for-opcw-to-attribute-blame-for-chemical-weapons-attacks-11418767>.

²³⁸ Britain risks 'open ended' conflict in Mali in bid to protect European security, the Telegraph (London) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/07/20/britain-risks-open-ended-conflict-mali-bid-protect-european/>.

²³⁹ Britain risks 'open ended' conflict in Mali in bid to protect European security, the Telegraph (London) 20 July 2018. Access Date: 3 December 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/07/20/britain-risks-open-ended-conflict-mali-bid-protect-european/>.

Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.²⁴⁰ They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the OPCW.²⁴¹

On 21 September 2018, the Telegraph reported that Secretary of State for Defence Gavin Williamson is in the process of announcing a new cyber-crime offensive pioneered between the Ministry of Defence and the Government Communications Headquarters.²⁴² This new GBP250 million task force will be implemented as a means to undermine threats from Russia and terrorist groups utilizing the internet to cause harm.²⁴³

On 3 October 2018, the delegate from the UK addressed the United Nations Security Council and affirmed the UK's recognition over the need for technological adaptation to counter terrorist threats.²⁴⁴ The delegate encouraged cross-state cooperation to strengthen counter-terrorism initiatives with a specific emphasis on the need to cooperate with the private sector.²⁴⁵ The UK was one of two states in attendance to invite the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for an assessment visit in 2019.²⁴⁶

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain's Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018.²⁴⁷ Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that introduces sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁰ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

²⁴¹ Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

²⁴² Britain steps up cyber offensive with new £250m unit to take on Russia and terrorists, the Telegraph (London) 21 September 2018. Access Date: 30 October 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/09/21/britain-steps-cyber-offensive-new-250m-unit-take-russia-terrorists/>.

²⁴³ Britain steps up cyber offensive with new £250m unit to take on Russia and terrorists, the Telegraph (London) 21 September 2018. Access Date: 30 October 2018. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2018/09/21/britain-steps-cyber-offensive-new-250m-unit-take-russia-terrorists/>.

²⁴⁴ United Nations Counter-terrorism Mechanisms Must be Flexible, Adapt Rapidly to Fighters' Increasingly Creative, Diffuse Tactics, Security Council Hears, United Nations (New York) 3 October 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13528.doc.htm>.

²⁴⁵ United Nations Counter-terrorism Mechanisms Must be Flexible, Adapt Rapidly to Fighters' Increasingly Creative, Diffuse Tactics, Security Council Hears, United Nations (New York) 3 October 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13528.doc.htm>.

²⁴⁶ United Nations Counter-terrorism Mechanisms Must be Flexible, Adapt Rapidly to Fighters' Increasingly Creative, Diffuse Tactics, Security Council Hears, United Nations (New York) 3 October 2018. Access Date: 24 October 2018. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2018/sc13528.doc.htm>.

²⁴⁷ U.K.'s sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

²⁴⁸ U.K.'s sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

On 21 October 2018, Williamson stated that the UK stands “absolutely resolute” with the United States’ decision to rescind previous nuclear weapons pacts with Russia.²⁴⁹ Williamson added that Russia has made a “mockery” of the provisions stipulated within previous nuclear weapons treaties.²⁵⁰

On 19 November 2018, the United Kingdom, the United States, and France accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi.²⁵¹ Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya’s peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process.”²⁵²

On 19 November 2018, the National Counter Terrorism Policing launched “its biggest-ever winter advertising campaign to the public, as part of ACT: Action Counters Terrorism.”²⁵³ ACT was set-up in 2017 as a means to foster greater public-private cooperation in undermining potential terrorist threats.²⁵⁴

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers’ statement, which condemned Russia’s actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The UK took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.²⁵⁵

On 5 December 2018, UK Home Secretary Sajid Javid asserted the importance of May’s Brexit plan in assuring the UK’s continued cooperation with the European Union in maintaining communication over security concerns. May’s Brexit plan would sanction the UK the continued use of “DNA databases to catch criminals, and the fast-track extradition of suspects.”²⁵⁶

On 22 January 2019, Minister of State for Security Ben Wallace announced that the deradicalization “Prevent” initiative is set to undergo an independent review. The review would follow a series of

²⁴⁹ UK backs Trump withdrawal from Russia nuclear treaty, the Guardian (London) 21 October 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2018/oct/21/uk-backs-trumps-nuclear-treaty-withdrawal-blames-russia-for-breakdown>.

²⁵⁰ UK backs Trump withdrawal from Russia nuclear treaty, the Guardian (London) 21 October 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2018/oct/21/uk-backs-trumps-nuclear-treaty-withdrawal-blames-russia-for-breakdown>.

²⁵¹ Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

²⁵² Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

²⁵³ Counter Terrorism Policing wants Christmas security all wrapped up, gov.uk (London) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/counter-terrorism-policing-wants-christmas-security-all-wrapped-up>.

²⁵⁴ Action Counters Terrorism, gov.uk (London) 7 March 2017. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-counters-terrorism>.

²⁵⁵ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

²⁵⁶ Sajid Javid warns of security risks if May’s Brexit plan rejected, the Guardian (London) 5 December 2018. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2018/dec/05/sajid-javid-debate-warns-of-security-risks-if-mays-brexit-plan-rejected>.

criticisms from human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, an organization that held “Prevent” liable for fostering “discrimination against people of Muslim faith.”²⁵⁷

On 23 January 2019, Senior National Coordinator for Counterterrorism Policing Neil Basu noted his concerns over a “no-deal Brexit,” which would remove the UK from EU data-sharing on terrorist activities. Basu also noted that given the potential for far-right exploitation of the Brexit process, the Counterterrorism Policing department began to monitor “public order difficulties because of Brexit” to plan for potential problems in the future.²⁵⁸

On 5-6 March 2019, the Security and Counter Terror Expo was held in London, which showcased “the capabilities, strategies and intelligence to keep nations, infrastructure, business and people safe.”²⁵⁹ Senior security professionals from the UK government were present to discuss means to improve communication from the central government to local communities.²⁶⁰

On 19 March 2019, a few days after the terrorist attacks in Christchurch, New Zealand, Prime Minister Theresa May’s official spokesman stated that “intensive work was taking place across government and by the police and security services to combat the threat” of domestic, far-right terrorism.²⁶¹ As part of the effort to thwart extremism from the far-right, the Guardian reported that official “threat-level warnings for far-right terrorism” from the MI5’s Joint Terrorism Analyst Centre.²⁶²

On 5 April 2019, following a two-day meeting in Paris between the Foreign Ministers of the G7 members, a statement was released calling for greater cooperation between the members to provide asylum for refugees.²⁶³ Remarks were also made on the future of domestic fighters who joined terrorist groups in Iraq and Syria.²⁶⁴ Viewpoints differed on this issue of handling foreigners who joined Islamic State in Syria and Iraq.²⁶⁵

On 8 April 2019, the Department for Digital, Culture, Media and Sport proposed legislation that would form an independent watchdog to monitor tech companies.²⁶⁶ The purpose of this

²⁵⁷ Prevent Strategy on Radicalization Faces Independent Review, the Guardian (London) 22 January 2019. Access Date: 3 February 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/jan/22/prevent-strategy-on-radicalisation-faces-independent-review>.

²⁵⁸ Far Right May Exploit Brexit Tensions, says U.K. Counter-terror Chief, the Guardian (London) 23 January 2019. Access Date: 3 March 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2019/jan/23/no-deal-brex-it-incredibly-damaging-security-says-uk-counter-terror-head-neil-basu>.

²⁵⁹ The UK’s Leading National Security Event, SCTX (London) Access Date: 7 March 2019. <https://www.counterterrorexp.com/>.

²⁶⁰ The UK’s Leading National Security Event, SCTX (London) Access Date: 7 March 2019. <https://www.counterterrorexp.com/>.

²⁶¹ UK to Start Issuing Far-Right Terrorism Alerts, The Guardian (London) 19 March 2019. Access Date: 30 March 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/mar/19/uk-to-start-issuing-far-right-terrorism-alerts>.

²⁶² Joint Terrorism Analysis Centre, Security Service MI5 (London) Access Date: 30 March 2019. <https://www.mi5.gov.uk/joint-terrorism-analysis-centre>.

²⁶³ G7 Divided Over How to Handle Return of Jihadists Still in Syria and Iraq, France 24 (Paris) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 20 April 2019. <https://www.france24.com/en/20190405-g7-meeting-interior-ministers-division-handle-jihadists-families-syria-iraq>.

²⁶⁴ G7 Divided Over How to Handle Return of Jihadists Still in Syria and Iraq, France 24 (Paris) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 20 April 2019. <https://www.france24.com/en/20190405-g7-meeting-interior-ministers-division-handle-jihadists-families-syria-iraq>.

²⁶⁵ G7 Divided Over How to Handle Return of Jihadists Still in Syria and Iraq, France 24 (Paris) 5 April 2019. Access Date: 20 April 2019. <https://www.france24.com/en/20190405-g7-meeting-interior-ministers-division-handle-jihadists-families-syria-iraq>.

²⁶⁶ Websites to be Fined Over 'Online Harms' Under New Proposals, BBC (London) 8 April 2019. Access Date: 3 May 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-47826946>.

independent body would be to write a “code of practice” for social networks to ensure that websites that fail to tackle terrorist propaganda are fined.²⁶⁷

On 12 April 2019, the Counter-Terrorism and Border Security Act 2019 came into force.²⁶⁸ These federal laws stipulate “designated areas” overseas that the Government regards as terrorist hotspots.²⁶⁹ Accordingly, British citizens travelling to live in those areas could be sentenced to ten years in prison. Although intended for protecting “the public from a risk of terrorism,” these laws have been criticized for infringing on free speech by human rights organizations.²⁷⁰ Home Secretary Sajid Javid affirmed that “these new laws give the police the powers they need to disrupt terrorist plots earlier and ensure that those who seek to do us harm face just punishment.”²⁷¹

On 20 May 2019, Javid spoke in favour of updating the U.K.’s treason laws for ensuring that those who support foreign terrorism are given life sentences.²⁷² He claimed that these updates are necessary given the context of twenty-first-century terrorism.²⁷³ Alongside these updates, he announced a proposal for new espionage bills to tackle “gaps” in already-existing laws.²⁷⁴

The United Kingdom has acted in more than 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. The United Kingdom has demonstrated collaboration, actions to promote control of chemical weapons and educating its civilians.

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

Analyst: Mohid Malik

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our security.

²⁶⁷ Websites to be Fined Over 'Online Harms' Under New Proposals, BBC (London) 8 April 2019. Access Date: 3 May 2019. <https://www.bbc.com/news/technology-47826946>.

²⁶⁸ Britons Going to Terror Hotspots Face 10 Years in Jail Under New Laws, The Guardian (London) 12 April 2019. Access Date: 15 April 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/apr/12/britons-moving-terror-hotspots-face-10-years-jail-under-new-laws>.

²⁶⁹ Britons Going to Terror Hotspots Face 10 Years in Jail Under New Laws, The Guardian (London) 12 April 2019. Access Date: 15 April 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/apr/12/britons-moving-terror-hotspots-face-10-years-jail-under-new-laws>.

²⁷⁰ Britons Going to Terror Hotspots Face 10 Years in Jail Under New Laws, The Guardian (London) 12 April 2019. Access Date: 15 April 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/apr/12/britons-moving-terror-hotspots-face-10-years-jail-under-new-laws>.

²⁷¹ Britons Going to Terror Hotspots Face 10 Years in Jail Under New Laws, The Guardian (London) 12 April 2019. Access Date: 15 April 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/politics/2019/apr/12/britons-moving-terror-hotspots-face-10-years-jail-under-new-laws>.

²⁷² British Citizens Who Help Isil Could Face Life in Prison Under Updated Treason Laws, Sajid Javid Suggests, The Telegraph (London) 20 May 2019. Access Date: 1 June 2019. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2019/05/20/british-citizens-help-isil-could-face-life-prison-updated-treason/>.

²⁷³ British Citizens Who Help Isil Could Face Life in Prison Under Updated Treason Laws, Sajid Javid Suggests, The Telegraph (London) 20 May 2019. Access Date: 1 June 2019. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2019/05/20/british-citizens-help-isil-could-face-life-prison-updated-treason/>.

²⁷⁴ British Citizens Who Help Isil Could Face Life in Prison Under Updated Treason Laws, Sajid Javid Suggests, The Telegraph (London) 20 May 2019. Access Date: 1 June 2019. <https://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2019/05/20/british-citizens-help-isil-could-face-life-prison-updated-treason/>.

On 12 June 2018, the U.S. Congress passed the Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act.²⁷⁵ This bill allows for “whistleblowers to (now) have a dedicated official permanently at each agency to educate the workforce and work with Office of Special Counsel to protect against retaliation.”²⁷⁶

On 19 June 2018, the spokesperson for the U.S. State Department, Heather Nauret, condemned the furlough release of a convicted terrorist, Dimitris Koufodinas, from a Greek prison.²⁷⁷

On 21 June 2018, the United States and Canada began sharing information about suspected terrorists under the revised version of a program known as Tuscan, short for Tipoff U.S./Canada.²⁷⁸ Tuscan procedures will now consist of the U.S. Terrorist Screening Center providing “derogatory indicators” to the Canada Border Services Agency if a name matched the U.S. list, which would then allow the border services agency to inform the U.S. center about the encounter on a “case by case basis” if the border agency deems the individual as posing a threat to national security.²⁷⁹

On 23 August 2018, Senior Representatives from the United States and Chile participated in an Executive Cyber Consultation in Washington D.C. in order to create more cooperation between both countries on cyber issues, including both governments’ capacity to face potential threats in cyberspace.²⁸⁰

On 27 August 2018, the United States sanctions against Russia over the March poisoning in Britain of a former Russian agent and his daughter went into effect. This sanction targeted foreign aid, the sale of defense and security goods and U.S government loans for exports in Russia.²⁸¹

On 6 September 2018, a joint statement between France, Germany, the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom was released condemning the use of a chemical nerve agent that was used in the poisoning of two British nationals, Dawn Sturgess and Charles Rowley, in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.²⁸²

On 20 September 2018, U.S. President Donald J. Trump released a statement detailing his plan to strengthen the country’s cybersecurity which includes “defending the homeland by protecting networks, systems, functions, and data; promote American prosperity by nurturing a secure, thriving digital economy and fostering strong domestic innovation; preserve peace and security by strengthening the ability of the United States — in concert with allies and partners — to deter and, if

²⁷⁵ S. 1869: Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act, Gov Track (Washington D.C) 12 June 2018. Access Date: 1 October 2018. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/115/s1869/text>.

²⁷⁶ Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act Becomes Law, Fed Manager (Washington D.C.) 3 July 2018. Access Date: 3 October 2018. <https://www.fedmanager.com/columns/case-law-update/3088-whistleblower-protection-coordination-act-becomes-law>.

²⁷⁷ Department Press Briefing — June 19, 2018, State Department (Washington D.C) 19 June 2018. Access Date: 3 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/dpb/2018/06/283340.htm>.

²⁷⁸ Canada, U.S. start sharing info about terror suspects, but privacy concerns remain, Global News (Ottawa) 21 June 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4290088/canada-u-s-terror-sharing-list-privacy/>.

²⁷⁹ Canada, U.S. start sharing info about terror suspects, but privacy concerns remain, Global News (Ottawa) 21 June 2018. Access Date: 27 October 2018. <https://globalnews.ca/news/4290088/canada-u-s-terror-sharing-list-privacy/>.

²⁸⁰ U.S.-Chile Executive Cyber Consultation, State Department (Washington D.C.) 18 September 2018. Access Date: 3 October 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/09/285999.htm>.

²⁸¹ U.S. Sanctions on Russia Over Poisoning In Britain Go Into Force, Radio Free Europe Radio Liberty (Prague) 27 August 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <https://www.rferl.org/a/u-s-sanctions-on-russia-over-poisoning-in-britain-go-into-force/29455293.html>.

²⁸² Salisbury Attack: Joint Statement by Leaders of France, Germany, the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, France Diplomatie (Paris) 6 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/united-kingdom/events/article/salisbury-attack-joint-statement-by-leaders-of-france-germany-the-united-states>.

necessary, punish those who use cyber tools for malicious purposes; and expand American influence abroad to extend the key tenets of an open, interoperable, reliable, and secure Internet.”²⁸³

On 25 September 2018, the United States government announced that it is imposing sanctions on four Venezuelan government officials in order to restore democratic order and deter the human rights abuses.²⁸⁴

On 2 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its condemnation for the deadly attack on a bus heading towards a Coptic Christian monastery in Upper Egypt.²⁸⁵ The government stated that they “remain steadfast in our support of Egypt’s efforts to combat terrorism and violence against religious communities.”²⁸⁶

On 6 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its condemnation for the kidnapping of students and staff from the Presbyterian Secondary School of Nkwen near Bamenda, Cameroon on 5 November 2018.²⁸⁷ The government urged an “immediate halt to the indiscriminate targeting of civilians and burning of houses by Cameroonian government forces and to attacks perpetrated by both Anglophone separatists against security forces and civilians.”²⁸⁸

On 8 November 2018, the United States government imposed financial sanctions “on three individuals and nine entities that are supporting Russia’s attempt to integrate the Crimea region of Ukraine through private investment and privatization projects or who are engaging in serious human rights abuses in furtherance of Russia’s occupation or control over parts of Ukraine.”²⁸⁹

On 9 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its concern for the attacks and legislative actions by the Tanzanian government, which are violating “civil liberties and human rights, creating an atmosphere of violence, intimidation, and discrimination.”²⁹⁰

On 12 November 2018, Canada signed the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace with 50 countries and over 150 technology companies in a vow to step up cybersecurity.²⁹¹ The declaration is

²⁸³ National Cyber Strategy of United States of America, White House (Washington D.C) 20 September 2018. Access Date: 6 October 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2018/09/National-Cyber-Strategy.pdf>.

²⁸⁴ The United States Imposes Sanctions on Venezuelan Individuals and Entities, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 25 September 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/09/286190.htm>.

²⁸⁵ U.S. Condemns Deadly Attack in Egypt, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287102.htm>.

²⁸⁶ U.S. Condemns Deadly Attack in Egypt, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287102.htm>.

²⁸⁷ U.S. Concern Over Violence Uptick in Cameroon, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 6 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287178.htm>.

²⁸⁸ U.S. Concern Over Violence Uptick in Cameroon, US Department of State (Washington D.C) 6 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287178.htm>.

²⁸⁹ U.S. Government Imposes Sanctions on Supporters of Russia’s Occupation of Crimea and Forcible Control of Eastern Ukraine, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287218.htm>.

²⁹⁰ Deterioration of Civil Liberties and Human Rights in Tanzania, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287242.htm>.

²⁹¹ Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security and stability in cyberspace.”²⁹²

On 12 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its condemnation for the 11 November 2018 sham “elections” in Russia-controlled eastern Ukraine.²⁹³ This statement was shared along with European Allies as well.²⁹⁴ The government stated that “These entities have no place within the Minsk agreements or within Ukraine’s constitutional government, and they should be dismantled along with the illegal armed formations.”²⁹⁵

On 13 November 2018, the United States Congress passed the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018.²⁹⁶ This bill “redesignates the Department of Homeland Security’s National Protection and Programs Directorate as the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).”²⁹⁷ The bill directed CISA to be headed by a Director of National Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security to lead national efforts to protect and enhance the security and resiliency of U.S. cybersecurity, emergency communications, and critical infrastructure.²⁹⁸

On 16 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement stating its concern for the detention of journalists, academics, and civil society activists with ties to the Anatolia Culture Association.²⁹⁹ Further stating that “transparency, rule of law, and freedom of expression and association are fundamental elements of every healthy democracy” and that they “urge Turkey to respect and ensure freedom of expression, association, and assembly, fair trial guarantees, judicial independence, and other human rights and fundamental freedoms, and to release those held arbitrarily.”³⁰⁰

On 19 November 2018, the United States, the United Kingdom and France accepted the adoption on the UN Security Council of individual sanctions against Libyan national Salah Badi.³⁰¹ Badi has played a primary role in the clash in Tripoli, which led to the losses of many civilian lives. France “will continue to support, together with its various partners, the adoption of sanctions against

²⁹² Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (Paris) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/digital-diplomacy/france-and-cyber-security/article/cybersecurity-paris-call-of-12-november-2018-for-trust-and-security-in>.

²⁹³ Condemning Sham “elections in Russia Controlled Eastern Ukraine, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287293.htm>.

²⁹⁴ Condemning Sham “elections in Russia Controlled Eastern Ukraine, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287293.htm>.

²⁹⁵ Condemning Sham “elections in Russia Controlled Eastern Ukraine, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 12 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287293.htm>.

²⁹⁶ H.R. 3359: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018, Gov Track (Washington D.C) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/115/hr3359/summary>.

²⁹⁷ H.R. 3359: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018, Gov Track (Washington D.C) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/115/hr3359/summary>.

²⁹⁸ H.R. 3359: Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018, Gov Track (Washington D.C) 13 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/115/hr3359/summary>.

²⁹⁹ On the Detention of Civil Society Leaders, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287426.htm>.

³⁰⁰ On the Detention of Civil Society Leaders, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 16 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287426.htm>.

³⁰¹ Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

individuals and entities that pose a threat to Libya's peace, stability and security, and which obstruct the political process."³⁰²

On 20 November 2018, the United States government issued a statement condemning the attack on Kabul that occurred on 20 November 2018, killing at least 40 and wounded over 60 civilians.³⁰³ The government stated that it "remains committed to peace and stability in Afghanistan, and stands by the people of Afghanistan who want peace and a future free from these horrific acts of violence."³⁰⁴

On 27 November 2018, President Donald Trump signed an Executive Order for sanctions to fight the "worst abuses of the Ortega regime in Nicaragua, including its dismantling of democratic institutions and serious human rights violations and abuses."³⁰⁵

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers' statement, which condemned Russia's actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors. The United States took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.³⁰⁶

On 30 November 2018, the Trump administration stated that the United States is "dedicated to securing human rights in Cuba and Venezuela and strengthening our cultural and philosophical ties with all our Latin American partners."³⁰⁷ The statement included imposing sanctions on the Cuba, Nicaragua, and Venezuela for undermining democracy and human rights abuses. Also, the statement included a partnership "with Argentina to push for greater law enforcement cooperation to help combat organized crime and terrorism."³⁰⁸

On 1 December 2018, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo issued a press release stating that the U.S. condemns the launch of a ballistic missile launch in Iran, which violates the United Nations Security Council resolution 2231.³⁰⁹ The United Nations Security Council Resolution 2231 bans Iran from undertaking "any activity related to ballistic missiles designed to be capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including launches using such ballistic missile technology."³¹⁰

³⁰² Libya — Imposition of sanctions against Salah Badi, France Diplomatie (Paris) 19 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/libya/events/2018/article/libya-imposition-of-sanctions-against-salah-badi-19-11-18>.

³⁰³ Condemnation of the Bombing in Kabul, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 20 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287491.htm>.

³⁰⁴ Condemnation of the Bombing in Kabul, US State Department (Washington D.C.) 20 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287491.htm>.

³⁰⁵ The United States Sanctions Two Close Associates of Nicaraguan President Ortega, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/11/287604.htm>.

³⁰⁶ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

³⁰⁷ President Donald J. Trump Is Promoting Regional Prosperity And Security, White House (Washington D.C.) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-promoting-regional-prosperity-security/>.

³⁰⁸ President Donald J. Trump Is Promoting Regional Prosperity And Security, White House (Washington D.C.) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefings-statements/president-donald-j-trump-promoting-regional-prosperity-security/>.

³⁰⁹ Iran Test Launches Ballistic Missile Violating UN Security Council Ban, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 1 December 2018. Access Date: 6 December 2018. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2018/12/287722.htm>.

³¹⁰ Resolution 2231 (2015), United Nations Security Council (New York) 16 January 2016. Access Date: 13 December 2018. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/2231/>.

On 8 December 2018, U.S. Ambassador Alice Wells visited Kazakhstan for the U.S.-Kazakhstan Enhanced Strategic Partnership Dialogue. This discussion included “global and regional security issues, counterterrorism co-operation,” as well as other topics.³¹¹

On 12 December 2018, the United States government presented a press release stating that the United States condemns to the strongest terms the terrorist attack in Strasbourg.³¹² The U.S. Mission to France issued a security alert to inform U.S. citizens of the attack.³¹³

On 13 December 2018, in conjunction with Germany, the United States launched the Initiative to Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems (C-UAS) under the auspices of the Global Counterterrorism Forum. This system aims to “to develop a set of non-binding good practices that can assist countries in developing or expanding national action plans to identify, prioritize, and implement policies and measures to counter terrorist use of UAS.”³¹⁴

On 14 December 2018, the United States imposed sanctions on Israel Ziv, Obac William Olawo and Gregory Vasili, the leaders of the entities responsible for extending the conflict in South Sudan and undermining its security.³¹⁵

On 19 December 2018, the United States imposed sanctions on Russia due to its continued efforts to “undermine democratic elections and delegitimize international organizations” as a whole.³¹⁶

On 21 December 2018, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo called on Albanian Foreign Minister Ditmir Bushati to commend the Albanian government for expelling two Iranian officials, in response to an Iran-sponsored plot to carry out a terrorist attack in Albania.³¹⁷

On 28 December 2018, the United States government presented a press release stating that they condemn to the strongest terms the terrorist attack on the tourist bus in Giza.³¹⁸

On 3 January 2019, the United States government presented a press release warning the Iranian regime on space launches that defy the UN Security Council Resolution 2231. The U.S. government “will not stand by and watch the Iranian regime’s destructive policies place international stability and security at risk.”³¹⁹

³¹¹ U.S.-Kazakhstan Enhanced Strategic Partnership Dialogue, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 7 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/287943.htm>.

³¹² On the Attack in Strasbourg, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288062.htm>.

³¹³ On the Attack in Strasbourg, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 12 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288062.htm>.

³¹⁴ Launch Event and Frist Regional Workshop of the GCTF Initiative to Counter Unmanned Aerial Systems Threats, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 13 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288077.htm>.

³¹⁵ The United States Sanctions Three Individuals for Threatening Peace in South Sudan, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 14 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288097.htm>.

³¹⁶ Sanctions Announcement on Russia, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288213.htm>.

³¹⁷ Secretary Pompeo's Call with Albanian Foreign Minister Ditmir Bushati, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 21 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288252.htm>.

³¹⁸ Attack in Giza, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 28 December 2018. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2018/12/288285.htm>.

³¹⁹ Warning to the Iranian Regime on Space Launches That Defy UNSCR 2231, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 3 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/secretary/remarks/2019/01/288312.htm>.

On 11 January 2019, the United States government, along with the Polish government, issued a joint statement on the Ministerial to Promote a Future of Peace and Security in the Middle East. The statement addressed “a range of critical issues including terrorism and extremism, missile development and proliferation, maritime trade and security, and threats posed by proxy groups across the region.”³²⁰ The statement noted how the partnership between the U.S. and Poland will advance both countries’ common interests.³²¹

On 16 January 2019, the United States government presented a press release stating that they condemn to the strongest terms the terrorist attack in the DusitD2 Hotel Complex in Nairobi, Kenya.³²²

On 18 January 2019, the United States government presented a press release stating that they condemn to the strongest terms the terrorist attack in the Escuela de Cadetes de Policía “General Francisco De Paula Santander” police academy in Bogota, Colombia. The National Liberation Army terrorist group is suspected to be responsible for the attack.³²³

On 18 January 2018, President Donald Trump signed the H.R. 251: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act, enacting it into law. This bill extended the Department of Homeland Security’s Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program by 15 months.³²⁴

On 14 February 2019, the United States government presented a press release stating that the United States condemns to the strongest terms the terrorist attack on an Indian Central Reserve Police Force convoy in the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir. The group Jaish-e-Muhammad claimed responsibility for this attack.³²⁵

On 14 February 2019, the United States government presented a press release stating that the government is concerned with the tensions in southern Libya as it may escalate further to acts of terrorism. The United States “reaffirms its unwavering commitment to stand with all Libyans in our shared fight against terrorism.”³²⁶

On 21 April 2019, the United States government stated that it condemns the terror attacks in Sri Lanka that occurred during the celebrations on Easter morning.³²⁷ The United States stands with the Sri Lankan government in confronting extremism and for the pursuit of justice.³²⁸

³²⁰ Joint Statement on the Ministerial to Promote a Future of Peace and Security in the Middle East, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 11 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/01/288428.htm>.

³²¹ Joint Statement on the Ministerial to Promote a Future of Peace and Security in the Middle East, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 11 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/01/288428.htm>.

³²² Terrorist Attack in Nairobi, Kenya, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 16 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/01/288483.htm>.

³²³ Secretary Pompeo’s Call with Colombian President Ivan Duque, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 18 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/01/288505.htm>.

³²⁴ H.R. 251: Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards Program Extension Act, Gov Track (Washington D.C.) 18 January 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.govtrack.us/congress/bills/116/hr251>.

³²⁵ Terrorist Attack on Indian Security Forces Convoy, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/02/289486.htm>.

³²⁶ Situation in Southern Libya, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 21 February 2019. <https://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2019/02/289485.htm>.

³²⁷ Terrorist Attacks in Sri Lanka, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 21 April 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/terrorist-attacks-in-sri-lanka/>.

³²⁸ Terrorist Attacks in Sri Lanka, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 21 April 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/terrorist-attacks-in-sri-lanka/>.

On 20 May 2019, the United States government presented a press release stating that the United States condemns to the strongest terms the terrorist attacks in Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso.³²⁹ The government reiterated its plight to defeat terrorism by fighting ISIS and other terrorist networks.³³⁰

On 29 May 2019, the United States government met alongside the Government of India in the U.S.-India Counterterrorism Working Group.³³¹ Both participants discussed matters regarding their counter-terrorism cooperation and resolving to keep close coordination in the bilateral relationship.³³²

The United States has taken action in more than 50% of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. There are still areas of weakness including its lack of transparency regarding elections and absence of collaboration with its internal internet providers. However, the United States has collaborated with other states and have denounced specific terrorists and attacks with hard actions including sanctions.

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

Analyst: Micaela Pacheco

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to take concerted action in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, and our sovereignty.

On the 13 June 2018, the European Commission published a joint communiqué to the EU Parliament and Council for the reduction and prevention for small-arms and military grade weapons trafficking in the EU and surrounding territories, including in North Africa and the Middle East.³³³ In this communiqué, the EU set down specific rules for regional allies related to mitigating the import and use of contraband weapons in their territories, and for the cooperation and coordination of various stakeholders like border control agents, police, and intelligence bureaus within European borders.³³⁴

On 18 June 2018, the EU High Representative Frederica Mogherini hosted a ministerial-level meeting for the EU-G5 Sahel highlighting the needs to find common answers to North Africa and the EU's terrorism concerns, from foreign terrorist organization fighters, to black market arms and

³²⁹ Terrorist Attacks in Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 20 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/terrorist-attacks-in-niger-mali-and-burkina-faso/>.

³³⁰ Terrorist Attacks in Niger, Mali, and Burkina Faso, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 20 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/terrorist-attacks-in-niger-mali-and-burkina-faso/>.

³³¹ Joint Statement on U.S.-India Counter-terrorism Joint Working Group and Designations Dialogue, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 29 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-u-s-india-counterterrorism-joint-working-group-and-designations-dialogue/>.

³³² Joint Statement on U.S.-India Counter-terrorism Joint Working Group and Designations Dialogue, U.S. State Department (Washington D.C.) 29 May 2019. Access Date: 9 June 2019. <https://www.state.gov/joint-statement-on-u-s-india-counterterrorism-joint-working-group-and-designations-dialogue/>.

³³³ Arms trade: EU adopts comprehensive approach to scourge of illicit weapons, European External Action Service (Belgium) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46425/arms-trade-eu-adopts-comprehensive-approach-scourge-illicit-weapons_en.

³³⁴ Arms trade: EU adopts comprehensive approach to scourge of illicit weapons, European External Action Service (Belgium) 13 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46425/arms-trade-eu-adopts-comprehensive-approach-scourge-illicit-weapons_en.

drug rings funding terrorist operations in the EU and the Middle East.³³⁵ In doing so she set forth the requirements required of those nations, should they wish to continue economic and diplomatic relations with the EU.³³⁶

On 25 June 2018, six EU member countries signed a declaration for the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force, which more EU countries are soon expected to join.³³⁷ This response force is part of the larger EU and NATO plan to remove terrorist propaganda and recruiting networks online, as well as to identify and apprehend the actors who are propagating these networks.³³⁸

On 26 June 2018, the EU adopted a revised maritime security plan focusing on securing ports of entry of Europe from potential terroristic threats of a wide variety, including cyber, chemical, biological, nuclear and radiological through increased security measures and funding, in accordance with the compliance requirements.³³⁹ The plan also introduced stronger communication channels for cross-border and cross-agency cooperation for countries regionally affected by the black-market maritime imports connected with terrorist actions.³⁴⁰

On 12 September 2018, in his State of the Union Address EU President of the European Council Jean-Claude Juncker announced new rules aimed at targeting terrorist content on the Internet. These rules force any internet service provider or platform who wants to offer its services to EU citizens to police themselves much stricter with regards to the types of content they allow.³⁴¹

On 14 October 2018, the UK Foreign Secretary Jeremy Hunt stated that another package of sanctions initiated by the United Kingdom and France after attacks in Syria and Britain's Salisbury attack would be officially adopted by the EU foreign ministers in Luxembourg on 15 October 2018.³⁴² Earlier, foreign ministers from 28 states of the European Union backed a new regime that

³³⁵ EU works with partners in Sahel to fight terrorism and trafficking, European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Belgium) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46965/eu-works-partners-sahel-fight-terrorism-and-trafficking_e.

³³⁶ EU works with partners in Sahel to fight terrorism and trafficking, European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Belgium) 20 June 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46965/eu-works-partners-sahel-fight-terrorism-and-trafficking_e.

³³⁷ New tool to address cyber threats: the EU's Rapid Response Force", European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Luxembourg) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en.

³³⁸ New tool to address cyber threats: the EU's Rapid Response Force", European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Luxembourg) 27 June 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en.

³³⁹ Maritime security: EU adopts new action plan for more secure seas and oceans" European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Belgium) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/47365/maritime-security-eu-adopts-new-action-plan-more-secure-seas-and-oceans_en.

³⁴⁰ Maritime security: EU adopts new action plan for more secure seas and oceans" European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Belgium) 26 June 2018. Access Date: 12 October 2018. https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/47365/maritime-security-eu-adopts-new-action-plan-more-secure-seas-and-oceans_en.

³⁴¹ State of the Union 2018: Commission proposes new rules to get terrorist content off the web", European Commission Press Release Database (Strasbourg) 12 September 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2018 http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-5561_en.htm.

³⁴² UK's sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

introduces sanctions against individuals and legal entities, that are responsible for using and proliferating chemical weapons.³⁴³

On 30 November 2018, Canadian Foreign Affairs Minister Chrystia Freeland announced that the federal government spearheaded the G7 Foreign Ministers' statement, which condemned Russia's actions against the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.³⁴⁴ The EU took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.³⁴⁵

On the 5 October 2018, the EU Regional Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement project hosted a regional workshop in Nairobi on the issue of counter terrorism case management.³⁴⁶ The Regional Counter Terrorism Law Enforcement project is a four-year regional project based in the Horn of Africa and Yemen, and implements a range of activities with agencies in partner countries in the Horn of Africa with the objective to strengthen collaboration on CT issues and to organize regular policy exchanges.³⁴⁷

On the 4 December 2018, the EU Council adopted enhanced monitoring resolutions for the Anti-Money Laundering Action Plan, initially instated in 2015.³⁴⁸ These new resolutions seek to identify the factors that contributed to recent money laundering cases in EU banks to better inform possible action in the medium and long term, ensure effective cooperation between prudential and money laundering supervisors, and share best practices and grounds for convergence among national authorities.³⁴⁹

On 12 December 2018, the EU Parliament meeting in Strasbourg passed a resolution on findings and recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism.³⁵⁰ This resolution calls upon member states to initiate a large number of wide-ranging actions having to do with counter-terrorist actions and with multilateral cooperation and deep involvement with the Counter Terrorism Group (CTG).³⁵¹ The CTG is an informal body outside the EU where all member and non-member states can disseminate information, act in tandem, and coordinate actions against known terrorist groups,

³⁴³ U.K's sanctions efforts geared to spoil Moscow-EU ties after Brexit, says Russian embassy, Russian News Agency (Moscow) 15 October 2018. Access Date: 1 November 2018. <http://tass.com/politics/1026031>.

³⁴⁴ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

³⁴⁵ Canada led joint g7 statement condemning Russian aggression in Ukraine: Freeland, CBC News (Buenos Aires) 30 November 2018. Access Date: 1 December 2018. <https://www.canada.ca/en/public-safety-canada/news/2018/11/government-of-canada-provides-funding-for-intervention-programs-to-prevent-violent-extremism-in-bc.html>.

³⁴⁶ Kenya, EU hosting regional seminar on counter-terrorism (CT) case management, European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Kenya) 5 October 2018. Access Date: 25 November 2018. <https://goo.gl/htYsyf>.

³⁴⁷ Kenya, EU hosting regional seminar on counter-terrorism (CT) case management, European External Action Service, European Union Newswire (Kenya) 5 October 2018. Access Date: 25 November 2018. <https://goo.gl/htYsyf>.

³⁴⁸ Money laundering: Council adopts conclusions on an action plan for enhanced monitoring, European Council Press Releases, Council of the EU (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://goo.gl/i2jdbR>.

³⁴⁹ Money laundering: Council adopts conclusions on an action plan for enhanced monitoring, European Council Press Releases, Council of the EU (Brussels) 4 December 2018. Access Date: 5 December 2018. <https://goo.gl/i2jdbR>.

³⁵⁰ European Parliament Resolution of 12 December 2018 on Findings and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism, European Parliament Newswire (Strasbourg) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31pQg7e>.

³⁵¹ European Parliament Resolution of 12 December 2018 on Findings and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism, European Parliament Newswire (Strasbourg) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31pQg7e>.

and potential terror activities or actors.³⁵² The resolution further calls for the promotion of social inclusion and democratic values in low-income neighborhoods of member-state cities where religious extremism and terrorism can breed as a result of mass unemployment and the breakdown of the rule of law.³⁵³ Apart from these calls to action, the resolution outlined the need to integrate information from large telecom and internet providers relating to the browsing of terrorist propaganda and religious extremist content in order to more quickly respond against troubled individuals which could develop into terrorist threats.³⁵⁴

On 22 January 2019, the Shared and coherent European Railway Protection Approach project funded by the EU's Internal Security Fund Police held its first workshop on Terrorist risk assessment and management.³⁵⁵ Its overall aim is to increase protection levels for stations and trains within Europe by implementing actions with relevant stakeholder cooperation at different governance levels.³⁵⁶ The workshop was attended by around 25 high-ranking officials from seven different countries.³⁵⁷ Participants attended three sessions involving threat analysis, risk assessment and management and lessons to learn from past terror attacks.³⁵⁸ All sessions were headed by experts respective in the field, including Coordination Unit for Threat Analysis Director for Belgium Paul Van Tigchelt, and Kathrin Faber of International Union of Railways.³⁵⁹

On 14 February 2019, the European Parliament and Council reached an agreement related to the regulations to be imposed on the marketing and use of explosives precursors.³⁶⁰ Once in place, these regulations will enable relevant stakeholders and counter-terrorist authorities to close security gaps currently in place with the purchase of chemicals that could be used to make homemade bombs, further restricting some substances with the addition of background checks, and license requirements.³⁶¹

³⁵² European Parliament Resolution of 12 December 2018 on Findings and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism, European Parliament Newswire (Strasbourg) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31pQg7e>.

³⁵³ European Parliament Resolution of 12 December 2018 on Findings and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism, European Parliament Newswire (Strasbourg) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31pQg7e>.

³⁵⁴ European Parliament Resolution of 12 December 2018 on Findings and Recommendations of the Special Committee on Terrorism, European Parliament Newswire (Strasbourg) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31pQg7e>.

³⁵⁵ SHERPA: First Workshop on "Terrorist Risk Assessment and Management" held on 22 January 2019, UIC Electronic Newsletter Nr 631 (Paris) 29 January 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2IBb5DW>.

³⁵⁶ SHERPA: First Workshop on "Terrorist Risk Assessment and Management" held on 22 January 2019, UIC Electronic Newsletter Nr 631 (Paris) 29 January 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2IBb5DW>.

³⁵⁷ SHERPA: First Workshop on "Terrorist Risk Assessment and Management" held on 22 January 2019, UIC Electronic Newsletter Nr 631 (Paris) 29 January 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2IBb5DW>.

³⁵⁸ SHERPA: First Workshop on "Terrorist Risk Assessment and Management" held on 22 January 2019, UIC Electronic Newsletter Nr 631 (Paris) 29 January 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2IBb5DW>.

³⁵⁹ SHERPA: First Workshop on "Terrorist Risk Assessment and Management" held on 22 January 2019, UIC Electronic Newsletter Nr 631 (Paris) 29 January 2019. Access Date: 7 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2IBb5DW>.

³⁶⁰ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council Eighteenth Progress Report Towards an Effective and Genuine Security Union, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20180417_regulation-proposal-eu-parl-council-marketing-use-explosive-precursors_en.pdf.

³⁶¹ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council Eighteenth Progress Report Towards an Effective and Genuine Security Union, European Commission (Strasbourg) 14 February 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/home-affairs/sites/homeaffairs/files/what-we-do/policies/european-agenda-security/20180417_regulation-proposal-eu-parl-council-marketing-use-explosive-precursors_en.pdf.

On 26 February 2019, the European Commission organized a comprehensive conference called “EU Cities Against Radicalization” with the ultimate goal of enhancing efforts to prevent and counter radicalization and improve coordination between all stakeholders.³⁶² The conference would be followed by a 13 March expert panel discussion, the results of which will become part of the Radicalization Awareness Network manual in rehabilitating and reintegrating terrorist offenders.³⁶³

On 11 March 2019, the European Parliament’s Plenary reached a political agreement on the extension of the European Criminal Records Information System (COM (2017) 344 final (29.6.2017)).³⁶⁴ In essence, this system would compile data and records on third-country nationals committing crimes within Europe and assist in the identification of potential bad actors prior to their actions as terror actors.³⁶⁵

On 13 March 2019, the European Parliament’s Plenary concluded the first reading of COM (2018) 302 final (16.5.2018), a proposal to strengthen the existing Visa Information System for providing much more thorough background checks on visa applicants and closing information gaps through better information exchange between Member States.³⁶⁶

On 17 April 2019, the European Parliament passed legislative resolution COM (2018)0640-C8-0405/2018 on the proposal on preventing the dissemination of terrorist content online.³⁶⁷ The resolution specifically seeks to prevent the misuse of hosting services for terrorist purposes and making internet service providers more active participants in preventing the spread of religious extremist propaganda, of terrorist propaganda, and of preventing the continuous radicalization of trouble individuals.³⁶⁸ Internet service providers and internet hosting services would be prompted by

³⁶² Steering Board for Union Actions on Preventing and Countering Radicalisation, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetail&groupID=3626&news=1&mod_groups=1&month=08&year=2018.

³⁶³ Steering Board for Union Actions on Preventing and Countering Radicalisation, European Commission (Brussels) 26 February 2019. Access Date: 10 June 2019. http://ec.europa.eu/transparency/regexpert/index.cfm?do=groupDetail.groupDetail&groupID=3626&news=1&mod_groups=1&month=08&year=2018.

³⁶⁴ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council, European Commission (Brussels) 12 March 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjn_O6HmfPiAhUxjK0KHYPuAe_sQFjAAegQIAxAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Finfo%2Fsites%2Finfo%2Ffiles%2Fcommission_proposal_for_a_regulation_on_ecris-tcn_system_0.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0f9wUS2-DBJSIBllv1cGOA.

³⁶⁵ Communication from the Commission to the European Parliament, the European Council and the Council, European Commission (Brussels) 12 March 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=2ahUKEwjn_O6HmfPiAhUxjK0KHYPuAe_sQFjAAegQIAxAC&url=https%3A%2F%2Fec.europa.eu%2Finfo%2Fsites%2Finfo%2Ffiles%2Fcommission_proposal_for_a_regulation_on_ecris-tcn_system_0.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0f9wUS2-DBJSIBllv1cGOA.

³⁶⁶ Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council Amending Regulation (EC) No 767/2008, Regulation (EC) No 810/2009, Regulation (EU) 2017/2226, Regulation (EU) 2016/399, Regulation XX/2018 [Interoperability Regulation], and Decision 2004/512/EC and repealing Council Decision 2008/633/JHA, European Commission (Brussels) 13 March 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2XHOVqb>.

³⁶⁷ European Parliament Legislative Resolution of 17 April 2019 on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Preventing the Dissemination of Terrorist Content Online (COM (2018)0640 – C8-0405/2018 – 2018/0331(COD)), European Parliament (Strasbourg) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2MNldiv>.

³⁶⁸ European Parliament Legislative Resolution of 17 April 2019 on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Preventing the Dissemination of Terrorist Content Online (COM (2018)0640 – C8-0405/2018 – 2018/0331(COD)), European Parliament (Strasbourg) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2MNldiv>.

member states to take down that content in ways that do not infringe upon existing EU commitments to free-speech and expression.³⁶⁹

On 24 April 2019, the EU and the UN published a comprehensive framework on Counter-Terrorism cooperation moving forward.³⁷⁰ Said framework promises to increase wide-reaching informational and operational cooperation between the UN's counter-terrorism organizations and the EU's.³⁷¹

The European Union has taken action in at least five of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. Japan's has made efforts to facilitate and improve cooperation among countries in countering terrorism and cooperate with technology companies to step up cybersecurity.

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

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³⁶⁹ European Parliament Legislative Resolution of 17 April 2019 on the Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on Preventing the Dissemination of Terrorist Content Online (COM (2018)0640 – C8-0405/2018 – 2018/0331(COD)), European Parliament (Strasbourg) 17 April 2019. Access Date: 11 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/2MNldiv>.

³⁷⁰ Framework on Counter-terrorism Between the United Nations and the European Union, European External Action Service (Brussels) 24 April 2019. Access Date: 12 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31sUXgu>.

³⁷¹ Framework on Counter-terrorism Between the United Nations and the European Union, European External Action Service (Brussels) 24 April 2019. Access Date: 12 June 2019. <https://bit.ly/31sUXgu>.