

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 Interim Compliance Report

10 June 2018 — 10 December 2018

Prepared by  
Angela Min Yi Hou, Julia Tops, and Cindy Xinying Ou

25 February 2019

[www.g7.utoronto.ca](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca)  
[g7@utoronto.ca](mailto:g7@utoronto.ca)  
[@g7\\_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

*"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*

[munkschool.utoronto.ca](http://munkschool.utoronto.ca)



**At Trinity College**  
1 Devonshire Place  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 3K7  
T: 416.946.8900 F: 416.946.8915

**At the Observatory**  
315 Bloor Street West  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 0A7  
T: 416.946.8929 F: 416.946.8877

**At the Canadiana Gallery**  
14 Queen's Park Crescent West  
Toronto, ON  
Canada M5S 3K9  
T: 416.978.5120 F: 416.978.5079

## Contents

Preface .....	3
Research Team .....	4
Lead Analysts .....	4
Compliance Analysts .....	4
Executive Summary .....	6
The Interim Compliance Score .....	6
Compliance by Member .....	6
Compliance by Commitment .....	6
The Compliance Gap Between Members .....	6
Future Research and Reports .....	6
Table A: 2018 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment* .....	7
Table B: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores .....	9
Table C: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Country .....	10
Table D: 2018 G7 Charlevoix Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment .....	11
1. Democracy: Terrorism .....	12
2. Democracy: Transparency .....	42
3. Trade: International Rules and Intellectual Property Rights .....	53
4. Macroeconomic Policy: Growth that Works for Everyone .....	68
5. Labour and Employment: Skills and Education .....	103
6. Health: Mental Health .....	137
7. Development: African Agenda 2063 .....	153
8. Development: International Development Partnerships and Private Sector Investments .....	178
9. Gender: Development Finance .....	198
10. Climate Change: Gender .....	223
11. Climate Change: Paris Agreement .....	238
12. Climate Change: Insurance Risk .....	266
13. Environment: Earth Observation Technologies .....	280
14. Environment: Coastal Resilience .....	299
15. Environment: Ocean Plastics Charter .....	313
16. Environment: Marine Litter .....	331
17. Energy: Energy Security .....	350
18. Gender: Quality Education for Girls and Women .....	375
19. Gender: Equality in Labour Markets .....	401
20. Gender: Sexual and Gender-Based Violence in Digital Contexts .....	422

## 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 Score	+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.<sup>1</sup> This was the first mention of terrorism and was stipulated in the *G7 Statement on Air Hijacking*.<sup>2</sup> The commitment included reference to intensifying cooperation to combat international terrorism and the halting of flights to and from the country.<sup>3</sup>

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.<sup>4</sup> The four commitments under the *Statement on the Taking of Diplomatic Hostages* stipulated the influence of real-world catalysts like the Iran Embassy siege.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6</sup>

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.<sup>7</sup> The general outlook of the commitments included the transition to monitor the supply of money and

<sup>1</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>6</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>7</sup> 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](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.<sup>8</sup> 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.<sup>9</sup> 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.<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup>

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

In 1987, the G7 members met in Venice, Italy. The summit produced the *Statement on Terrorism* which included 13 commitments.<sup>15</sup> The commitments included the reaffirmation of previous statements on terrorism from Bonn, Venice, Ottawa, London, and Tokyo.<sup>16</sup> It also welcomed improvements in airport and maritime security and encouraging the work of ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) and IMO (International Maritime Organization).<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

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.<sup>19</sup> The statement also included the objective to provide training and technical assistance to other nations.<sup>20</sup>

---

<sup>8</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>9</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>10</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>11</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>13</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>14</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>15</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>16</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>17</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>18</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>19</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>20</sup> 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](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 Kinkel included one statement on terrorism to renounce support for terrorism, including financial support, and deny the use of their territory for terrorist organizations.<sup>21</sup>

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.<sup>22</sup> 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.<sup>23</sup> 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.<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> This was also the first mention of the development of a means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure.<sup>26</sup> 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.<sup>27</sup> 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.<sup>28</sup>

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.<sup>29</sup> 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

---

<sup>21</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>22</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>23</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>24</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>25</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>26</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>27</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>28</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>29</sup> 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](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.<sup>30</sup> Additionally, it focused on Africa and combating money laundering and terrorist financing on the continent.<sup>31</sup>

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.<sup>32</sup>

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.<sup>33</sup> 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.<sup>34</sup>

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.<sup>35</sup>

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.<sup>36</sup>

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.<sup>37</sup> 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.<sup>38</sup>

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.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>30</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>31</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>32</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>33</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>34</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>35</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>36</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>37</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>38</sup> 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](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf).

<sup>39</sup> 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](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.<sup>40</sup> 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.<sup>41</sup>

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*.<sup>42</sup> The former Action Plan included three action items divided among counterterrorism Measures, Empowering Alternative Voices and Tolerance in Society, and Capacity Building.<sup>43</sup>

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.<sup>44</sup> 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.<sup>45</sup> Lastly, there was a call to commit to responding to the undermining of democratic societies and institutions.<sup>46</sup> 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*.<sup>47</sup>

### 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:

---

<sup>40</sup> 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>.

<sup>41</sup> 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>.

<sup>42</sup> 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>.

<sup>43</sup> 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>.

<sup>44</sup> 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>.

<sup>45</sup> 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>.

<sup>46</sup> 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>.

<sup>47</sup> 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.<sup>48</sup>
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.<sup>49</sup>
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.<sup>50</sup>
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.<sup>51</sup>
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.<sup>52</sup>
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.<sup>53</sup>
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.<sup>54</sup>

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

---

<sup>48</sup> 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>.

<sup>49</sup> 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>.

<sup>50</sup> 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>.

<sup>51</sup> 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>.

<sup>52</sup> 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>.

<sup>53</sup> 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>.

<sup>54</sup> 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 our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our 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.<sup>55</sup> The new version addresses Canada's concern on privacy and disclosure issues resulting from information sharing.<sup>56</sup> 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.<sup>57</sup>

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

---

<sup>55</sup> 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/>.

<sup>56</sup> 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/>.

<sup>57</sup> 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 Struggess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.<sup>58</sup> They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).<sup>59</sup>

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.<sup>60</sup>

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, and several other benefits."<sup>61</sup> Peterborough-Kawartha MPP Dave Smith stated that "If they (terrorists) are not in a jail cell, they do not deserve the same privileges of every Ontarian."<sup>62</sup> 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."<sup>63</sup>

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.<sup>64</sup> 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."<sup>65</sup>

On 26 October 2018, the Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada issued a deportation order for Jordanian national Othman Hamdan.<sup>66</sup> Hamdan was accused of glorifying terrorism and the Islamic

---

<sup>58</sup> 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>.

<sup>59</sup> 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>.

<sup>60</sup> 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/>.

<sup>61</sup> 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/>.

<sup>62</sup> 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/>.

<sup>63</sup> 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/>.

<sup>64</sup> 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>.

<sup>65</sup> 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>.

<sup>66</sup> 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>.

State group on his Facebook posts.<sup>67</sup> The board ruled that Hamdan used his Facebook posts to not only report news but to also display his allegiance to a terrorist organization.<sup>68</sup>

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.<sup>69</sup>

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.<sup>70</sup>

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.<sup>71</sup> Seventeen Saudi nationals have been denied access to Canada and have any Canadian assets frozen.<sup>72</sup> 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."<sup>73</sup>

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.<sup>74</sup>

Canada has taken action in more 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. 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.

---

<sup>67</sup> 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>.

<sup>68</sup> 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>.

<sup>69</sup> 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>.

<sup>70</sup> 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>.

<sup>71</sup> 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>.

<sup>72</sup> 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>.

<sup>73</sup> 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>.

<sup>74</sup> 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>.

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 our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our 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.<sup>75</sup> 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.<sup>76</sup>

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 threatened democracies and the sovereignty of institutions, and thus are joining together to study the issue.<sup>77</sup>

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 Struggess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.<sup>78</sup> They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW).<sup>79</sup>

On 14 September 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns any glorification of Nazism put out by the chairman of the Ukrainian parliament, Andriy Parubiy.<sup>80</sup>

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.<sup>81</sup>

---

<sup>75</sup> "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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en).

<sup>76</sup> "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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en).

<sup>77</sup> 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>.

<sup>78</sup> 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>.

<sup>79</sup> 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>.

<sup>80</sup> 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>.

On 25 September 2018, President Emmanuel Macron addressed the UN 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.”<sup>82</sup>

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.<sup>83</sup> 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.<sup>84</sup>

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.”<sup>85</sup>

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.”<sup>86</sup>

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.<sup>87</sup>

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.<sup>88</sup> He stated that it “is an innovative project that seeks to build our African partners’ capacities to deal with cyber threats,

---

<sup>81</sup> 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>.

<sup>82</sup> 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>.

<sup>83</sup> 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>.

<sup>84</sup> 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>.

<sup>85</sup> 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>.

<sup>86</sup> 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>.

<sup>87</sup> 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>.

<sup>88</sup> 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>.

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.”<sup>89</sup>

On 9 November 2018, the French government presented a press release stating that France condemns the terrorist attack that took place in Melbourne on 8 November 2018, an attack Daesh claimed responsibility.<sup>90</sup>

On 11 November 2018, President Emmanuel 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.<sup>91</sup> In a declaration published 5 November 2018, the members proposed that the “global information and communication space be acknowledged as a common good of humankind, where freedom, pluralism, and integrity of information must be guaranteed.”<sup>92</sup>

On 12 November 2018, President Emmanuel Macron launched the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace<sup>93</sup>. 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.”<sup>94</sup>

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.<sup>95</sup> 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

---

<sup>89</sup> 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>.

<sup>90</sup> 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>.

<sup>91</sup> 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>.

<sup>92</sup> 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>.

<sup>93</sup> Cybersecurity: Paris Call of 12 November 2018 for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (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>.

<sup>94</sup> Cybersecurity: Paris Call of 12 November 2018 for Trust and Security in Cyberspace, France Diplomatie (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>.

<sup>95</sup> 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."<sup>96</sup>

On 19 November 2018, the French government issued a press release with concerns over events in Central Africa.<sup>97</sup> 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-defense anti-Balaka militia to the International Criminal Court.<sup>98</sup>

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 Istanbul on 2 October 2018.<sup>99</sup> 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."<sup>100</sup>

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.<sup>101</sup> Daesh claimed responsibility for this attack which killed at least nine people.<sup>102</sup>

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. France took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.<sup>103</sup>

France has taken action in more 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. Although France is lacking actions regarding protecting their cyberspace. France has demonstrated collaboration alongside other G7 members and institutes to

---

<sup>96</sup> 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>.

<sup>97</sup> 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>.

<sup>98</sup> 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>.

<sup>99</sup> 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>.

<sup>100</sup> 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>.

<sup>101</sup> 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>.

<sup>102</sup> 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>.

<sup>103</sup> 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>.

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 our democratic societies and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty, and our 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.<sup>104</sup> The aim of the register is to collect and share information about terror investigations and convictions at the European level.<sup>105</sup>

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.<sup>106</sup>

As of 18 July 2018, The German Ministry of Finance is expected to add 310 more staff to its Financial Intelligence Unit.<sup>107</sup> The ministry is also expanding the unit's powers concerning data accessibility and stopping suspicious monetary transfers, including from terrorist sources.<sup>108</sup> The Financial Intelligence Unit is responsible for investigating reports of suspicious money laundering.<sup>109</sup>

---

<sup>104</sup> 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](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press/Documents/2018-06-20_DECLARATION%20FR-DE-ES-BE_ENGLISH.pdf).

<sup>105</sup> 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](http://www.eurojust.europa.eu/press/Documents/2018-06-20_DECLARATION%20FR-DE-ES-BE_ENGLISH.pdf).

<sup>106</sup> 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](https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/sites/www.un.org.counterterrorism.ctitf/files/Report_UNHLC_FINAL_WEB.pdf).

<sup>107</sup> 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>.

<sup>108</sup> 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>.

<sup>109</sup> 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>.



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.<sup>110</sup>

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 Strugess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.<sup>111</sup> They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.<sup>112</sup>

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.<sup>113</sup>

On 5 October 2018, the German Government issued a statement accusing Russia of cyber attacks on targets across Europe, including the German Bundestag.<sup>114</sup> The statement also called on Russia to end the provocations.<sup>115</sup>

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.<sup>116</sup>

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.<sup>117</sup>

On 12 November 2018, the German Government became a signatory to the Paris Call for Trust and Security in Cyberspace,<sup>118</sup> pledging to fight cybercrime, secure elections and “welcome collaboration

---

<sup>110</sup> 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>.

<sup>111</sup> 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>.

<sup>112</sup> 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>.

<sup>113</sup> 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>.

<sup>114</sup> 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>.

<sup>115</sup> 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>.

<sup>116</sup> 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>.

<sup>117</sup> 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>.

<sup>118</sup> 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>.

among governments, the private sector, and civil society to create new cybersecurity standards that enable infrastructures and organizations to improve cyber protections.”<sup>119</sup>

On 30 November 2018, German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas signed a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement concerning Russian aggression in the Kerch Strait.<sup>120</sup> 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.”<sup>121</sup>

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. Germany took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.<sup>122</sup>

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.”<sup>123</sup>

Germany has taken action in more 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. 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 “combatting the evolving threat from Foreign Terrorist Fighters.”<sup>124</sup> Italy discussed the “need to make better use of tools such as Passenger Name Record and Advanced Passenger Information and improve partnership with

---

<sup>119</sup> 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](https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/IMG/pdf/paris_call_text_-_en_cle06f918.pdf).

<sup>120</sup> 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>.

<sup>121</sup> 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>.

<sup>122</sup> 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>.

<sup>123</sup> 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>.

<sup>124</sup> 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>.

Organizations such as INTERPOL, the World Customs Organization, and others.”<sup>125</sup> Italy pledged to “focus on removing all obstacles to our [international] cooperation.”<sup>126</sup>

On 10 October 2018, Italy, as a member nation of the ATLAS network, signed an enhanced cooperation agreement with Europol.<sup>127</sup> 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.”<sup>128</sup>

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.”<sup>129</sup> The Italian delegation participated in exercise scenarios that simulated an aircraft hijacking, as well as a bomb situation on a passenger train.<sup>130</sup>

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. Italy took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.<sup>131</sup>

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.<sup>132</sup> In the communiqué, Italy reaffirmed its “strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations”<sup>133</sup> and to “commit to the full implementation of the Hamburg G20 Leaders Statement on Countering

---

<sup>125</sup> 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>.

<sup>126</sup> 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>.

<sup>127</sup> 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](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm).

<sup>128</sup> 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](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm).

<sup>129</sup> 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](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm).

<sup>130</sup> 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](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_CLDR-18-5866_en.htm).

<sup>131</sup> 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>.

<sup>132</sup> 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](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf).

<sup>133</sup> 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](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf).

Terrorism.”<sup>134</sup> Italy also pledged to “step up our efforts in fighting terrorist and proliferation financing, and money laundering.”<sup>135</sup> Italy also urged greater efforts to deter cyber-terrorism.<sup>136</sup>

Between 6-7 December 2018, Italy hosted the 2018 Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE).<sup>137</sup> 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.”<sup>138</sup> As well as pursuing transparent military strategies with other European states to strengthen national security.<sup>139</sup>

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. However, Italy has done little domestically through the introduction of legislation or other similar actions to demonstrate a likewise commitment towards cyber-terrorism or electoral interference.

Therefore, Italy receives a compliance score of –1.<sup>140</sup>

*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 2 plus 2 vice-ministerial level dialogue in New Delhi.<sup>141</sup> The dialogue focused on “measures to strengthen cooperation in fields such as counter-terrorism, maritime security, defense equipment and technology, and peacekeeping operations.”<sup>142</sup>

---

<sup>134</sup> 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](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf).

<sup>135</sup> 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](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf).

<sup>136</sup> 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](http://www.g20.utoronto.ca/2018/buenos_aires_leaders_declaration.pdf).

<sup>137</sup> 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>.

<sup>138</sup> 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>.

<sup>139</sup> 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>.

<sup>140</sup> 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](http://www.governo.it), <https://www.thelocal.it>, <https://www.euronews.com>, [www.politico.eu](http://www.politico.eu), [www.bbc.com](http://www.bbc.com),

<sup>141</sup> 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>.

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.”<sup>143</sup> 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.”<sup>144</sup>

On 11 July 2018, Japan attended their 4th Japan-China Counter-Terrorism Consultation in Beijing.<sup>145</sup> Both countries exchanged views on the “international and regional terrorism situation and counter-terrorism cooperation.”<sup>146</sup>

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.”<sup>147</sup> 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.<sup>148</sup>

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.”<sup>149</sup>

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.<sup>150</sup> The declaration is about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security, and stability in cyberspace.”<sup>151</sup>

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

---

<sup>142</sup> 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>.

<sup>143</sup> 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>.

<sup>144</sup> 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>.

<sup>145</sup> Japan-China Relations: The 4<sup>th</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/is_sc/page25e_000208.html).

<sup>146</sup> Japan-China Relations: The 4<sup>th</sup> 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](https://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/is_sc/page25e_000208.html).

<sup>147</sup> 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>.

<sup>148</sup> 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>.

<sup>149</sup> 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>.

<sup>150</sup> 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>.

<sup>151</sup> 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>.

against Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.<sup>152</sup> Japan took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.<sup>153</sup>

Japan, has taken action in at least 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. 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.<sup>154</sup> Specifically, Prime Minister Theresa May noted the need to "maintain the global norm against the use of chemical weapons" and the shared efforts "to establish a new Rapid Response Mechanism" to further cooperation among the G7 members.<sup>155</sup>

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.<sup>156</sup> 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.<sup>157</sup>

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.<sup>158</sup> The NaCTSO seeks to build

---

<sup>152</sup> 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>.

<sup>153</sup> 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>.

<sup>154</sup> 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>.

<sup>155</sup> 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>.

<sup>156</sup> 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>.

<sup>157</sup> 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>.

<sup>158</sup> Know the Game Plan, Counter Terrorism Policing (London) 14 June 2018. Access Date: 7 October 2018. <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/knowthegameplan/>.

effective cooperation between “the public and the police” to ensure safety in “different sectors such as retail, hospitality, and entertainment.”<sup>159</sup>

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.<sup>160</sup> 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.”<sup>161</sup>

On 20 July 2018, the UK joined France in a counter-terrorism operation in Mali.<sup>162</sup> The Armed Forces Minister Mark Lancaster noted that “this deployment demonstrates our shared commitment to tackling terrorism, instability and reducing threats to European security.”<sup>163</sup>

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 Dawn Strugess and Charles Rowley in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.<sup>164</sup> They also urged Russia to provide full disclosure to the OPCW.<sup>165</sup>

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.<sup>166</sup> 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.<sup>167</sup>

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

---

<sup>159</sup> Know the Game Plan, Counter Terrorism Policing (London) 14 June 2018. Access Date: 7 October 2018. <https://www.counterterrorism.police.uk/knowthegameplan/>.

<sup>160</sup> 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>.

<sup>161</sup> 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>.

<sup>162</sup> 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/>.

<sup>163</sup> 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/>.

<sup>164</sup> 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>.

<sup>165</sup> 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>.

<sup>166</sup> 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/>.

<sup>167</sup> 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/>.

threats.<sup>168</sup> The delegate encouraged cross-state cooperation to strengthen counter-terrorism initiatives with a specific emphasis on the need to cooperate with the private sector.<sup>169</sup> The UK was one of two states in attendance to invite the Counter-Terrorism Committee Executive Directorate for an assessment visit in 2019.<sup>170</sup>

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.<sup>171</sup> 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.<sup>172</sup>

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.<sup>173</sup> Williamson added that Russia has made a "mockery" of the provisions stipulated within previous nuclear weapons treaties.<sup>174</sup>

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.<sup>175</sup> 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."<sup>176</sup>

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."<sup>177</sup> ACT was set-up

---

<sup>168</sup> 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>.

<sup>169</sup> 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>.

<sup>170</sup> 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>.

<sup>171</sup> 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>.

<sup>172</sup> 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>.

<sup>173</sup> 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>.

<sup>174</sup> 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>.

<sup>175</sup> 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>.

<sup>176</sup> 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>.

<sup>177</sup> 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>.



in 2017 as a means to foster greater public-private cooperation in undermining potential terrorist threats.<sup>178</sup>

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 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.<sup>179</sup>

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."<sup>180</sup>

The United Kingdom has taken action in more 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. 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: Mobid 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.

On 12 June 2018, the United States Congress passed the Whistleblower Protection Coordination Act.<sup>181</sup> 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."<sup>182</sup>

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.<sup>183</sup>

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.<sup>184</sup> Tuscan

---

<sup>178</sup> Action Counters Terrorism, gov.uk (London) 7 March 2017. Access Date: 7 December 2018. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-counters-terrorism>.

<sup>179</sup> 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>.

<sup>180</sup> 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>.

<sup>181</sup> 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>.

<sup>182</sup> 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>.

<sup>183</sup> 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>.

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.<sup>185</sup>

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.<sup>186</sup>

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.<sup>187</sup>

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 Strugess and Charles Rowley, in Salisbury, England on 4 March 2018.<sup>188</sup>

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 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.”<sup>189</sup>

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.<sup>190</sup>

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.<sup>191</sup> The

---

<sup>184</sup> 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/>.

<sup>185</sup> 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/>.

<sup>186</sup> 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>.

<sup>187</sup> 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>.

<sup>188</sup> 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>.

<sup>189</sup> 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>.

<sup>190</sup> 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>.

<sup>191</sup> 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>.

government stated that they “remain steadfast in our support of Egypt’s efforts to combat terrorism and violence against religious communities.”<sup>192</sup>

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.<sup>193</sup> 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.”<sup>194</sup>

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.”<sup>195</sup>

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.”<sup>196</sup>

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.<sup>197</sup> The declaration is about “governments, industry and civil society coming together to increase trust, security and stability in cyberspace.”<sup>198</sup>

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.<sup>199</sup> This statement was shared along with European Allies as well.<sup>200</sup> 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.”<sup>201</sup>

---

<sup>192</sup> 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>.

<sup>193</sup> 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>.

<sup>194</sup> 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>.

<sup>195</sup> 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>.

<sup>196</sup> 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>.

<sup>197</sup> 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>.

<sup>198</sup> 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>.

<sup>199</sup> 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>.

<sup>200</sup> 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>.

<sup>201</sup> 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>.

On 13 November 2018, The United States Congress passed the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency Act of 2018.<sup>202</sup> This bill “redesignates the Department of Homeland Security’s National Protection and Programs Directorate as the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA).<sup>203</sup> 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.”<sup>204</sup>

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.<sup>205</sup> 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.”<sup>206</sup>

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.<sup>207</sup> 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.”<sup>208</sup>

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.<sup>209</sup> 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.”<sup>210</sup>

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.”<sup>211</sup>

---

<sup>202</sup> 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>.

<sup>203</sup> 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>.

<sup>204</sup> 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>.

<sup>205</sup> 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>.

<sup>206</sup> 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>.

<sup>207</sup> 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>.

<sup>208</sup> 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>.

<sup>209</sup> 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>.

<sup>210</sup> 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>.

<sup>211</sup> 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>.

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 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.<sup>212</sup>

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."<sup>213</sup> 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."<sup>214</sup>

On 01 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.<sup>215</sup> The UN 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."<sup>216</sup>

The United States has taken action in more 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. 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.<sup>217</sup>

---

<sup>212</sup> 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>.

<sup>213</sup> 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/>.

<sup>214</sup> 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/>.

<sup>215</sup> 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>.

<sup>216</sup> Resolution 2231 (2015), United Nations Security Council (New York) 16 January 2016. Access Date: 13 December 2018. <http://www.un.org/en/sc/2231/>.

<sup>217</sup> 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-scurge-illicit-weapons\\_en](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46425/arms-trade-eu-adopts-comprehensive-approach-scurge-illicit-weapons_en).

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.<sup>218</sup>

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 drug rings funding terrorist operations in the EU and the Middle East.<sup>219</sup> In doing so she set forth the requirements required of those nations, should they wish to continue economic and diplomatic relations with the EU.<sup>220</sup>

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.<sup>221</sup> 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.<sup>222</sup>

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<sup>223</sup>. 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.<sup>224</sup>

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

---

<sup>218</sup> 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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46425/arms-trade-eu-adopts-comprehensive-approach-scourge-illicit-weapons_en).

<sup>219</sup> 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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46965/eu-works-partners-sahel-fight-terrorism-and-trafficking_e).

<sup>220</sup> 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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/46965/eu-works-partners-sahel-fight-terrorism-and-trafficking_e).

<sup>221</sup> "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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en).

<sup>222</sup> "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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/common-security-and-defence-policy-csdp/47525/new-tool-address-cyber-threats-eus-rapid-response-force_en).

<sup>223</sup> 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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/47365/maritime-security-eu-adopts-new-action-plan-more-secure-seas-and-oceans_en).

<sup>224</sup> 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](https://eeas.europa.eu/topics/counter-terrorism/47365/maritime-security-eu-adopts-new-action-plan-more-secure-seas-and-oceans_en).

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.<sup>225</sup>

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.<sup>226</sup> 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.<sup>227</sup>

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 the Ukraine while urging the release of detained sailors.<sup>228</sup> The EU took part in the joint statement urging the aggressing party to respect international law and escalate no further.<sup>229</sup>

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.<sup>230</sup> 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.<sup>231</sup>

On the 4 December 2018, the EU Council adopted enhanced monitoring resolutions for the Anti-Money Laundering Action Plan, initially instated in 2015.<sup>232</sup> 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.<sup>233</sup>

The European Union has taken action in more than 50 percent of the seven action areas in responding to foreign actors who seek to undermine our democratic societies and institutions, our

---

<sup>225</sup> 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](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-18-5561_en.htm).

<sup>226</sup> 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>.

<sup>227</sup> 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>.

<sup>228</sup> 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>.

<sup>229</sup> 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>.

<sup>230</sup> 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>.

<sup>231</sup> 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>.

<sup>232</sup> 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>.

<sup>233</sup> 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>.

electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security. This includes working with regional allies to protect borders, declaring the development of an EU Cyber Rapid Response Force, and working with internet providers to counter terrorism.

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

*Analyst: Andres Doreale*