

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

2019 G7 Biarritz Summit Final Compliance Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit



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8. Regional Security: Iran

“[We share an objective] to foster peace and stability in the region.”

G7 Biarritz Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.75 (88%)		

Background

The case of Iran’s nuclear ambitions has become a preeminent security issue for the global community. While Iran has consistently insisted its nuclear Programme is peaceful, suspicions led the United Nations Security Council, European Union, and United States to impose wide ranging sanctions in 2010. However, in 2015, Iran reached a deal with the United States, United Kingdom, Germany, Russia, France, and China that would limit Iran’s enrichment of uranium and allow international inspections in return for sanctions relief. In May 2018, President Donald Trump pulled the United States out of the deal and reinstated sanctions. In return, Iran stopped abiding by their commitments and as of 1 July 2019, the International Energy Agency confirmed Iran exceeded the 300kg (660lb) limit on its stockpile of enriched uranium.¹¹⁴⁷ Iran has also been accused of building up a network of non-state alliances that have partaken in violent conflicts throughout Syria, Lebanon, Iraq, and Yemen.¹¹⁴⁸

The G7 has for decades focused on Iran as both a potential nuclear and security threat, in turn taking various steps to promote peace and stability throughout the region. At the 2003 Evian Summit, then G8 members recognized the growing danger of the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and highlighted the need for both individual and collective action to tackle the challenge.¹¹⁴⁹ At the 2004 Sea Island Summit, G8 members were united in their determination to “see the proliferation implications of Iran’s advanced nuclear program resolved” in compliance with its obligations under the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.¹¹⁵⁰ Then in 2007, G8 leaders reiterated their commitment to resolving “the proliferation concerns posed by Iran’s nuclear programme.”¹¹⁵¹

¹¹⁴⁷ Iran nuclear crisis in 300 words, BBC (London) 5 September 2019. Access Date: 8 November 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-48201138>.

¹¹⁴⁸ Iran’s network of influence in Mid-East ‘growing’, BBC (London) 7 November 2019. Access Date: 8 November 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-middle-east-50324912>.

¹¹⁴⁹ Non-proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction: A G8 Declaration, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 2 June 2003. Access Date: 8 November 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2003evian/wmd_declaration_en.html.

¹¹⁵⁰ All G7/8 Commitments, 1975 -2012, G7 Research Group (Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2019. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/evaluations/G8_commitments-to-2012.pdf.

¹¹⁵¹ Heiligendamm Statement on Non-Proliferation, G7 Research Group (Toronto) Access Date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2007heiligendamm/g8-2007-nonprolif.pdf>.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders took a more expansive focus on security policy as they “call[ed] on Iran to play a more constructive role in supporting regional security, in particular in Syria, and to reject all acts of terrorism and terrorist groups.”¹¹⁵²

On 2 April 2015, Iran and the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council – the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and China – and the European Union agreed to the Joint Comprehensive Plan for Action, also known as the Iran Nuclear Deal. Iran promised to make drastic cuts to its nuclear programme in return for the lifting of sanctions.¹¹⁵³

At the 2015 G7 Summit in Elmau, leaders welcomed the agreement and offered continuous support for ensuring Iran’s nuclear ambitions are exclusively peaceful in nature and that Iran does not acquire nuclear weapons. Additionally, leaders urged Iran to respect the human rights of its citizens and to contribute constructively to regional stability.”¹¹⁵⁴

In 2016, G7 leaders reaffirmed their commitment to supporting the “full and effective implementation of the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA).” Additionally, they called on Iran to “play a constructive role in its region and thus contribute to the efforts to achieve political solutions, reconciliation and peace, and cooperate to prevent and counter the spread of terrorism and violent extremism” and “comply with its international human rights obligations.”¹¹⁵⁵

However, on 8 May 2019, U.S. President Donald Trump announced that the United States would withdraw from the Iran Nuclear Deal and re-impose sanctions on Iran.¹¹⁵⁶

Meanwhile, at the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders committed to “permanently ensuring that Iran’s nuclear program remains peaceful, in line with its international obligations and commitments to never seek, develop or acquire a nuclear weapon.” Furthermore, leaders condemned “all financial support of terrorism including terrorist groups sponsored by Iran” and called “upon Iran to play a constructive role by contributing to efforts to counter terrorism and achieve political solutions, reconciliation and peace in the region.”¹¹⁵⁷

Commitment Features

At Biarritz, G7 members highlighted their shared objective “to foster peace and stability in the region. Based on historical precedent in relation to Iran, G7 actions towards promoting peace and security in the region have involved the issue areas of nuclear weapons, terrorism, and human rights. “Foster” in this case refers to promoting “the growth or development of.”¹¹⁵⁸ The region in this case refers to Iran, its neighboring countries, and countries throughout the area, such as Iraq, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Syria.

¹¹⁵² Brussels Declaration, G7 Summit, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 5 June 2015. Access Date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

¹¹⁵³ Iran nuclear deal: negotiators announce 'framework' agreement, The Guardian (Washington D.C.) 3 April 2015. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/apr/02/iran-nuclear-deal-negotiators-announce-framework-agreement>.

¹¹⁵⁴ Leaders’ Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date 14 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>.

¹¹⁵⁵ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration Ise-Shima, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html#iran>.

¹¹⁵⁶ Iran nuclear deal: Trump pulls US out in break with Europe allies, BBC (London) 9 May 2018. Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-44045957>.

¹¹⁵⁷ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 13 October 2019. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>.

¹¹⁵⁸ Foster, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) Access Date: 14 October 2019. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/foster>.

In terms of these three issue areas, there are many possible actions that can be taken in order to promote peace and security. In terms of terrorism, members can utilize several different mechanisms, such as military force, financial instruments, or political pressure, such as targeted economic sanctions, in order to promote peace and security. In terms of nuclear weapons, members can make efforts towards developing joint comprehensive frameworks, such as JCPOA, in order to promote the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Finally, in terms of human rights, members can take actions to reduce conditions, such as poverty and inequality, that lead to the growth of conflict levels. All of these actions must involve the aforementioned region, with specific regards to Iran and its neighbors.

Therefore, in order to achieve full compliance, members must make efforts to ending the proliferation of nuclear weapons, combatting terrorism, and promoting human rights. For partial compliance, members must only focus on one or two of these issues. For non-compliance, members must not make any efforts to promoting denuclearization, human rights, and fighting terrorism.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	Member has NOT made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.
0	Member has made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region in one issue areas by combatting terrorism OR promoting human rights.
+1	Member has made efforts to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism AND promoting human rights.

*Compliance Director: David Mancchio
Lead Analyst: Collin Xia*

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 8 November 2019, the Government of Canada called upon Iran to end its human rights abuses as part of the UN Human Rights Council Universal Periodic Review process.¹¹⁵⁹ Canada recommended that Iran revise its Penal Code to reduce the use of the death penalty and end torture in prisons.¹¹⁶⁰ Canada expressed its concern over Iran's legal and political discrimination against "women, ethnic and recognized and unrecognized religious minorities, and LGBTI persons."¹¹⁶¹

On 26 November 2019, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the violent crackdown on protests and restrictions on communications in Iran.¹¹⁶² The statement condemned "threats made by Iranian officials and the deliberate use of excessive force by Iranian security

¹¹⁵⁹ UPR recommendations for Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/human_rights-droits_homme/upr-epu/iran.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁶⁰ UPR recommendations for Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/human_rights-droits_homme/upr-epu/iran.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁶¹ UPR recommendations for Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/human_rights-droits_homme/upr-epu/iran.aspx?lang=eng.

¹¹⁶² Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

forces.”¹¹⁶³ The Canadian government called on the “Iranian authorities to lift all restrictions on the Internet and mobile services and to ensure that all those arrested have access to fair legal process and procedures.”¹¹⁶⁴ Canada expressed its support for Iranians exercising their rights to freedom of expression and assembly.¹¹⁶⁵

On 28 November 2019, Global Affairs Canada released a statement condemning the escalating violence in Iraq, and reiterated their support for stability, prosperity, security, and the protection of their “human and democratic rights – including the right to protest and freedom of expression.”¹¹⁶⁶

On 18 December 2019, the United Nations General Assembly passed a resolution drafted by Canada calling on Iran to stop its human rights abuses, including the detainment of peaceful protestors.¹¹⁶⁷ The resolution also condemns Iran’s detainment of dual nationals and its violations against ethnic, linguistic, and other minorities and their defenders.¹¹⁶⁸

On 3 January 2020, Minister of Foreign Affairs François-Philippe Champagne commented on the US killing of Iranian General Qasem Soleimani in Iraq.¹¹⁶⁹ Minister Champagne urged all sides to “exercise restraint and pursue de-escalation” to ensure the stability of Iraq.¹¹⁷⁰ Minister Champagne remarked that the Iran’s Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps’ (IRGC) Quds Force, led by Qasem Soleimani has “had a destabilizing effect in the region.”¹¹⁷¹

On 25 March 2020, Canada participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting by videoconference to discuss COVID-19 pandemic, persecution of Rohingya people by Myanmar, and included broader discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹¹⁷²

On 2 April 2020, Canada participated in a virtual meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which discussed NATO’s ongoing commitment to training Iraqi

¹¹⁶³ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

¹¹⁶⁴ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

¹¹⁶⁵ Statement regarding protests in Iran, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 26 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-concerned-by-violent-crackdown-on-iranian-protestors.html>.

¹¹⁶⁶ Canada condemns escalating violence in Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 28 November 2019. Access Date: 5 January 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2019/11/canada-condemns-escalating-violence-in-iraq.html>.

¹¹⁶⁷ UN Adopts Resolution Condemning Iran’s Human Rights Violations, Radio Farda (Prague) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://en.radiofarda.com/a/un-adopts-resolution-condemning-iran-human-rights-violations/30333824.html>.

¹¹⁶⁸ UN Adopts Resolution Condemning Iran’s Human Rights Violations, Radio Farda (Prague) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://en.radiofarda.com/a/un-adopts-resolution-condemning-iran-human-rights-violations/30333824.html>.

¹¹⁶⁹ Statement from Minister Champagne following the airstrike carried out by the U.S. on Iranian commander Qasem Soleimani in Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/statement-from-minister-champagne.html>.

¹¹⁷⁰ Statement from Minister Champagne following the airstrike carried out by the U.S. on Iranian commander Qasem Soleimani in Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/statement-from-minister-champagne.html>.

¹¹⁷¹ Statement from Minister Champagne following the airstrike carried out by the U.S. on Iranian commander Qasem Soleimani in Iraq, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2020/01/statement-from-minister-champagne.html>.

¹¹⁷² Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

security forces and stabilizing the country.¹¹⁷³ NATO reasserted its commitment to protecting Iraqi sovereignty against Daesh.¹¹⁷⁴

On 25 July 2020, the Government of Canada began to enforce a ministerial directive on financial transactions associated with Iran as recommended by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF).¹¹⁷⁵ The FATF expressed concern over Iran's deficiencies in combatting money laundering and the financing of terrorism in February 2020.¹¹⁷⁶ As such, Canada has issued this ministerial directive to reaffirm its commitment to combating terrorist financing by ordering all financial institutions to screen and report transactions originating from or bound for Iran.¹¹⁷⁷

Through its condemnation of Iranian human rights abuses and its efforts in the United Nations, Canada has demonstrated its commitment to upholding international human rights. However, no specific anti-terrorist commitments for the region has been announced for the current compliance cycle.

Thus, Canada has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Matthew Remedios

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 1 October 2018, France amended its Monetary and Financial code to include Article D561-51 to “ensure better coordination of the state services and supervisory authorities concerned with the fight against money laundering and terrorist financing” to reduce the capital of terrorist groups in the region.¹¹⁷⁸

On 28 March 2019, the United Nations Security Council unanimously adopted a French resolution on terrorist financing.¹¹⁷⁹ Resolution 2462 requires that all states “ensure that their laws and regulations make it possible to penalize, as serious criminal offences, the provision or collection of funds, resources and services intended to be used for the benefit of terrorist organizations or

¹¹⁷³ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹¹⁷⁴ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹¹⁷⁵ FINTRAC guidance related to the Ministerial Directive on Financial Transactions Associated with the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on July 25, 2020, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 25 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/obligations/dir-iri-eng>.

¹¹⁷⁶ FINTRAC guidance related to the Ministerial Directive on Financial Transactions Associated with the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on July 25, 2020, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 25 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/obligations/dir-iri-eng>.

¹¹⁷⁷ FINTRAC guidance related to the Ministerial Directive on Financial Transactions Associated with the Islamic Republic of Iran issued on July 25, 2020, Financial Transactions and Reports Analysis Centre of Canada (Ottawa) 25 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.fintrac-canafe.gc.ca/obligations/dir-iri-eng>.

¹¹⁷⁸ Code monétaire et financier- Article D561-51, LegiFrance (Paris) 18 April 2018. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichCodeArticle.do?idArticle=LEGIARTI000036824932&cidTexte=LEGITEXT000006072026&dateTexte=20181001>.

¹¹⁷⁹ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

individual terrorists.”¹¹⁸⁰ The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drain stressed that “the international community must tackle evil at the root and isolate terrorists by drying up their source of financing.”¹¹⁸¹

On 31 August 2019, French President Emmanuel Macron had a telephone call with the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran Hassan Rohani.¹¹⁸² Macron discussed taking measures to restore peace and security in the region by urging Iran to end fighting and open negotiations in Yemen.¹¹⁸³ President Macron also insisted Iran exercise restraint in Lebanon to preserve its stability during times of increased tensions.¹¹⁸⁴

On 23 September 2019, France, the United Kingdom, and Germany released a joint statement condemning Iran sponsored attacks on Saudi Arabian oil facilities on 14 September 2019.¹¹⁸⁵ The Iran backed Houthi movement claimed responsibility for this attack as part of the ongoing Yemeni civil war.¹¹⁸⁶ France condemned Iran’s terrorist sponsorship and reiterated French commitment to de-escalation of tensions in the region through resumption of negotiations between the United States and Iran.¹¹⁸⁷

On 9 October 2019, France issued new travel advisory for French nationals against travelling to Iran.¹¹⁸⁸ France cited “the arbitrary arrest and detention practices of the Iranian security and intelligence services especially with regard to the contacts of foreign nationals with the population.”¹¹⁸⁹ This action follows Iran’s arrest of French researcher Roland Marchal and his colleague Franco-Iranian Fariba

¹¹⁸⁰ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

¹¹⁸¹ Security Council Unanimously Adopts Resolution Calling upon Member States to Combat, Criminalize Financing of Terrorists, Their Activities, United Nations (New York) 28 March 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2019/sc13754.doc.htm>.

¹¹⁸² Entretien téléphonique entre M. le Président de la République et M. Hassan Rohani, Président de la République islamique d’Iran, La France en Iran (Tehran) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://ir.ambafrance.org/Entretien-telephonique-entre-M-le-President-de-la-Republique-et-M-Hassan-Rohani>.

¹¹⁸³ Entretien téléphonique entre M. le Président de la République et M. Hassan Rohani, Président de la République islamique d’Iran, La France en Iran (Tehran) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://ir.ambafrance.org/Entretien-telephonique-entre-M-le-President-de-la-Republique-et-M-Hassan-Rohani>.

¹¹⁸⁴ Entretien téléphonique entre M. le Président de la République et M. Hassan Rohani, Président de la République islamique d’Iran, La France en Iran (Tehran) 2 September 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://ir.ambafrance.org/Entretien-telephonique-entre-M-le-President-de-la-Republique-et-M-Hassan-Rohani>.

¹¹⁸⁵ France committed to maritime security in the Gulf, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-committed-to-maritime-security-in-the-Gulf>.

¹¹⁸⁶ France committed to maritime security in the Gulf, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-committed-to-maritime-security-in-the-Gulf>.

¹¹⁸⁷ France committed to maritime security in the Gulf, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 12 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-committed-to-maritime-security-in-the-Gulf>.

¹¹⁸⁸ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

¹¹⁸⁹ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

Adelkhah¹¹⁹⁰ France demands their immediate release and seeks to prevent further arbitrary arrests of its nationals by Iranian authorities.¹¹⁹¹

On 18 November 2019, a Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs spokesperson stated that France was “closely monitoring the demonstrations currently taking place in several cities in Iran,” and reaffirmed its commitment to the freedom of expression and right to protest.¹¹⁹²

On 19 November 2019, French troops aided the sixth Iraqi Infantry Division in the rehabilitation of infrastructure in Iraq following damage caused by Daesh.¹¹⁹³ The participation in Iraq’s restructuring constitutes a long-term effort to ensure stability in the region, preventing terrorist activities in the future.¹¹⁹⁴

On 20 November 2019, the Government of France expressed “its deep concern over reports of the deaths of many demonstrators in recent days” and called for Iran to respect international human rights.¹¹⁹⁵ French foreign ministry spokeswoman Agnes von der Muhll called on Iran to respect its international human rights obligations.¹¹⁹⁶

On 3 December 2019, France condemned “the violence and disproportionate use of force used against the demonstrators” in Iran.¹¹⁹⁷ France urged Iran to comply with “its international human rights obligations, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”¹¹⁹⁸ France reiterated its commitment to de-escalating tensions in the region and ensuring Iran respects the rights of Iranians to peaceful protest, freedom of expression and free access to communication.¹¹⁹⁹

¹¹⁹⁰ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

¹¹⁹¹ France demands Iran release two of its citizens held since June, Reuters (Paris) 15 October 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/france-demands-iran-release-two-of-its-citizens-held-since-june-idUSKBN1WU2XZ>.

¹¹⁹² France is closely monitoring demonstrations in Iran, says Ministry, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-is-closely-monitoring-demonstrations-in-iran-says-Ministry>.

¹¹⁹³ Chammal: La Task Force Monsabert soutient de la 6e division irakienne, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 29 November 2019. Access Date: 12 December 2019. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/operations/chammal/breves/chammal-la-task-force-monsabert-en-soutien-de-la-6e-division-irakienne>.

¹¹⁹⁴ Terrorism: France’s International Action, France Diplomatie (Paris) 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/terrorism-france-s-international-action/>.

¹¹⁹⁵ France says concerned by reports of many deaths in Iran protests, Reuters (Paris) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-gasoline-protests-france/france-says-concerned-by-reports-of-many-deaths-in-iran-protests-idUSKBN1XU1Y8>.

¹¹⁹⁶ France says concerned by reports of many deaths in Iran protests, Reuters (Paris) 20 November 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-gasoline-protests-france/france-says-concerned-by-reports-of-many-deaths-in-iran-protests-idUSKBN1XU1Y8>.

¹¹⁹⁷ France condemns disproportionate force against protesters in Iran, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-condemns-disproportionate-force-against-protesters-in-iran>.

¹¹⁹⁸ France condemns disproportionate force against protesters in Iran, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-condemns-disproportionate-force-against-protesters-in-iran>.

¹¹⁹⁹ France condemns disproportionate force against protesters in Iran, France in the United Kingdom (Paris) 3 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/France-condemns-disproportionate-force-against-protesters-in-iran>.

On 10 December 2019, President Macron called for the release of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal, two French nationals imprisoned by Iran.¹²⁰⁰ President Macron stated that “their imprisonment is intolerable.¹²⁰¹ They must be freed without delay.”¹²⁰²

On 27 December 2019, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs summoned the Iranian Ambassador to reiterate France’s demand for the release of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal.¹²⁰³ France has deemed their imprisonment as “unacceptable” and affirmed their continued efforts to obtain their release.¹²⁰⁴

On 3 January 2020, President Macron called on Iran to refrain from any provocation following the US killing of Iranian General Qasem Soleimani.¹²⁰⁵ Macron further stated that he held talks with Russian President Vladimir Putin to review the situation in Iraq and agreed to stay in contact to avoid further escalation.¹²⁰⁶

On 6 January 2020, France, Germany, and the United Kingdom released a joint statement condemning Iran’s involvement in the attacks on Iraqi coalition holdings.¹²⁰⁷ The statement called for Iran “to refrain from further violent action.”¹²⁰⁸ All three countries reiterated their commitment to stabilizing Iraq and protecting Iraqi sovereignty from Daesh and Iranian backed terrorist organizations.¹²⁰⁹

¹²⁰⁰ Macron calls for immediate release of French nationals held in Iran, Reuters (Paris) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/macron-calls-for-immediate-release-of-french-nationals-held-in-iran-idUSKBN1YE2JZ>.

¹²⁰¹ Macron calls for immediate release of French nationals held in Iran, Reuters (Paris) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/macron-calls-for-immediate-release-of-french-nationals-held-in-iran-idUSKBN1YE2JZ>.

¹²⁰² Macron calls for immediate release of French nationals held in Iran, Reuters (Paris) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 21 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-mideast-iran-france/macron-calls-for-immediate-release-of-french-nationals-held-in-iran-idUSKBN1YE2JZ>.

¹²⁰³ Situation of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal – Summoning of Iranian ambassador (27 December 2019), France Diplomatie (Paris) 27 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/situation-of-fariba-adelkhah-and-roland-marchal-summoning-of-iranian-ambassador>.

¹²⁰⁴ Situation of Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal – Summoning of Iranian ambassador (27 December 2019), France Diplomatie (Paris) 27 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/situation-of-fariba-adelkhah-and-roland-marchal-summoning-of-iranian-ambassador>.

¹²⁰⁵ France calls on Iran to refrain from provocation after U.S. air strike, Reuters (Paris) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 4 April 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iraq-security-blast-france-refrain/france-calls-on-iran-to-refrain-from-provocation-after-u-s-air-strike-idUSKBN1Z21LT>.

¹²⁰⁶ Iran's top general Soleimani killed in US strike, CNN (Atlanta) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. https://www.cnn.com/middleeast/live-news/baghdad-airport-strike-live-intl-hnk/h_f6fd9bad0ccadf3bfc9f81246460223a.

¹²⁰⁷ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

¹²⁰⁸ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

¹²⁰⁹ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

On 7 January 2020, President Macron had a phone conversation with the President of Iran, Hassan Rohani.¹²¹⁰ President Macron expressed France's deep concern over increased tensions in the region following the US killing of Iranian General Qasem Soleimani.¹²¹¹ France called on Iran "to refrain from any measure likely to exacerbate the ongoing escalation of tensions" and to release Fariba Adelkhah and Roland Marchal from imprisonment.¹²¹²

On 16 January 2020, France announced that the Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier would be deployed from January to April "to support French military operations in the Middle East."¹²¹³ President Macron reaffirmed that French forces would remain in the fight against Daesh.¹²¹⁴

On 31 January 2020, France announced its continued participation of Operation Inherent Resolve in Iraq.¹²¹⁵ The purpose of Operation Inherent Resolve is to work with international organizations "to improve essential services, infrastructure and the development of the local economy."¹²¹⁶ Air Brigade General Stéphane Dupont stressed that "civil-military actions are an integral part of operational planning" in order to achieve long-term stability in the region and a durable defeat of Daesh.¹²¹⁷

On 9 February 2020, France condemned an Iranian space launch "which employs ballistic missile technologies."¹²¹⁸ France stressed that "the development of the Iranian ballistic missile program undermines regional stability and affects European security" and that Iran needs to abide by its international obligations.¹²¹⁹

On 15 March 2020, France, along with the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States, issued a joint statement on the ninth anniversary of the Syria uprising.¹²²⁰ The statement condemns violations in

¹²¹⁰ Conversation between Emmanuel Macron President of the French Republic and Hassan Rouhani President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, France Diplomatie (Paris) 7 January 2020. Access Date: 13 March 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-conversation-between-emmanuel-macron-president-of-the-french-republic-and>.

¹²¹¹ Conversation between Emmanuel Macron President of the French Republic and Hassan Rouhani President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, France Diplomatie (Paris) 7 January 2020. Access Date: 13 March 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-conversation-between-emmanuel-macron-president-of-the-french-republic-and>.

¹²¹² Conversation between Emmanuel Macron President of the French Republic and Hassan Rouhani President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, France Diplomatie (Paris) 7 January 2020. Access Date: 13 March 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-conversation-between-emmanuel-macron-president-of-the-french-republic-and>.

¹²¹³ France to deploy Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier to support Middle East Operations, Middle East Monitor (London) 16 January 2020. Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20200116-france-to-deploy-charles-de-gaulle-aircraft-carrier-to-support-middle-east-operations/>.

¹²¹⁴ France Deploys Only Aircraft Carrier to Anti-IS Mission In Middle East, Radio Free Europe (Prague) 17 January 2020. Access Date: 11 April 2020. <https://www.rferl.org/a/france-deploys-carrier-middle-east-islamic-state/30382245.html>.

¹²¹⁵ Chammal: Au Cœur de la Coalition les actions civilo-militaire, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/english/operations/chammal/breves/chammal-au-coeur-de-la-coalition-les-actions-civilo-militaire>.

¹²¹⁶ Chammal: Au Cœur de la Coalition les actions civilo-militaire, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/english/operations/chammal/breves/chammal-au-coeur-de-la-coalition-les-actions-civilo-militaire>.

¹²¹⁷ Chammal: Au Cœur de la Coalition les actions civilo-militaire, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/english/operations/chammal/breves/chammal-au-coeur-de-la-coalition-les-actions-civilo-militaire>.

¹²¹⁸ Iran – Space/ballistic launch, France Diplomatie (Paris) 9 February 2020. Access Date: 13 March 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-space-ballistic-launch-09-feb-20>.

¹²¹⁹ Iran – Space/ballistic launch, France Diplomatie (Paris) 9 February 2020. Access Date: 13 March 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-space-ballistic-launch-09-feb-20>.

¹²²⁰ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

international humanitarian law and continued violence by “the reckless military offensive by Assad, Russia, and Iran in Idlib” and asserts that they will demand accountability for the atrocities committed by the Assad regime.¹²²¹

On 21 March 2020, President Macron announced the release of Roland Marchal from Iran.¹²²² France exchanged Jalal Ruhollahnejad, an Iranian engineer detained by the French authorities to secure Marchal’s release.¹²²³ President Macron implored Iranian authorities to immediately release Fariba Adelkhah, who is subject to human rights violations in Iran.¹²²⁴

On 25 March 2020, France participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting by videoconference to discuss COVID-19 pandemic, persecution of Rohingya people by Myanmar, and included broader discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹²²⁵

On 2 April 2020, France participated in a virtual meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which discussed NATO’s ongoing commitment to training Iraqi security forces and stabilizing the country.¹²²⁶ NATO reasserted its commitment to protecting Iraqi sovereignty against Daesh.¹²²⁷

On 6 April 2020, President Macron had a phone conversation with President Rouhani of Iran.¹²²⁸ President Macron reiterated that Fariba Adelkhah must be released without delay as her imprisonment is a violation of human rights.¹²²⁹

On 5 June 2020, President Macron issued a statement demanding the release of Fariba Adelkhah on the one-year anniversary of her arrest.¹²³⁰ President Macron asserted that Adelkhah was arbitrarily arrested and demands her release from the Iranian authorities.¹²³¹

¹²²¹ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹²²² Iran Released French Academic in Prisoner Swap, The New York Times (New York) 21 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/21/world/middleeast/prisoner-swap-france-iran.html>.

¹²²³ Libération de M. Roland Marchal, Élysée Palace (Paris) 21 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/03/21/liberation-de-m-roland-marchal>.

¹²²⁴ Libération de M. Roland Marchal, Élysée Palace (Paris) 21 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/03/21/liberation-de-m-roland-marchal>.

¹²²⁵ Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

¹²²⁶ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹²²⁷ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹²²⁸ Entretien téléphonique entre le Président de la République & M.Hassan Rohani Président de la République islamique d’Iran, Élysée Palace (Paris) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/04/07/entretien-telephonique-entre-le-president-de-la-republique-m-hassan-rohani-president-de-la-republique-islamique-d-iran>.

¹²²⁹ Entretien téléphonique entre le Président de la République & M.Hassan Rohani Président de la République islamique d’Iran, Élysée Palace (Paris) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2020/04/07/entretien-telephonique-entre-le-president-de-la-republique-m-hassan-rohani-president-de-la-republique-islamique-d-iran>.

¹²³⁰ Macron demands release of French-Iranian academic Adelkhah, Reuters (Paris) 5 June 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-france-rights-justice/macron-demands-release-of-french-iranian-academic-adelkhah-idUSKBN23COIV>.

On 19 June 2020, French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian held talks with German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and British Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab to discuss Iran's destabilizing activities in the Middle East.¹²³² The meeting focused on pursuing diplomatic solutions to de-escalate tensions in the region and holding the Iran accountable for its destabilizing activities.¹²³³

On 24 August 2020, Minister Le Drian spoke with Iranian Foreign Minister Javad Zarif to express concern over Iran's destabilizing activities in the region and the consequences of the expiration of the UN arms embargo.¹²³⁴ Minister Le Drian also expressed France, Germany, and the United Kingdom's "determination to seek solutions that preserve regional security and stability."¹²³⁵ Minister Le Drian reiterated French requests for the release of Fariba Adelkhah, who has been detained in Iran "without justification."¹²³⁶

France has demonstrated efforts to combat terrorism in the region through its diplomatic and military efforts. It continues to monitor and condemn Iranian human rights violations as well as urge Iran to uphold its international human rights obligations.

Thus, France has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Aiman Akmal and Collin Xia

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 13 September 2019, German Finance Minister Olaf Scholz issued a joint statement with French Finance Minister Bruno Le Maire "reaffirm[ing] their willingness to tackle the challenges raised by cryptocurrency and so-called stable coin projects: financial security, investor protection, prevention of money laundering and terrorism financing, data protection and financial and monetary

¹²³¹ Macron demands release of French-Iranian academic Adelkhah, Reuters (Paris) 5 June 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-iran-france-rights-justice/macron-demands-release-of-french-iranian-academic-adelkhah-idUSKBN23C0IV>.

¹²³² European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹²³³ European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹²³⁴ Iran – Telephone conversation between Jean-Yves Le Drian and his Iranian counterpart (24 Aug. 20), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-telephone-conversation-between-jean-yves-le-drian-and-his-iranian>.

¹²³⁵ Iran – Telephone conversation between Jean-Yves Le Drian and his Iranian counterpart (24 Aug. 20), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-telephone-conversation-between-jean-yves-le-drian-and-his-iranian>.

¹²³⁶ Iran – Telephone conversation between Jean-Yves Le Drian and his Iranian counterpart (24 Aug. 20), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/iran/news/article/iran-telephone-conversation-between-jean-yves-le-drian-and-his-iranian>.

sovereignty” and announced the creation of a G7 working group to assess these challenges.¹²³⁷ The working group issued their report on 17 October 2019.¹²³⁸

On 23 September 2019, German Chancellor Angela Merkel issued a joint statement with British Prime Minister Boris Johnson and French President Emmanuel Macron blaming Iran for Houthi rebel drone attacks on Saudi Aramco oil facilities on 14 September 2019, stating, “we are committed to continuing our diplomatic efforts to create conditions and facilitate dialogue with all relevant partners interested in de-escalation of tensions in the Middle East, in the interest of preserving international peace and security, building upon our joint declaration on 14 July 2019 and G7 conclusions adopted in Biarritz.¹²³⁹ We urge Iran to engage in such a dialogue and refrain from further provocation and escalation.”¹²⁴⁰

On 27 September 2019, German Interior Minister Horst Seehofer reaffirmed German commitment to German-Afghan police training project, stating, “on the path to achieving permanent peace, security and stable governance, the Afghan government depends on our continued support.”¹²⁴¹

On 24 October 2019, at a meeting of defence ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), German Defence Minister Annegret Kramp-Karrenbauer proposed the creation of an internationally controlled safe zone in Northeast Syria in order to stabilize the region.¹²⁴²

On 12 November 2019, German Ambassador to Yemen Carola Muller-Holtkemper expressed support for the Riyadh agreement.¹²⁴³ The agreement seeks to end a power struggle in southern Yemen, stating, “Germany is closely following up developments in Yemen and it will work with the government and the international community to reach full peace in Yemen.”¹²⁴⁴

¹²³⁷ Joint Statement on Libra, Bundesministerium der Finanzen (Helsinki) 13 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://g8fip1kplyr33r3krz5b97d1-wpengine.netdna-ssl.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Joint-statement-on-Libra-final.pdf>.

¹²³⁸ Investigating the Impact of Global Stablecoins, G7 Working Group on Stablecoins (Washington D.C.) 17 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d187.pdf>.

¹²³⁹ Iran Bears Responsibility for Saudi Arabia Attacks, Say Leaders, French Embassy in London (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/Iran-bears-responsibility-for-Saudi-Arabia-attacks-say-leaders>.

¹²⁴⁰ Iran Bears Responsibility for Saudi Arabia Attacks, Say Leaders, French Embassy in London (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://uk.ambafrance.org/Iran-bears-responsibility-for-Saudi-Arabia-attacks-say-leaders>.

¹²⁴¹ Federal Government Reaffirms Commitment to Police Training Project in Afghanistan, Federal Ministry of the Interior, Building and Community (Kabul) 27 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.bmi.bund.de/SharedDocs/pressemitteilungen/EN/2019/09/police-training-project-afghanistan.html>.

¹²⁴² German Defense Minister Sets Out Syria Plan to NATO; Turkey, U.S. Supportive, Al Jazeera (Brussels) 24 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-syria-security-pentagon-nato/german-defense-minister-sets-out-syria-plan-to-nato-turkey-us-supportive-idUSKBN1X30SA>.

¹²⁴³ U.S., Germany Back Yemen Govt. in Implementing Riyadh Agreement, Asharq Al-Awsat (Riyadh) 13 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1989446/us-germany-back-yemen-govt-implementing-riyadh-agreement>.

¹²⁴⁴ U.S., Germany Back Yemen Govt. in Implementing Riyadh Agreement, Asharq Al-Awsat (Riyadh) 13 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1989446/us-germany-back-yemen-govt-implementing-riyadh-agreement>.

On 18 November 2019, Ulrike Demmer, spokesperson for Chancellor Merkel, called on Iran to respect protests among Iranian citizens over hikes in gas prices, stating, “We urge the government in Tehran to respect freedom of assembly and expression.”¹²⁴⁵

On 19 December 2019, the Bundestag urged the European Union to recognize the political arm of Iran-backed group Hezbollah as a terrorist group.¹²⁴⁶ Israeli Foreign Minister Israel Katz praised the resolution as an important step to combating Iranian terrorist activities in the region.¹²⁴⁷

On 6 January 2020, Germany, France and the United Kingdom released a joint statement condemning Iran’s involvement in the attacks on Iraqi coalition holdings.¹²⁴⁸ The statement called for Iran “to refrain from further violent action.”¹²⁴⁹ All three countries reiterated their commitment to stabilizing Iraq and protecting Iraqi sovereignty from Daesh and Iranian backed terrorist organizations.¹²⁵⁰

On 8 January 2020, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas condemned Iranian attacks on Iraqi military bases hosting coalition troops.¹²⁵¹ Minister Maas urged Iran refrain from any action that could lead to further escalation.¹²⁵² Maas stated that Germany is in contact with all sides to de-escalate tensions and prevent further violence.¹²⁵³

On 31 January 2020, Federal Government Commissioner for Human Rights Policy and Humanitarian Aid at the Federal Foreign Office Bärbel Kofler issued a statement condemning Iranian religious discrimination against unrecognized religious groups.¹²⁵⁴ Commissioner Kofler commented on Iran’s discriminatory ID system which excludes unrecognized religious minorities

¹²⁴⁵ Germany Urges Iran to Respect ‘Legitimate’ Protests, Deutsche Welle (Berlin) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.dw.com/en/germany-urges-iran-to-respect-legitimate-protests/a-51295901>.

¹²⁴⁶ German Parliament Calls for Full Ban of Hezbollah Activities, Associated Press (Berlin) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://apnews.com/45c48fdda55ce0d18d2cc03149e08297>.

¹²⁴⁷ German Parliament Calls for Full Ban of Hezbollah Activities, Associated Press (Berlin) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://apnews.com/45c48fdda55ce0d18d2cc03149e08297>.

¹²⁴⁸ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

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¹²⁵⁰ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

¹²⁵¹ Foreign Minister Maas on the Iranian missile attack on Iraqi military bases, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-missile-attack/2291176>.

¹²⁵² Foreign Minister Maas on the Iranian missile attack on Iraqi military bases, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-missile-attack/2291176>.

¹²⁵³ Foreign Minister Maas on the Iranian missile attack on Iraqi military bases, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/maas-missile-attack/2291176>.

¹²⁵⁴ Statement by Human rights Commissioner Kofler on discrimination against Baha’is and other unrecognised religious groups in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-bahai/2302334>.

such as Baha'is from accessing basic public services.¹²⁵⁵ Commissioner Kofler reaffirmed Germany's commitment to campaigning for religious freedom in Iran.¹²⁵⁶

On 27 February 2020, Commissioner Kofler issued a statement condemning the execution of three protestors that participated in anti-government protests in November 2019.¹²⁵⁷ Commissioner Kofler called for the "human rights violations committed during the November 2019 demonstrations to be examined."¹²⁵⁸ Commissioner Kofler asserts the right of Iranians to protest freely, access humane detention conditions, and to fair trials under the rule of law.¹²⁵⁹

On 15 March 2020, Germany, along with France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, issued a joint statement on the ninth anniversary of the Syria uprising.¹²⁶⁰ The statement condemns violations in international humanitarian law and continued violence by "the reckless military offensive by Assad, Russia, and Iran in Idlib" and asserts that they will demand accountability for the atrocities committed by the Assad regime.¹²⁶¹

On 25 March 2020, Germany participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting by videoconference to discuss COVID-19 pandemic, persecution of the Rohingya people by Myanmar, and included broader discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹²⁶²

On 2 April 2020, Germany participated in a virtual meeting of NATO foreign ministers, who discussed NATO's ongoing commitment to training Iraqi security forces and stabilizing the country.¹²⁶³ NATO reasserted its commitment to protecting Iraqi sovereignty against Daesh.¹²⁶⁴

On 4 June 2020, Commissioner Kofler condemned the imprisonment of Iranian filmmaker Mohammad Rasoulof.¹²⁶⁵ Kofler stated that the conviction was a "blow to freedom of the press and

¹²⁵⁵ Statement by Human rights Commissioner Kofler on discrimination against Baha'is and other unrecognised religious groups in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-bahai/2302334>.

¹²⁵⁶ Statement by Human rights Commissioner Kofler on discrimination against Baha'is and other unrecognised religious groups in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 31 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-bahai/2302334>.

¹²⁵⁷ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on death penalty for three protesters in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-iran/2312196>.

¹²⁵⁸ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on death penalty for three protesters in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-iran/2312196>.

¹²⁵⁹ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on death penalty for three protesters in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 27 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-iran/2312196>.

¹²⁶⁰ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹²⁶¹ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹²⁶² Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

¹²⁶³ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato-/2331226>.

¹²⁶⁴ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato-/2331226>.

¹²⁶⁵ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the intended imprisonment of renowned filmmaker Mohammad Rasoulof in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-mohammad-rasoulof/2347148>.

of opinion in Iran.”¹²⁶⁶ Kofler urged Iranian authorities to uphold International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by respecting freedom of speech and releasing Rasoulof.¹²⁶⁷

On 19 June 2020, Minister Maas met with British Foreign Secretary Dominic Raab and French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian to discuss Iran’s destabilizing activities in the Middle East.¹²⁶⁸ Their discussion focused on pursuing diplomatic solutions to de-escalate tensions and holding the Government of Iran accountable for its destabilizing activities.¹²⁶⁹

On 20 July 2020, Commissioner Kofler condemned Iran’s extension of women’s rights activist Saba Kord Afshari’s prison sentence.¹²⁷⁰ She stated that Afshari did not receive a fair trial under the rule of law.¹²⁷¹ Kofler urged the Iranian government to uphold its human and civil rights obligations, and release Afshari and other detained women’s rights activists.¹²⁷²

Germany is in full compliance with its G7 commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region. Germany has committed to combatting terrorism and promoting human rights by issuing several condemnations and engaging in both bilateral and multilateral efforts to promote peace and stability in the region including police training and the establishment of safe zones.

Thus, Germany has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Rachel Zack and Collin Xia

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 30 October 2019, the Italian Civil Aviation Authority announced a ban on flights by Iran’s Mahan Air following a meeting between the Italian Foreign Minister and the United States Secretary

¹²⁶⁶ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the intended imprisonment of renowned filmmaker Mohammad Rasoulof in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-mohammad-rasoulof/2347148>.

¹²⁶⁷ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the intended imprisonment of renowned filmmaker Mohammad Rasoulof in Iran, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 4 June 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-mohammad-rasoulof/2347148>.

¹²⁶⁸ European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹²⁶⁹ European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹²⁷⁰ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the term of imprisonment of Iranian women’s rights activist Saba Kord Afshari, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-saba-kord-afshari/2369730>.

¹²⁷¹ Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the term of imprisonment of Iranian women’s rights activist Saba Kord Afshari, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-saba-kord-afshari/2369730>.

¹²⁷² Human Rights Commissioner Kofler on the term of imprisonment of Iranian women’s rights activist Saba Kord Afshari, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 20 July 2020. Access Date: 30 August 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/kofler-saba-kord-afshari/2369730>.

of State.¹²⁷³ The United States has accused the airline of supporting terrorism by transporting military equipment and personnel to war zones in the region.¹²⁷⁴

On 25 November 2019, the Embassy of Italy in Iran released a statement from the Italian Ministry of Affairs calling for the end of violence against women.¹²⁷⁵ The statement reaffirms Italy's commitment to the fight against all forms of discrimination and violence against women.¹²⁷⁶ The Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is pursuing both diplomatic and development cooperation.¹²⁷⁷

On 8 January 2020, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement condemning the Iranian attack on two Iraqi bases hosting coalition soldiers.¹²⁷⁸ Italy affirmed its commitment to fostering peaceful dialogue in the Gulf region.¹²⁷⁹

On 27 January 2020, Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio spoke with Foreign Minister of Iran Javad Zarif about the need to de-escalate tensions following weeks of regional conflict.¹²⁸⁰ Di Maio expressed that de-escalation in the region required all parties to commitment to dialogue and political negotiation.¹²⁸¹

¹²⁷³ Italy to ban flights by Iran's Mahan Air from mid-December, Reuters (Dubai) 2 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-iran-sanctions-italy/italy-to-ban-flights-by-irans-mahan-air-from-mid-december-idUSKBN1XC0FV>.

¹²⁷⁴ Italy to ban flights by Iran's Mahan Air from mid-December, Reuters (Dubai) 2 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-usa-iran-sanctions-italy/italy-to-ban-flights-by-irans-mahan-air-from-mid-december-idUSKBN1XC0FV>.

¹²⁷⁵ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d'Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

¹²⁷⁶ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d'Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

¹²⁷⁷ November 25: International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, Ambasciata d'Italia Teheran (Tehran) 25 November 2019. Access Date: 30 November 2019. https://ambteheran.esteri.it/ambasciata_teheran/it/ambasciata/news/news/2019/11/november-25-international-day-for.html.

¹²⁷⁸ Latest developments in Iraq: attacks on US bases by Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/ultimi-sviluppi-in-iraq-attacchi-a-basi-usa-da-parte-dell-iran.html.

¹²⁷⁹ Latest developments in Iraq: attacks on US bases by Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/ultimi-sviluppi-in-iraq-attacchi-a-basi-usa-da-parte-dell-iran.html.

¹²⁸⁰ Minister Di Maio holds talks with the Iranian Foreign Minister, Javad Zarif, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/01/colloquio-del-ministro-di-maio-con-il-ministro-degli-esteri-iraniano-javad-zarif.html.

¹²⁸¹ Minister Di Maio holds talks with the Iranian Foreign Minister, Javad Zarif, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/01/colloquio-del-ministro-di-maio-con-il-ministro-degli-esteri-iraniano-javad-zarif.html.

On 25 March 2020, Italy participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting by videoconference to discuss COVID-19 pandemic, persecution of Rohingya people by Myanmar, and included broader discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹²⁸²

On 2 April 2020, Italy participated in a virtual meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which discussed NATO's ongoing commitment to training Iraqi security forces and stabilizing the country.¹²⁸³ NATO reasserted its commitment to protecting Iraqi sovereignty against Daesh.¹²⁸⁴

On 28 July 2020, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Marina Sereni held a virtual meeting with Secretary-General of the Oman Foreign Ministry Sayyid Badr Al Busaidi in which they discussed the conflict in Yemen and Iranian involvement.¹²⁸⁵ Sereni expressed concern over Iran's support of non-state actors, its transfer of missile technology, and its human rights abuses. Sereni stressed the importance of continued dialogue with Iranian authorities.¹²⁸⁶

Through its anti-terrorist measures and its condemnation of Iranian human rights violations and military actions, Italy has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability in the region.

Thus, Italy has received a score of +1.

Analyst: Matthew Remedios

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its Iran commitment to promote peace and stability in the region.

On 30 August 2019, Japanese Prime Minister Shinzo Abe stated his desire to promote peace and stability in the Middle East, stating, "peace and stability in the Middle East directly links to Japan's national interest ... I would like to work tenaciously and play the best possible role to ease tensions in the Middle East."¹²⁸⁷

On 5 September 2019, Japan launched talks with the Arab League and the United Nations Development Programme with the goal of promoting sustainable development in crisis- and war-

¹²⁸² Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

¹²⁸³ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹²⁸⁴ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹²⁸⁵ Video interview of Vice Minister Sereni with Oman's Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs Al Busaidi. Dialogue on Iran, Yemen, and Libya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 July 2020. Access Date: 1 September 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/video-colloquio-sereni-con-segretario-generale-degli-esteri-dell-oman-al-busaidi-dialogo-su-iran-yemen-e-libia.html.

¹²⁸⁶ Video interview of Vice Minister Sereni with Oman's Secretary-General of Foreign Affairs Al Busaidi. Dialogue on Iran, Yemen, and Libya, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 28 July 2020. Access Date: 1 September 2020. https://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2020/07/video-colloquio-sereni-con-segretario-generale-degli-esteri-dell-oman-al-busaidi-dialogo-su-iran-yemen-e-libia.html.

¹²⁸⁷ Japan PM: Aiming to Do Everything Possible to Ease Mideast Tension, Reuters (Tokyo) 30 August 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-japan-iran/japan-pm-aiming-to-do-everything-possible-to-ease-middle-east-tension-idUSKCN1VK0IY>.

torn parts of the region.¹²⁸⁸ Japanese Ambassador to Cairo Masaaki Nuki “expressed delight for launching the platform as a significant contributor to building peace and stability so that the region could flourish.”¹²⁸⁹

On 15 September 2019, the Japanese Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the 14 September 2019 Houthi rebel drone attacks on Saudi Aramco oil facilities, saying it would engage to ensure peace and stability in the Middle East.¹²⁹⁰

On 16 September 2019, Japanese Foreign Affairs Minister Toshiimitsu Motegi and United States Secretary of State Mike Pompeo agreed to cooperate on a number of foreign policy issues including peace and stability in the Middle East, discussing “the need for all nations to ensure safe transit for all through the Strait of Hormuz.”¹²⁹¹

On 18 September 2019, Japanese Defense Minister Taro Kono said Japan had not seen intelligence pointing to Iranian involvement in the 14 September Houthi rebel drone attacks.¹²⁹² Japan also restated that they could not participate in any military retaliation because of constitutional restraints and would instead pursue a diplomatic solution to the current crisis.¹²⁹³

On 23 September 2019, Minister Motegi met with his Iranian counterpart and, in light of Houthi attacks on Saudi oil facilities, the two “candidly exchanged their views, towards relieving tensions and stabilizing the situation in the Middle East.”¹²⁹⁴ Minister Motegi also expressed concern over Iran’s successive suspension of commitments under the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA), and strongly urged Iran to refrain from taking measures that would undermine the JCPOA.¹²⁹⁵

On 24 September 2019, Prime Minister Abe met with Iranian Prime Minister Hassan Rouhani and “asked Iran to play a constructive role toward regional peace and stability and expressed Japan’s intention to fulfill a role in easing tensions and stabilizing the situation.¹²⁹⁶ The two leaders exchanged views candidly toward easing tensions and stabilizing the situation in the Middle East.”¹²⁹⁷

¹²⁸⁸ Arab League Launches Dialogue with Japan, UNDP, Asharq Al-Awsat (Cairo) 6 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1889906/arab-league-launches-dialogue-japan-undp>.

¹²⁸⁹ Arab League Launches Dialogue with Japan, UNDP, Asharq Al-Awsat (Cairo) 6 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://aawsat.com/english/home/article/1889906/arab-league-launches-dialogue-japan-undp>.

¹²⁹⁰ Saudi Oil Shock Unites China, Japan and Other Asian Rivals Worried about War, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/17/asia-pacific/saudi-oil-shock-unites-china-japan-asian-rivals-worried-war/#.Xe9JPuhKjIU>.

¹²⁹¹ Japan and U.S. Top Envoys Vow to Cooperate on North Korea and Middle East, The Japan Times (Tokyo) 17 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/17/national/politics-diplomacy/japan-us-envoys-north-korea-middle-east/#.Xe9JQehKjIU>.

¹²⁹² Japanese Defense Minister: Not Aware of Any Iran Involvement in Saudi Attacks, Al Jazeera (Tokyo) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-aramco-attacks-japan/japan-defense-minister-not-aware-of-any-iran-involvement-in-saudi-attacks-idUSKBN1W30KV>.

¹²⁹³ Japanese Defense Minister: Not Aware of Any Iran Involvement in Saudi Attacks, Al Jazeera (Tokyo) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-aramco-attacks-japan/japan-defense-minister-not-aware-of-any-iran-involvement-in-saudi-attacks-idUSKBN1W30KV>.

¹²⁹⁴ Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page6e_000214.html.

¹²⁹⁵ Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page6e_000214.html.

¹²⁹⁶ Japan-Iran Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page3e_001109.html.

¹²⁹⁷ Japan-Iran Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (New York) 24 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page3e_001109.html.

On 25 September 2019, Prime Minister Abe told United States President Donald Trump on the sidelines of United Nations meetings, “it is difficult to think” Houthi rebels carried out the attacks on Saudi oil facilities without help.¹²⁹⁸ However, he did not officially link Iran with the attacks.¹²⁹⁹

On 24 October 2019, Prime Minister Abe made a courtesy call with Vice President for Legal Affairs for Iran Laya Joneydi to reaffirm his commitment to peace and stability in the region.¹³⁰⁰ Prime Minister Abe stated that Japan will continue to make persistent diplomatic efforts.¹³⁰¹

On 22 November 2019, Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Koro Bessho voted in favor of United Nations Resolution A/74/L.13 (“The Situation in Afghanistan”), aimed at promoting peace, stability, and development in Afghanistan.¹³⁰²

On 20 December 2019, Prime Minister Abe hosted President Rouhani and stated he “strongly expect[s]” Iran will “play a constructive role for peace and security in the region.”¹³⁰³ Additionally, Prime Minister Abe urged Iran to honour the JCPOA and expressed concerns about rising tensions in the region.¹³⁰⁴

On 12 January 2020, Prime Minister Abe visited Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), and Oman, where he explained the purpose of dispatching the Self-Defense forces to Saudi Arabia and the UAE.¹³⁰⁵ He expressed support for Iran’s proposed Hormuz Peace Endeavor, which hopes to reduce tensions in the region between Iran and Saudi Arabia and the UAE.¹³⁰⁶ The Prime Minister affirmed his commitment to regional stability following the killing of General Qassem Soleimani, commander of IRGC’s Quds Force.¹³⁰⁷

¹²⁹⁸ Abe Shifts Stance on Saudi Oil Attacks as He and Trump Affirm Cooperation on Middle East, The Japan Times (New York) 26 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/26/national/politics-diplomacy/abe-shifts-stance-saudi-oil-attack-trump-affirm-cooperation-middle-east/#.XfANuehKjIU>.

¹²⁹⁹ Abe Shifts Stance on Saudi Oil Attacks as He and Trump Affirm Cooperation on Middle East, The Japan Times (New York) 26 September 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019.

<https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2019/09/26/national/politics-diplomacy/abe-shifts-stance-saudi-oil-attack-trump-affirm-cooperation-middle-east/#.XfANuehKjIU>.

¹³⁰⁰ Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Shinzo Abe by Joneydi of Vice-President for Legal Affairs of Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page4e_001144.html.

¹³⁰¹ Courtesy Call on Prime Minister Shinzo Abe by Joneydi of Vice-President for Legal Affairs of Iran, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 24 October 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/page4e_001144.html.

¹³⁰² The Situation in Afghanistan, United Nations (New York) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 10 December 2019.

<https://undocs.org/en/A/74/L.13>.

¹³⁰³ Iran’s Rouhani Visits Japan Amid Nuclear Deal Impasse, Al Jazeera (Tokyo) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/12/iran-rouhani-visits-japan-nuclear-deal-impasse-191220153826601.html>.

¹³⁰⁴ Iran’s Rouhani Visits Japan Amid Nuclear Deal Impasse, Al Jazeera (Tokyo) 20 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2019/12/iran-rouhani-visits-japan-nuclear-deal-impasse-191220153826601.html>.

¹³⁰⁵ The US-Iran Crisis and Japan’s Response, The Diplomat (Tokyo) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020.

<https://thediplomat.com/2020/01/the-u-s-iran-crisis-and-japans-response/>.

¹³⁰⁶ The US-Iran Crisis and Japan’s Response, The Diplomat (Tokyo) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020.

<https://thediplomat.com/2020/01/the-u-s-iran-crisis-and-japans-response/>.

¹³⁰⁷ The US-Iran Crisis and Japan’s Response, The Diplomat (Tokyo) 22 January 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020.

<https://thediplomat.com/2020/01/the-u-s-iran-crisis-and-japans-response/>.

On 15 February 2020, Minister Motegi met with Iranian Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Zarif.¹³⁰⁸ Japan reaffirmed its commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East and urged Iran “exercise self-restraint” and influence all relevant parties refrain from heightening tensions in the region.¹³⁰⁹

On 25 March 2020, Minister Motegi attended a videoconference with other G7 foreign ministers where they reaffirmed their commitment to peace and stability in Afghanistan, Iran, Libya, and Syria.¹³¹⁰

On 2 April 2020, Japanese Press Secretary Masato Ohtaka released a press statement condemning an attack on Saudi Arabia by Yemen as reported by Saudi Arabia on 29 March 2020. Secretary Ohtaka reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East.¹³¹¹ Secretary Ohtaka called for all legitimate government and anti-government forces to come to an early political solution in Yemen.¹³¹²

Japan has affirmed its commitment to peace and stability in the Middle East through diplomatic efforts but has not held Iran accountable for its destabilizing efforts in the region nor demanded Iran respect the human rights of its citizens. Japan has also failed to demonstrate specific-anti-terrorism commitments. Therefore, Japan has met some, but not all, of its G7 commitments to uphold peace and stability in the region.

Thus, Japan has received a score of 0.

Analyst: Rachel Zack

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 23 September 2019, Prime Minister Boris Johnson released a statement with the heads of state of France and Germany, condemning the Iranian attacks on oil facilities on Saudi territory in Abqaiq and Khurais.¹³¹³ The statement reiterates the United Kingdom’s commitment to create conditions and facilitate dialogue to condemn state sponsored attacks and de-escalate tension in the Middle East.¹³¹⁴

On 25 September 2019, the UK Minister of State for the Commonwealth, United Nations and South Asia Lord Tariq Ahmad of Wimbledon, raised concerned over Iran’s human rights record at a United

¹³⁰⁸ Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 February 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/pagee3_000001_00003.html.

¹³⁰⁹ Japan-Iran Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 15 February 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/ir/pagee3_000001_00003.html.

¹³¹⁰ G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 March 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press6e_000215.html.

¹³¹¹ The Attack on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002788.html.

¹³¹² The Attack on the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 12 April 2020. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_002788.html.

¹³¹³ Joint statement by the heads of state and government of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, GOV.UK (London) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-the-heads-of-state-and-government-of-france-germany-and-the-united-kingdom>.

¹³¹⁴ Joint statement by the heads of state and government of France, Germany and the United Kingdom, GOV.UK (London) 23 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-the-heads-of-state-and-government-of-france-germany-and-the-united-kingdom>.

Nations General Assembly 2019 event.¹³¹⁵ The minister opened the event by saying Iran's recent behaviour moves in the wrong direction in terms of international cooperation, human rights and its commitments to the nuclear deal.¹³¹⁶ Lord Ahmad urged the international community to hold Iran accountable.¹³¹⁷

On 25 September 2019, the First Secretary of State and Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Dominic Raab spoke in the House of Commons about Iran's violation of international law.¹³¹⁸ Raab expressed concern over Iran support for the Houthi rebels in Yemen and Iran's "arbitrary detention of dual-nationals."¹³¹⁹

On 7 November 2019, the UK supported International Maritime Security Construct was formally inaugurated to "supplement longstanding multilateral Gulf naval operations that have targeted smuggling, piracy, the movement of terrorists and weaponry, and other potential threats in the Gulf."¹³²⁰

On 8 November 2019, UK Deputy Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva Miriam Shearman expressed concern of Iran's discrimination against religious minorities, particularly the Baha'i and Christians as well as Iran's "arbitrary detention of citizens and dual nationals arrested on unclear charges."¹³²¹ Shearman recommends Iran demonstrate that "all detainees in prison are neither tortured nor subject to cruel or inhumane treatment or punishment" and granted due process.¹³²²

On 3 January 2020, Secretary Raab responded to US airstrike on Iranian military commander, Qasem Soleimani, in Iraq.¹³²³ In the statement, the foreign secretary stated that the UK has always recognized the aggressive threat posed by the Iranian Quds force led by Soleimani. The statement urged all parties to de-escalate the situation.¹³²⁴

¹³¹⁵ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

¹³¹⁶ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

¹³¹⁷ UK shines light on Iran's human rights violations, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 21 November 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-shines-spotlight-on-irans-human-rights-violations>.

¹³¹⁸ Iran's violations of international law: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-on-iran>.

¹³¹⁹ Iran's violations of international law: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 25 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/foreign-secretary-statement-on-iran>.

¹³²⁰ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³²¹ 34th Universal Periodic Review: UK statement on Islamic Republic of Iran, GOV.UK (Geneva) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/34th-universal-periodic-review-uk-statement-on-islamic-republic-of-iran>.

¹³²² 34th Universal Periodic Review: UK statement on Islamic Republic of Iran, GOV.UK (Geneva) 8 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/34th-universal-periodic-review-uk-statement-on-islamic-republic-of-iran>.

¹³²³ Iran: UK responds to US airstrike on military commander in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 4 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/iran-uk-responds-to-us-airstrike-on-military-commander-in-iraq>.

¹³²⁴ Iran: UK responds to US airstrike on military commander in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 3 January 2020. Access Date: 4 January 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/iran-uk-responds-to-us-airstrike-on-military-commander-in-iraq>.

On 6 January 2020, the United Kingdom, Germany, and France released a joint statement condemning Iran's involvement in the attacks on Iraqi coalition holdings.¹³²⁵ The statement called for Iran "to refrain from further violent action."¹³²⁶

On 8 January 2020, Secretary Raab called for de-escalation following an Iranian attack on Iraqi military bases hosting coalition forces.¹³²⁷ Secretary Raab urged Iran to not repeat attacks that benefit terrorist organizations in the region.¹³²⁸

On 11 January 2020, Secretary Raab condemned the brief detention of the British Ambassador to Iran Rob Macaire without grounds as "flagrant violation of international law."¹³²⁹ The statement calls for Iran to take steps to deescalate tensions and engage in diplomatic paths forward.¹³³⁰

On 13 January 2020, the Minister of the Middle East Andrew Murrison summoned Iran Ambassador Hamid Baeidinejad to the Foreign Office.¹³³¹ Minister Murrison demanded an apology and seek full assurance that the temporary detention of the British Ambassador to Iran Rob Macaire will not happen again.¹³³²

On 13 January 2020, Secretary Raab addressed the House of Commons about the government's response to the security situation in Iran, urging diplomacy and peace with the Iranian authorities.¹³³³

On 25 February 2020, the UK Minister of State for the Commonwealth, United Nations and South Asia Lord Tariq Ahmad of Wimbledon addressed 43rd Session of the UN Human Rights Council condemning Iranian authorities' crackdown on protesters in November 2019.¹³³⁴ Lord Ahmad urged the Iranian authorities to release those detained and to respect freedom of expression, religion, or belief.¹³³⁵

¹³²⁵ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

¹³²⁶ Joint statement from President Macron, Chancellor Merkel and Prime Minister Johnson on the situation in Iraq, GOV.UK (London) 6 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-from-president-macron-chancellor-merkel-and-prime-minister-johnson-on-the-situation-in-iraq>.

¹³²⁷ Attack on Iraqi military bases: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-statement-on-attack-on-iraqi-military-bases>.

¹³²⁸ Attack on Iraqi military bases: Foreign Secretary's statement, GOV.UK (London) 8 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-statement-on-attack-on-iraqi-military-bases>.

¹³²⁹ Arrest of Ambassador to Iran: Foreign Secretary Statement, GOV.UK (London) 11 January 2020. Access Date: 14 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/arrest-of-ambassador-to-iran-foreign-secretary-statement>.

¹³³⁰ Arrest of Ambassador to Iran: Foreign Secretary Statement, GOV.UK (London) 11 January 2020. Access Date: 14 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/arrest-of-ambassador-to-iran-foreign-secretary-statement>.

¹³³¹ Iran: Foreign Secretary's Common statement, 13 January 2020, GOV.UK (London) 13 January 2020. Access Date: 14 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/iran-foreign-secretarys-commons-statement-13-january-2020>.

¹³³² Iran: Foreign Secretary's Common statement, 13 January 2020, GOV.UK (London) 13 January 2020. Access Date: 14 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/iran-foreign-secretarys-commons-statement-13-january-2020>.

¹³³³ Iran: Foreign Secretary's Common statement, 13 January 2020, GOV.UK (London) 13 January 2020. Access Date: 14 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/iran-foreign-secretarys-commons-statement-13-january-2020>.

¹³³⁴ Lord Ahmad addresses 43rd Session of the UN Human Rights Council, GOV.UK (London) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/lord-ahmad-addresses-43rd-session-of-the-un-human-rights-council>.

¹³³⁵ Lord Ahmad addresses 43rd Session of the UN Human Rights Council, GOV.UK (London) 25 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/lord-ahmad-addresses-43rd-session-of-the-un-human-rights-council>.

On 12 March 2020, the UK made a statement welcoming the adoption of the Universal Periodic Review by the Islamic Republic of Iran at the 43rd session of the Human Rights Council.¹³³⁶ The UK welcomed the temporary release of detainees following the ongoing COVID-19 outbreak and reasserted its pledge to help Iran combat the outbreak.¹³³⁷ The UK encouraged Iran to engage fully with the international community on their accepted recommendations and implement them fully.¹³³⁸ The UK made the following recommendations: “demonstrate detainees are not tortured or subject to cruel or inhumane treatment or punishment; allow an impartial trial process, so defendants and lawyers have access to charges and evidence; and investigate sexual exploitation of children and develop a protection plan.” While Iran did not support any of UK’s three recommendations, the UK stated its willingness to discuss these recommendations with Iran.¹³³⁹

On 15 March 2020, the United Kingdom, along with France, Germany and the United States, issued a joint statement on the ninth anniversary of the Syria uprising.¹³⁴⁰ The statement calls out violations in international humanitarian law and continued violence by “the reckless military offensive by Assad, Russia, and Iran in Idlib” and states that they will demand accountability for the atrocities committed by the Assad regime.¹³⁴¹

On 17 March 2020, Secretary Raab made a statement, following the temporary release of British-Iranian dual national Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe, urging Iran to release all UK dual nationals arbitrarily detained in Iran, and enable them to return to their families in the UK.¹³⁴²

On 25 March 2020, the UK participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting by videoconference which included discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹³⁴³

On 2 April 2020, the UK participated in a virtual meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which discussed NATO’s ongoing commitment to training Iraqi security forces, fostering political progress, and stabilizing the country.¹³⁴⁴

¹³³⁶ UN Human Rights Council 43: Universal Periodic Review Adoption of Iran, GOV.UK(Geneva) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/un-human-rights-council-43-universal-periodic-review-adoption-of-iran>.

¹³³⁷ UN Human Rights Council 43: Universal Periodic Review Adoption of Iran, GOV.UK(Geneva) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/un-human-rights-council-43-universal-periodic-review-adoption-of-iran>.

¹³³⁸ UN Human Rights Council 43: Universal Periodic Review Adoption of Iran, GOV.UK(Geneva) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/un-human-rights-council-43-universal-periodic-review-adoption-of-iran>.

¹³³⁹ UN Human Rights Council 43: Universal Periodic Review Adoption of Iran, GOV.UK(Geneva) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/un-human-rights-council-43-universal-periodic-review-adoption-of-iran>.

¹³⁴⁰ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹³⁴¹ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹³⁴² Temporary release of Nazanin Zaghari-Ratcliffe: Foreign Secretary statement, GOV.UK(London) 17 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/temporary-release-of-nazanin-zaghari-ratcliffe-foreign-secretary-statement>.

¹³⁴³ Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

¹³⁴⁴ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

On 9 April 2020, the UK updated its list of financial sanctions targets in the UK for human rights violations in Iran. There are 82 individuals and one entity on the list, and they are subjected to asset freeze.¹³⁴⁵

On 19 June 2020, Secretary Raab discussed Iran's destabilizing activities in the Middle East with German Foreign Minister Heiko Maas and French Foreign Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian.¹³⁴⁶ The discussion focused on finding diplomatic solutions to de-escalate tensions and holding Iran accountable for its destabilizing activities.¹³⁴⁷

The UK has fully complied with its commitment to combat terrorism and promote human rights in Iran and throughout the region by condemning Iranian human rights violations and Iranian military operations in the region.

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

Analysts: Chen Ou Yang

United States: +1

The United States of America has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 8 April 2019, the Trump administration designated the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) as a Foreign Terrorist Organization.¹³⁴⁸ The designation states that the IRGC supports terrorist groups through “financial and other material support, training, technology transfer, advanced conventional weapons, guidance, or direction.”¹³⁴⁹

On 4 September 2019, the State Department Special Representative for Iran and Senior Advisor to the Secretary of State Brian Hook stated the United States would “offer up to 15 million to any person who helps the United States disrupt the financial operations of the IRGC and its Quds Force – the IRGC unit that assists Iran-linked forces and factions in the region.”¹³⁵⁰

On 10 September 2019, the Trump administration amended Executive Order 13324 to authorize the barring of foreign banks that have supported international terrorism from accessing the US financial system.¹³⁵¹ US sanctions focus largely on trying to persuade Iran to agree to limits to its nuclear program.¹³⁵²

¹³⁴⁵ Consolidated list of financial sanctions targets in the UK, GOV.UK(London) 9 April 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/878954/iran__human_rights_.pdf.

¹³⁴⁶ European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹³⁴⁷ European foreign ministers meet to discuss Iran, GOV.UK (London) 19 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/european-foreign-ministers-meet-to-discuss-iran>.

¹³⁴⁸ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁴⁹ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁵⁰ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁵¹ Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

¹³⁵² Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

On 18 September 2019, Secretary of State Michael Pompeo met with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman to discuss the 14 September attack on the Saudi oil facilities and discuss policies to counter Iranian aggression in the region.¹³⁵³

On 20 September 2019, the Trump administration established additional sanctions on Iran's Central Bank and an Iranian sovereign fund, the National Development Fund of Iran.¹³⁵⁴ The sanctions were imposed by designating Iran's Central Bank as a terrorism supporting entity under Executive Order 13224.¹³⁵⁵ Also sanctioned was an Iranian sovereign wealth fund, the National Development Fund of Iran.¹³⁵⁶

On 25 October 2019, the US Treasury Department's Financial Crimes Enforcement Network barred the "U.S. financial system from any transactions with Iranian banks or foreign banks acting on behalf of Iranian banks."¹³⁵⁷ This was based on based on a determination that Iran's financial system, including the Central Bank, constitutes a threat to governments or financial institutions that do business with Iran's banks¹³⁵⁸

On 30 October 2019, Secretary Pompeo expressed support for the Financial Action Task Force's "re-imposition of additional countermeasures on Iran for its failure to uphold international anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism standards."¹³⁵⁹ Pompeo stated that Iran has deliberately ensured there is no transparency in its economy so it can continue to export terrorism.¹³⁶⁰

On 4 November 2019, the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control sanctioned Iran's Armed Forces General Staff and nine individuals who were involved with Iran's Supreme Leader Ali Khamenei's oppression of Iranian people and export of terrorism.¹³⁶¹ Secretary of the Treasury Steven T. Mnuchin indicated that "this action further constricts the Supreme Leader's ability to execute his agenda of terror and oppression."¹³⁶²

¹³⁵³ Pompeo to discuss efforts versus Iran with Saudi crown prince, Reuters (Dubai) 18 September 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-saudi-aramco-usa-pompeo/pompeo-to-discuss-efforts-versus-iran-with-saudi-crown-prince-idUSKBN1W31AG>.

¹³⁵⁴ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁵⁵ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁵⁶ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019 <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁵⁷ Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

¹³⁵⁸ Iran Sanctions, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 15 November 2019. Access Date: 23 December 2019. <https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/RS/RS20871>.

¹³⁵⁹ U.S. Welcomes FATF Measures To Protect International Financial System From Iranian Threats, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 30 October 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-welcomes-fatf-measures-to-protect-international-financial-system-from-iranian-threats/>.

¹³⁶⁰ U.S. Welcomes FATF Measures To Protect International Financial System From Iranian Threats, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 30 October 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/u-s-welcomes-fatf-measures-to-protect-international-financial-system-from-iranian-threats/>.

¹³⁶¹ Press Releases: Treasury Designates Supreme Leader of Iran's Inner Circle Responsible for Advancing Regime's Domestic and Foreign Oppression, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 3 December 2019 <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm824>.

¹³⁶² Press Releases: Treasury Designates Supreme Leader of Iran's Inner Circle Responsible for Advancing Regime's Domestic and Foreign Oppression, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 4 November 2019. Access Date: 3 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm824>.

On 7 November 2019, the US led International Maritime Security Construct was formally inaugurated to “supplement longstanding multilateral Gulf naval operations that have targeted smuggling, piracy, the movement of terrorists and weaponry, and other potential threats in the Gulf.”¹³⁶³

On 18 November 2019, Ambassador at Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism Nathan A. Sales called for other countries to join the US in its efforts to exert “maximum economic and diplomatic pressure to force Iran to abandon terrorism as a basic tool of statecraft.”¹³⁶⁴

On 22 November 2019, Secretary Pompeo announced sanctions against Iran’s Minister of Information and Communications Technology Mohammad Javad Azari Jahromi for helping shutdown internet access for Iranians.¹³⁶⁵

On 5 December 2019, Brian Hook condemned Iran’s imprisonment of protestors and political opposition as well as the “inhumane” treatment of prisoners in Iranian prisons.¹³⁶⁶

On 6 December 2019, the Department of the Treasury’s Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) sanctioned three leaders of Iran-backed militias in Iraq.¹³⁶⁷ The OFAC states that these militias “opened fire on peaceful protests, killing dozens of innocent civilians.”¹³⁶⁸ Treasury Secretary Mnuchin affirmed US commitment to holding perpetrators of human rights abuse accountable.¹³⁶⁹

On 9 December 2019, the House of Representatives introduced H. RES. 752 to condemn restrictions on Iranian freedom of expression and Iranian authorities’ crackdown of legitimate protests.¹³⁷⁰ These restrictions included the continuing closures of media outlets, arrests of journalists, and the censorship of expression in online forums such as blogs and websites.¹³⁷¹

¹³⁶³ U.S.-Iran Tensions and Implications for U.S. Policy, Congressional Research Service (Washington D.C.) 8 October 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/R45795.pdf>.

¹³⁶⁴ Press Briefing with Nathan A. Sales, Ambassador at Large and Coordinator for Counterterrorism, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/briefing-with-nathan-a-sales-ambassador-at-large-and-coordinator-for-counterterrorism/>.

¹³⁶⁵ The United States Holds Iranian Officials Accountable for Crackdown on Protestors, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 November 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-holds-iranian-officials-accountable-for-crackdown-on-protestors/>.

¹³⁶⁶ Special Representative for Iran and Senior Advisor to the Secretary Brian Hook, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 5 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/special-representative-for-iran-and-senior-advisor-to-the-secretary-brian-hook-3/>.

¹³⁶⁷ Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

¹³⁶⁸ Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

¹³⁶⁹ Treasury Sanctions Iran-Backed Militia Leaders Who Killed Innocent Demonstrators in Iraq, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 6 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm847>.

¹³⁷⁰ H.Res.752 - Supporting the rights of the people of Iran to free expression, condemning the Iranian regime for its crackdown on legitimate protests, and for other purposes, Congress.gov (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/752/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22iran%22%5D%7D&r=12&s=4>.

¹³⁷¹ H.Res.752 - Supporting the rights of the people of Iran to free expression, condemning the Iranian regime for its crackdown on legitimate protests, and for other purposes, Congress.gov (Washington D.C.) 9 December 2019. Access Date: 25 December 2019. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-resolution/752/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22iran%22%5D%7D&r=12&s=4>.

On 11 December 2019, the United States sanctioned eight entities that helped smuggle weapons from Iran to Yemen.¹³⁷² The designations aimed to serve as a warning that doing business with these entities risked contributing to Iran's proliferation-sensitive programs, including its nuclear and missile programs.¹³⁷³

On 19 December 2019, Secretary Pompeo mentioned new actions that are being made in support of the Iranian people.¹³⁷⁴ He stated that Iran has been re-designated as a Country of Particular Concern under the International Religious Freedom Act and the US Department of the Treasury will sanction two Iranian judges: Mohammad Moghisseh, and Abolghassem Salavati for being "responsible for or complicit in the abuse, detention, or killing of peaceful protesters, or for inhibiting their rights to freedom of expression or assembly."¹³⁷⁵

On 19 December 2019, Secretary Pompeo condemned Iranian human rights violations in his speech.¹³⁷⁶ Pompeo urged the Government of Iran to uphold commitments under the Iranian Constitution and international human rights law.¹³⁷⁷

On 19 December 2019, the Ambassador At Large For International Religious Freedom Office of International Religious Freedom Samuel D. Brownback called for Iran to stop the practice of arresting leading Christian figures during Christmas and to uphold religious freedom enshrined in the Iranian Constitution.¹³⁷⁸

On 2 January 2020, the United States carried out an airstrike in Iraq that killed Iranian IRGC's Quds Force commander Qassem Soleimani.¹³⁷⁹ Iranian leadership and several affiliated violent extremist organizations publicly expressed their intent to retaliate against the US.¹³⁸⁰

On 10 January 2020, the OFAC targeted Iranian destabilization efforts in the region by designating eight senior Iranian officials and the Iranian metals sector for advancing the regime's destabilization efforts.¹³⁸¹

¹³⁷² United States Designates Key Iranian Shipping and Aviation Entities, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-designates-key-iranian-shipping-and-aviation-entities/>.

¹³⁷³ United States Designates Key Iranian Shipping and Aviation Entities, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-designates-key-iranian-shipping-and-aviation-entities/>.

¹³⁷⁴ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

¹³⁷⁵ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 20 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

¹³⁷⁶ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

¹³⁷⁷ Human Rights and the Iranian Regime, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-the-iranian-regime/>.

¹³⁷⁸ Human Rights and Religious Freedom in Iran, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 27 December 2019. <https://www.state.gov/human-rights-and-religious-freedom-in-iran/>.

¹³⁷⁹ Summary of Terrorism Threat to The U.S. Homeland, National Terrorism Advisory System (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/ntas/alerts/20_0104_ntas_bulletin.pdf.

¹³⁸⁰ Summary of Terrorism Threat to The U.S. Homeland, National Terrorism Advisory System (Washington D.C.) 4 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. https://www.dhs.gov/sites/default/files/ntas/alerts/20_0104_ntas_bulletin.pdf.

¹³⁸¹ Treasury Targets Iran's Billion Dollar Metals Industry and Senior Regime Officials, U.S. Department of The Treasury (Washington D.C.) 10 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm870>.

On 10 January 2020, the Trump administration issued Executive Order 13902 that targets additional sources of revenue used by the Iranian regime to support its nuclear program, missile development, and terrorism.¹³⁸² It authorized the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of State to impose sanctions against individuals sponsoring global terrorism.¹³⁸³

On 18 January 2020, the Department of State designated IRGC Brigadier General Shahvarpour for his involvement in human rights violations against Iranians who protested against the Iranian regime.¹³⁸⁴ This designation makes Brigadier General Shahvarpour ineligible for entry into the United States.¹³⁸⁵

On 23 January 2020, the OFAC took further actions against petrochemical and petroleum companies who are major sources of revenue for the Iranian regime and its destabilizing efforts throughout the Middle East.¹³⁸⁶ Treasury Secretary Mnuchin stated that petrochemical and metal sectors fund and enable Iran's persistent use of violence and global terrorism.¹³⁸⁷

On 27 January 2020, Secretary Pompeo condemned large-scale assaults on the people of Idlib and western Aleppo provinces in Syria by combined forces of Russia, the Iranian regime, Hizballah, and the Assad regime.¹³⁸⁸

On 21 February 2020, Assistant Secretary for Terrorist Financing Marshall Billingslea applauded the Financial Action Task Force's condemnation of Iran's failure to implement basic controls to counter illicit finance.¹³⁸⁹ Billingslea urged other countries to help prevent Iran from using the international financial system for illicit purposes.¹³⁹⁰

On 26 February 2020, Secretary Pompeo designated Iran-backed militia in Iraq Ahmad al-Hamidawi as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist.¹³⁹¹

¹³⁸² Treasury Targets Iran's Billion Dollar Metals Industry and Senior Regime Officials, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 10 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm870>.

¹³⁸³ Treasury Targets Iran's Billion Dollar Metals Industry and Senior Regime Officials, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 10 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm870>.

¹³⁸⁴ Designation of IRGC Commander Shahvarpour for Gross Human Rights Violations During Protests, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://www.state.gov/designation-of-irgc-commander-shahvarpour-for-gross-human-rights-violations-during-protests/>.

¹³⁸⁵ Designation of IRGC Commander Shahvarpour for Gross Human Rights Violations During Protests, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 18 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://www.state.gov/designation-of-irgc-commander-shahvarpour-for-gross-human-rights-violations-during-protests/>.

¹³⁸⁶ Treasury Targets International Network Supporting Iran's Petrochemical and Petroleum Industries, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm885>.

¹³⁸⁷ Treasury Targets International Network Supporting Iran's Petrochemical and Petroleum Industries, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 23 January 2020. Access Date: 18 February 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm885>.

¹³⁸⁸ Attacks on the People of Idlib, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 January 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/attacks-on-the-people-of-idlib/>.

¹³⁸⁹ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Calls for Countermeasures on Iran, Evaluates U.S. AML Framework, Releases Digital Identity Guidance, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Paris) 21 February 2020. Access Date: 1 March 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm913>.

¹³⁹⁰ Financial Action Task Force (FATF) Calls for Countermeasures on Iran, Evaluates U.S. AML Framework, Releases Digital Identity Guidance, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Paris) 21 February 2020. Access Date: 1 March 2020. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sm913>.

¹³⁹¹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 February 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-4/>.

On 10 March 2020, Secretary Pompeo reported that the COVID-19 has spread to Iranian prisons and commented on the human rights violation of the prison conditions.¹³⁹² Pompeo stated that “any nation considering to provide Iran with humanitarian assistance should seek reciprocal humanitarian gesture by the regime: release all wrongly detained foreign nationals.”¹³⁹³

On 12 March 2020, the United States struck an Iraqi militia group with ties to Iran.¹³⁹⁴ The US targeted Kataib Hezbollah that is believed to have been a part of the attack against Iraqi military bases hosting coalition forces.¹³⁹⁵

On 15 March 2020, the United States, along with France, the United Kingdom, and Germany, issued a joint statement on the ninth anniversary of the Syria uprising.¹³⁹⁶ The statement condemns violations in international humanitarian law and continued violence by “the reckless military offensive by Assad, Russia, and Iran in Idlib” and asserts that they will demand accountability for the atrocities committed by the Assad regime.¹³⁹⁷

On 18 March 2020, the Department of State imposed sanctions, pursuant to Executive Order 13846 on seven entities engaged in “the purchase, acquisition, sale, transport, or marketing of petrochemical products from Iran.”¹³⁹⁸ The sanctions are an effort to hinder Iranian capacity to conduct destabilizing activities in the region.¹³⁹⁹

On 25 March 2020, the United States participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting by videoconference which included discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹⁴⁰⁰

On 26 March 2020, Department of State spokesperson Morgan Ortagus announced 20 new designations for individuals and entities who have been known to provide financial support and lethal aid to the IRGC’s Quds Force.¹⁴⁰¹ Secretary Pompeo remarked that with new designations and sanctions the US continues to “hold the regime accountable for the malign activity through actions like banning Mahan Air and designating all of Hizballah and other Iran-backed terror groups as terrorist organizations.”¹⁴⁰²

¹³⁹² This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 13 March 2020. Access Date: 20 March 2020 <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-5/>.

¹³⁹³ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 13 March 2020. Access Date: 20 March 2020 <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-5/>.

¹³⁹⁴ U.S. Carries Out Retaliatory Strikes on Iranian-Backed Militia in Iraq, The New York Times (New York) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/12/world/middleeast/military-iran-iraq.html>.

¹³⁹⁵ U.S. Carries Out Retaliatory Strikes on Iranian-Backed Militia in Iraq, The New York Times (New York) 12 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/03/12/world/middleeast/military-iran-iraq.html>.

¹³⁹⁶ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹³⁹⁷ Ninth anniversary of the Syrian Uprising: joint statement, GOV.UK(London) 15 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-the-ninth-anniversary-of-the-syrian-uprising>.

¹³⁹⁸ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-6/>.

¹³⁹⁹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-6/>.

¹⁴⁰⁰ Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

¹⁴⁰¹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 30 March 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-7/>.

¹⁴⁰² This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 27 March 2020. Access Date: 30 March 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-7/>.

On 2 April 2020, President Trump remarked that the US sanctions have not been interfering with Iran's access to medical aid.¹⁴⁰³ He affirmed that sanctions are intended to prevent funding of terrorism and not limit access to proper healthcare. Humanitarian channels have been established to ensure the Iranian people are able to cope with the growing health crisis.¹⁴⁰⁴

On 2 April 2020, the United States participated in a virtual meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which discussed NATO's ongoing commitment to training Iraqi security forces and stabilizing the country.¹⁴⁰⁵

On 24 June 2020, Brian Hook virtually briefed the UN Security Council on a proposed resolution to extend the arms embargo on Iran that is set to expire on 18 October 2020.¹⁴⁰⁶ He briefed the Security Council on Iran's destabilizing activities in the region and urged Security Council members to extend the arms embargo.¹⁴⁰⁷

On 25 June 2020, the United States announced sanctions on nine companies connected to Iran's metal industry.¹⁴⁰⁸ According to the Department of State, Iran uses revenue from exporting metals to fund the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, a U.S.-designated Foreign Terrorist Organization.¹⁴⁰⁹ These sanctions blocks "the property and interests in property of these sanctioned entities and deny them access to the US financial system."¹⁴¹⁰

From 27 to 28 June 2020, Brian Hook traveled to the United Arab Emirates to discuss the extension of the UN arms embargo on Iran, set to expire on 18 October 2020.¹⁴¹¹ He updated Emirati officials on US diplomatic efforts to extend the embargo and discussed the risk of an arms race and escalating tensions in the region if the embargo is not renewed.¹⁴¹²

On 29 June 2020, Brian Hook traveled to Saudi Arabia and Bahrain to discuss the extension of the UN arms embargo on Iran.¹⁴¹³ He highlighted the importance of the embargo and committed to extending the embargo through diplomatic efforts.¹⁴¹⁴

¹⁴⁰³ Iran's Sanctions Relief Scam, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 6 April 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/irans-sanctions-relief-scam/>.

¹⁴⁰⁴ Iran's Sanctions Relief Scam, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 6 April 2020. Access Date: 10 April 2020. <https://www.state.gov/irans-sanctions-relief-scam/>.

¹⁴⁰⁵ Solidarity of the Alliance members in times of crisis: virtual NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/internationale-organisationen/uebersicht-node-nato/-/2331226>.

¹⁴⁰⁶ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-16/>.

¹⁴⁰⁷ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-16/>.

¹⁴⁰⁸ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-16/>.

¹⁴⁰⁹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-16/>.

¹⁴¹⁰ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 26 June 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-16/>.

¹⁴¹¹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

¹⁴¹² This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

¹⁴¹³ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

¹⁴¹⁴ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

On 1 July 2020, Brian Hook traveled to Austria and Israel to discuss the expiration of the UN arms embargo on Iran.¹⁴¹⁵ The arms embargo acted as a tool to hinder Iran's destabilizing activities in the region and the United States is committed to extending the embargo to "deny Iran the resources it needs to fuel terrorism and fund proxies."¹⁴¹⁶

From 24 to 26 July 2020, Brian Hook traveled to Tunisia, Qatar, and Kuwait to discuss extending the UN arms embargo on Iran.¹⁴¹⁷ He requested support from each country to extend the UN arms embargo set to expire on 18 October 2020.¹⁴¹⁸ He discussed the potential regional arms race and escalation of Iran's destabilizing activities in the region when the arms embargo ends.¹⁴¹⁹

On 14 August 2020, the Department of Justice announced the seizure of over one million barrels of Iranian gasoline intended for Venezuela to prevent the proceeds from benefiting designated Foreign Terrorist Organizations such as Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps.¹⁴²⁰

On 20 August 2020, Secretary Pompeo announced that the United States is restoring virtually all UN sanctions on Iran lifted under UN Security Council Resolution 2231.¹⁴²¹ He asserted that the United States would not permit Iran to "freely buy and sell planes, tanks, missiles, and other kinds of conventional weapons." Secretary Pompeo hopes this arms embargo will reimpose accountability on "the world's largest state sponsor of terrorism."

On 20 August 2020, the United States designated Parthia Cargo and Delta Parts, two companies based in the United Arab Emirates and Iranian national Amin Mahdavi for procuring parts for Mahan Air, an Iranian airline designated by the US as a Specially Designated Global Terrorist entity.¹⁴²² According to the Department of State, Mahan Air has a record of ferrying weapons and terrorists around the world for Iran and these designations aim to prevent entities or individuals from working with Mahan Air.¹⁴²³

On 21 August 2020, the Department of State announced visa restrictions on 14 Iranians for their involvement in human rights violations on behalf of the Government of Iran.¹⁴²⁴ These visa restrictions bar officials and their immediate families from entering the United States and hold individuals accountable for gross human rights violations.¹⁴²⁵

¹⁴¹⁵ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

¹⁴¹⁶ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-17/>.

¹⁴¹⁷ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 31 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-19/>.

¹⁴¹⁸ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 31 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-19/>.

¹⁴¹⁹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 31 July 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-19/>.

¹⁴²⁰ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-20/>.

¹⁴²¹ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-20/>.

¹⁴²² This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-20/>.

¹⁴²³ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 22 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-20/>.

¹⁴²⁴ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 28 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-21/>.

¹⁴²⁵ This Week in Iran Policy, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 28 August 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. <https://www.state.gov/this-week-in-iran-policy-21/>.

Through its consistent efforts of combatting terrorism by imposing sanctions, deploying military support, and coalition-building, the United States remains committed to holding Iran accountable for its human rights abuses and sponsorship of terrorism.

Thus, the United States of America has received a score of +1.

Analysts: Shreyashi Saha and Collin Xia

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to promote peace and stability throughout the region by combatting terrorism and promoting human rights.

On 19 September 2019, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran.¹⁴²⁶ The European Parliament calls on Iranian authorities to release imprisoned women's rights defenders, human rights defenders, and EU-Iranian dual nationals.¹⁴²⁷

On 21 November 2019, the European Commission allocated an additional EUR40 million in emergency assistance for the humanitarian situation in Afghanistan, as well as Afghan refugees in neighbouring Pakistan and Iran.¹⁴²⁸ This brings total EU humanitarian aid for the Afghan crisis to EUR77 million in 2019, EUR61 million in Afghanistan, EUR9 million in Pakistan, and EUR7 million in Iran.

On 21 November 2019, a European Union External Action spokesperson addressed Iranian protests and urged Iranian authorities to "exercise maximum restraint in handling the protests" and ensure access to the internet.¹⁴²⁹

On 8 December 2019, High Representative Josep Borrell Fontelles condemned Iran's "widespread and disproportionate use of force against nonviolent protestors."¹⁴³⁰ Fontelles urged Iran to provide due process for all detainees, release all non-violent protestors and respect "fundamental rights such as freedom of expression and assembly."¹⁴³¹

¹⁴²⁶ Human Rights: breaches in Iran, Turkey and Myanmar, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20190912IPR60935/human-rights-breaches-in-iran-turkey-and-myanmar>.

¹⁴²⁷ Human Rights: breaches in Iran, Turkey and Myanmar, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 September 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20190912IPR60935/human-rights-breaches-in-iran-turkey-and-myanmar>.

¹⁴²⁸ EU reinforces humanitarian support with €40 million as crisis in Afghanistan worsens, European Commission (Brussels) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 2 December 2019. https://ec.europa.eu/echo/news/eu-reinforces-humanitarian-support-40-million-crisis-afghanistan-worsens_en.

¹⁴²⁹ Statement by the Spokesperson on the developments in Iran, European External Action Service (Brussels) 21 November 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/70754/statement-spokesperson-developments-iran_en.

¹⁴³⁰ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent protests in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 8 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/08/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran/>.

¹⁴³¹ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the recent protests in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 8 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/08/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran/>.

On 11 December 2019, the Council of Europe appointed Christoph Buik as its new head of mission for the European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq (EUAM Iraq).¹⁴³² EUAM Iraq is based in Bagdad and contributes to the implementation at strategic level of a comprehensive strategy countering terrorism and organized crime.¹⁴³³ It has specific references to border management, financial crime, money laundering and the trafficking of cultural heritage. Christoph Buik will take up his duties on 1 January 2020.¹⁴³⁴

On 18 December 2019, High Representative Borrell addressed the violent crackdown on recent protests in Iran at the European Parliament plenary debate.¹⁴³⁵ He urged concrete actions as part of EU diplomacy with Iran and urged that the Iranian authorities to comply with their “international obligations, including both the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.”¹⁴³⁶

On 19 December 2019, members of the European Parliament voted to denounce “disproportionate use of force by Iranian security forces against non-violent protesters,” demand the immediately release of Nasrin Sotoudeh, and condemn Iran’s decision to shut down internet access as a violation of freedom of speech.¹⁴³⁷

On 5 January 2020, High Representative Borrell spoke with Foreign Minister of Iran Mohammad Javad Zarif about de-escalation following rising tensions in Iraq.¹⁴³⁸ He urged the Iranian government to avoid further escalations and offered his full engagement in these efforts.¹⁴³⁹

On 9 January 2020, the President of the European Council Charles Michel expressed his condolences for the PS752 crash.¹⁴⁴⁰ In a call with Iranian President Rouhani, President Michel stated that the EU

¹⁴³² EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

¹⁴³³ EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

¹⁴³⁴ EUAM Iraq: New head of mission appointed, European Council (Brussels) 11 December 2019. Access Date: 18 December 2019. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2019/12/11/euam-iraq-new-head-of-mission-appointed/?utm_source=dsms-.auto&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=EUAM+Iraq%3a+New+head+of+mission+appointed.

¹⁴³⁵ Violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran: remarks of High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament plenary debate, European External Action Service (Strasbourg) 18 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72371/violent-crackdown-recent-protests-iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell_en.

¹⁴³⁶ Violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran: remarks of High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the European Parliament plenary debate, European External Action Service (Strasbourg) 18 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72371/violent-crackdown-recent-protests-iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell_en.

¹⁴³⁷ MEPs condemn violent crackdown on the recent protests in Iran, European Parliament (Brussels) 19 December 2019. Access Date: 22 December 2019. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20191217IPR69210/meps-condemn-violent-crackdown-on-the-recent-protests-in-iran>.

¹⁴³⁸ Iran: High Representative Josep Borrell spoke with Foreign Minister Javad Zarif, European External Action Service (Brussels) 5 January 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/iran/72675/iran-high-representative-josep-borrell-spoke-foreign-minister-javad-zarif_en.

¹⁴³⁹ Iran: High Representative Josep Borrell spoke with Foreign Minister Javad Zarif, European External Action Service (Brussels) 5 January 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/iran/72675/iran-high-representative-josep-borrell-spoke-foreign-minister-javad-zarif_en.

encourages the active diffusion of tension.¹⁴⁴¹ Furthermore, he emphasized the European Union's stabilizing role in the region as well as the EU's commitment to Middle Eastern regional stability.¹⁴⁴²

On 10 January 2020, High Representative Borrell was tasked with intensifying diplomatic efforts with all parties to contribute to de-escalation in the Middle East following crash of plane PS752. Fontelles seeks to support political dialogue and promote a regional solution by the Foreign Affairs Council.¹⁴⁴³

On 14 January 2020, the EU and Iraq held their first Political Dialogue under their Partnership and Cooperation agreement.¹⁴⁴⁴ The two delegations were headed by the European External Action Service Secretary General Helga Maria Schmid and Iraqi Deputy Foreign minister Abdel Karim Hashem Mostafa.¹⁴⁴⁵ The meeting focused on bilateral relations, the situation in Iraq and in the wider Middle East region.¹⁴⁴⁶ Both parties emphasized the need for cooperation to defuse tension and to avoid further escalation.¹⁴⁴⁷

On 16 January 2020, President Michel called Russian President Vladimir Putin to discuss the regional risks posed by Libya and in the Middle East.¹⁴⁴⁸ President Michel emphasized the importance of reaching out to and cooperating with all international partners to de-escalate the situation in Iran and Iraq.¹⁴⁴⁹

¹⁴⁴⁰ The European Council President calls upon Iran to avoid posing irreversible action, European Council (Brussels) 9 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/09/the-european-council-president-called-upon-the-iranian-president-to-avoid-posing-irreversible-acts/>.

¹⁴⁴¹ The European Council President calls upon Iran to avoid posing irreversible action, European Council (Brussels) 9 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/09/the-european-council-president-called-upon-the-iranian-president-to-avoid-posing-irreversible-acts/>.

¹⁴⁴² The European Council President calls upon Iran to avoid posing irreversible action, European Council (Brussels) 9 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/09/the-european-council-president-called-upon-the-iranian-president-to-avoid-posing-irreversible-acts/>.

¹⁴⁴³ Libya/Iraq/Iran: Press remarks by High Representative Josep Borrell after the extraordinary Foreign Affairs Council, European External Action Service (Brussels) 10 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/72910/libyairaqiran-press-remarks-high-representative-josep-borrell-after-extraordinary-foreign_en.

¹⁴⁴⁴ First Political Dialogue under the EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 14 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73058/first-political-dialogue-under-eu-iraq-partnership-and-cooperation-agreement_en.

¹⁴⁴⁵ First Political Dialogue under the EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 14 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73058/first-political-dialogue-under-eu-iraq-partnership-and-cooperation-agreement_en.

¹⁴⁴⁶ First Political Dialogue under the EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 14 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73058/first-political-dialogue-under-eu-iraq-partnership-and-cooperation-agreement_en.

¹⁴⁴⁷ First Political Dialogue under the EU-Iraq Partnership and Cooperation Agreement, European External Action Service (Brussels) 14 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73058/first-political-dialogue-under-eu-iraq-partnership-and-cooperation-agreement_en.

¹⁴⁴⁸ Readout of the telephone conversation between President Charles Michel and Russian President Vladimir Putin, European Council (Brussels) 16 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/16/readout-of-the-telephone-conversation-between-president-charles-michel-and-russian-president-vladimir-putin/>.

¹⁴⁴⁹ Readout of the telephone conversation between President Charles Michel and Russian President Vladimir Putin, European Council (Brussels) 16 January 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/01/16/readout-of-the-telephone-conversation-between-president-charles-michel-and-russian-president-vladimir-putin/>.

On 3 and 4 February 2020, High Representative Borrell visited Iran and met with Iranian President Hassan Rouhani, the President of the Parliament Ali Larijani and Minister Zarif.¹⁴⁵⁰ In his press conference statement, High Representative Borrell restated the EU commitment to regional security and stability.¹⁴⁵¹ He further emphasized the creation of mutual understand and the building of trust between the EU and its Iranian counterparts.¹⁴⁵²

On 21 February 2020, the EU called all actors to cease hostilities immediately following the renew military offense in Idlib by the Syrian regime and its backers.¹⁴⁵³ The EU called the action unacceptable and urged all parties to the conflict to fully respect their obligation under international humanitarian law and international human rights law and to allow unimpeded and direct humanitarian access to all those in need.¹⁴⁵⁴ Furthermore, the EU stated its commitment to strengthening its humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable civilian population in the Idlib area.¹⁴⁵⁵

On 6 March 2020, High Representative Borrell announced that the EU would convene a fourth Brussels Conference on “Support the Future of Syria and Region” on 29 and 30 June 2020.¹⁴⁵⁶ He stated that the EU’s immediate concern is to work towards a lasting ceasefire, to engage with all relevant actors for a comprehensive political solution and to address the humanitarian needs of the Syrian people.¹⁴⁵⁷

On 25 March 2020, High Representative Borrell participated in a G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting by videoconference, which included discussions focused on G7 commitments in Iran and Syria.¹⁴⁵⁸

¹⁴⁵⁰ Iran: Remarks by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the press conference during his visit, European External Action Service (Brussels) 4 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73972/iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-press-conference-during-his-visit_en.

¹⁴⁵¹ Iran: Remarks by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the press conference during his visit, European External Action Service (Brussels) 4 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020.

https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/73972/iran-remarks-high-representativevice-president-josep-borrell-press-conference-during-his-visit_en.

¹⁴⁵² Iran: Remarks by High Representative/Vice-President Josep Borrell at the press conference during his visit, European External Action Service (Brussels) 4 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020.

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¹⁴⁵³ Declaration of the European Council on the situation in Idlib, European Council (Brussels) 21 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/02/21/declaration-of-the-european-council-on-the-situation-in-idlib/>.

¹⁴⁵⁴ Declaration of the European Council on the situation in Idlib, European Council (Brussels) 21 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/02/21/declaration-of-the-european-council-on-the-situation-in-idlib/>.

¹⁴⁵⁵ Declaration of the European Council on the situation in Idlib, European Council (Brussels) 21 February 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/02/21/declaration-of-the-european-council-on-the-situation-in-idlib/>.

¹⁴⁵⁶ Syria: IV Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, European External Action Service (Brussels) 5 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/75709/syria-iv-brussels-conference-supporting-future-syria-and-region_en.

¹⁴⁵⁷ Syria: IV Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region, European External Action Service (Brussels) 5 March 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/headquarters/headquarters-homepage/75709/syria-iv-brussels-conference-supporting-future-syria-and-region_en.

¹⁴⁵⁸ Readout: Minister Champagne Participates in G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, G7 Research Group (Toronto) 25 March 2020. Access Date: 19 April 2020. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/200325-champagne.html>.

On 7 April 2020, the Council of the European Union implemented targeted financial sanctions for the human rights situation in Iran.¹⁴⁵⁹ The targeted individuals were responsible for violent crackdowns on protesters, rights abuses, and cyber attacks amongst various other reasons.¹⁴⁶⁰

On 21 April 2020, the European External Action Service (EEAS) released a statement condemning the execution of juvenile offender Shayan Saeedpour.¹⁴⁶¹ The EEAS asserted that the execution was inconsistent with Iran's international obligations under the International Covenant for Civil and Political Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child.¹⁴⁶² The EEAS reiterated its commitment to the abolition of the death penalty in Iran.¹⁴⁶³

On 18 May 2020, the Council of the European Union adopted Decision (CFSP) 2020/512, which renews sanctions on various Iranian individuals responsible for human rights violations.¹⁴⁶⁴ The designations include Iranian government and military officials and hold Iranian authorities accountable for their involvement in human rights violations.¹⁴⁶⁵

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to combat terrorism and promote human rights in Iran and throughout the region. The European Union has committed funds to aid humanitarian crisis and promote human rights. In addition, the European Union has increased efforts to promote diplomatic dialogue, cooperation, and conflict resolution throughout the region.

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

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¹⁴⁵⁹ Regulations: council implementing regulation (EU) 2020/510 of 7 April 2020 implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0510&from=EN>.

¹⁴⁶⁰ Regulations: council implementing regulation (EU) 2020/510 of 7 April 2020 implementing Regulation (EU) No 359/2011 concerning restrictive measures directed certain persons, entities and bodies in view of the situation in Iran, Official Journal of the European Union (Luxembourg) 7 April 2020. Access Date: 13 April 2020. <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32020R0510&from=EN>.

¹⁴⁶¹ Statement by the Spokesperson on the recent execution of a juvenile offender in Iran, European External Action Service (Brussels) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/iran/77808/statement-spokesperson-recent-execution-juvenile-offender-iran_en.

¹⁴⁶² Statement by the Spokesperson on the recent execution of a juvenile offender in Iran, European External Action Service (Brussels) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/iran/77808/statement-spokesperson-recent-execution-juvenile-offender-iran_en.

¹⁴⁶³ Statement by the Spokesperson on the recent execution of a juvenile offender in Iran, European External Action Service (Brussels) 21 April 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/iran/77808/statement-spokesperson-recent-execution-juvenile-offender-iran_en.

¹⁴⁶⁴ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/05/18/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-alignment-of-certain-countries-with-concerning-restrictive-measures-directed-against-certain-persons-and-entities-in-view-of-the-situation-in-iran/#_ftn1.

¹⁴⁶⁵ Declaration by the High Representative on behalf of the EU on the alignment of certain countries concerning restrictive measures directed against certain persons and entities in view of the situation in Iran, European Council (Brussels) 18 May 2020. Access Date: 31 August 2020. https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2020/05/18/declaration-by-the-high-representative-on-behalf-of-the-eu-on-the-alignment-of-certain-countries-with-concerning-restrictive-measures-directed-against-certain-persons-and-entities-in-view-of-the-situation-in-iran/#_ftn1.