2021 G7 Cornwall Summit Final Compliance Report
14 June 2021 to 11 June 2022

Prepared by
Matthew Kieffer and Gabrielle Regimbal
and the G7 Research Group

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www.g7.utoronto.ca

g7@utoronto.ca
@g7_rg

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit
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15. Regional Security: Addressing Instability

“As democratic societies we support global institutions in their efforts to...[address]...instability.”

Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué

Assessment

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Background

In 2021, ongoing conflict in Ethiopia’s Tigray region, terrorism in the Sahel, regime change in Afghanistan, military coup in Myanmar, along with other sources of tension prompted the G7 leaders to affirm their efforts to support global institutions in addressing instability.\(^{2829}\) Maintaining regional stability is crucial for the global community to be able to focus their efforts in rebuilding the economy and renewing cooperation in their recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic. The G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for international institutions as the means to address latent and ongoing instability.\(^{2830}\)

The collective desire to support international institutions in maintaining stability has persisted in the G7 agenda throughout the years. At the 1996 Lyon Summit, the G7 supported the European Union’s effort in establishing new institutions: the collective presidency, the council of ministers, the parliament, the constitutional court and the central bank in the context of supporting the implementation of peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina.\(^{2831}\) In the same year, the G7 affirmed their determination to enforce full implementation of all United Nations Security Council resolutions concerning Iraq and Libya.\(^{2832}\)

At the 2000 Okinawa Summit, the G8 called for an international conference that builds on the UN Security Council Resolution to break the link between illicit trade in diamonds and armed conflict in Africa.\(^{2833}\)

At the 2002 Kananaskis Summit, G8 leaders further devoted efforts to train African peace support forces through regional centres like the Kofi Annan International Peace Training Centre.\(^{2834}\)

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\(^{2831}\) G/8 Summit Compliance Data Sets by Issue 1985-2013: Conflict Prevention, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 April 2015. Access Date: 26 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/dataset/conflict.html

\(^{2832}\) G/8 Summit Compliance Data Sets by Issue 1985-2013: Conflict Prevention, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 April 2015. Access Date: 26 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/dataset/conflict.html


\(^{2834}\) G/8 Summit Compliance Data Sets by Issue 1985-2013: Conflict Prevention, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 17 April 2015. Access Date: 26 September 2021. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/dataset/conflict.html
At the 2005 Gleneagles Summit, the G8 leaders committed to continue to contribute to the African Union’s Mission in Sudan (Darfur). At the 2006 St. Petersburg Summit, the G8 reiterated their support in cooperating with the EU and the UN to assist the African Union and African sub-regional organizations to develop the African Standby Force. At this Summit, the G8 leaders also committed to pursue reforms in the UN to ensure that resources are available in advance for the establishment of new peacekeeping and peace support operations.

At the 2007 Heiligendamm Summit, the G8 leaders committed to provide humanitarian assistance in coordination with the African Union and the UN.

At the 2008 Hokkaido-Toyako Summit, the G8 leaders committed to further strengthening the coordination of their efforts in the Afghanistan-Pakistan border region in cooperation with international organizations.

At the 2010 Muskoka Summit, the leaders expressed support for the International Security Assistance Force’s transition strategy in Afghanistan. They also committed to strengthening the capacities of regional organizations for maritime security and international peace operations.

At the 2011 Deauville Summit, the G8 leaders established the Deauville Partnership for Arab Countries in Transition in response to the events of the Arab Spring.

At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, the G8 leaders committed support for the transition of Arab Spring countries through the Deauville Partnership.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the G7 stated that they will “work with the UN and INTERPOL to provide appropriate support to G5 countries in building more efficient G5 Sahel police and defence capabilities.”

The G7 has supported global institutions in promoting peace in various regions and actively engaged in live events as they emerge. At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, the G7 once again brought the issue of regional
security to the forefront as they made the commitment “to support global institutions in their efforts to...address...instability.”

The G7 leaders elaborated on their commitment to address stability by stating that they endorse the statement made by the G7 Foreign and Development Ministers in May 2021 in which they “commit to tackling threats jointly and committing our resources to achieve shared security.” Further, the G7 leaders reviewed current issues and expressed their support for: stable and predictable relations with Russia, the territorial integrity of Ukraine, fundamental freedom in Belarus, national reconciliation and consensus in Ethiopia, the fight against terrorism in the Sahel, stabilization in Libya, peace processes in Afghanistan, the denuclearisation of the Korean peninsula, stable democracy in Myanmar, a free and open Indo-Pacific region, peace and stability across the Taiwan Strait, non-proliferation and regional stability in Iran, sovereignty and holding armed groups accountable in Iraq.

**Commitment Features**

In the Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 leaders stated that: “[As democratic societies we support global institutions in their efforts to] ... [address] ... instability.”

“Support” is understood to mean the “the action, or act of providing aid, assistance, or backing up an initiative, or entity.”

“Global institutions” refers to “organizations created by sovereign states to conclude an international treaty.” These include but are not limited to the G7, G20, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC), the Council of Europe (CoE), the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), the Organisation for Economic Development and Cooperation (OECD), the World Bank, the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

“Instability” means “the quality or state of being likely to change or fail suddenly.” In the context of examples given in the Communiqué, this is understood as political instability which is the “perception about the likelihood that the government will get destabilised or overthrown through unconstitutional means.” These may include but are not limited to domestic sources of instability, such as regime change and social unrest, inter-state sources of instability such as territorial conflict and aggression or extra-territorial sources of conflict such as terrorism and underground violent activities.

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In the context of the Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué and the G7 Foreign and Development Minister’s Statement, G7 members must both indicate support and commit resources to global institutions in their efforts to address instability to achieve full compliance on this commitment. Committing resources can take the form of financial contribution, diplomatic efforts, intelligence sharing or logistical and personnel support. It can also involve setting up partnerships, creating programs to build capacity, brokering international agreements and taking legal or economic action.

Partial compliance will be awarded to G7 members that indicate support but do not take substantial action that contributes to global institutions’ efforts to address instability. This includes verbally affirming global institutions’ efforts in addressing instability, issuing public statements that call on other countries to adhere to global institutions’ call for addressing instability, or attending meetings that involve no substantial individual action.

Non-compliance, denoted by a score of $-1$, is awarded to G7 members that do not indicate any support or commit any resources to global institutions’ efforts in addressing instability.

### Scoring Guidelines

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<td>$-1$</td>
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<tr>
<td>$0$</td>
<td>The G7 member indicated support BUT did NOT commit resources to global institutions in their efforts to address instability.</td>
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<tr>
<td>$+1$</td>
<td>The G7 member indicated support AND committed resources to global institutions in their efforts to address instability.</td>
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**Compliance Director:** Chan Wai Suet Gi Gi  
**Lead Analyst:** Nadiya Kovalenko

### Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 17 June 2021, Minister of National Defense Harjit Singh Sajjan reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) during a NATO 2030 panel.\(^{2853}\) Minister Sajjan outlined key threats to defense and security, including cyber-attacks and the detrimental effect of climate change on defense infrastructure.

On 21 June 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marc Garneau announced additional sanctions against Belarusian individuals and entities under the *Special Economic Measures Act*.\(^{2854}\) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs imposed sanctions on 17 individuals and five entities linked to the Belarusian regime. Minister Garneau made the announcement in coordination with the United States (US), the United Kingdom (UK) and the European Union (EU). The sanctions came into effect on the same day.

On 27 June 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marc Garneau met with Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Marsudi.\(^{2855}\) Minister Garneau thanked Indonesia for its involvement in discussions of humanitarian aid and the security crisis in Myanmar. Minister Garneau also reitered Canada’s support for the Association

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of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and their Five Point Consensus to end the violence in Myanmar and restore safety, security and democracy to the country.

On 28 June 2021, Canada opened new headquarters for the Canadian Armed Forces Task Force in Riga, Latvia. The headquarters will increase interoperability between parties and states involved in NATO military operations and host visiting foreign envoys.

On 28 June 2021, Canada participated in and reaffirmed its commitment to the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS. At a meeting held in Rome, the ministers of the coalition committed to enhance intelligence sharing through bilateral and multilateral channels and to continue the fight against online extremism. The Coalition welcomed the EU to support Iraqi authorities through the European Union Advisory Mission in Iraq mission.

On 29 June 2021, Defense National Minister Harjit Singh Sajjan participated in a virtual panel during the EU Defense Washington Forum with representatives from Denmark and the US. Minister Sajjan addressed the implications of climate change on Canada’s Arctic security capacity and underscored the importance of continental defense coordination with the US.

On 11 July 2021, Global Affairs Canada released a statement calling on all involved parties to abide by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Seas. Canada condemned China’s actions that undermine security in the East and South China Seas, especially those off the coast of the Philippines.

On 6 August 2021, Canada endorsed the G7 Ministers’ Joint Statement regarding their commitment to maritime security and the protection of commercial shipping. The statement condemned the unlawful attack on a merchant vessel off the coast of Oman that is suspected of Iran.

On 9 August 2021, Minister of National Defense Harjit Singh Sajjan, Veterans Affairs and Associate Minister of National Defense Lawrence MacAulay, Minister of Foreign Affairs Marc Garneau and Minister of Public Safety and Emergency Preparedness Bill Blair released a joint statement in commemoration of National Peacekeepers’ Day. The statement reiterated support for the Canadian Armed Forces and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police’s involvement in UN and other initiatives. The statement further expressed support for global peace and security missions, especially the ongoing missions in Mali and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

On 14 August 2021, Minister of National Defense Harjit Singh Sajjan and US Secretary of Defense Lloyd Austin approved a joint statement regarding the modernization of the North American Aerospace Defense Command. The statement reiterated the importance of the Canadian-American alliance and their bilateral commitment to continental maritime exchanges and aerospace defense. The two countries committed to

investment in operational systems enhancements, including communications integration and ongoing research funding.

On 15 October 2021, the Government of Canada approved a joint statement with several other governments expressing concern over the political instability in Myanmar and the threat it poses to regional security. The statement reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to ASEAN’s plans to resolve the crisis. The statement called on Myanmar to cooperate with the “Five-Point Consensus.”

On 19 October 2021, Minister of National Defense Harjit Singh Sajjan announced the deployment of a CP-140 Aurora Air detachment with trained operational personnel to Japan to support the international effort to enforce UN Security Council sanctions imposed on North Korea. This deployment follows Canada’s extension of Operation NEON until 2023.

On 26 November 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly spoke with Ethiopia’s Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs Minister Demeke Mekonnen about the ongoing humanitarian crisis and escalating military conflict in Ethiopia. Minister Joly emphasized the need to draw the conflict to a peaceful resolution. Both Ministers agreed on the importance of negotiations with the African Union and High Representative Obasanjo.

On 6 December 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly issued a statement on the convictions of State Counsellor Aung San Suu Kyi and President Win Myint in Myanmar. The statement condemned the detention of democratically elected leaders, journalists and pro-democracy advocates as well as the use of lethal force extrajudicially. The statement called on Myanmar to release arbitrarily detained individuals and declared Canada’s support for ASEAN, its Chair’s Special Envoy and ongoing cooperation with the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General.

On 12 December 2021, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine. The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 13 December 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly met with South Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Ching Eui-yong. During their meeting, Ministers discussed their countries’ peace and security agenda, and Minister Joly reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to maintaining the security and stability of the region.

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On 14 December 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly and Minister of International Development and Minister responsible for the Pacific Economic Development Agency of Canada Harjit S. Sajjan concluded their program at the G7 Foreign and Development Ministers’ Meeting.2869 During the conference, Minister Joly discussed Russia’s destabilizing behaviour, joint commitments to human rights and democracy and the ongoing crises in Ethiopia and Afghanistan.

On 20 December 2021, Global Affairs Canada published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021.2870 The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 23 December 2021, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement with the governments of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Romania, Spain, Sweden and the UK condemning the deployment of mercenary troops in Mali.2871 The statement characterized this development as a threat to the security of both Mali and the West African region. The statement further noted the involvement of the Russian Federation in facilitating the deployment of the Wagner Group and called on all involved parties to abide by the agreements made in the Algiers Process. It also emphasized the decisions produced by the Economic Community of West African States regarding the use of private security companies and highlighted the EU’s restrictive measures against the Wagner Group and associated individuals.

On 6 January 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Melanie Joly issued a statement on the situation in Kazakhstan, condemning the violence and violation of human rights in the country.2872 The statement also called upon the government of Kazakhstan to exercise restraint and actively pursue de-escalation through open dialogue.

On 10 January 2022, Minister Joly issued a statement condemning the Ortega regime’s manipulation of the Nicaraguan electoral system.2873 The statement called upon the Ortega regime to seek peaceful resolution to mounting tensions and begin releasing political prisoners. The statement concluded with Canada’s recommitment to working with partners in the US, the EU and the UN to support the people of Nicaragua.

On 17 January 2022, Minister Joly met with Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal and Deputy Prime Minister for European and Euro-Atlantic Integration Olga Stefanishyna, reaffirming Canada’s support for Ukrainian sovereignty.2874 Minister Joly called upon Russia to de-escalate its aggressive behavior and emphasized Canada’s commitment to dialogue through NATO and the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE).

On 21 January 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a statement on Minister Joly’s meeting with NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg. The statement recalled Minister Joly’s pledges to Ukraine and NATO and the importance of protecting Ukraine’s territorial integrity. Minister Joly further reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to collaborative approaches with NATO and European partners in seeking peaceful dialogue with Russia.

On 25 January 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a statement in support of the Economic Community of West African States, the African Union and the international community’s condemnation of the military coup in Burkina Faso. The statement called upon responsible parties to restore constitutional order and release the democratically elected members of government, including President Roch Marc Christian Kabore, who have been detained.

On 28 January 2022, Global Affairs Canada issued a statement condemning the launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles on 27 January 2022 by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK) as a threat to international and regional security. The statement called upon the DPRK to reverse its program to develop weapons of mass destruction and reiterated Canada’s support for international and regional efforts to reinforce Indo-Pacific security.

On 31 January 2022, Minister Joly announced new sanctions against three individuals in response to the Myanmar military’s ongoing use of lethal force and anti-democratic behaviour. The statement condemned the Myanmar government’s erosion of political and security stability in the region and called upon all countries to suspend their provision of military aid to Myanmar. The statement reiterated Canada’s commitment to peaceful conflict resolution and the promotion of collaborative security initiatives.

On 31 January 2022, Global Affairs Canada published a joint statement with the High Representative on behalf of the EU and the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Australia, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Switzerland, the UK and the US reflecting on the 2021 military coup in Myanmar. The statement expressed grief over the loss of civilian lives and livelihoods and called upon the international community members to support the promotion of peace and justice in Myanmar. The statement reiterated Canada and its partners’ support for the ASEAN Five-Point Consensus and efforts by the ASEAN Special Envoy to end the conflict in Myanmar peacefully.

On 19 February 2022, Global Affairs Canada published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers expressing concern over Russian military build-up on the borders of Ukraine. The statement condemned Russia’s threat to global security and the international rules-based order. The statement further called upon

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Russia to engage in productive dialogue with relevant international bodies – such as the US-Russia Strategic Stability Dialogue, the NATO-Russia Council and the OSCE – to resolve the conflict peacefully.

On 20 February 2022, Minister Joly and Minister of National Defence Anita Anand concluded their participation in the Munich Security Conference, where they discussed mounting Russian aggression and reiterated Canada’s support for NATO.

Global Affairs Canada reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to support its allies and reach collaborative agreements to maintain international security and stability.

On 24 February 2022, Canada along with the G7 leaders issued a condemnatory statement with regards to Russia’s attack on Ukraine. Canada and the G7 leaders committed to supporting the principles of international law as set forth by the UN Charter, the UN Security Council and the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission. They further committed to closer cooperation with NATO and the EU.

On 21 February 2022, Minister Joly issued a statement in condemnation of Russia’s recognition of independence of non-government-controlled Donetsk and Luhansk regions in Ukraine. The statement declared that this recognition violated the Minsk Agreements and the UN Charter, posing a considerable threat to regional peace and stability. The statement reaffirmed Canada and its partners’ commitment to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 28 February 2022, Global Affairs Canada announced the release of CAD25 million in military aid to Ukraine for its ongoing defence against the Russian invasion. Canada deployed protective equipment at the request of the Ukrainian government and provided two C-130 tactical airlift aircraft and a team of 40-50 personnel to reinforce NATO’s efforts in Europe. The statement concluded with a condemnation of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and called on Russia to withdraw from Ukraine immediately.

On 1 March 2022, Minister Joly announced Canada’s decision to refer Russia to the International Criminal Court (ICC) for allegations of international war crimes in Ukraine. The statement recalled Canada’s insistence that Russia cease its assault on Ukraine and made new calls for Russia to cooperate with the ICC. The statement concluded with a reaffirmation of Canada’s support for Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 2 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada published a statement on behalf of and as a Chair of the Freedom Online Coalition condemning the Russian attack on Ukraine. The statement highlighted Russian online disinformation and reaffirmed the Coalition’s commitment to protect human rights and counter state-sponsored political rhetoric online.

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On 3 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement with Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the UK in condemnation of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and the obstacle it poses to international cooperation. The statement reiterated the signatories’ commitment to the Arctic Council and its responsibility to uphold territorial sovereignty and Indigenous rights. The statement also described the Council’s decision to suspend the holding of meetings in Russia.

On 3 March 2022, Minister Joly issued a statement regarding Canada’s initiative at the OSCE to address the violation of human rights by Russia in its ongoing invasion of Ukraine. The statement invoked the OSCE’s Moscow Mechanism (1991) in condemning Russia’s use of lethal force against civilians. The statement reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to Ukraine in its resistance to Russia.

On 4 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers condemning Russia’s choice of war against Ukraine and the Belarussian support for it. The statement called upon Russia to halt its invasion and respect international humanitarian and human rights law. The statement concluded by reaffirming the G7 members’ commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 7 March 2022, Minister Joly and Romania’s Foreign Affairs Minister Bogdan Aurescu released a joint statement regarding their shared condemnation of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and their commitment to a collaborative maintenance of peace and security. The statement described their shared belief in the importance of NATO’s deterrence and defensive posturing. The statement concluded by reaffirming the countries’ commitment to coordinating further sanctions against Russia and Belarus and facilitating humanitarian missions.

On 11 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement from the Ministerial Meeting of the Sahel Coalition regarding their shared commitment to respond to regional security challenges. The statement reflected on the progress of the roadmap to combat terrorism presented during the N’Djamena Summit in 2021. The statement reaffirmed the signatories’ joint commitment to promote humanitarianism and combat terrorism in the region.

On 24 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada issued a statement condemning the DPRK’s launch of intercontinental ballistic missiles as a direct threat to peace and as a violation of UNSC resolutions. The statement called on the DPRK to cease test launches and negotiate with the US and other parties to create lasting peace in the Indo-Pacific region. The statement also expressed solidarity with the people of South Korea and Japan and reiterated support for a diplomatic solution to security issues in the region.


On 25 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the DPRK’s launches of intercontinental ballistic missiles.2893 The statement condemned the launches as threatening and destabilizing to regional and international peace and security. The statement further called for further restrictions, through the UN, on the DPRK and for an immediate end to the DPRK’s nuclear program.

On 26 March 2022, Global Affairs Canada released a joint statement with the High Representative of the EU and the Foreign Ministers of Albania, Austria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Georgia, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Montenegro, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Palau, the Republic of Korea, Serbia, Switzerland, Ukraine, the UK and the US on Armed Forces Day in Myanmar.2894 The statement condemned the use of lethal force and violence in Myanmar and reaffirmed the need for the continued supply of assistance to Myanmar. The statement called upon all countries to support the people of Myanmar and abide by the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/75/287.

On 4 April 2022, Minister Joly announced that Canada would impose new sanctions on nine Russian and nine Belarusian individuals who enabled Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and Belarus’ collaboration.2895 The announcement reiterated Canada’s intention to hold perpetrators accountable for the invasion of Ukraine through the International Criminal Court.

On 5 April 2022, Minister Joly issued a statement expressing concern over the killing and injury of civilians in a counter-terrorism operation in Mali.2896 The statement highlighted the role of the Wagner Group in the attack and the group’s ties to the Russian government. The statement called on the Malian Armed Forces to respect human rights and comply with the UN Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali as they investigate the incident.

On 11 April 2022, Minister Joly announced that Canada would impose additional sanctions against 33 entities involved in the Russian defence sector.2897 The sanctioned entities have provided direct or indirect support for the Russian military and the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 11 April 2022, Minister Joly met with the Deputy Secretary-General of ASEAN for ASEAN Political Security Community Michael Tene and the ASEAN Committee of Permanent Representatives, reaffirming Canada’s commitment to the existing Canada-ASEAN partnership.2898 During the meeting, Minister Joly emphasized Canada’s commitment to a free and secure Indo-Pacific.

On 24 April 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Joly issued a statement on the International Day of Multilateralism and Diplomacy for Peace, condemning Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.2899 The statement echoed

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the UN General Assembly’s condemnation of Russia in March 2022 and the suspension of Russia from the UN Human Rights Council. The statement concluded by expressing Canada’s commitment to peaceful conflict resolution through diplomacy and multilateralism.

On 9 June 2022, Prime Minister Trudeau met with President Biden of the United States and affirmed Canada’s “commitment to the defence and security of NATO Allies.” The leaders affirmed close cooperation with international allies to bolster the rules-based international order.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. Through its investment in shared operations infrastructure, deployment of resources and armed forces personnel as well as the imposition of coordinated economic sanctions, Canada has demonstrated its commitment to regional security.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Sophia Shum Gagnier

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 28 June 2021, Foreign Affairs Minister Jean-Yves Le Drian reiterated France’s support for Iraq at the Global Coalition to Defeat Daesh/ISIS. Ministers in attendance reaffirmed the 2021 Pledge Drive for Stabilization.

On 28 August 2021, President Emmanuel Macron attended the Baghdad Conference for Cooperation and Partnership, reaffirming France’s bilateral relationship with Iraq. President Macron confirmed France’s commitment in the fight against terrorism and its contribution to stabilization efforts in Iraq.

On 7-9 September 2021, Minister for the Armed Forces Florence Parly announced a recruitment effort at the International Cybersecurity Forum in Lille, France, to increase France’s cybersecurity and cyber-defense operations. Minister Parly announced that the Ministry of Armed Forces will recruit 770 cyber-combatants in addition to the 1,100 cyber-combatants already recruited.

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On 12 December 2021, France released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine. The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 20 December 2021, France published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 13-14 January 2022, France participated in an informal Defense Ministers’ Meeting in Brest, France. During the meeting, Defense Ministers from the EU member states, including France, provided briefings on their security and defense priorities.

On 20 January 2022, France’s Minister for Armed Forces Florence Parly and Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian met with Japan’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi Yoshimasa. The ministers affirmed closer cooperation between Japan, the EU and NATO in the Indo-Pacific region towards the development of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.” The ministers further reaffirmed the centrality of the

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G7 Research Group, 23 June 2022

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ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, ASEAN’s role regarding security and stability in the Indo-Pacific region and the importance of the UN Security Council in containing North Korean aggression.

On 19 February 2022, France along with the G7 Foreign Ministers released a joint statement on Russia and Ukraine. The statement expressed concern over Russia’s military build-up. The statement also called upon Russia to de-escalate tensions through peaceful negotiations to restore peace and security to Ukraine and Europe.

On 19 February 2022, France Foreign Minister along with the Foreign Ministers of Egypt, Germany and Jordan issued a statement in response to the Near Eastern peace process in relation to Israel and the Arabian Peninsula based on a two-state solution. They expressed support for the UN’s efforts in the Near Eastern peace process and the UN Reliefs and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

On 24 February 2022, France along with the G7 leaders issued a condemnatory statement with regards to Russia’s attack on Ukraine. The G7 leaders committed to supporting the principles of international law as set forth by the UN Charter, the UN Security Council and the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission. They further committed to closer cooperation with NATO and the EU.

On 1 March 2022, Minister of Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian along with Germany’s Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock and Poland’s Foreign Minister Zbigniew Rau issued a statement of condemnation against the Russian invasion of Ukraine and its violation of international law and the UN Charter. They expressed support for NATO’s efforts as a guarantor of European security and international efforts by the G7, the EU and the OSCE to foster dialogue and communication.

On 4 March 2022, France released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers condemning Russia’s choice of war against Ukraine and the Belarusian support for it. The statement called upon Russia to halt its invasion and respect international humanitarian and human rights law. The statement concluded by reaffirming the G7 members’ commitment to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 4 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of France, along with the foreign affairs ministries of Germany, Italy, the UK and the US issued a statement supporting the UN efforts to safeguard peace and security in Libya. The countries affirmed their support for UN Security Council Resolution 2571(2021), the UN peacekeeping mission in Libya and the efforts by the High Representative of the UN Secretary General to bring about stability in Libya and the surrounding region.

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2916 Joint declaration by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Zbigniew Rau (Poland), Annalena Baerbock (Germany), and Jean-Yves Le Drian (France) on Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 March 2022. Access Date: 28 March 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2514546


On 15 March 2022, France participated in the Non-Proliferation Directors Group on a Nuclear Safety and Security Framework in Ukraine to further support Ukraine during the armed conflict.2919 The meeting emphasized the need for G7 countries to cooperate in the wake of Russia’s unprovoked attack and illegal aggression against Ukraine.

On 25 March 2022, France released a joint statement with the G7 foreign ministers condemning the DPRK’s continued testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles.2921 The statement condemned the launches as threatening and destabilizing to regional and international peace and security. The statement urged the DPRK to comply with the UNSC resolutions and proceed with peaceful, multilateral negotiations.

On 6 April 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement condemning the attack on the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.2922 France reiterated the need to hold those responsible for the attack to account.

On 7 April 2022, Minister Le Drian attended the meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Brussels, reiterating France’s commitment to supporting allies most exposed to Russia’s actions in Europe.2923 The meeting emphasized the need for G7 countries to cooperate in the wake of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.

On 11 April 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs released a joint communication with the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry of Justice reiterating France’s support for Ukraine and Ukraine’s allies.2924 The communication emphasized France’s efforts to lend practical support to Ukrainian authorities and international courts.

On 21 April 2022, the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs Crisis and Support Centre along with the Ministry for Solidarity and Health and several French hospitals delivered over 28 tonnes of medical equipment to Poland by road.2925 These efforts are conducted under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism.

On 16 June 2022, President Macron, along with the leaders of Italy and Germany, pledged support for Ukraine’s accession to NATO. This pledge was made after the leaders’ visit to the war zones of Ukraine and seeks to gesture strong support for Ukraine in resisting Russian aggression.

France has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. France has consistently re-affirmed its support for regional defense and security missions of international actors and partners in North Africa, the Middle East and Eastern Europe. France has additionally allocated monetary resources in its effort to aid international institutions in combating combat threats to regional security in Europe and around the world.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

**Analyst: Elizabeth Franceschini**

**Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 28 June 2021, Foreign Minister Heiko Maas visited Italy to attend meetings of the Global Coalition against Daesh. Minister Maas confirmed Germany’s commitment to the stabilization of areas in Syria and Iraq liberated from the Daesh and other territories threatened by this militant group in Africa and beyond.

On 29 June 2021, Minister Maas visited Italy to attend meetings of the G20 Foreign and Development Ministers and the Arab League. Minister Maas reaffirmed Germany's commitment to collaboration between the G20 members on multilateralism, cooperation with Africa, food security and development financing.


On 11 August 2021, Minister Maas hosted the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bahrain Abdullatif bin Rashid Al Zayani for discussions on issues of regional security in the Yemen conflict and Israel-Bahrain relations. Germany committed to providing humanitarian support and cooperating with the United Nations (UN) and regional partners to continue to contribute to regional security in the region.

On 17 August 2021, the Federal Foreign Office hosted a virtual meeting of Special Representatives of the US, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, NATO, Norway and the UK, discussing the situation in Afghanistan and possible

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pathways of action. The participating states issued a statement in support of peace in Afghanistan and for the civilian population, calling on all parties to respect the rule of law, human rights and constitutional order.

On 2 September 2021, Minister Maas attended an informal meeting of EU Foreign Ministers in Slovenia, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Afghanistan as well as European relations in the Gulf and China. Minister Maas worked to coordinate with EU member states to develop strategies of action to ensure security in these regions.

On 14 September 2021, Chancellor Angela Merkel travelled to the Western Balkan region and met with the heads of governments of Albania, Kosovo, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro and Northern Macedonia, promoting the rapprochement between these Balkan states and the EU. The Chancellor emphasized the need for cooperation between the Balkan countries to ensure continued regional stability.

On 22 September 2021, Minister Maas co-chaired a Ministerial meeting on Libya with participants from the UN and members of the Berlin Process. The participants affirmed their commitment to the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSML) and the UN Security Council resolution 2570 and called for an extension of the UNSML mandate to continue building a stable Libya.

On 8 October 2021, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office Niels Annen travelled to Turkey to hold talks on issues of regional security in Syria, Afghanistan, and the eastern Mediterranean. This visit highlighted Germany’s commitment to ensuring regional stability in the Middle East and upholding the EU borders.

On 16 October 2021, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office Niels Annen travelled to Algeria, Tunisia and Libya to discuss issues of regional security and attended the Libya Stabilization Conference. This visit highlighted Germany’s commitment to ensuring regional stability in North Africa and its importance to the German Government.

On 20 October 2021, the Federal Foreign Office issued a statement condemning the recent testing of a ballistic missile by North Korea as it violated UN Security Council resolutions and threatened regional and international stability. Germany called upon North Korea to abide by its obligations under international law and enter negotiations with South Korea.

On 30 October 2021, Minister Annen travelled to Qatar, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman to discuss regional security issues in Afghanistan and Yemen. Minister of State committed to deepening collaboration with the Gulf Cooperation Council and the UN to bring peace and stability to Yemen and Afghanistan and encourage Germany’s Gulf partners to contribute to the Middle East peace process.

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On 10 November 2021, Minister Maas issued a statement on German actions in combating the current instability on the EU-Belarus border. Minister Maas condemned Belarusian actions, affirmed Germany's commitment to EU sanctions against Belarus, and pledged to provide humanitarian aid, end the illegal smuggling of migrants and issue public messages in countries of origin to halt further migration through Belarus.

On 13 November 2021, the Federal Ministry of Defense deployed the frigate Bayern to help monitor UN Security Council sanctions against North Korea. The frigate will act as 'eyes and ears' for the UN cooperating with the Enforcement Coordination Cell, being an active German contribution to uphold the international order and support the UN Security Council Resolutions on North Korea.

On 15 November 2021, Minister Maas attended the monthly meeting of EU Foreign Ministers, the Foreign Affairs Council, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Belarus, the Western Balkans, and the Sahel. Minister Maas confirmed Germany's support for the EU in its deliberations and the drafting of a European Strategic Compass.

On 25 November 2021, Chancellor Merkel attended the Asia-Europe Meeting virtually, with the goal to “strengthen multilateralism for shared growth.” Chancellor Merkel committed to the strengthening of multilateral institutions, focusing on the World Trade Organization, for continued stability.

On 30 November 2021, Minister Maas attended the meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs aimed to address issues of regional instability in Europe, Afghanistan and Russia. Minister Maas expressed support for the development of a new NATO strategic concept, supported a review of the organization’s role in Afghanistan and stated Germany’s readiness to engage in de-escalation talks with Russia.

On 30 November 2021, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs allocated USD445,990 for the “Strengthening Ethiopia's capability to address forced labour and human trafficking” project in association with the International Labour Organization. This project aims to support the Government of Ethiopia and other regional stakeholders with data collection on forced labour and human trafficking indicators and launching initiatives to combat such issues.

On 1 December 2021, Minister Maas attended the Ministerial Council of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), addressing issues of regional instability in Ukraine, Azerbaijan, Moldova, Georgia, and Central Asia. Minister Maas called for a more efficient use of the OSCE tools and mechanisms, while supporting the OSCE via the seconding of German staff to the organization’s missions in Central Asia.

On 10 December 2021, Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock attended the G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting, addressing issues of regional instability in Ukraine and China.2946 Minister Baerbock committed to German cooperation with G7 members in taking a strong stand against Russian and Chinese aggression.

On 12 December 2021, Germany released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine.2947 The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 13 December 2021, Minister Baerbock attended the EU Foreign Affairs Council, addressing issues of regional instability in Africa, Central Asia, Afghanistan, Venezuela, Turkey and Russia.2948 Minister Baerbock reiterated Germany’s commitment to cooperation with the EU in strategizing a response to these issues.

On 14 December 2021, the Federal Ministry of Defense deployed the frigate “Bayern” in the Indo-Pacific and South China Sea to demonstrate its commitment to the rules-based international order.2949 Germany hereby also affirmed its commitment to the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On 17 December 2021, Chancellor Olaf Scholz attended the European Council meeting in Brussels, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Ukraine and Belarus as well as the EU strategic compass.2950 Chancellor Scholz committed to close cooperation with the EU to protect Ukraine and secure the EU’s external borders, in part through the strategic compass.

On 17 December 2021, Minister of State at the Federal Foreign Office Tobias Lindner travelled to Kyiv to discuss issues of regional security in relation to Ukraine with Ukrainian officials and OSCE representatives.2951 Minister Lindner affirmed Germany’s continued support for Ukraine and OSCE efforts in Ukraine.

On 20 December 2021, Germany published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021.2952 The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 23 December 2021, the Federal Foreign Office released a statement denouncing the deployment of the Wagner Group mercenary troops in Mali.2953 The statement emphasised Germany’s commitment to the international Coalition on the Sahel and its full support to the Economic Community of West African States in their efforts to promote peace and stability in Mali.

On 24 December 2021, the Federal Foreign Office, together with France, Italy, the UK and the US, released a statement reiterating their commitment to the UN Support mission in Libya and to free democratic elections of the Libyan President. The statement emphasised Germany’s support for the UN, the UN Secretary-General’s Special Adviser on Libya and UN Security Council resolution 2571(2021) and 2570(2021) to achieve a Libyan-led peace.

On 1 January 2022, the Federal Foreign Office released a statement outlining Germany’s goals and commitments for this year when Germany acts as the G7 President. The Foreign Office emphasised Germany’s aim to promote closer cooperation on defense and security between the member states to combat issues of regional instability facing the G7.

On 10 January 2021, Minister Baerbock travelled to Rome and met with Foreign Minister of the Italian Republic Luigi Di Maio to discuss regional instability in Ukraine and on the Ukraine-Russia border. Minister Baerbock reiterated German support for de-escalation efforts taken by the EU, NATO and the OSCE.

On 12 January 2022, Chancellor Scholz answered questions in Parliament on issues of regional instability in Ukraine and on the Ukraine-Russia border. Chancellor Scholz committed to German cooperation with the EU and NATO to de-escalate the growing crisis.

On 13 January 2021, Minister Baerbock travelled to Brest for the Informal Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the EU to discuss issues of regional security in relation to Ukraine, the EU’s external borders, Russia and China. Minister Baerbock committed to German cooperation with the EU in its efforts to combat regional instability and develop its Strategic Compass for security policy.

On 17 January 2022, Minister Baerbock travelled to Moscow and Kyiv for discussions on German and European security. Minister Baerbock reaffirmed Germany’s support for the G7, the EU and the transatlantic alliance in relation to Russia, urging for the development of stable relations through dialogue and peaceful conflict resolution.

On 18 January 2022, Chancellor Scholz received NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg for discussions on German and European security, with a focus on the threat posed by Russia. Chancellor Scholz committed to German cooperation with NATO as the guarantor of German and European security whilst calling on Russia to cooperate and negotiate with NATO and within the OSCE.

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On 19 January 2022, Federal Minister of Defense Christine Lambrecht received NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg for discussions on the NATO position towards Russia and the NATO strategic concept. Minister Lambrecht emphasized Germany’s commitment to NATO, the transatlantic alliance and Germany’s leadership in the NATO-Response force as well as Germany’s cooperation with NATO in its policy of self-determination for Eastern Europe. Minister Lambrecht further promoted Germany’s commitment towards closer NATO-EU cooperation.

On 25 January 2022, Chancellor Scholz received President of the French Republic Emmanuel Macron for discussions on European security, with a focus on the Russian threat in Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to dialogue through the EU, NATO and the OSCE to stabilize the situation at the Russia-Ukraine border.

On 7 February 2022, the Federal Ministry of Defense announced an increase in the supply of troops to the NATO Enhanced Forward Presence in Lithuania. Minister Lambrecht further noted that this action confirmed Germany’s commitment to NATO and its Baltic allies.

On 7 February 2022, Minister Baerbock travelled to Kyiv to promote discussions leading to a peaceful resolution of tensions between Russia and Ukraine to guarantee broader European peace. Minister Baerbock reaffirmed Germany’s support for the G7, EU and NATO position as supporters of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 8 February 2022, Minister Lambrecht met with Dutch Minister of Defense Kajsa Ollongren to discuss closer defence and security cooperation between NATO and the EU as well as questions of regional security in the Baltics, the Sahel and the Indo-Pacific regions. Minister Lambrecht expressed Germany’s support for the NATO-Russia frontier line and committed to the supply of defence resources to troops stationed in the NATO eastern flank, in addition to reiterating Germany’s commitment to cooperation with NATO, the EU and bilateral partners in defence.

On 10 February 2022, Chancellor Scholz received the President of Lithuania, the Prime Minister of Latvia and the Prime Minister of Estonia for discussions on European security, with a focus on the Russian threat in Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to the Baltic states’ security as well as to the EU and NATO efforts to guarantee regional security and avoid escalation.

On 15 February 2022, Chancellor Scholz visited President of the Russian Federation Vladimir Putin for discussions on peace and European security, especially in light of tensions in Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz

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2965 NATO’s eastern flank is the topic of the visit of the Dutch counterpart in the BMVg, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin) 8 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 28 March 2022. https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/ministerin-empfaengt-niederlaendische-amskollegin-im-bmvg-5345626
reiterated Germany’s commitment to dialogue through the OSCE and the Normandy format to stabilize tensions with Ukraine and across Europe and urged Russia to do the same.

On 17 February 2022, Minister Lambrecht travelled to the meeting of NATO Defence Ministers to discuss the security of NATO’s eastern flank, nuclear security and closer NATO-EU cooperation. Minister Lambrecht clarified Germany’s commitment towards “alliance freedom” and announced closer political cooperation with NATO, bilaterally and through the EU. Minister Lambrecht further noted that Germany stands in support of the strategic compass developed by NATO leadership.

On 17 February 2022, the Federal Foreign Office issued a joint statement on the threat of terror and in support of peace in the Sahel and West Africa regions. Germany called for closer cooperation on questions of security between the EU, the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States and expressed support for the UN peacekeeping mission in Mali and the efforts of the High Representative for the Coalition on the Sahel.

On 17 February 2022, Minister of State in the Federal Foreign Office Katja Keul issued a statement regarding the international engagement for security in Mali. Minister Keul condemned the actions of the military government and announced that Germany will review security stabilization forces in the region, namely the EU training mission and the UN peacekeeping mission to guarantee the security of the civilian population.

On 19 February 2022, Minister Baerbock and the foreign ministers of the G7 members issued a statement in response to mounting Russia-Ukraine tensions and Russian troop buildup on the Ukrainian border. Minister Baerbock condemned the buildup and expressed German support for efforts to resolve conflicts through diplomatic channels of communication provided by the NATO-Russia Council and the OSCE, calling upon Russia to take advantage of these means.

On 19 February 2022, Minister Baerbock and the foreign ministers of Egypt, France and Jordan issued a statement in response to the Near Eastern peace process in relation to Israel and the Arabian Peninsula based on a two-state solution. Minister Baerbock expressed Germany’s support for the UN’s efforts in the Near Eastern peace process and the UN Reliefs and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East.

On 24 February 2022, Minister Baerbock chaired a meeting of the Federal Government's crisis unit at the Federal Foreign Office to discuss the German reaction to the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Minister Baerbock committed to support a peaceful resolution of the conflict through the EU and NATO as well as a partnership to guarantee security in Europe.

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On 27 February 2022, Minister Baerbock chaired a meeting of the G7 foreign ministers and Foreign Minister of Ukraine Dmytro Kuleba to condemn and discuss the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Minister Baerbock committed Germany’s support for the G7 members’ joint sanctions packet and efforts to cooperate with the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council to counter the invasion diplomatically.

On 28 February 2022, Minister Lambrecht met with Dutch and Slovak ministers of defense to discuss issues of regional security in the European eastern front. Minister Lambrecht committed to support NATO efforts to secure its eastern borders through the deployment of an infantry company of troops and Patriot missile defence systems to Eastern Europe.

On 1 March 2022, Minister Baerbock together with France’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and Europe Jean-Yves Le Drian and Poland’s Foreign Minister Zbigniew Rau issued a statement of condemnation against the Russian invasion of Ukraine and its violation of international law and the UN Charter. In condemning the invasion, Minister Baerbock expressed Germany’s support for NATO’s efforts as a guarantor of European security and international efforts by the G7, the EU and the OSCE to foster dialogue and communication.

On 2 March 2022, Minister Baerbock appointed Manuel Sarrazin as Special Representative for the States of the Western Balkan region. As part of this appointment, Minister Baerbock affirmed Germany’s support for the EU Special Representative for the Belgrade-Pristina Dialogue and the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina as well as the EU efforts to ensure stability in the region.

On 3 March 2022, Minister Baerbock, in preparation for meetings of the Foreign Ministers of the G7, NATO and the EU, issued a statement of condemnation against the Russian invasion of Ukraine and in support of Ukrainian efforts to safeguard the country’s civilian population. Whilst condemning the invasion, Minister Baerbock expressed Germany’s support for efforts by NATO, the G7 and the EU to strengthen European resolve and security.

On 4 March 2022, the Federal Foreign Office together with the ministries of foreign affairs of France, Italy, the UK and the US issued a statement supporting the UN efforts to safeguard peace and security in Libya. Germany affirmed its support for UN Security Council Resolution 2571(2021), the UN peacekeeping mission in Libya and the efforts by the High Representative of the UN Secretary General to bring about stability in Libya and the surrounding region.

On 14 March 2022, Chancellor Scholz visited the President of Turkey Recep Tayyip Erdogan for discussions on European security, with a focus on finding a diplomatic solution to the Russian attack on Ukraine.

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2974 Press release for the meeting of G7-Foreign Ministers from 27.02, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Berlin) 27 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 28 March 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/g7-vtc/2513960
2975 Germany is providing additional forces to strengthen NATO’s eastern flank, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin) 28 February 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 28 March 2022. https://www.bmgv.de/de/presse/deutschland-weitere-kraefte-nato-ostflanke-5362116
2976 Joint declaration by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs Zbigniew Rau (Poland), Annalena Baerbock (Germany), and Jean-Yves Le Drian (France) on Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 1 March 2022. Access Date: 28 March 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2514546
Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s cooperation with NATO and urged for unwavering unity among the bloc’s members. Chancellor Scholz further reiterated support for closer EU-Turkey cooperation.

On 15 March 2022, the Federal Foreign Office together with the ministries of foreign affairs of France, Italy, the UK and the US issued a statement in support of the UN efforts to stabilize regional security in Syria. Germany affirmed its support for UN Security Council Resolution 2254 and the efforts of the UN Security Council as well as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to hold Syria accountable for its violations of international law.

On 16 March 2022, the Federal Chancellery, the Federal Foreign Office and the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development issued a statement outlining German aid to refugees and victims of the war in Ukraine. EUR85 billion will be provided to international organizations in their efforts to respond to regional insecurity, including the UN Central Emergency Response Fund, the Red Cross, the International Organization for Migration and the World Food Program, among others.

On 15 March 2022, the Federal Foreign Office together with the ministries of foreign affairs of France, Italy, the UK and the US issued a statement in support of the UN efforts to stabilize regional security in Syria. Germany affirmed its support for UN Security Council Resolution 2254 and the efforts of the UN Security Council as well as the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons to hold Syria accountable for its violations of international law.

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On 17 March 2022, Minister Lambrecht travelled to the meeting of NATO defence ministers to deliberate on the war in Ukraine and the security of NATO’s eastern flank. Minister Lambrecht clarified Germany’s plans to expand defense spending and enhanced the country’s commitment to NATO in its defensive efforts to maintain regional peace in Europe. Minister Lambrecht further noted that Germany would assume a larger leadership role in NATO.

On 18 March 2022, the Bundestag, upon recommendation of the federal government, approved the extension of German participation in the UN Mission in South Sudan and the NATO-Operation Sea Guardian for a further year. These extensions allow Germany to continue its efforts to guarantee the security of the NATO southern border and support the stabilisation of South Sudan.

On 22 March 2022, Minister Lambrecht and Minister Baerbock travelled to a meeting of the EU foreign ministers to deliberate on the EU strategic compass. Minister Lambrecht and Minister Baerbock committed to close cooperation between Germany, the EU and NATO in their efforts to build and safeguard European strength and regional stability.

On 25 March 2022, Minister Baerbock and the G7 foreign ministers issued a statement of condemnation in regard to the launch of an intercontinental missile by North Korea. Minister Baerbock pledged Germany’s support for UN Security Council resolutions and partner states in the Indo-Pacific region to guarantee international security in line with the UN Charter.

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On 28 March 2022, Chancellor Scholz hosted Sweden’s Prime Minister for discussions on European security and defence capabilities in light of the war in Ukraine.2987 Chancellor Scholz reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to upholding international law as well as close cooperation among the EU, its member states and NATO to guarantee European defense.

On 30 March 2022, the Federal Cabinet approved the extension of German participation in the EU Mission Irini in the Mediterranean and the UN mission to enforce the continued embargo on weapons exports to Libya.2988

On 1 April 2022, Minister Lambrecht travelled to the UN and met with the UN Secretary-General to discuss the Russian war in Ukraine as well as German participation in the UN peacekeeping missions.2989 Minister Lambrecht reiterated Germany’s support for the UN and its institutions, focusing on the General Assembly and humanitarian agencies. Minister Lambrecht committed to providing further resources for the strengthening of the UN peacekeeping operations.

On 2 April 2022, the Federal Foreign Office issued a statement of support in relation to the signing of truce in Yemen.2990 Germany expressed its continued support for the UN Special Envoy in its efforts to create regional stability and peace in Yemen.

On 4 April 2022, Coordinator of Transatlantic Cooperation at the Federal Foreign Office Michael Link issued a statement on NATO Day.2991 Coordinator Link emphasized Germany’s commitment to NATO, particularly referring to the recent increase of the German defence budget.

On 6 April 2022, Chancellor Scholz addressed issues of regional security in Ukraine in the Bundestag.2992 Chancellor Scholz expressed the need for closer German cooperation with NATO in providing support and supplies to Ukraine and humanitarian aid through the EU.

On 7 April 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers issued a statement in support of the International Atomic Energy Organization (IAEO) to safeguard nuclear security in the context of the war in Ukraine.2993 Germany continued to express its concern about the threats to international security created by the war in Ukraine as well as its faith in and support of the IAEO in gaining access to Ukrainian atomic energy centers to ensure nuclear security.

2990 Federal Foreign Office on the agreement on a truce in Yemen, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 2 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/-/2520876
2993 Statement by the G7 in support of efforts by the IAEO in guaranteeing nuclear security and stability in Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 April 2022. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/g7-iaea-ukraine/2521896
On 7 April 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers issued a statement concerning the Russian war of aggression against Ukraine. Germany and other G7 members condemned the Russian invasion and its brutality and committed to taking action through the International Criminal Court, the UN Human Rights Council, the OSCE and the International Court of Justice to hold Russia accountable for threatening regional security and the international order.

On 8 April 2022, Chancellor Scholz visited the UK’s Prime Minister Boris Johnson to discuss the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and Russian threats to international security. Chancellor Scholz expressed Germany’s commitment to existing efforts by NATO, the EU and the G7 and support for future sanctions against Russia and cooperatively distributing humanitarian aid.

On 8 April 2022, Chancellor Scholz hosted Albania’s Prime Minister Edi Rama for talks on Albania’s position in the Balkans and the EU in the context of current threats to regional security. Chancellor Scholz committed to strengthen and expand the EU through the accession of Albania and North Macedonia as well as support Albania’s efforts to guarantee regional security through the UN Security Council, NATO and the OSCE.

On 13 April 2022, Human Rights Envoy of the Federal Foreign Office Luise Amtsberg issued a statement that affirmed OSCE’s report on Russia’s violations of human rights as part of the Moscow Mechanism. Envoy Amtsberg emphasized Germany’s commitment to the OSCE and the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and pledged to take action to support these organizations in addressing the report’s findings of widespread Russian brutality in Ukraine.

On 19 April 2022, Chancellor Scholz attended a video conference with the heads of state and government of international, NATO and EU partners to discuss the ongoing conflict in Ukraine. Chancellor Scholz committed to closer German cooperation with NATO, the EU and the G7 in providing support and supplies for Ukraine through NATO without direct intervention.

On 20 April 2022, Minister Baerbock and the Foreign Ministers of Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia issued a statement about the Russian war in Ukraine. Minister Baerbock reaffirmed Germany’s support of the International Court of Justice in holding Russia accountable for its actions and Germany’s support of Russia’s expulsion from the UN Human Rights Council and the Council of Europe.

On 20 April 2022, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Svenja Schulze issued a statement on German efforts to address food security through a global food security alliance at the World
Bank. Minister Schulze announced Germany’s commitment of EUR430 million to address global food insecurity, in part through efforts of the World Bank and the G7.

On 21 April 2022, Minister Baerbock and Foreign Minister of Romania Bogdan Aurescu issued a statement addressing the Russian war in Ukraine and threats to European regional security. Minister Baerbock reaffirmed Germany’s commitment to combatting threats to regional security through the EU and NATO, especially in the context of Eastern European and Balkan stability.

On 16 June 2022, Chancellor Scholz, along with the leaders of Italy and France, pledged support for Ukraine’s accession to NATO. This pledge was made after the leaders’ visit to the war zones of Ukraine and seeks to gesture strong support for Ukraine in resisting Russian aggression.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. Germany has issued several statements of support for multinational organizations, most prominently the G7, the EU and the OSCE, in their efforts to combat instances of regional instability, especially in response to the war in Ukraine. Germany has further acted by deploying naval resources in support of UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and by providing staff and funding to the OSCE and other international organizations.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

**Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 14 June 2021, Prime Minister Draghi attended the NATO summit in Brussels. The summit communique reiterated the NATO allies joint and continuing commitments to countering threats to regional security; namely Chinese cyber attacks, rapid changes in space security, climate change and the destabilization caused by COVID-19. The communique also reiterated allies’ commitments to modernize the NATO Force Structure, foster technological cooperation, improve training in partner regions.

On 16 June 2021, Minister of the Interior Ettore Sequi and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations National Police Organization (ASEANAPOL) signed a Letter of Intent. The letter created a program that increases police cooperation between the Government of Italy and ASEANAPOL as they pursue terrorists and organized crime internationally.

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On 22 June 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi met with President of the Presidential Council of Libya Mohamed Al-Menfi. Their discussion came as part of Italy’s ongoing support for the stabilization of Libya, in accordance with the UN directives.

On 7 July 2021, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Benedetto Della Vedova spoke in support of the integration of the Western Balkans into the EU as a step to stabilize and secure the region.

On 21 July 2021, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Benedetto Della Vedova expressed concerns over the ongoing political and humanitarian crisis in Myanmar. Deputy Minister also recalled Italy’s outspoken objection to the arrest of political opposition and pro-democracy advocates. He reiterated Italy’s support for the Special Envoy of the UN Secretary General.

On 23 July 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with Special Representatives and Envoys from the US, the EU, France, Germany, NATO, Norway and the United Kingdom in response to the Afghanistan peace negotiations in Doha. The statement expressed the countries’ commitment to the UN Security Council resolution 2513 to not recognize any Afghan government created through military force. The statement called on Afghanistan’s neighbouring countries to contribute to regional and international stability.

On 18 August 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio attended the EU Foreign Affairs Council to discuss the crisis in Afghanistan. In his remarks to the Council, Minister Di Maio reiterated Italy’s commitment to the EU and NATO missions to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a haven for international terrorism. He also called on Russia and China to join efforts to address issues threatening regional security.

On 20 August 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with NATO’s foreign ministers regarding Afghanistan. The statement reiterated the commitment of Italy and NATO to fighting terrorism. The statement also reaffirmed that Italy is committed to cooperative action with regional and international partners, including the EU and the UN.

On 2 September 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio attended an informal meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the EU to address the deteriorating political and security situation in Afghanistan.


situation in Afghanistan. Minister Di Maio discussed the EU’s ongoing role in Afghanistan and the possibility of joint initiatives.

On 13 September 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced the launch of a grant program to private entities involved in peacekeeping, international security and humanitarian projects in the West Balkans.

On 17 September 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi released a statement affirming support for the EU’s role within the European defense mission. The statement also reiterated EU MED 9 participants’ support to collaboratively pursue stability in North Africa, particularly Libya and Tunisia.

On 22 September 2021, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Benedetto Della Vedova led the Italian delegation at the 65th General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Deputy Minister called on Iran to return to the conditions of the Plan of Action on the Iranian Nuclear Program and cease its uranium enrichment activities. Deputy Minister Della Vedova also called on the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea to end missile programs that undermine regional security. He also reiterated Italy’s commitment to addressing transnational crime in accordance with the Palermo Convention.

On 22 September 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio joined the Foreign Ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany and the French Republic in co-chairing a ministerial meeting on Libya. Participants called on the UN Security Council to extend their support for the UN Support Mission in Libya. They further emphasized their desire to extend the Fact Finding Mission by the UN Human Rights Council in Libya.

On 22 September 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Luigi Di Maio chaired a G20 ministerial meeting to discuss the group’s potential contributions to resolving the Afghan crisis. The participants reiterated their belief in the central role of the UN in assisting the Afghan people and returning Kabul Airport to its full operational capacity to deliver aid. The participants also expressed their desire that Afghanistan not become a haven for terrorists.

On 24 September 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi spoke at the 76th UN General Assembly. In his address, the Prime Minister expressed concerns over the security issues in Afghanistan posed by Al-Qaeda and Daesh. He called on the international community to engage in increased information exchanges to prevent Afghanistan from becoming a threat to international security.

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On 12 October 2021, the G20 leaders’ meeting on Afghanistan took place in Rome. The meeting sought to address the humanitarian and security concerns associated with the new leadership of the Afghan state.

On 25 October 2021, the Foreign Ministry released a statement reiterating Italy’s commitment to multilateralism and the UN. The statement also expressed Italy’s desire for the UN Security Council to engage in practical reforms that would increase transparency and accountability.

On 28 October 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a joint statement with the foreign ministries of Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Spain and Sweden, calling on the Government of Israel to cease plans to settle additional parts of the West Bank. The statement further called upon Israel to comply with the UN Resolution 2334 to establish trust and lasting peace in the region.

On 12 November 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi attended the International Conference on Libya in Paris. In a joint press conference with France, Germany and Libya, Prime Minister Draghi expressed Italy’s desire for the convergence of international support behind a more stable Libya.

On 26 November 2021, Prime Minister Mario Draghi released a press statement in celebration of the ratification of the Trattato di Cooperazione Rafforzata (Enhanced Cooperation Treaty). The statement also expressed Italy’s intention to support the EU with the intelligence sharing mechanisms created by the treaty.

On 7 December 2021, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni spoke about counter-extremism in Sahel at an event organized by the Global Community Engagement and Resilience Fund (GCERF), in partnership with the French government and G5 Sahel. In her remarks, the Deputy Minister highlighted the importance of investing in local communities, building up credible institutions and addressing social and economic causes of radicalization and violent extremism. Deputy Minister Sereni reiterated Italy’s support for the GCERF and announced the allocation of EUR2 million to fund its projects.

On 12 December 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers condemning recent actions and rhetoric of the Russian government towards Ukraine. The statement highlighted Russia’s military build-up on its border with Ukraine and emphasized the prohibition of the use of force to change borders. The statement called upon Russia to de-escalate and engage in diplomatic negotiations with concerned parties.

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On 20 December 2021, Italy published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 21 December 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Luigi Di Maio held talks with Somali Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Abdisaid Muse Ali. Minister Di Maio expressed Italy’s commitment to Somalian security and to continued democratic process in the country. Minister Di Maio further reiterated Italy’s support for Somalia’s increased role in regional security.

On 21 December 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers expressing concern over the Hong Kong elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement noted the restriction in choice of candidates and the undermining of Hong Kong’s political autonomy. The statement further called on China to abide by its legal obligation to respect the freedoms of Hong Kong.

On 6 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement expressing concern over escalating violence in Kazakhstan. The note called for an immediate end to the use of force and highlighted the importance of implementing a framework for increased respect of rights and pluralism in accordance with the guidelines provided by various international bodies of which Kazakhstan is a member.

On 7 January 2022, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Marina Sereni attended the extraordinary meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs. The meeting centered on Russia-Ukraine border tensions and the upcoming NATO-Russia Council meeting. Deputy Minister Sereni spoke in support of a firm and diplomatic approach to de-escalation to engender the lasting security in the Euro-Atlantic region.

On 8 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a note on the situation in Kazakhstan. The note reiterated Italy’s concern over the situation in Kazakhstan and called for an end to the use of force in Kazakhstan.

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On 13 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement condemning the latest ballistic missile launches by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), which occurred on 5 and 11 January 2022. 3034 The statement condemned the missile launches as destabilizing regional and international peace and security. The statement called upon the DPRK to refrain from further provocation, pursue denuclearization and abide by relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

On 17 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement expressing concern following attacks outside Abu Dhabi. 3035 The statement expressed Italy’s support for the Government of the United Arab Emirates and condemned the attacks as destabilizing to regional security. The statement concluded with a reaffirmation of Italy’s support for ongoing peace-building missions in Yemen and the UN Special Envoy for Yemen in their pursuit of peaceful negotiations.

On 22 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement condemning the aerial bombing of a prison in Saada, Yemen. 3036 The statement called for an immediate end to the Yemeni conflict and the continuation of negotiations through UN channels.

On 5 February 2022, Minister Di Maio spoke via telephone with NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg to discuss Italy’s contributions to the Atlantic Alliance and Russia-Ukraine tensions. 3037 Minister Di Maio emphasized Italy’s ongoing efforts to negotiate with Russia and the importance of avoiding outright conflict.

On 8 February 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement in condemnation of repeated DPRK missile launches. 3038 The statement condemned the launches as threats to regional and international peace and security. The statement concluded with calls on the DPRK to pursue peaceful dialogue and comply with UNSC resolutions.

On 8 February 2022, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Benedetto Della Vedova expressed approval for a Polish proposal for renewed dialogue on European security at the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) ministerial conference. 3039 Undersecretary Della Vedova commended the Polish Presidency of OSCE for their efforts to revive dialogue for sustained European peace and security.

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On 19 February 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers on Russia and Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3040} The statement expressed concern over Russia’s military build-up. The statement also called upon Russia to de-escalate tensions through peaceful negotiations to restore peace and security to Ukraine and Europe as a whole.

On 20 February 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced Minister Di Maio would attend the EU Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Brussels to discuss developments in Russia-Ukraine border tensions and the general security of Europe.\textsuperscript{3041} The ministers planned to engage in a cybersecurity exercise to explore the EU’s responsiveness to a cyberattack.

On 21 February 2022, Minister Di Maio released a statement regarding the Russian recognition of separatist Luhansk and Donetsk regions in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3042} The statement invoked the Minsk Agreement and condemned Russian violation of the agreement’s stipulations. The statement reiterated Italy’s support for Ukraine’s sovereignty and called upon all parties to engage in multilateral negotiations.

On 22 February 2022, Minister Di Maio participated in a G7 foreign ministers’ meeting to discuss and coordinate a unified response to Russia’s invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3043} Minister Di Maio reiterated his support for Ukraine’s territorial integrity and sovereignty and condemned the Russian attacks in Luhansk and Donetsk.

On 24 February 2022, Undersecretary Vedova condemned Russia’s attack on Ukraine at an OSCE meeting.\textsuperscript{3044} Undersecretary Vedova further condemned Russia’s use of coercion and force as well as their endangerment of civilian lives. Undersecretary Vedova called upon Russia to cease its military action and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 27 February 2022, Minister Di Maio attended a video conference with the G7 Foreign Ministers where they discussed the developments in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3045} Participants reaffirmed their belief that Russia had violated international law. Italy restated its full support for the EU’s sanctions and their commitment to provide further military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine.

On 1 March 2022, Undersecretary Vedova spoke at the UN Human Rights Council in Geneva on the Russian invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3046} Minister Vedova condemned Russian aggression and violation of international law.

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\textsuperscript{3045} Minister Di Maio participates in the G7 Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 27 February 2022. Access Date: 31 March 2022. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2022/02/partecipazione-del-ministro-di-maio-a-riunione-del-consiglio-di-ministri-g7-

Minister Vedova further called upon Russia to fully comply with international obligations to protect human rights and cease all military action in Ukraine.

On 4 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with France, Germany, the UK and the US regarding the UN Secretary General’s statement on Libya. The statement reiterated the UN’s call for all actors not to destabilize Libya and expressed concern over the use of force and intimidation in the country. The statement called on all actors to follow UN proposals to reinstate constitutional order.

On 4 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers reiterating their shared condemnation of Russia’s war against Ukraine and Belarusian collaboration. The statement called on Russia to cease its aggression and announced the G7 members’ joint intent to investigate and gather evidence to bring charges for the violation of international law against Russia. The statement concluded with a reaffirmation of support for Ukraine’s independence and sovereignty.

On 9 March 2022, Italy, the US, Morocco and Niger concluded their co-chaired meeting of the Africa Focus Group, which combats terrorism on the African continent within the framework of the Global Coalition Against DAESH. The meeting focused on initiatives to combat terrorism and reaffirmed the group’s commitment to fighting against extremism and terrorism.

On 15 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the Council of Europe leaders on the Council’s expulsion of the Russian Federation. The statement condemned Russia’s acts of aggression against Ukraine as unjustified and unprovoked. The statement further expressed the Council of Europe’s willingness to pursue every possibility to provide support, relief and legal remedies to Ukraine in pursuit of peace, justice and international cooperation.

On 17 March 2022, Minister Di Maio spoke via telephone with Ukraine’s Foreign Minister Dmytro Kuleba. Minister Di Maio reiterated that Italy, the EU and NATO support Ukraine and its dedication to finding a peaceable and negotiated end to the conflict with Russia. The Minister emphasized Italy’s contribution of EUR110 million to support the Ukrainian budget and EUR25 million to the UN and International Red Cross Movement humanitarian efforts.

On 20 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced plans for Minister Luigi Di Maio’s attendance at the meetings of the EU Foreign Affairs (Defense) Council and the

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European Humanitarian Forum. The agenda included discussions on the developments of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine and of the political situation in Mali and Ethiopia. Plans also included discussions about ways to strengthen the Common Security and Defence Policy to pursue international peace and security as well as to ensure personal safety of the EU citizens.

On 25 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers condemning the DPRK’s continued testing of intercontinental ballistic missiles. The statement characterized the DPRK’s actions as a blatant violation of the country’s obligations according to the UNSC resolutions, including Resolution 2397 (2017), and a threat to regional peace and security, civilians as well as naval and aerial navigation. The statement urged the DPRK to comply with the UNSC resolutions and proceed with peaceful and multilateral negotiations.

On 26 March 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement condemning the attacks on civilian and energy infrastructure in Saudi Arabia by Houthi rebels. The statement condemned the rebel group’s violation of international law and destabilization of the region. The statement concluded with a reiteration of Italy’s support for the UN mediation in Yemen.

On 7 April 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers condemning atrocities committed by the Russian armed forces in and around Bucha, Ukraine. The statement detailed the violent deaths, torture, sexual violence and destruction of civilian infrastructure by the Russian armed forces and called upon all actors to comply with international humanitarian law and the G7’s joint commitment to gathering evidence of Russian crimes for use at the International Criminal Court and other bodies tasked with monitoring human rights violations.

On 13 April 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation released a statement in response to the presidential elections held in the South Ossetia region of Georgia. The statement reaffirmed Italy’s support for Georgia’s territorial integrity and sovereignty and condemned any acts to undermine these principles. The statement concluded with a call for all parties to engage in negotiations to reach a sustainable peace in the region.

On 16 June 2022, Prime Minister Draghi, along with the leaders of Germany and France, pledged support for Ukraine’s accession to NATO. This pledge was made after the leaders’ visit to the war zones of Ukraine and seeks to gesture strong support for Ukraine in resisting Russian aggression.

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Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. Through hosting and chairing several international conferences and committing to new international operations aimed at increasing interoperability in the fight against terrorism, organized crime and global insecurity, Italy has demonstrated its commitment to regional security.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Sophia Shum Gagnier*

**Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 25 June 2021, the Japanese mission to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) submitted Japan’s instrument of acceptance of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, strengthening and further stabilizing the ASEAN countries.\(^{3058}\)

On 6 July 2021, State Minister of Foreign Affairs Washio Eiichiro virtually attended the fourth Stockholm Ministerial Meeting on Nuclear Disarmament and the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in preparation for the 10\(^{th}\) NPT-Review Conference.\(^{3059}\) State Minister Washio voiced Japan’s concerns with regards to the development of nuclear weapons by North Korea and called for the full implementation of the relevant United Nations (UN) Security Council resolutions and a constructive outcome of the NPT conference.

On 12 July 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Motegi Toshimitsu released a statement on Japan’s position with regards to the Arbitral Tribunal’s ruling on disputes between the Philippines and Japan in the South China Sea.\(^{3060}\) Minister Motegi reaffirmed Japan’s support of the ruling, stating that Japan would continue to cooperate with ASEAN members and other countries to maintain a maritime order based on the rule of law as well as a free and open Indo-Pacific.

On 3 August 2021, Minister Motegi attended the 22nd ASEAN Plus Three Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Myanmar and North Korea and further cooperation between the ASEAN Plus Three Members.\(^{3061}\) Minister Motegi urged all members to support the full implementation of UN Security Council resolutions against North Korea, expressed Japan’s support for the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar and pledged Japanese aid to the ASEAN Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management.

On 3 August 2021, Minister Motegi attended the Japan-ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, conversing on issues of regional security in the ASEAN region, especially Myanmar, North Korea and the East and South China Seas.\(^{3062}\) Minister Motegi affirmed Japan’s commitment to closer cooperation with ASEAN on finding a peaceful solution to situations in the South and East China Seas, implementing UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea, and supporting ASEAN on issues related to Myanmar.

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On 4 August 2021, Minister Motegi attended the 11th East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Hong Kong, Myanmar, North Korea and the East and South China Seas. Minster Motegi affirmed Japan’s commitment to finding a peaceful solution to situations in the South and East China Seas in line with the ruling of the Arbitral Tribunal, the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea, the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar and the creation of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.”

On 5 August 2021, Minister Motegi attended the Friends of the Mekong Ministerial Meeting, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Myanmar. Minister Motegi reaffirmed Japan’s commitment and support for the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar developed by ASEAN.

On 7 August 2021, Minister Motegi attended the 28th ASEAN Regional Forum Ministerial Meeting, discussing issues of regional security in relation to Myanmar, North Korea, the East and South China Seas, and the Indo-Pacific. Minister Motegi affirmed Japan’s commitment to the rule of law in the Indo-Pacific and the South and East China Seas in line with the ruling of the Arbitral Tribunal, the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and the implementation of the Five-Point Consensus on Myanmar. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs also encouraged China to cooperate with other nuclear states in light of the extension of the Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty.

On 12 August 2021, Deputy Minister for Foreign Policy Okano Masataka attended a conference with officials from Australia, India and the US to discuss closer cooperation between these countries on issues of regional security. Deputy Minister Masataka successfully promoted Japan’s plan for a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” as a platform to build regional security and achieved international commitment to support Japan and ASEAN in its implementation.

On 31 August 2021, Minister Motegi held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the State of Israel Yair Lapid, conversing on issues of regional security in the Middle East and Afghanistan. Minister Motegi affirmed Japan’s commitment to cooperation with the international community on Afghanistan and with Israel on stability in the Middle East.

On 6 September 2021, Press Secretary Yoshida Tomoyuki issued a statement regarding the detainment of President Conde of the Republic of Guinea. Japan called for the release of President Conde and the restoration of constitutional order, expressing support for the African Union and the Economic Community of West African States on this matter.

On 22 October 2021, Deputy Director of Southeast and Southwest Asian Affairs Ishizuki Hideo led a Japanese delegation in the 4th Meeting of the Japan-Philippines Maritime Dialogue, discussing developments in the South and East China Seas. Japan reaffirmed its cooperation with the Philippines and ASEAN in implementing a free and open maritime order, in line with the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific.”

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On 26 October 2021, Press Secretary Yoshida Tomoyuki issued a statement regarding the detainment of Prime Minister Hamdok of the Republic of Sudan. Japan called for the release of Prime Minister Hamdok and a transition to civilian rule based on the Constitutional Declaration while affirming its cooperation with the international community in this matter.

On 28 October 2021, Press Secretary Yoshida Tomoyuki issued a statement regarding the announcement by Israel to construct new housing in settlements in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. Japan affirmed its cooperation with the international community in calling upon Israel to freeze its construction plans.

On 17 November 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi Yoshimasa held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Brunei Erywan Yusof, conversing on issues of regional security in relation to the Indo-Pacific, North Korea, and Myanmar. Minister Hayashi affirmed Japan’s commitment towards a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific” and reiterated Japanese opposition against unilateral action by China in the South and East China Seas.

On 18 November 2021, Deputy Minister for Foreign Policy Okano Masataka attended the ninth Expanded ASEAN Maritime Forum, discussing issues of regional security in the South China Sea. Japan expressed its concern regarding China’s unilateral and forceful actions in the South China Sea and called upon the re-establishment of a rules-based maritime order.

On 18 November 2021, Minister Hayashi held a conference with the Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs of France Jean-Yves Le Drian, conversing on issues of regional security in relation to the Indo-Pacific, North Korea, and China. Minister Hayashi affirmed Japanese cooperation with France and the EU with regards to the Indo-Pacific region, particularly China and North Korea.

On 24 November 2021, Minister Hayashi met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark Jeppe Kofod, discussing issues of regional security in relation to the Indo-Pacific, East Asia, North Korea and the Arctic. Minister Hayashi committed to strategic Japanese cooperation with the EU on matters in the Indo-Pacific, whilst calling on the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and a free and open order-based rule of law in the Arctic Ocean.

On 12 December 2021, Japan released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine. The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

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On 20 December 2021, Japan published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 1 December 2021, Minister Hayashi held a conference with the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore Vivian Balakrishnan, conversing on issues of security in the Indo-Pacific region as well as the South and East China Seas. Minister Hayashi committed to Japanese cooperation with ASEAN for the implementation of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific” as well as on matters regarding North Korea, while condemning unilateral action against the status quo in the South and East China Seas.

On 2 December 2021, Minister Hayashi held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia Saifuddin Abdullah, conversing on issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific, Myanmar, and the South and East China Seas. Minister Hayashi committed to Japanese cooperation with ASEAN for the implementation of the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific” in relation to Myanmar, while condemning unilateral action against the status quo in the South and East China Seas.

On 7 December 2021, Minister Hayashi held a conference with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federative Republic of Brazil Carlos Alberto Franco França, discussing issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific, the Caribbean and Latin America. Minister Hayashi committed to Japanese cooperation with Brazil in the UN Security Council as well as in reforming the World Trade Organization to achieve a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.”

On 8 December 2021, Minister Hayashi held a conference with the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines Teodoro Locsin Jr., discussing issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific, the South China Sea, Myanmar and North Korea. Minister Hayashi affirmed Japanese efforts to achieve a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and reiterated Japan’s support for ASEAN on Myanmar and the “ASEAN Outlook for the Indo-Pacific.” The Ministers further called on a resolution in the South China Sea based on the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On 11 December 2021, Minister Hayashi met with the US Secretary of State Antony Blinken to discuss issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific. Minister Hayashi highlighted Japanese efforts to deepen cooperation with ASEAN to achieve a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and cooperation with the US and international partners in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum.

On 11 December 2021, Minister Hayashi met with the Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development of the UK Elizabeth Truss to discuss issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific as well as...
economic security. Minister Hayashi pledged to strengthen Japan’s cooperation with the UK in the G7 and ASEAN to implement the “ASEAN Outlook for the Indo-Pacific” and promote ASEAN’s centrality and unity.

On 11 December 2021, Minister of Foreign Affairs Hayashi Yoshimasa met with the Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs of the French Republic Jean-Yves Le Drian to discuss issues of regional security in the Indo-Pacific. Minister Hayashi committed to deeper Japanese cooperation with the EU on matters of defense and policy in the Indo-Pacific.

On 14 December 2021, Prime Minister Kishida Fumio held a conference with the Chancellor of Germany Olaf Scholz, discussing issues of regional security in relation to China and North Korea. Prime Minister Kishida committed to close Japanese cooperation with the G7 in their efforts to combat regional instability under the German G7 Presidency in 2022.

On 20 January 2022, Minister of Defense Kishi Nobuo and Minister Hayashi met with France’s Minister for Armed Forces Florence Parly and Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Yves Le Drian. The ministers affirmed closer cooperation between Japan, the EU and NATO in the Indo-Pacific region towards the development of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.” The ministers further reaffirmed the centrality of the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific,” ASEAN’s role regarding security and stability in the Indo-Pacific region and the importance of the UN Security Council in containing North Korean aggression.

On 21 January 2022, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the US Department of State issued a joint statement on the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. Japan committed to the NPT and expressed support for the UN General Assembly in its draft resolution titled “Joint Courses of Action and Future-oriented Dialogue towards a world without nuclear weapons,” the Stockholm Initiative and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as all UN Security Council resolutions on the question of nuclear weapons, especially in relation to North Korea.

On 2 February 2022, Minister Hayashi called US Secretary of State Antony Blinken to discuss the increasing military buildup in Ukraine and the threat posed by North Korea to Japanese regional security. Minister Hayashi committed to continued cooperation with the G7 in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions to guarantee Asian regional security and Ukrainian sovereignty.

On 3 February 2022, Minister Hayashi called Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs Kaja Ollongren to discuss issues of regional security in relation to the Indo-Pacific, China, North Korea and Ukraine. Minister Hayashi committed to developing closer cooperation with the EU for the realization of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and to ensure security in light of the threats posed by Russia and North Korea.

On 11 February 2022, Minister Hayashi met with Australia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs, India’s External Affairs Minister and the US Secretary of State to discuss existing challenges to international law and the international
Japan expressed support for ASEAN and the EU in their commitment to the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific” and the “Five-Point Consensus” as well as for measures targeting violations of the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea and UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea.

On 12 February 2022, Minister Hayashi met with Korea’s Minister of Foreign Affairs and the US Secretary of State to discuss North Korea, China, Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific region. Japan committed to the full implementation of all UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and closer cooperation with other UN members.

On 15 February 2022, Prime Minister Kishida called President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen to discuss issues of European regional security and Ukraine. Prime Minister Kishida expressed a desire for increased cooperation between Japan and the EU in general and specifically on the EU Global Gateway initiative.

On 22 February 2022, Prime Minister Kishida held a press conference on the Russian recognition of the independence of Russia-backed separatist regions in Ukraine. Prime Minister Kishida committed to supporting the international community and the G7 in its efforts to enhance regional stability. These statements were echoed by Minister Hayashi.

On 24 February 2022, Minister Hayashi issued a condemnatory statement regarding Russia’s attack on Ukraine. Minister Hayashi committed to cooperation with the international community and the G7 in maintaining both European and Asian regional security.

On 24 February 2022, Prime Minister Kishida together with the G7 leaders issued a condemnatory statement with regards to Russia’s attack on Ukraine. Prime Minister Kishida and the G7 leaders committed to supporting the principles of international law as set forth by the UN Charter, the UN Security Council and the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission. They further committed to closer cooperation with NATO and the EU.

On 2 March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida called Germany’s President Frank-Walter Steinmeier to discuss issues of regional stability in relation to Ukraine. Prime Minister Kishida committed to closer cooperation with Germany and the G7 during Germany’s Presidency of the G7 and on joint fundamental values regarding international security policy.

On 3 March 2022, Minister Hayashi called Indonesia’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Retno Lestari Priansari Marsudi to discuss issues of regional stability in relation to Ukraine and Myanmar.3098 Minister Hayashi committed to closer cooperation with ASEAN regarding the implementation of the “Five-Point Consensus” and the development of stability in Myanmar.

On 8 March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida called Indonesia’s President Joko Widodo to discuss issues of regional stability in relation to Ukraine and Myanmar.3099 Prime Minister Kishida reiterated Japan’s commitment to the existing international order and closer cooperation with ASEAN regarding the implementation of the “Five-Point Consensus.”

On 9 March 2022, the Government of Japan referred the situation in Ukraine to the International Criminal Court (ICC), condemning Russian violations of international law.3100 The Government of Japan thereby expressed their support for the UN General Assembly, the G7 and the ICC in the investigation of Russia’s crimes in Ukraine.

On 11 March 2022, the Government of Japan extended USD100 million in funds to support the people in Ukraine and refugees affected by the war.3101 These funds were received in part by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the UN Children’s Fund, the UN World Food Programme and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

On 15 March 2022, Minister Hayashi had a telephone conversation with Crown Prince of Abu Dhabi Sheikh Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan to discuss economic and regional security questions in Europe and the Middle East.3102 Minister Hayashi committed to closer future cooperation with the United Arab Emirates as a member of the UN Security Council on matters of international security and Security Council reform.

On 17 March 2022, Minister Hayashi issued a statement about the ruling by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) requiring Russia to suspend military operations in Ukraine.3103 Minister Hayashi condemned Russian violation of international law and the UN Charter through Russia’s actions in Ukraine. Minister Yoshimasa further committed to supporting the ICJ and the provisional measures ordered by it.

On 17 March 2022, Minister Hayashi had a telephone conversation with Kenya’s President Uhuru Kenyatta, discussing violations to the international order in Europe, Africa and Asia.3104 Minister Hayashi committed to closer future cooperation with Kenya as a member of the UN Security Council on matters of international security and Security Council reform.

On 19 March 2022, Minister Hayashi had a telephone conversation with Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs Mevlut Cavusoglu to discuss concerns of international security in Ukraine, Afghanistan, the Middle East,
China, North Korea and East Asia. Minister Hayashi committed to closer future cooperation with Turkey through the Non-Proliferation and Disarmament Initiative.

On 19 March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida met with India’s Prime Minister Narendra Modi at the summit featuring discussions on issues of regional stability in relation to the South China Sea, North Korea, Ukraine and Myanmar. Prime Minister Kishida committed to continued close cooperation with ASEAN in working towards the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” through the “ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific” and the “Five-Point-Consensus.” He also reiterated Japan’s commitment to uphold the international order in relation to UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On 20 March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida met with Cambodia’s Prime Minister Hun Sen at a summit featuring discussions on issues of regional stability in relation to Ukraine, Myanmar, the South China Sea and North Korea. Prime Minister Kishida committed to continued close cooperation with ASEAN and Cambodia as the ASEAN Chair, especially in working towards the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and the “Five-Point-Consensus” as well as upholding the international order in relation to UN Security Council resolutions on North Korea and the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.

On 22 March 2022, Minister Hayashi had a summit conversation with Norway’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Anniken Huitfeldt to discuss concerns of international security in Ukraine and Asia. Minister Hayashi committed to closer future cooperation with Norway as a member of the UN Security Council on matters of international security as well as towards the realization of a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.” Minister Hayashi further committed to supporting the ICC in its investigation of Russian aggression.

On 24 March 2022, Prime Minister Kishida met with the UK’s Prime Minister Boris Johnson at the G7 Summit in Belgium to discuss issues of regional stability in relation to Ukraine and North Korea. Prime Minister Kishida committed to continued close cooperation with the G7 on sanctions against Russia, efforts towards the “Free and Open Indo-Pacific” and upholding the international order.

On 26 March 2022, the Foreign Ministry and the G7 issued a statement of condemnation regarding the continued testing of ballistic missiles by the Democratic People’s Republic of North Korea and the G7 called upon North Korea to comply with all relevant Security Council resolutions, including 1874(2009), and their respective measures.

On 26 March 2022, Minister Hayashi had a summit telephone conversation with Senegal’s Minister of Foreign Affairs Aissata Tall Sall to discuss international security concerns in Ukraine as well as continued development of the African continent. Minister Hayashi committed to supporting the UN General

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Assembly Resolution “Humanitarian Consequences of Aggression against Ukraine” as well as the African Union and the UN Security Council in their efforts to combat regional instability.

On 5 April 2022, Minister Hayashi had a telephone conversation with the UK Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs Elizabeth Truss to discuss issues of regional security in Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific. Minister Hayashi pledged Japan’s continued cooperation with the UK in the G7 to rebuild the international order in Ukraine and ensure a free and open Indo-Pacific.

On 5 April 2022, Prime Minister Kishida had a telephone conversation with Bahrain’s Prime Minister Salman bin Hamad Al Khalifa to discuss issues of regional security in Ukraine. Prime Minister Kishida pledged Japan’s continued cooperation with Bahrain in the UN Security Council to stabilize the international order in Ukraine.

On 7 April 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers issued a statement about the Russian war in Ukraine. Japan and other G7 members condemned the Russian invasion and its brutality and committed to taking action through the International Criminal Court, the UN Human Rights Council, the OSCE and the International Court of Justice to hold Russia accountable for its threatening of regional security and the international order.

On 9 April 2022, Minister Hayashi and Minister Kishi met with the Secretaries of Foreign Affairs and Defence of the Philippines to discuss issues of regional security in relation to Ukraine, the East and South China Seas, North Korea and the Indo-Pacific. The Ministers reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to international law in relation to Ukraine, the UN Convention on the Law of Sea as well as the “ASEAN Outlook for the Indo-Pacific.” The Ministers further committed to closer cooperation within the context of the UN Security Council.

On 12 April 2022, Minister Kishi met with Italy’s Minister of Defence Lorenzo Guerini to discuss issues of regional security in Europe and the Indo-Pacific. Minister Kishi reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to the rule of international law and the UN Charta in relation to Ukraine, UN Security Council Resolutions on Korea as well as the creation of a “free and open Indo-Pacific” through cooperation with the EU.

On 20 April 2022, Prime Minister Kishida had a telephone conversation with Malaysia’s Prime Minister Dato’ Sri Ismail Sabri bin Yaakob, discussing issues of regional security in Ukraine and the Indo-Pacific. Prime Minister Kishida pledged Japan’s continued support of UN General Assembly Resolutions on Ukraine as well as towards ASEAN’s aim to establish the “ASEAN outlook for the Indo-Pacific.”

On 23 May 2022, Japan released a joint statement with the US that affirmed the role of the UN in forming the foundations of the rules-based international order. They expressed support for the UN’s decision in suspending Russia from the UN Human Rights Council and affirmed the importance of multilateral institutions including ASEAN, Quad and AUKUS.

3113 Telephone Talk between Prime Minister Kishida and Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Bahrain, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 April 2022. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me2/bh/page3e_001188.html
3114 Statement by the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Russian war of aggression in Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 30 April 2022. https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/de/newsroom/g7-rus-ukr/2521898
On 7 June 2022, Chief of the Defense Ministry Koji Yamazaki met with NATO's military committee chair Rob Bauer and agreed to reinforce the Japan-NATO relationship to strengthen global security.\footnote{NATO and Japan are natural partners, says Chair of the NATO Military Committee, NATO (Brussels) 9 June 2022. Access Date: 20 June 2022. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/news_196305.htm} This commitment responds to concerns over the impacts of Russia's invasion on Ukraine on Asia.


Japan has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. Japan has issued statements in support of the efforts taken by international organizations and institutions, especially ASEAN, to combat instances of regional instability. Japan has also committed resources to the ASEAN Centre for Humanitarian Assistance and Disaster Management to address security issues.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

\textit{Analyst: Paul Meyer}

**United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions to address instability.

On 1 July 2021, the UK announced its support for clearing Sudan’s USD1.4 billion in arrears owed to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) by contributing USD36 million from the UK reserves at the IMF.\footnote{Press release: UK helps to clear Sudan’s debt and support its economic recovery, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 1 July 2021. Access Date: 5 December 2021. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-helps-to-clear-sudans-debt-and-support-its-economic-recovery} This action follows the UK’s announcement of an ambitious financing package to enable the clearance of Sudan’s IMF arrears with other G7 Finance Ministers and international partners at the IMF board in June 2021.

On 18 August 2021, Prime Minister Boris Johnson released the UK’s ambition for the Afghan Citizens’ Resettlement Scheme to resettle 5,000 Afghan nationals fleeing from Afghanistan in the context of rising terrorism.\footnote{News story: bespoke resettlement route for Afghan refugees announced, Home Office (London) 18 August 2021. Access Date: 5 December 2021. https://www.gov.uk/government/news/bespoke-resettlement-route-for-afghan-refugees-announced} This resettlement scheme provides protection to thousands of people fleeing Afghanistan who are most at risk of the “human rights abuses and dehumanizing treatment by the Taliban” and will allow them to set up home in the UK permanently. Prime Minister Boris Johnson also called on the international community to avert a humanitarian catastrophe in Afghanistan in the context of increased regional insecurity and terrorism due to the Taliban takeover.

Secretary called on other states to follow the UK’s lead to ensure that vulnerable Afghans receive appropriate humanitarian assistance and to support a stable and peaceful future for the country.\textsuperscript{3124}

On 23 September 2021, the UK Minister for the United Nations Tariq Ahmad called on global leaders at the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to recognize that climate action is necessary for international peace and security.\textsuperscript{3125} The statement voiced that global leadership through the UNSC is required to address global threats that climate change poses to resource security and environmental sustainability, especially in vulnerable states. The United Kingdom called on all states to use the COP26 in Glasgow, Scotland, as a venue to secure finances to help vulnerable states adapt to the effects of climate change and to stop temperature increases beyond 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels by 2030.\textsuperscript{3126}

On 31 October 2021, Prime Minister Boris Johnson pledged GBP50 million to provide urgent protection to vulnerable people and to prevent a humanitarian disaster in Afghanistan and general regional instability.\textsuperscript{3127} This funding is to be delivered through UN agencies and the International Committee of the Red Cross, who will work with several international and national non-governmental organizations. Further, the Prime Minister called on G20 leaders to support this funding commitment to prevent regional insecurity in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{3128}

On 2 November 2021, Foreign Secretary Liz Truss announced the UK’s commitment to support new African-led projects to protect vulnerable communities in the face of climate shocks and accelerate resilience-building.\textsuperscript{3129} Furthermore, Prime Minister Boris Johnson announced the UK’s offer of a new guaranteed mechanism “Room to Run” to the African Development Bank worth USD2 billion of new financing for projects across the African continent to adapt to the varied impacts of climate change.\textsuperscript{3130}

On 16 November 2021, Ambassador Barbara Woodward of the UK’s Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office affirmed the UK’s commitment to create a system-wide approach to conflict prevention and peace maintenance at the UNSC.\textsuperscript{3131} Ambassador Woodward called for peace to be a core consideration of the wider institutional architecture of the UN through the embedding of the principle in more UN bodies concerned with international development, especially where they concern human rights and international humanitarian law.
On 24 November 2021, Foreign Secretary Liz Truss announced the launch of a new British international development finance institution, British International Investment (BII), to invest billions in infrastructure and technology in low- and middle-income countries in Asia, Africa and the Caribbean.\(^{3132}\) The BII will prioritize sustainable infrastructure investment as part of the aim to deepen economic and security ties between countries in the developing world and to create disaster-resilient infrastructure as a response to regional resource insecurity. The BII is a part of the UK’s larger contribution to the G7 Build Back Better World initiative.

On 7 December 2021, the UK’s Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva stated the UK’s pledge of USD78.6 million at the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Pledging Conference 2021.\(^{3133}\) This funding pledge is to be directed toward protecting marginalized, displaced civilians, especially women and girls, from violence and exploitation in contexts of political crises, military conflict or humanitarian crises. The UK committed to working with other UNHCR member states to identify sustainable solutions for displaced persons in situations of regional insecurity caused by climate change and COVID-19 who need immediate assistance and protection.

On 12 December 2021, the UK released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine.\(^{3134}\) The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 20 December 2021, the UK published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021.\(^{3135}\) The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 22 December 2021, the UK Political Coordinator at the United Nations Fergus Eckersley condemned Russian actions to distort history of Nazism in the Baltic and Black Sea regions, specifically relating to national minorities.\(^{3136}\) Eckersley affirmed that the UK welcomes work with the High Commissioner on National Minorities of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and, along with the G7, NATO and the EU, supports Ukraine’s internationally recognized borders extending to its territorial waters.

On 12 January 2022, Foreign Secretary Liz Truss commented on the NATO-Russia Council, condemning the aggressive and destabilizing Russian military build-up along the border of Ukraine.\(^{3137}\) Truss asserted that the United Kingdom would act, if necessary, with its allies to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity through NATO and the NATO-Russia Council.

On 12 January 2022, United Kingdom Ambassador to the UNSC Barbara Woodward urged UNSC members and UN General Assembly members to support a long-term solution to the conflict and humanitarian crisis.


in Yemen.\textsuperscript{3138} Woodward urged members to support de-escalation of the conflict to help reduce civilian casualties, drone attacks, and worsening food insecurity in the region through the UN mission to support the Hodeidah agreement.

On 7 March 2022, Ambassador Woodward condemned the Russian invasion of Ukraine as a violation of international law and committed a total of GBP520 million to help Ukrainians and support neighbouring countries who are receiving Ukrainian refugees to provide stability in the region.\textsuperscript{3139}

On 29 March 2022, UK Ambassador to the UN Security Council James Roscoe expressed the UK’s hopes for a more stable and peaceful environment for the people of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) through the establishment of baselines to track progress against transition indicators and support for civilians, UN personnel and humanitarian workers in the surrounding areas.\textsuperscript{3140}

On 21 April 2022, the G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors announced their support for the World Bank Group’s financial support to Ukraine and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development’s Resilience Package to support Ukraine and neighbouring countries impacted by the Russian invasion of Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3141}

On 22 April 2022, Minister Truss announced the UK’s commitment of USD1 billion in loan guarantees to the World Bank to support vulnerable countries facing Russian aggression.\textsuperscript{3142} This loan guarantee is intended to support low-income countries suffering economic hardship due to the Russian invasion of Ukraine and prevent economic or political unrest in the region.

On 26 April 2022, Minister for Africa Vicky Ford announced the UK’s support to the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs for over one million people in Somalia through USD25 million in an emergency response aid package for resilience-building in the region.\textsuperscript{3143}

On 13 June 2022, UK released a joint declaration with Portugal.\textsuperscript{3144} Both countries committed to strengthening NATO’s long-term defence standing and maintain a broad network of partnerships.

On 16 June 2022, UK Deputy Political Coordinator at the UN Alice Jacobs gave a speech at the UN Security Council Briefing on Haiti. During the speech, the UK expressed support for the United Nations Integrated Office (BINUH) in Haiti in facilitating resolution to Haiti’s security challenges.\textsuperscript{3145}


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G7 Research Group, 23 June 2022

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The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions to address instability. The United Kingdom has supported international institutions, such as the UN, through funding pledges to the UNHRC and calls to action in the UNSC. The United Kingdom has contributed funding pledges and announced the creation of a new international development finance institution to support security in the developing world and create disaster-resilient infrastructure as a response to regional insecurity, specifically in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA), the Caribbean and Eastern Europe.

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

**United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions to address instability.

On 16 July 2021, the Department of State announced the US-Afghanistan-Uzbekistan-Pakistan Quad Regional Support for Afghanistan-Peace Post Settlement. This partnership entails the establishment of a new diplomatic platform focused specifically on enhancing regional connectivity in the Middle East to promote the long-term peace and stability in and around Afghanistan while the United States withdraws troops.

On 23 July 2021, the Special Representative and Special Envoy of the United States affirmed the US' commitment to partner countries, international organizations and Afghan institutions contributing to regional stability and international interconnectivity during the withdrawal of international troops from Afghanistan. The communiqué issued by the US, the EU, France, Germany, Italy, Norway, NATO, and the UK urged the Taliban to reduce violence, protect civilians and cooperate on humanitarian assistance, and further called on the Taliban to allow and facilitate access for delivery of humanitarian aid consistent with international humanitarian law. The Special Representative also reaffirmed United Nations Security Council Resolution 2513 (2020) which does not support any government in Afghanistan imposed through military force.

On 12 August 2021, senior US officials attended virtual consultations with officials from Australia, India and Japan to discuss closer cooperation between these countries on issues of regional security. The US representatives expressed their concern over the increasing threat of instability in Burma and the Taiwan Strait, reaffirming the United States’ support for ASEAN and its commitment to a “Free and Open Indo-Pacific.”

On 30 August 2021, the United States Agency for International Development released its Regional Development Cooperation Strategy (RDCS) for Kenya and East Africa, promoting regional resilience, prosperity and stability. Specifically, the RDCS affirmed US partnership with three African Regional Economic Communities and international organizations to contribute to the development, sustainability and self-reliance capabilities of governance bodies in the region, including community organizations and civil society.

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On 13 September 2021, the US Secretary of State Anthony J. Blinken announced the contribution of USD64 million in new humanitarian assistance for the 18.4 million vulnerable people affected by the humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan. The funding will flow exclusively through independent humanitarian organizations, specifically the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the WHO. The Secretary of State affirmed that the US supports the creation and maintenance of a peaceful, stable region, which requires unhindered humanitarian access as well as freedom of movement and security for staff and all those who wish to leave the region due to safety and security concerns, especially women and girls.

On 12 December 2021, the US released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine. The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 17 December 2021, the Office of the Spokesperson for the US Department of State affirmed that Russian action against the ceasefire would result in NATO and NATO allies acting in collective defence for its members. The US stated that Russia’s use of violence against any of its neighbouring countries, such as Ukraine, would cause concern for all 57 members of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe and cause instability in the region. The US reaffirmed the statement made at the G7 on 12 December 2021 that, if there is any further Russian aggression in Ukraine, the consequences through NATO will “carry a high price.”

On 20 December 2021, the US published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 11 January 2022, US Ambassador to NATO Julianne Smith affirmed the US condemnation of Russian aggression against Ukraine and outlined US’ intent to offer unwavering support for Ukraine’s sovereignty and independence. Smith outlined the US’s commitment to using diplomacy to de-escalate the unstable situation in tandem with NATO to promote a meaningful and reciprocal exchange with Russia. Smith stated that, should Russia instigate confrontation and use military action, the US will respond resolutely with a range of high-impact economic measures and through NATO’s defense on the eastern flank.

On 12 January 2022, US Deputy Secretary of State Wendy R. Sherman met with French, German, Italian and UK counterparts to pledge to deter Russian aggression against Ukraine and to prevent further political destabilization in the region. The US called for Russian de-escalation and affirmed that Russian invasion of

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Ukraine would result in harsh consequences, including coordinated, restrictive economic measures and a response from NATO allies.

On 4 March 2022, the Department of State affirmed the US’ support for Ukraine and condemned Russia’s aggression alongside all other G7 foreign ministers. The US held that Russia’s aggression in an unprovoked and unjustifiable war against Ukraine is a violation of the fundamental principles of international peace and security.

On 10 March 2022, Vice President Kamala Harris announced the allocation of nearly USD53 million in humanitarian assistance through USAID to support Ukrainians affected by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. The USAID funding is contributing to the support of local and national government entities, essential health needs and humanitarian assistance in the region.

On 16 March 2022, Secretary Blinken announced USD1 billion in new security assistance for Ukraine to support the country’s military in the form of anti-aircraft, anti-tank and anti-armor systems as well as diplomatic, economic and humanitarian aid to help the people of Ukraine and Ukrainian refugees in the region.

On 23 March 2022, the Department of State urged an immediate investigation into the causes of recent violence in Darfur and the Two Areas and reminded the signatories of the Juba Peace Agreement about the commitments to provide security in these regions.

On 26 March 2022, Secretary Blinken announced the US’ intention to provide an additional USD100 million in assistance to enhance border security and provide security to civilian areas affected by Russian bombings in and around Ukraine.

On 29 March 2022, the Department of State announced additional humanitarian assistance for persons in Bangladesh, Burma and the region affected by the Burmese military’s “genocide, crimes against humanity, and ethnic cleansing against the Rohingya.” This funding will support Bangladesh in hosting refugees and expand opportunities for Rohingya refugees in the region.

On 1 April 2022, the Department of State, the Department of the Treasury, the Department of Defense, and the USAID jointly released a strategy to prevent conflict and promote stability in a grouping of Coastal West African countries as well as Haiti, Mozambique and Papua New Guinea. This strategy will use security-sector engagement and diplomacy, tailor the approach to the local and regional contexts, and strengthen global resiliency by promoting peaceful, self-reliant nations.

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On 1 April 2022, the USAID announced that it transported emergency food aid for more than 100,000 people to regions of Tigray and Afar in partnership with the UN World Food Programme (WFP). The transport of emergency food aid is intended to mitigate the humanitarian disaster effects of the devastating political insecurity in the region.

On 7 April 2022, the G7 Foreign Ministers condemned the atrocities committed by Russia in Ukraine and committed to support the ongoing work of the ICC Office of the Prosecutor, the Human Rights Monitoring Mission Ukraine of the OHCHR, the Commission of Inquiry mandated by the UN Human Rights Council and the OSCE’s mission of experts mandated by OSCE Participating States to reduce the impacts of violence and humanitarian crisis in the areas surrounding Ukraine.

On 19 April 2022, the Office of the Spokesperson pledged over USD600 million to address climate change and its impacts on the environment through the Global Environment Facility (GEF-8). This funding recognizes the impact of climate change in escalating political and social tensions in unstable regions and aims to help protect fragile ecosystems, combat wildlife trafficking and reduce hazardous transboundary pollutants.

On 22 April 2022, USAID announced more that USD200 million in humanitarian assistance to the Horn of Africa region to support “refugees, internally displaced persons, and conflict-affected population” in partnership with the existing UN and non-governmental organizations in the region. This assistance aims to meet humanitarian needs and reduce the impact of food insecurity in the region.

On 1 June 2022, Secretary of State Blinken remarked that the US along with NATO partners will increase the NATO budget and renew NATO’s defence ability. The announcement reaffirmed US support of Ukraine as well as Finland and Sweden’s accession to NATO.

On 8 June 2022, US Deputy Secretary of State Wendy Sherman, Vice Foreign Minister Mori Takeo and the Republic of Korea released a joint statement. The statement “urged the DPRK to abide by its obligations under relevant UNSC resolutions” and “bolster engagement with ASEAN.”

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions to address instability. The United States has supported international institutions, such as NATO, the WHO, the UNWFP and the UNHRC, by delivering humanitarian aid and contributing funding to international organizations and programs in unstable or insecure regions. The United States has also committed to international partnerships through institutions to address regional insecurity, especially in Eastern Europe and the Middle East and North Africa (MENA).

3164 Media Note: G7 Foreign Ministers’ Statement on Russia’s War of Aggression Against Ukraine, US Department of State (Washington D.C.) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 25 April 2022. https://www.state.gov/g7-foreign-ministers-statement-on-russias-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine/
Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

**European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability.

On 14 June 2021, the Council of the European Union committed EUR18 billion in funding for measures in the fields of asylum and migration, integrated border management and internal security. The fund will aid in the fight against terrorism and radicalisation, organised crime and cybercrime.

On 14 June 2021, the EU-Canada summit took place in Brussels. Canada and the EU affirmed the need for promoting shared democratic values and international peace and security.

On 15 June 2021, the EU-US summit took place in Brussels. The US and the EU committed to a renewed Transatlantic partnership and the need to protect the people and security of Europe and the US.

On 19 June 2021, the plenary meeting of the Conference on the Future of Europe was held in Strasbourg, France. The new EU Security Union Strategy was presented, including increased protections for Europeans against terrorism and a strong security ecosystem.

On 21 June 2021, the Council of the European Union renewed sanctions against the Russian Federation for their illegal occupation of Crimea and Sevastopol until 23 June 2022. The sanctions were first introduced in 2014 and include targeted economic sanctions and individual restrictive measures. Additionally, the EU reiterated its condemnation of the annexation of Crimea and Sevastopol.

On 21 June 2021, the Council of the European Union adopted a fourth sanctions package against Belarus following the forced landing of the Ryanair flight 4978. This sanctions package added another 78 Belarusian individuals and eight entities to the EU’s sanctions list.

On 24 June 2021, the Council of the European Union imposed additional economic sanctions against Belarus due to the escalation of human rights violations in the country and widespread repression of civil society, democratic opposition and journalists by its government.

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On 24-25 June 2021, EU leaders at the European Council met to discuss COVID-19 pandemic recovery and emphasized the need to improve relations with Turkey and Russia.\textsuperscript{3176} EU leaders also discussed Russian interference in Belarus and Ukraine, among other topics.

On 28 June 2021, the Council of the European Union extended its Common Security and Defence Policy civilian missions, namely the European Union Border Assistance Mission for the Rafah Crossing Point and the European Union Police Mission for the Palestinian Territories.\textsuperscript{3177}

On 29 June 2021, the European Parliament officially implemented an Asylum Agency in the EU.\textsuperscript{3178} 500 experts from EU member states will be called to assist in crisis situations.\textsuperscript{3179}

On 7 July 2021, the European Parliament adopted a fund of EUR9.88 billion to support asylum and migration policy and EUR6.24 billion for external border management.\textsuperscript{3180}

On 8 July 2021, the European Parliament adopted a resolution in favor of the EU Global Human Rights Sanctions Regime.\textsuperscript{3181} This resolution deemed corruption as a punishable offense.

On 12 July 2021, the Council of the European Union prolonged sanctions against Russia in response to its destabilizing actions in Ukraine.\textsuperscript{3182} Sanctions limit Russian banks’ access to EU capital markets, prohibit financial assistance towards Russian financial institutions, prohibit the exchange of all defence-related material and curtail Russian access to energy-sector technologies.

On 12 July 2021, the Council of the European Union adopted a decision to set up an EU military training mission in Mozambique.\textsuperscript{3183} The mission will train and support the Mozambican armed forces to restore the safety and security of the Cabo Delgado province.

On 13 July 2021, the EU held the fourth meeting of the Stabilisation and Association (SA) Council with Bosnia and Herzegovina in Brussels, Belgium.\textsuperscript{3184} The SA Council called for an increased alignment between

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the EU’s Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) and Bosnia and Herzegovina’s continued mission operations under the CSDP.

On 15 July 2021, Members of the European Parliament (MEPs) discussed the EU’s approach to China, emphasizing the need to foster strategic autonomy and the preservation of European interests and values.\textsuperscript{3185}

On 15 July 2021, the EU Foreign Affairs Committee advised that the EU must push back against increased Russian aggression in Europe and collaborate with allies to deter Russia.\textsuperscript{3186}

On 16 July 2021, the European Parliament co-hosted the first ever Global State of Human Rights Conference where leaders committed to global human rights accountability.\textsuperscript{3187} Three panels will explore how policymakers can make the private sector more responsive to human rights violations, how international justice can broker global accountability and the challenges of values-based foreign policy in addressing instability.

On 17 July 2021, European Council President Charles Michel met with Armenia’s Acting Prime Minister Nikol Pashinyan in Yerevan, Armenia, to affirm the bilateral commitments of both parties and pledge to foster security and stability in Armenia.\textsuperscript{3188}

On 18 July 2021, European Council President Charles Michel met with Azerbaijan’s President Ilham Aliyev in Baku, Azerbaijan. President Michel affirmed that the EU would continue to promote the stability and security of Eastern Partnership countries.\textsuperscript{3189}

On 19 July 2021, the Council of the European Union added another 14 persons and 21 groups and entities to the EU terrorist list.\textsuperscript{3190} Those on the list are subject to asset freezes in the EU.

On 30 July 2021, the Council of the European Union adopted a framework to sanction individuals and actors that undermine democracy and the rule of law in Lebanon.\textsuperscript{3191} The sanctions include a travel ban and financial restrictions.

On 16 August 2021, MEPs released a statement calling for collaboration with allies and global partners to tackle the unfolding humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan.\textsuperscript{3192} The statement stressed the importance of the EU’s action to avoid Russian or Chinese intervention in Afghanistan’s political vacuum.


On 23 August 2021, European Council President Charles Michel attended the International Crimea Platform Summit in Kyiv, Ukraine. President Michel affirmed the EU’s stance to reject Russia’s territorial claims over Crimea and Sevastopol and to stand with Ukraine amidst Russia’s territorial aggression.

On 10 September 2021, the European Council prolonged sanctions against Russia following continued Russian aggression against Ukraine. Sanctions apply to 177 individuals and 48 entities, and include “travel restrictions, the freezing of assets, and a ban on making funds or other economic resources available to the listed persons and entities.”

On 10 September 2021, European Parliament President David Sassoli affirmed that “EU Recovery Funds should not go to governments that do not respect core democratic values or uphold the Rule of Law.”

On 15 September 2021, the EU pledged EUR14.2 billion to help Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey with their accession to the EU. The funding to any of these countries would be ceased if they are found to not respect the rule of law.

On 16 September 2021, the European Parliament released a new EU approach to China, indicating the need to allocate more resources to fight Chinese disinformation, reject companies who do not comply with technology security standards in light of the rise of 5G and 6G networks, and conclude an investment agreement with Taiwan.

On 16 September 2021, the European Parliament released a new EU approach to Russia, indicating the need to continue supporting the Eastern Partnership with Ukraine and Georgia and to reduce the EU’s dependency on Russia, namely on Russian oil and gas.

On 16 September 2021, MEPs highlighted human rights breaches in Kenya, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Cuba. MEPs addressed the need for the European External Action Service to target UAE officials under the EU global human rights sanctions regime and reviewed the EU-Cuba Political Dialogue and Cooperation Agreement.

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On 7 October 2021, MEPs called for peace in the Arctic region, stating that the Russian military build-up is unjustifiable. MEPs further expressed concern over Chinese projects in the Arctic as part of the regime’s initiative to integrate the Arctic’s Northern Sea Route into its Belt and Road Initiative.

On 7 October 2021, MEPs called for a Joint Cyber Unit to improve inter-EU information sharing in order to deter Russian and Chinese cyberattacks.

On 11 October 2021, the EU further prolonged sanctions against 14 individuals in Nicaragua in the face of threats to democracy and security in the country. The sanctions follow the EU’s verbal condemnation of the Nicaraguan government on 10 June 2021. The EU reiterated its commitment to support the Nicaraguan people in strengthening the rule of law and protecting its most vulnerable citizens.

On 11 October 2021, the EU further prolonged sanctions against 15 persons and two entities involved in the proliferation and use of chemical weapons in a measure to ensure regional security.

On 11 October 2021, the EU sanctioned another eight individuals in light of the continued illegal annexation of Crimea.

On 12 October 2021, European Council President Charles Michel met with Ukraine’s President Volodymyr Zelensky at the 23rd EU-Ukraine Summit in Kyiv, Ukraine. The EU affirmed its commitment to Ukraine through the Association Agreement and its Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area, expressing a shared respect for human rights and international law.

On 18 October 2021, the EU prolonged sanctions against ISIL/Da’esh and Al-Qaeda for their continued involvement in terrorist activity. The sanctions currently apply to six individuals, and will be extended until 31 October 2022.

On 21 October 2021, MEPs called for a stronger EU-Taiwan partnership to protect Taiwanese democracy in the face of Chinese aggression and listed the Bilateral Investment Agreement as a key for future cooperation.

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On 28 October 2021, the Council of the European Union participated in the sixth Association Council meeting with the Republic of Moldova. Both parties affirmed the EU-Moldova Association Agreement, highlighting continued cooperation in the field of foreign and security policy.

On 31 October 2021, the EU prolonged sanctions against ISIL/Da’esh and Al-Qaeda for their continued involvement in terrorist activity.

On 16 November 2021, the Council of the European Union launched the 4th wave of Permanent Structured Cooperation (PESCO) projects as part of the security and defense policy of the EU.

On 24 November 2021, the 2022 EU Budget was approved, allocating an additional EUR190 million to the Neighbourhood, Development and International Cooperation Instrument to improve the EU’s flexibility to respond rapidly to new crises and challenges.

On 2 December 2021, the European Peace Facility adopted assistance measures to relieve the deteriorating human rights situation in Mali, Moldova, Georgia and Ukraine. The EU aims to strengthen the CSDP military missions in these countries.

On 2 December 2021, the EU sanctioned an additional 17 individuals and 11 entities over continued human rights violations occurring in the context of the Belarusian-Polish border crisis. The sanctions target propaganda outlets, high-ranking political officials, members of the Supreme Court and companies that have incited illegal border crossings from Belarus to the EU.

On 2 December 2021, European Council President Charles Michel spoke at the annual European Defence Agency conference, where he committed to fighting against security threats in Europe and other parts of the world.

On 12 December 2021, the EU released a joint statement together with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding Russian aggression towards Ukraine. The statement condemned Russian military build-up along the border.

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and its increasingly aggressive rhetoric. The statement further called upon Russia to initiate de-escalation and act within the bounds of international law.

On 13 December 2021, the EU imposed restrictive measures against the Wagner Group. The measures targeted the Wagner Group itself, in addition to eight individuals and three entities associated with the group.

On 16 December 2021, the European Parliament adopted three resolutions on the deteriorating human rights situation in Russia, Serbia and Cuba.

On 20 December 2021, the EU published a joint statement with the G7 Foreign Ministers regarding the Hong Kong Legislative Council elections held on 19 December 2021. The statement condemned the rollback of Hong Kong’s political independence and democratic processes. It also called upon China to act within the bounds of the Sino-British Joint Declaration and other legal agreements to preserve Hong Kong’s freedoms.

On 24 January 2022, the European Council issued conclusions on the security situation in Europe and condemned Russia’s continued aggression against Ukraine. The statement affirmed the “united approach of the EU” and the ongoing strong cooperation with NATO and other partners countries.

On 3 February 2022, the European Council renewed the EU terrorist list in line with the EU’s commitment to uphold regional security and stability. The terrorist list that was set up to fulfill UNSC Resolution 1373/2001 freezes the funds and financial assets of individuals and entities on the terrorist list.

On 4 February 2022, European Council President Charles Michel and French President Emmanuel Macron met with Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev and Armenian President Nikol Pashinyan and affirmed their commitment to work with OSCE and other partners to build a safe and stable Southern Caucasus.

On 11 February 2022, the European Council committed EUR1.2 billion in assistance to Ukraine to strengthen Ukraine’s resilience. The assistance aims to provide fast-tracked response to the acute crisis in Ukraine.

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On 20 February 2022, European Council President Charles Michel delivered remarks at the Munich Security Conference, where he affirmed the EU’s support for Ukraine. The statement affirmed the EU’s unity with its allies and supports NATO as the “backbone of Europe’s defence.”

On 21 February 2022, the EU sanctioned five individuals related to Russia’s occupation of Ukraine’s Crimea, who were elected in the September 2021 Russian State Duma elections to represent the illegally annexed territory of Crimea. Through these sanctions, the EU affirmed its support for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 24 February 2022, European Council President Charles Michel, European Commission President Ursula von Der Leyen and NATO Secretary-General Jens Stoltenberg held a joint press conference where they denounced Russia’s attack on Ukraine. The EU affirmed its determination to “hold Russia accountable, support Ukraine and protect peace in Europe” together with NATO and allies.

On 25 February 2022, the EU imposed sanctions against Russia’s President Vladimir Putin and Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov for their activities directed against peace and security in Ukraine and the broader Europe. The sanctions also expanded restrictions on 70 per cent of the Russian banking sector and state-owned entities to isolate them from European capital markets, trading services and financial flows.

On 28 February 2022, the EU adopted two assistance measures under the European Peace Facility with the aims of providing equipment and supplies to the Ukrainian Armed Forces. 'These assistance measures totalled EUR500 million and included lethal equipment.

On 2 March 2022, the EU banned several Russian banks from the SWIFT international payment system in addition to banning the overflight of EU airspace for Russian planes and prohibiting state-owned media Russia Today and Sputnik to be broadcast in the EU.

On 21 March 2022, the European Council formally approved the Strategic Compass which aims to strengthen the EU’s security and defence policy by 2030. The Strategic Compass provides a shared

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assessment of the threats and challenges facing the EU and create precise and actionable proposals for the EU to act decisively to defend its security.

On 23 March 2022, the European Council doubled its funding under the European Peace Facility to EUR1 billion.\(^{3231}\) This funding will finance personal protective equipment, first aid kits, military equipment and platforms to support the Ukrainian Armed Forces in defending the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

On 24 March 2022, the European Council officially published its conclusions on the Russian military aggression against Ukraine.\(^ {3232}\) The conclusions consisted of eight points condemning Russia’s actions and affirming the Versailles Declaration.

On 1 April 2022, the EU and China held their 23\(^{rd}\) bilateral summit.\(^ {3233}\) The bilateral summit extensively discussed the Russian invasion of Ukraine with an emphasis on how the war has endangered global security.

On 8 April 2022, the EU adopted a fifth round of sanctions against the Russian regime for its continued acts of military aggression in Ukraine.\(^ {3234}\) The sanctions package included a ban on Russian and Belarusian road transport, increased export bans and a prohibition to import coal and solid fossil fuels into the EU from Russia.

On 12 April 2022, the European Council adopted a legislative act aiding the EU members with a payment of EUR3.5 billion in pre-financing efforts for hosting refugees arriving from Ukraine.\(^ {3235}\) The pre-financing effort is part of the Recovery Assistance for Cohesion and the Territories of Europe (REACT-EU).

On 13 April 2022, the European Council tripled aid to Ukraine under the European Peace Facility assistance measure, with a total of EUR1.5 billion being committed in aid.\(^ {3236}\) The increase in assistance measures will help to further support the operations of the Ukrainian armed forces.

On 13 April 2022, the European Council extended an EU advisory mission in favor of security sector reform in Iraq.\(^ {3237}\) The aim of the mission is to further develop and implement the Iraqi National Security Strategy.

On 21 April 2022, the European Council established an assistance measure worth EUR600 million under the European Peace Facility to further support the African Union.\(^ {3238}\) The assistance measure aims to strengthen the Multi-National Joint Task Force against Boko Haram.


On 16 June 2022, EU’s foreign affairs representatives reaffirmed the importance of UN-EU partnership. The statement affirmed EU’s efforts to protect territorial integrity in Ukraine and expressed support for cooperation among the EU, the African Union and the United Nations to support peace in Africa.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to support global institutions in their efforts to address instability. The European Union has adopted various measures in the European Parliament and European Council to target issues of regional security. The European Union has expressed support for international institutions by adopting a wide range of economic sanctions targeting both persons and entities, affirming its defence agreements with allies and allocating resources for EU-led military missions.

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

Analyst: Elizabeth Franceschini

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