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presents the

2016 Ise-Shima G7 Final Compliance Report

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

in the area of agriculture and food systems, they have only partially complied with its commitments. Thus, Canada has received a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Ayesha Bery

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (V4A) by promoting sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems and by improving nutrition through a people-centered approach.

France has complied with its commitment to improve nutrition through a people-centered approach by implementing a multifaceted nutrition guideline plan, the Programme national nutrition-santé (PNNS).⁹⁵⁸ France commenced the process of reviewing this plan and its objectives in late 2016.⁹⁵⁹ On 3 June 2016, the government also published the Action conjointe européenne sur la nutrition et l'activité physique (JANPA) with 25 European countries.⁹⁶⁰ This plan focuses specifically on working with families in Europe to decrease obesity in youth by 2020.

On 4 April 2017, Minister of Agriculture, Agri-Food and Forestry Stéphane Le Foll announced a new partnership with “Passeport Avenir” to combat students dropping out from educational institutions. The French government has committed EUR800,000 in funding for the program over the next 5 years, with the project scheduled to begin in 2018. The stated goal of the program is to assist to young people in completing their agricultural education, particularly at the 15 agricultural schools that will be initially targeted.⁹⁶¹

On 29 March 2017, the Minister of Social Affairs, Marisol Touraine, and Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Stéphane Le Foll, signed a national charter to encourage sustainable nutrition in health and social institutions. This charter is consistent with the National Food Program and the National Nutrition Program that aims to improve people’s diets, prevent food waste and guarantee a quality local food supply. This commitment particularly works to ensure that elderly people and disabled people have access to quality nutrition.⁹⁶²

France has complied with its commitment to pursue sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems by continuing to spearhead the carbon soil-sink “4 per 1000” program that Agriculture Minister Stéphane Le Foll launched at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris in 2015.⁹⁶³ At the Marrakesh COP22 in November 2016, Minister Le Foll secured 200 signatures from delegates in support of the initiative, including those of 37 countries.⁹⁶⁴ France also participated in the follow-up G7 International

⁹⁵⁸ Le programme national nutrition santé, Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/?annee=2016#articles>.

⁹⁵⁹ Food-based dietary guidelines – France, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome). Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-based-dietary-guidelines/regions/countries/france/en/>.

⁹⁶⁰ Action Conjointe Européenne sur la Nutrition et L'activité Physique (JANPA), Ministère des Affaires Sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/article/action-conjointe-europeenne-sur-la-nutrition-et-l-activite-physique-janpa>.

⁹⁶¹ Social Impact Contracts: Signature of a Protocol of Engagement with “Passeport Avenir” to Fight Against Dropping Out of School in Agricultural Education (Paris) 4 April 2017. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/contrats-impact-social-signature-dun-protocole-dengagement-avec-passeport-avenir-pour-lutter-contre>.

⁹⁶² Signature of the National Charter for Responsible and Sustainable Food in Medico-Social Institutions, French Ministry of Agriculture, Agri-Food, and Forestry (Paris) 29 March 2017. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/signature-de-la-charte-nationale-pour-une-alimentation-responsable-et-durable-dans-les>.

⁹⁶³ 4 pour 1000 : et si la solution climat passait par les sols?, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 07 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/4-pour-1000-et-si-la-solution-climat-passait-par-les-sols-0>.

⁹⁶⁴ Le succès du 4 pour 1000 à la COP22, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-succes-du-4-pour-1000-la-cop22>.

Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition in Tokyo in October 2016, choosing to present on its actions in this V4A area.⁹⁶⁵

Despite these efforts, France has not taken concrete and visible steps toward addressing the V4A's first area of focus, empowering women within agriculture and food systems, and thus received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. It has implemented programs aimed at increasing the inclusion and empowerment of women in food systems. Furthermore, it has made many substantial policy commitments in the areas of nutrition and agricultural sustainability through a multi-sectoral, people-centred approach.

On 31 May 2016, at the 16th annual conference of the German Council for Sustainable Development, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller stated that the biggest policy challenge is to address world hunger in a sustainable manner.⁹⁶⁶ Chancellor Angela Merkel reiterated the importance of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, notably including “action to tackle hunger and empower women.”⁹⁶⁷

On 22-24 June 2016, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) hosted the 12th Policies Against Hunger conference in Berlin.⁹⁶⁸ It brought together representatives from various governments, international organizations, civil society, academia and think tanks from 35 countries. The focus was the development of sustainable food systems that meet the nutritional needs of the public. It recognized the importance of diversification, especially with the multi-sectoral approach embodied by the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. The conference also recognized the constraints on women in the agricultural sector, and stated the need to support women to achieve access to the same resources and rights available to men. German Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller also highlighted the continued work being done by Green Innovation Centres, centres geared at furthering local farming markets, in 12 African countries and India.⁹⁶⁹

On 11 July 2016, the United Nations World Food Programme announced the creation of the Innovation Accelerator, a Munich-based platform where WFP staff, experts, and entrepreneurs from the private sector and civil society could collaborate on ending hunger by 2030.⁹⁷⁰ The funds for the accelerator will be provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, and the Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

On 12 July 2016, the German government released a report that reaffirmed its commitment to gender equality and women's economic empowerment both domestically and abroad.⁹⁷¹ In the report, it was stated

⁹⁶⁵ G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/es/page1e_000112.html.

⁹⁶⁶ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

⁹⁶⁷ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

⁹⁶⁸ Sowing the seeds for nutrition: What food systems do we need? (Berlin) 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017.

https://www.policies-against-hunger.de//fileadmin/SITE_MASTER/content/Dokumente/2016/PgH_Summary_en_SN_11-07.pdf.

⁹⁶⁹ “Eine Welt ohne Hunger ist möglich!” (Berlin) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017.

http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/juni/160623_Eine-Welt-ohne-Hunger-ist-moeglich/index.jsp.

⁹⁷⁰ World Food Programme Launches Innovation Accelerator to Test Drive Hunger Solutions (Munich) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/world-food-programme-launches-innovation-accelerator-test-drive-hunger-solutions>.

⁹⁷¹ Report of the German Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016 (Berlin) 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht_final_EN.pdf.

justice.”¹⁶⁶² Japanese Ambassador to the United Nations Yoshifumi Okamura asserted that Japan “would strongly support the new aviation security framework, as well as continue its efforts to fight global terrorism.”¹⁶⁶³ Okamura cited Japan’s financial contributions to the International Civil Aviation Organization as evidence of its commitment to aviation security.¹⁶⁶⁴

To increase capacity building, on 7 September 2016, the Japanese government committed USD440 million to intensify counter-terrorism and safety measures in Southeast Asia over the next three years.¹⁶⁶⁵ The aid will be used to improve border control, train law enforcement officials, and enhance youth education in ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) countries and Sri Lanka.¹⁶⁶⁶ The money will be allocated through loans and grants, and will include the introduction of biometrics identification systems and explosives detection equipment.¹⁶⁶⁷

On 14 October 2016, Japan also chaired the first meeting of the Ise-Shima Cyber Group, which G7 leaders decided to establish in May 2016, to strengthen collective efforts on cyber security. The representatives discussed how to “promote international law, norms, confidence building measures and capacity building in order to increase stability and security in cyberspace.”¹⁶⁶⁸

Pertaining to Japan’s commitment to empower alternative voices and promote tolerance, on 1 July 2016, Japan expressed support for the Plan of Action to Counter Violent Extremism, particularly aspects that encouraged greater engagement with civil society, women, youth, and the private sector.¹⁶⁶⁹ Beyond this, there is no evidence of a comprehensive strategy.

Japan has taken substantive action to coordinate counter-terrorism efforts with countries and increased capacity building through counter-terrorism financing. However, the country has not demonstrated a comprehensive strategy in empowering alternative voices and tolerance. Additionally, Japan has exhibited little explicit commitment to human rights in counter-terrorism. Thus, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Siobhan Bradley

United Kingdom: 0

The United Kingdom has partially complied with its commitment to counter-terrorism. The UK has completed substantive work with regards to counter-terrorism measures in collaboration with other G7 members. However, the UK’s domestic counter-radicalization measures have been heavily criticized by civil

¹⁶⁶² Adopting Resolution 2309 (2016), Security Council Calls for Closer Collaboration to Ensure Safety of Global Air Services, Prevent Terrorist Attacks, United Nations (New York) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 25 March 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12529.doc.htm>.

¹⁶⁶³ Adopting Resolution 2309 (2016), Security Council Calls for Closer Collaboration to Ensure Safety of Global Air Services, Prevent Terrorist Attacks, United Nations (New York) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 25 March 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12529.doc.htm>.

¹⁶⁶⁴ Adopting Resolution 2309 (2016), Security Council Calls for Closer Collaboration to Ensure Safety of Global Air Services, Prevent Terrorist Attacks, United Nations (New York) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sc12529.doc.html>.

¹⁶⁶⁵ Japan Pledges \$440 Million to Bolster Asia’s Anti-Terrorism Steps, Reuters (New York) 7 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-asean-summit-japan-terrorism-idUSKCN11D19F>.

¹⁶⁶⁶ Japan Announces \$596.8m Aid to Counter Terrorism, The Straits Times (Vientiane) 7 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <http://www.straitstimes.com/asia/east-asia/japan-announces-5968m-aid-to-counter-terrorism>.

¹⁶⁶⁷ Japan Pledges \$440 Million to Bolster Asia’s Anti-Terrorism Steps, Reuters (New York) 7 September 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <http://www.reuters.com/article/us-asean-summit-japan-terrorism-idUSKCN11D19F>.

¹⁶⁶⁸ First Meeting of G7 “Ise-Shima Cyber Group (ISCG), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/fp/nsp/press3e_000073.html.

¹⁶⁶⁹ General Assembly Adopts Resolution Affirming Importance of Balanced, Integrated Implementation of Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, United Nations (New York) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 March 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/ga11800.doc.html>.

society actors, and the country faces further complications on a global level with negotiations about the nature of information sharing and security service collaboration given the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. These details have compromised the UK's full compliance with the commitment.

The British government has continued to enact counter-terrorism measures and is particularly committed to strengthening security capabilities including naval and aviation security. Immediately following the Ise-Shima Summit, the government announced increased powers to the UK Border Force to board vessels to conduct arrests of suspected illegal entrants.¹⁶⁷⁰ In September 2016, Prime Minister Theresa May advocated for increased global aviation security in her address to the United Nations General Assembly. By 22 September, with thanks to the initiative of Theresa May and the British Foreign Secretary Boris Johnston, for the first time in its history, the United Nations Security Council adopted Resolution 2309 on civil aviation security. The resolution demonstrates global resolve to tackle the threat posed to aviation industry. The UK has positioned itself as a global resource for actionable follow-up to the the resolution. Bloomberg reported that "the U.K. has expanded its efforts to help other countries improve their systems, with an expanded team of aviation security liaison officers who travel the world offering advice."¹⁶⁷¹

Immediately prior to the Ise Shima Summit, May announced the government's Action Plan for anti-money laundering and counter-terrorism financing.¹⁶⁷² This plan will undergo a two-year review process by the Financial Action Task Force starting in September 2017.¹⁶⁷³ This is a result of the National Crime Agency's 2016 annual national strategic assessment, and the conclusion that a worrying figure of between GBP 36 billion and GBP 90 billion a year is laundered towards criminal activity, with a significant portion directed to terrorist activities.

In July 2016, the UK Joint Committee on Human Rights published a report on the government's decade-old anti-extremism program, Prevent.¹⁶⁷⁴ The joint committee "stressed the need to have a clear distinction between extremism and religious conservatism,"¹⁶⁷⁵ criticizing the lack of clarity in the government's anti-extremism legislation and suggesting that the bill alienates Muslim communities. Indeed, the Prevent program has been publicly criticized by the National Union of Teachers and the Muslim Council of Britain (MCB),¹⁶⁷⁶ has faced a legal challenge from a British Muslim scholar,¹⁶⁷⁷ and has witnessed the development of a rival

¹⁶⁷⁰ UK Border Force Given New Powers to Protect Coast, The Guardian, 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017.

<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/may/31/uk-border-force-new-powers-protect-coast-migrants-refugees>.

¹⁶⁷¹ May to Push for Aviation Security Resolution During UN Meeting, Bloomberg Markets, September 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2016-09-17/may-to-push-for-aviation-security-resolution-during-un-meeting>.

¹⁶⁷² Action Plan for Anti-Money Laundering and Counter-Terrorist Finance: Written Statement - HCWS686, UK Parliament (London) 21 April 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.parliament.uk/written-questions-answers-statements/written-statement/Commons/2016-04-21/HCWS686>.

¹⁶⁷³ Accountants are Gatekeepers to Economy, *Economia*, 7 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://economia.icaew.com/en/opinion/december-2016/accountants-are-gatekeepers-to-economy>.

¹⁶⁷⁴ Counter-Extremism - Second Report of Session 2016–17, House of Lords/House of Commons Joint Committee on Human Rights (London) 20 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/jt201617/jtselect/jtrights/105/105.pdf>.

¹⁶⁷⁵ Ministers' Struggle to Define 'Extremism,' BBC News, 22 July 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-36858631>.

¹⁶⁷⁶ Prevent Scheme 'Fundamental' to Fighting Terrorism, BBC News, 27 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-38440939>.

¹⁶⁷⁷ 'Prevent' Counter-Extremism Strategy Faces Legal Challenge, BBC News, 6 December 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2016. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-38209567>.

anti-radicalization strategy by the MCB.¹⁶⁷⁸ The effectiveness of the program was also called into question with the August 2016 death of a radicalized 16-year-old British-born student in Syria.¹⁶⁷⁹

As a centerpiece of the Home Office's counterterrorism strategy, Prevent has hindered the UK from achieving its Ise-Shima commitment to promote pluralism and tolerance through cross-cultural and interfaith dialogues. The heavy criticism of the program also calls to question the second feature of this commitment of improving coordination and enhancing collaboration with civil society.

Indeed, new initiatives such as the Action Counters Terrorism program, announced in March 2017, build on *Prevent* as opposed to amending it.¹⁶⁸⁰ It urges the public to act when encountering suspicious behavior, and to report to the police anyone who may indicate a propensity to terrorism, to help "bring dangerous offenders to justice and prevent terror attacks in the UK and overseas."¹⁶⁸¹ In January 2017, in a research report assessing counter-terrorism measures across EU nations, Amnesty International found the UK's regulations to be the "most draconian" of the 14 countries studied.¹⁶⁸² The UK is judged according to "mass surveillance," use of "diplomatic assurances" to deport people where there is a risk of torture, stripping people of their nationality, and controlling their movement and detaining without charge or sufficient legal process.¹⁶⁸³

The UK's commitment to information sharing and capacity building through multilateral security organizations like Europol has been called into question due to the Brexit realignment.¹⁶⁸⁴ As of April 2017 the UK continues to be a member of Europol and relevant sub-groups like the European Counter-Terrorism Center (ECTC).¹⁶⁸⁵ Since Ise-Shima, the UK continues to be a relatively active participant in the activities of Europol, beyond information sharing, including joint-projects to topple online terrorist propaganda and recruitment communications.¹⁶⁸⁶ However, the UK's role in this cooperative capacity is unclear amidst negotiations for the UK's withdrawal from the European Union. Indeed, the former head of the Metropolitan Police counterterrorism command has called for the government to use its security capabilities as a bargaining chip in the upcoming negotiations.¹⁶⁸⁷ Such threats regarding the end of security cooperation were made official by Theresa May in the "Article 50 Letter," outlining conditions for the UK's withdrawal, and delivered to Donald Tusk the President of the EU.¹⁶⁸⁸ The relationship between Britain's security apparatus

¹⁶⁷⁸ Muslim Council of Britain to Set Up Alternative Counter-Terror Scheme, The Guardian, 19 October 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/oct/19/muslim-council-britain-set-up-alternative-counter-terror-scheme>.

¹⁶⁷⁹ Schoolgirl's 'Syria Death' Prompts Call for Prevent Review, BBC News, 13 August 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-37061189>.

¹⁶⁸⁰ Action Counters Terrorism, National Counter Terrorism Security Office, 7 March 2017. Date of Access: <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-counters-terrorism>.

¹⁶⁸¹ Action Counters Terrorism, National Counter Terrorism Security Office, 7 March 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/action-counters-terrorism>.

¹⁶⁸² Dangerously Disproportionate: The Ever-Expanding National Security State in Europe, Amnesty International, 17 January 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur01/5342/2017/en/>.

¹⁶⁸³ UK Counter-Terror Laws Most Orwellian in Europe, Amnesty Says, The Guardian, 17 January 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2017/jan/17/uk-counter-terror-laws-most-orwellian-in-europe-says-amnesty>.

¹⁶⁸⁴ Germany Fears UK May Quit Spy Programme Because of Brexit, The Guardian, 6 November 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/2016/nov/04/germany-fears-uk-may-quit-spy-programme-because-of-brexit>.

¹⁶⁸⁵ European Counter Terrorism Centre – ECTC, Europol. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/about-europol/european-counter-terrorism-centre-ectc#fndtn-tabs-0-bottom-2>.

¹⁶⁸⁶ Counter-Terrorism Specialists Team Up to Take Down Terrorist Propaganda, Europol, 5 September 2016. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <https://www.europol.europa.eu/newsroom/news/counter-terrorism-specialists-team-to-take-down-online-terrorist-propaganda>.

¹⁶⁸⁷ Britain Should Use its Security Expertise as a Bargaining Chip in the Brexit Negotiations, Ex-Counter Terror Chief Claims, Daily Mail, 20 February 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4242184/UK-use-security-expertise-bargaining-chip.html>.

¹⁶⁸⁸ Britain Should Use its Security Expertise as a Bargaining Chip in the Brexit Negotiations, Ex-Counter Terror Chief Claims, Daily Mail, 20 February 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-4242184/UK-use-security-expertise-bargaining-chip.html>.

and those of European states has been characterized by confusion and will not be clear until Brexit negotiations are completed.

Nonetheless, the UK remains committed to capacity building in bilateral partnerships with countries like Israel.¹⁶⁸⁹ A January 2017 report by the RAND Corporation on the implications of Brexit on security and defense, cautions against the UK's likely increased investment in alternative bilateral and non-EU mechanisms, such as Five Eyes, and Interpol.¹⁶⁹⁰ RAND raises concerns about increased fragmentation, administrative costs, and the potential for critical information to "fall between the cracks," though such implications have not been seen in the UK's position with regards to the EU as of yet. Therefore the UK receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with the counter-terrorism commitment made at the G7 summit at Ise-Shima. The Department of State oversees counter-terrorism with respect to foreign assistance, capacity building, and global cooperation through the Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism.¹⁶⁹¹ Domestically, counter-terrorism matters are taken up by the National Counterterrorism Centre under the office of the Director of National Intelligence.¹⁶⁹² Though recent Presidential executive orders like a ban on the entry of individuals from a set of Muslim majority countries have been criticized for compromising counter-terrorism efforts by playing into terrorist propaganda,¹⁶⁹³ and significant cuts under President Trump's proposed budget threatened the continued future operations of the Department of State,¹⁶⁹⁴ for the time being, and since Ise-Shima, the US has conducted a robust counter-terrorism effort.

The CT Bureau has advanced counterterrorism and countering violent extremism priorities at the United Nations by raising the profile of prevention measures during the 2016 UN General Assembly's (UNGA's) fifth review of the Global Counter Terrorism Strategy in July.¹⁶⁹⁵ The UNGA endorsed over 70 recommendations of the Plan of Action to Prevent Violent Extremism, and through the adoption of UN Security Council Resolutions 2309 on aviation security and 2322 on judicial cooperation on terrorism investigations and prosecutions.¹⁶⁹⁶

Furthermore, the United States co-leads the Border Security Initiative (BSI) in collaboration with the United Nations Counterterrorism Forum and Morocco.¹⁶⁹⁷ The Good Practices in the Area of Border Security and Management in the Context of Counterterrorism and Stemming the Flow of Foreign Terrorist Fighters were

¹⁶⁸⁹ Is Israel the Perfect Partner For Brexit Britain?, Huffington Post, 6 February 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017.

http://www.huffingtonpost.co.uk/james-sorene/brexit-britain_b_14630614.html.

¹⁶⁹⁰ Defense and Security after Brexit, RAND Europe, January 2017. Date of Access: 22 April 2017.

http://www.rand.org/content/dam/rand/pubs/research_reports/RR1700/RR1786z1/RAND_RR1786z1.pdf.

¹⁶⁹¹ Bureau of Counterterrorism and Countering Violent Extremism, U.S Department of State (Washington DC). Date of Access: 4 April 2017. <https://www.state.gov/j/ct/>.

¹⁶⁹² Overview, National Counterterrorism Center. Date of Access: 4 April 2017. <https://www.nctc.gov>.

¹⁶⁹³ Officials Worry that U.S. Counterterrorism Defenses Will Be Weakened by Trump Actions, Chicago Tribune, 29 January 2017. Date of Access: 9 April 2017. <http://www.chicagotribune.com/news/nationworld/politics/ct-trump-order-counterterrorism-defense-20170129-story.html>.

¹⁶⁹⁴ "The Threat to U.S Global Leadership, The Hill, 24 March 2017. Date of Access: 10 April 2017.

<http://thehill.com/blogs/congress-blog/foreign-policy/325543-the-threat-to-us-global-leadership>.

¹⁶⁹⁵ 2016 in Review: Building Partner Counterterrorism Capacity and Countering Violent Extremism, U.S Department of State on Medium Archived, 4 January 2017. Date of Access: 5 April 2017. <https://medium.com/foggy-bottom/2016-in-review-building-partner-counterterrorism-capacity-and-countering-violent-extremism-77adfade0eec>.

¹⁶⁹⁶ UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, UN Counter-Terrorism Implementation Taskforce. Date of Access: 7 April 2017. <https://www.un.org/counterterrorism/ctitf/en/un-global-counter-terrorism-strategy>.

¹⁶⁹⁷ Border Security Initiative, GCTF. Date of Access: 6 April 2017. <https://www.thegctf.org/Cross-Cutting-Initiatives/Border-Security-Initiative>.