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# 2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Final Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 15 May 2024

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## 1. Regional Security: Sanctions

“We are imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.”

*G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine*

### Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+1.00 (100%)		

### Background

On 24 February 2022, Russia initiated an unlawful incursion into Ukraine, contravening established international norms, which has led to significant regional destabilisation and profound global repercussions. G7 leaders met virtually and issued two statements condemning Russia's actions.<sup>1,2</sup> Russia's motivations for this action are multifaceted, including historical ties, geopolitical concerns, and domestic politics. Historically, Russia has claimed a connection to Ukraine due to shared cultural and historical roots, as seen in its annexation of Crimea in 2014 to protect Russian-speaking populations. Geopolitically, Russia has been worried about Ukraine's alignment with Western institutions such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union, which could threaten its strategic interests and create a buffer between Russia and NATO member states. Domestically, President Vladimir Putin's government often uses external conflicts to bolster domestic support and project strength on the international stage.

In response to Russia's actions, Ukraine has mobilized its armed forces and sought international support while persistently advocating for a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict. However, the repercussions of this conflict have been extensive, with resounding condemnation from 141 United Nations member states, including all G7 members, who have unequivocally called for the immediate withdrawal of Russian military forces, emphasizing the importance of upholding international norms and peace.<sup>3</sup> In reaction to Russia's aggression, both the European Union and the United States have taken the lead in imposing a series of sanctions specifically targeted at the Russian government, its economy, and elements of the private sector. The G7 members remain steadfast in their commitment to sustaining economic pressure on Russia and any parties involved in supporting the ongoing conflict, utilizing sanctions as a tool to encourage Russia to withdraw its military forces from Ukraine and engage in diplomatic efforts to restore peace and stability to the region.

<sup>1</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement on the Invasion of Ukraine by Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 7 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220224-statement-on-invasion.html>

<sup>2</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 22 February 2022. Access Date: 7 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220224-statement.html>

<sup>3</sup> General Assembly Overwhelmingly Adopts Resolution Demanding Russian Federation Immediately End Illegal Use of Force in Ukraine, Withdraw All Troops, United Nations (New York) 2 March 2022. Access Date: 7 October 2023. <https://press.un.org/en/2022/ga12407.doc.htm>

In 2014, following Russia's illegal annexation of the Crimean region, on 2 March, G7 leaders announced their suspension of preparatory activities related to the G8 summit Russia was scheduled to host in June in Sochi.<sup>4</sup> On 12 March, they called on Russia to cease all efforts to hold a referendum in Crimea.<sup>5</sup> On 24 March, they declared the relocation of the proposed G8 summit from Sochi to Brussels and the continued suspension of Russia from the group until its actions ceased.<sup>6</sup> At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders issued a declaration that included repeated their condemnation of the illicit annexation of Crimea and the proposed referendum in that region.<sup>7</sup>

In the leadup to the 2015 G7 Elmau Summit on 13 February G7 leaders issued a statement on the annexation of Crimea by Russia and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict.<sup>8</sup> The G7 leaders condemned Russia's actions and reaffirmed their commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty. At the Elmau Summit that June, G7 leaders stressed the significance of a peaceful and diplomatic solution to the conflict.<sup>9</sup> They deliberated on the effectiveness of sanctions as a means to maintain economic and political pressure on Russia.

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit, the leaders continued to address the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the annexation of Crimea.<sup>10</sup> They reiterated their firm stance against Russia's actions in Crimea, emphasizing the necessity of a peaceful resolution to the ongoing crisis. Discussions revolved around the role of sanctions and the G7 nations' commitment to maintaining these measures until Russia fully complied with international norms and withdrew its military forces from Ukraine. The summit also provided an opportunity for members to explore diplomatic channels to facilitate a resolution to the conflict.

At the 2017 G7 Taormina Summit, the leaders maintained their consistent stance on the Russia-Ukraine conflict and Crimea.<sup>11</sup> They emphasized their unwavering commitment to Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty, reiterating their support for diplomatic efforts to find a peaceful solution to the crisis. The summit facilitated discussions on the effectiveness of existing sanctions against Russia and strategies to address ongoing challenges in the region. It also served as a platform for members to coordinate their diplomatic efforts in resolving the conflict.

At the 2018 G7 Charlevoix Summit, despite heightened tensions among members on various issues, the condemnation of Russia's actions in Ukraine remained steadfast.<sup>12</sup> G7 leaders expressed concerns about the ongoing conflict and reiterated their call for a diplomatic resolution and the restoration of Ukraine's sovereignty. This summit underscored the importance of maintaining a united front on international issues, even amidst disagreements on other matters. Discussions focused on strategies to ensure Russia's compliance with international norms and commitments.

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<sup>4</sup> Statement by G7 Nations, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 2 March 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/ukraine\\_140302.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/ukraine_140302.html)

<sup>5</sup> Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 March 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine\\_140312.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140312.html)

<sup>6</sup> G7: The Hague declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access Date: [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague\\_140324.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html)

<sup>7</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

<sup>8</sup> Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine: G7 Summit 2015, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 February 2015. Access Date: 8 October 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/ukraine\\_150213.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/ukraine_150213.html)

<sup>9</sup> Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 8 June 2015. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

<sup>10</sup> G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 27 May 2016. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

<sup>11</sup> G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 27 May 2017. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

<sup>12</sup> The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 9 June 2018. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

At the 2019 G7 Biarritz Summit, the leaders continued to address the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the situation in Crimea.<sup>13</sup> They upheld their position on Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, reiterating their call for Russia to withdraw its military forces from Ukraine. While diplomatic efforts persisted, this summit highlighted the challenges of maintaining a unified stance among G7 members, given evolving geopolitical dynamics and differing national interests. The leaders explored various avenues for diplomatic engagement and continued to closely monitor the situation, emphasizing the importance of a peaceful resolution to the ongoing conflict.

Following Russia's invasion of Ukraine, at a virtual meeting on 24 February 2022, G7 leaders expressed their concerns and condemned Russia, emphasising the threat to international order and Ukrainian sovereignty.<sup>14</sup> On 8 May, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky attended a virtual meeting where G7 leaders reiterated their support for Ukraine and committed to providing further financial support.<sup>15</sup> At the 2022 Elmau Summit, President Zelensky participated virtually, discussing with G7 leaders the importance of increased cooperation and providing additional humanitarian, financial and military aid to Ukraine.<sup>16</sup> Furthermore, G7 leaders outlined several economic measures to increase pressure on Russia at the summit, including target sanctions. G7 leaders continued to meet virtually throughout the year and issued several statements.<sup>17</sup>

Marking one year since Russia's attack on Ukraine, G7 leaders met with President Zelensky on 24 February 2023 to reiterate the necessity to continue to condemn and sanction Russia and to support Ukraine's rebuilding efforts through increased humanitarian, financial and military aid.<sup>18</sup> President Zelensky participated in-person at the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, where G7 leaders committed to continuing to reduce their reliance on Russian energy, tighten sanctions and increase assistance for Ukraine.<sup>19</sup> G7 leaders emphasized the necessity to continue to freeze and seize assets of those sanctioned. On 6 December, G7 leaders met virtually with President Zelensky and reiterated their support for democratic processes and Ukrainian sovereignty.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, in addition to energy, G7 leaders committed to reducing Russian revenue in other sectors, such as through increased import restrictions on non-industrial diamonds.

## **Commitment Features**

### **Definitions and Concepts**

“Impose” is understood to mean to establish or apply by authority.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

<sup>14</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement on the Invasion of Ukraine by Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220224-statement-on-invasion.html>

<sup>15</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 May 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220508-statement.html>

<sup>16</sup> G7 Statement on Support for Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220627-ukraine.html>

<sup>17</sup> See 2022 G7 Elmau Summit Documents, G7 Information Centre (Toronto). Access Date: 7 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/index.html>

<sup>18</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html>

<sup>19</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

<sup>20</sup> G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/231206-statement.html>

<sup>21</sup> Impose, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/impose>

“Sanction” is understood to mean an economic or military coercive measure adopted usually by several countries in concert for forcing a country violating international law to desist or yield to adjudication.<sup>22</sup>

“Measures” is understood to mean an action taken that would result in a cost.<sup>23</sup> An example of this could be travel restrictions on members of the Russian regime.

“Cost” is understood to mean a loss or penalty.<sup>24</sup>

“Russia” is understood to mean the Russian Federation which is an independent country spanning Eastern Europe and Asia.<sup>25</sup>

“Supporting” is understood to mean to assist or help, and to promote the interests of.<sup>26</sup>

“War” is understood to mean the ongoing conflict in Ukraine.

“Effort” is understood to mean a strong or serious attempt that has an aim of achieving a particular end.<sup>27</sup>

This commitment examines actions taken by G7 members in support of Ukraine and to punish Russia. This may include actions taken by members unilaterally, such as the US introducing sanctions through their Treasury Department. However, it could also include actions taken through alliances, economic groups, or other intergovernmental organizations.

### **General Interpretive Guidelines**

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.”

This commitment has a breadth component regarding the number of actions that must be taken by G7 members. It can be understood to have four main elements, and scoring will reflect how many of those elements the member has taken action in. The first component is to impose economic sanctions on Russia. Economic sanctions could take the form of further banking restrictions, or the freezing of assets. The second component is the imposition of measures other than sanctions on Russia. These could take the form of incentives that would further punish Russia. The third component is to take actions that directly target Russia. Lastly, the fourth component is to take actions that indirectly target Russia, either through interactions with related states such as Belarus, or, to a lesser degree, major private sector enterprises.

This commitment also contains a depth component regarding the strength of an action. An example of a strong action could be one that clearly punishes Russia’s government, such as an economic or military sanction. Strong action could also take the form of aid that would directly help the people or government of Ukraine. An example of a weak action could be a statement that outlines a plan to do something but contains no tangible action.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that take several strong actions across all four dimensions of the commitment. An example of this would be economic penalties in Russia, such as an embargo on Russian exports, while also providing financial aid to Ukraine. An additional

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<sup>22</sup> Sanction, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/sanction>

<sup>23</sup> Measure, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 6 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/measure>

<sup>24</sup> Cost, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cost>

<sup>25</sup> Russia, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 30 September 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/russia>

<sup>26</sup> Supporting, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 6 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/supporting>

<sup>27</sup> Effort, Merriam-Webster (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 6 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/effort>

example could be strong non-punitive rewards or incentives for other countries that would serve to further hinder Russia’s efforts in Ukraine. These actions must satisfy all four conditions, be concrete and have a direct impact on the regime to be considered full compliance.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that take some strong or less than strong aspects across at least two, or half of the four aspects. An example of this would be the implementation of an economic penalty in Russia, but no financial aid to Ukraine, and vice versa.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned to G7 members that take action on less than two of the four dimensions of the commitment.

**Scoring Guidelines**

–1	Non-compliance will be assigned to G7 members that take action on one or none of the four dimensions of the commitment. This means that the G7 member does not impose sanctions or measures on Russia or on those that support their efforts in Ukraine.
0	Partial compliance will be assigned to G7 members that impose some strong or less than strong aspects of two or three of the four dimensions. This could take the form of implementing sanctions or measures on Russia or on those that support their efforts in Ukraine.
+1	Full compliance will be given to G7 members that strongly satisfy all four conditions of this commitment by imposing sanctions or measures on Russia and on those that support their efforts in Ukraine, both state and non-state actors.

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**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 18 May 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include an additional 17 persons and 18 entities along with 30 persons and eight entities engaged in ongoing human rights abuses in Ukraine.<sup>28</sup> The targets of these sanctions contribute technologies and know-how towards the Russian military apparatus.

On 10 June 2023, Foreign Minister Mélanie Joly, announced Canada’s imposition of added sanctions on 24 individuals and 17 entities in Ukraine under the Special Economic Measures (Ukraine) Regulations.<sup>29</sup> These actions directly address Russia’s efforts to undermine Ukraine’s cultural heritage and identity.

On 19 July 2023, Global Affairs Canada once again amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to target 39 persons and 25 entities tied to the Russian military-industrial apparatus and the Russian nuclear sector.<sup>30</sup> These amendments also forbid Canadians across the world from exporting, selling, supplying, or shipping military equipment to any actor related to Russia. These sanctions will continue to damage the Russian military capabilities, while also ensuring that Canadians cannot provide aid to Russia.

<sup>28</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 18 May 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>29</sup> Minister Joly announces additional sanctions to protect Ukraine culture from destruction by Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 10 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/06/minister-joly-announces-additional-sanctions-to-protect-ukrainian-culture-from-destruction-by-russia.html>

<sup>30</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 19 July 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

On 17 August 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include 15 persons and three entities within the Russian security and justice sectors.<sup>31</sup> These measures will subject them to broad dealings ban and further hinder Russian efforts to prosecute Russian opposition leaders.

On 22 August 2023, Global Affairs Canada, in coordination with other G7 members, amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include four individuals and 29 entities tied to the Russian military-industrial apparatus.<sup>32</sup> These sanctions will hinder the efforts of these sectors to support the Russian economy.

On 20 September 2023, Global Affairs Canada once again amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include a further 42 persons and 21 entities who are involved with the illegal forced movements of Ukrainian minors, along with Russian propaganda agencies and their nuclear sector.<sup>33</sup> These sanctions will disrupt their efforts and hinder the transfer of these minors.

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>34</sup> The UK, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, Global Affairs Canada along with its partners in the Price Cap Coalition sent an advisory to the maritime oil industry and related sectors to provide best practices for operations amid sanctions.<sup>35</sup> This advisory will help countries develop strategies to conduct global trade that adheres to the sanctions efforts.

On 12 October 2023, Canada and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's short-term financial needs.<sup>36</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 17 October 2023, Minister Joly announced sanctions against nine Moldovan individuals associated with influential oligarchs, including Vladimir Plahotniuc and Ilan Mironovich Shor, previously sanctioned by Canada.<sup>37</sup> Some are also linked to Shor's party, which Canada sanctioned in June 2023 for destabilizing Moldova's democratically elected government in favor of Russia. Canada is also sanctioning six television stations that disseminate Russian disinformation justifying Russia's aggression against Ukraine. These stations had their operating licenses revoked by Moldova's Commission for Exceptional Situations. These actions

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<sup>31</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 August 2023 Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>32</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 22 August 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>33</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 20 September 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>34</sup> Readout of President Biden's Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

<sup>35</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 12 October 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>36</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>37</sup> Canada announces additional sanctions against Russian collaborators in Moldova, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 17 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/10/canada-announces-additional-sanctions-against-russian-collaborators-in-moldova.html>



underscore Canada's determination to counteract propaganda efforts that seek to legitimize Russia's aggression against Ukraine.

On 7 November 2023, Canada and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>38</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 9 November 2023, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include nine persons and six entities involved in the Russian state sponsored propaganda and disinformation campaigns.<sup>39</sup> These sanctions will hinder Russia's efforts to control the narrative surrounding their illegal invasion.

On 4 March 2024, Minister Guilbeault announced CAD7.5 million for the Habitat Stewardship Program for Species at Risk over the next five years.<sup>40</sup> This funding will be used to support 56 projects centered on conservation to mitigate the decline of biodiversity and facilitate the restoration of natural habitats across Canada

On 6 December 2023, Minister Joly announced, along with the G7 partners, new import restrictions on Russian diamonds and diamond related jewellery goods.<sup>41</sup> This prohibition stems from a pledge made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to collaboratively diminish the revenues generated by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds extracted, processed, or manufactured in Russia. This will reduce the profits garnered by Russia from the diamond sector, thus guaranteeing that the funds generated from the export of Russian diamonds and diamond-associated commodities will not support conflict financing.

On 1 February 2024, Global Affairs Canada, alongside its Price Cap Coalition Partners issued a compliance and enforcement alert for the Oil Price Cap.<sup>42</sup> This alert demonstrates that this group is strongly enforcing and continuously clarifying their Oil Price Cap internationally. This effort will continue to affect the Russian energy sector.

On 21 February 2024, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures Regulations to include 10 persons and 153 entities related to the Russian military, those working with Iran to evade sanctions, and those in the Russian manufacturing sector.<sup>43</sup> These measures will subject them to a broad dealings ban and further hinder Russian efforts to wage their war on Ukraine and skirt international sanctions.

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<sup>38</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

<sup>39</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 9 November 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>40</sup> Empowering key regional environmental groups to protect habitats and species at risk in Quebec and across Canada, Environment and Climate Change Canada (Vancouver) 4 March 2024. Access Date: 18 April 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/news/2024/03/empowering-key-regional-environmental-groups-to-protect-habitats-and-species-at-risk-in-quebec-and-across-canada.html>

<sup>41</sup> Minister Joly announces ban on direct import of Russian diamonds and related products, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2023/12/minister-joly-announces-ban-on-direct-import-of-russian-diamonds-and-related-products.html>

<sup>42</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 9 March 2024. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>43</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 21 February 2024. Access Date: 9 March 2024. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

On 23 February 2024, Minister Joly announced further sanctions on 10 individuals and 153 entities under the Special Economic Measures (Russia) Regulations.<sup>44</sup> These sanctions target those who support the Russian military financially, logistically, and through sanctions evasion, while also implementing an export prohibition on goods potentially used for weapons production. These sanctions economically impact Russia by targeting individuals and entities supporting the Russian military financially, logistically, and through sanctions evasion, along with imposing an export prohibition on goods potentially used for weapons production.

On 25 February 2024, Canada and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to “raise the cost” on Russia.<sup>45</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia’s sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 29 February 2024, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures to ban the purchase, import, or acquisition of certain diamonds mined or produced in Russia which are then exported and processed in another country.<sup>46</sup> These amendments are to ensure that Canadian luxury sanctions on Russia are aligned with other G7 members. This will help to further hinder the Russian economy and isolate Russia from other countries.

On 29 February 2024, Global Affairs Canada amended the Special Economic Measures to sanction a further six persons.<sup>47</sup> These individuals are senior officials in Russia’s judicial and legal enforcement system who have participated in human rights violations, along with the mistreatment of Alexei Navalny. These sanctions will help to punish those involved in gross human rights violations within Russia.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to imposing further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions to impose economic sanctions indirectly on Russia through individuals and entities, and has also taken substantial measures to directly punish the Russian sovereign state through actions against its military capacities. Overall, Canada has demonstrated substantial action to deter Russia’s war efforts in Ukraine.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Blerta Ademaj*

### **France: +1**

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, France, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States.<sup>48</sup> At the meeting, the members promised continued

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<sup>44</sup> Minister Joly announces additional sanctions in response to Russia’s full-scale invasion of Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (New York) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/02/minister-joly-announces-additional-sanctions-in-response-to-russias-full-scale-invasion-of-ukraine.html>

<sup>45</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>46</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 29 February 2024 Access Date: 9 March 2024. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>47</sup> Canadian Sanctions Related to Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 29 February 2024. Access Date: 9 March 2024. [https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international\\_relations-relations\\_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5](https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/international_relations-relations_internationales/sanctions/russia-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5)

<sup>48</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

commitment to deter Russia's aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, France supported the draft law presented by the Council of the EU finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the EU.<sup>49</sup> The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the EU in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 9 June 2023, France released a statement condemning Russia's decision to withdraw from the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty, claiming that this action allows Russia to openly act without regard to arms control frameworks.<sup>50</sup> France emphasized its commitment to ensure that this would not disrupt European security, reiterating its dedication to arms control.

On 13 June 2023, France announced that it had uncovered misinformation campaigns linked to Russia that would have allowed it to influence public opinion regarding the war in Ukraine.<sup>51</sup> This discovery acts as a step to make Russia's war more difficult.

On 23 June 2023, France supported the Council of the EU's 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine.<sup>52</sup> The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the European Union's sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

On 9 July 2023, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs Catherine Colonna stated that France is prepared to support Ukraine through security guarantees, especially through the provision of equipment to Ukraine.<sup>53</sup> Minister Colonna emphasized France's determination to deter Russian war efforts in Ukraine, as was demonstrated by past sanctions on Russia and financial aid to Ukraine.

On 20 July 2023, France supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>54</sup> This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 26 July 2023, at the meeting of the United Nations Security Council called by Russia, Permanent Representative of France to the UN Nicolas de Rivi re publicly condemned Russia propaganda through calling the meeting, stating that the meeting was an attempt for Russia to get the Security Council to "turn a blind eye

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<sup>49</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>50</sup> Russia - Announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty (June 9, 2023), France Diplomacy (Paris) 9 June 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/press-room/latest-news/article/russia-announcement-of-russia-s-withdrawal-from-the-conventional-armed-forces>

<sup>51</sup> France says uncovers major disinformation campaign waged by Russia, France 24 (Paris) 13 June 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2024. <https://www.france24.com/en/europe/20230613-france-says-uncovers-major-disinformation-campaign-waged-by-russia>

<sup>52</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>53</sup> Interview: Catherine Colonna, French Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, answers Glavkom's questions (09.07.23), France Diplomacy (Paris) 9 July 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/press-room/latest-news/article/interview-catherine-colonna-french-minister-for-europe-and-foreign-affairs>

<sup>54</sup> Iran: EU restrictive measures, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/iran/>

to the atrocities Russia has been perpetrating in Ukraine.”<sup>55</sup> This action increases the international pressure on Russia, raising the costs of its war efforts.

On 3 August 2023, France supported the European Commission’s amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus.<sup>56</sup> This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus’s military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, France support decision by the Council of the EU to institute new sanctions against individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine.<sup>57</sup> This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 24 August 2023, France, along with Germany, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.<sup>58</sup> Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 2 October 2023, Minister Colonna took part in an informal meeting of EU foreign ministers with representatives of Ukraine, during which she pledged to emphasize the need for military support to Ukraine and helping with Ukrainian attempts to reform infrastructure as a way to deter Russian war efforts.<sup>59</sup>

On 3 October 2023, Minister Colonna participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including Italy, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>60</sup> France, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, France and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-

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<sup>55</sup> By calling for this meeting, Russia is continuing its propaganda, Permanent mission of France to the United Nations in New York (New York) 26 July 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2024. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/by-calling-for-this-meeting-russia-is-continuing-its-propaganda>

<sup>56</sup> Sanctions adopted following Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. [https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine\\_en](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en)

<sup>57</sup> Belarus: EU adopts new round of individual sanctions over continued human rights abuses and imposes further targeted measures in response to involvement in Russia’s military aggression against Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 August 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/08/03/belarus-eu-adopts-new-round-of-individual-sanctions-over-continued-human-rights-abuses-and-imposes-further-targeted-measures-in-response-to-involvement-in-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

<sup>58</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan’s Meeting with Quint National Security Advisors, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/08/24/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-meeting-with-quint-national-security-advisors/>

<sup>59</sup> Situation in Ukraine, France in the United States (Washington D.C.) 2 October 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article10690>

<sup>60</sup> Readout of President Biden’s Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

term financial needs.<sup>61</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 20 October 2023, France began bilateral talks with Ukraine to sign an agreement on security arrangements. France claims it will provide support to Ukraine in every area as Ukraine deals with Russian aggression.<sup>62</sup>

On 30 October 2023, France detained sanctioned Russian businessperson Alexei Kuzmichev on suspicion of money laundering, tax evasion and violation of international sanctions in connection with Russia's war on Ukraine.<sup>63</sup>

On 2 November 2023, France released a statement condemning Russia's decision to withdraw from the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, denouncing the jeopardization this brings to the nuclear community and increasing international pressure on Russia for calling for it to reverse this decision.<sup>64</sup>

On 7 November 2023, France and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>65</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 6 December 2023, France, along with the G7 partners, new import restrictions on Russian diamonds and diamond related jewellery goods.<sup>66</sup> This ban originates from a commitment made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to jointly decrease the revenues earned by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds sourced, processed, or produced in Russia. The aim is to diminish the profits Russia earns from the diamond sector, ensuring that the proceeds from the export of Russian diamonds and related commodities do not fund conflicts.

On 12 February 2024, France, along with its Weimar Triangle partners Germany and Poland, released a statement calling for a thirteenth package of EU sanctions against Russia and Belarus to combat sanction evasion and further limit Russia's ability to wage war in Ukraine.<sup>67</sup>

On 16 February 2024, President Emmanuel Macron signed a 10-year bilateral security agreement with Ukraine.<sup>68</sup> France pledged EUR 3 billion in support and committed itself to closer cooperation on artillery to

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<sup>61</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>62</sup> Ukraine – Condemnation of Russian strikes on the city and region of Odesa (26 September 2023), The Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 26 September 2023. Access Date: 22 November 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-condemnation-of-russian-strikes-on-the-city-and-region-of-odesa-26-sept>

<sup>63</sup> Alexei Kuzmichev: Sanctioned Russian tycoon detained in France, British Broadcasting Channel (London) 31 October 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-67272279>

<sup>64</sup> Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) – France deplores Russia's decision to revoke its ratification of the treaty (2 November 2023), France Diplomacy (Paris) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/security-disarmament-and-non-proliferation/news/2023/article/comprehensive-nuclear-test-ban-treaty-ctbt-france-deplores-russia-s-decision-to>

<sup>65</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

<sup>66</sup> Imposing sanctions against Russia and Belarus, Ministres des Affaires Étrangères de France (Paris) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/situation-in-ukraine-what-is/imposing-sanctions-against-russia-and-belarus/>

<sup>67</sup> Déclaration Conjointe des Ministres des Affaires Étrangères de France, d'Allemagne et de Pologne, Ambassade de France en Ukraine (Kyiv) 14 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://ua.ambafrance.org/DECLARATION-CONJOINTE-DES-MINISTRES-DES-AFFAIRES-ETRANGERES-DE-FRANCE-D>

<sup>68</sup> Zelensky signs security agreement with France, Le Monde (Paris) 16 February 2024. Access Date: 26 April 2024. [https://www.lemonde.fr/en/europe/article/2024/02/16/zelensky-signs-security-pact-with-france\\_6532543\\_143.html](https://www.lemonde.fr/en/europe/article/2024/02/16/zelensky-signs-security-pact-with-france_6532543_143.html)

help Ukraine with its “re-establishment of its territorial integrity within its internationally-recognized borders’, and forestall ‘any renewed Russian aggression”.

On 23 February 2024, France supported the Council of the EU’s adoption of a 13th package of sanctions against 194 individuals and businesses associated with Russia’s war effort in Ukraine.<sup>69</sup> The package also introduced measures to prevent the Russian Military-Industrial Complex from accessing Western goods and technology that could improve Russian defense and security sectors.

On 25 February 2024, France and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to “raise the cost” on Russia.<sup>70</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia’s sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 26 February 2024, President Emmanuel Macron hosted a conference of 27 countries at the Palais de Elysée where he reaffirmed “their unity and their determination to defeat the war of aggression led by Russia in Ukraine.”<sup>71</sup> While this action does not directly impact Russia, it demonstrates that France will continue to support Ukraine during their efforts to expel Russia.

On 29 February 2024, France joined the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe in invoking the Moscow Mechanism to investigate allegations of human rights abuses of Ukrainian civilians by Russia.<sup>72</sup> This mechanism will allow for a team of independent investigators to be dispatched to Russia and develop a report based on their findings.

On 12 March 2024, France, as a member of the EU, renewed sanctions on individuals involved in the Russian campaign of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>73</sup> These restrictions will continue to apply to over 2100 individuals and entities and will be prolonged until 15 September 2024. These measures target individuals who are acting against Ukrainian interests and demonstrate the commitment of the EU in supporting Ukraine and acting against those who support the Russian war of aggression.

On 22 March 2024, France condemned Russian attacks against civilian targets in Ukraine as a violation of international law.<sup>74</sup> France also reiterated its support for Ukrainian self-defense and the agreement between President Macron and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy signed 16 February.

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<sup>69</sup> L'Union européenne adopte le 13ème train de sanctions contre la Russie après deux ans de guerre d'agression contre l'Ukraine, Commission Européenne (Brussels) 23 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 March 2024. [https://france.representation.ec.europa.eu/informations/lunion-europeenne-adopte-le-13eme-train-de-sanctions-contre-la-russie-apres-deux-ans-de-guerre-2024-02-23\\_fr](https://france.representation.ec.europa.eu/informations/lunion-europeenne-adopte-le-13eme-train-de-sanctions-contre-la-russie-apres-deux-ans-de-guerre-2024-02-23_fr)

<sup>70</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>71</sup> Conférence de soutien à l’Ukraine, Ambassade de France en Ukraine (Kyiv) 3 March 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://ua.ambafrance.org/Conference-de-soutien-a-l-Ukraine-26-fevrier-2024>

<sup>72</sup> OSCE – France joins in invoking the Moscow Mechanism in connection with Russia’s arbitrary detention of Ukrainian civilians (29 February 2024), France Diplomacy (Paris). 29 February 2024. Access Date: 9 March 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/france-and-europe/events-and-news-relating-to-france-s-european-policy/news/article/osce-france-joins-in-invoking-the-moscow-mechanism-in-connection-with-russia->

<sup>73</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>74</sup> Ukraine - France condemns massive Russian strikes against civilian targets in Ukraine (March 21-22, 2024), Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 22 March 2024. Access Date: 26 April 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-france-condemns-massive-russian-strikes-against-civilian-targets-in>

On 6 May 2024, France's ambassador to Russia, Pierre Levy, was summoned by the Russian Federation's Ministry of Foreign Affairs.<sup>75</sup> France expressed concern over the manipulation of information and intimidation tactics through diplomatic channels. The Russian Ministry, however, accused Western countries of threatening Russia. France reiterated its support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity against Russian aggression, signalling its commitment to standing by Ukraine in the long term.

France has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken direct and indirect actions against Russia. France has taken actions on its own that are non-exclusive in nature, including condemning Russia and pursuing military arrangements with Ukraine to increase the cost of the Russian offense. As an EU, France has also enacted strong economic sanctions against both Russia and its allies. As such, France has taken strong action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Matias Wheeler Nass*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Germany, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States.<sup>76</sup> At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia's aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, Germany supported the draft law presented by the Council of the European Union finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the European Union.<sup>77</sup> The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the EU in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 23 June 2023, Germany supported the Council of the EU's 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine.<sup>78</sup> The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the EU's sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

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<sup>75</sup>Russia – France's Ambassador to Russia summoned, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 6 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/russia/news/article/russia-france-s-ambassador-to-russia-summoned-06-05-24>

<sup>76</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

<sup>77</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>78</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

On 20 July 2023, Germany supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>79</sup> This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 3 August 2023, Germany supported the European Commission's amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus.<sup>80</sup> This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus's military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, Germany support decision by the Council of the EU to institute new sanctions against individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine.<sup>81</sup> This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 24 August 2023, Germany, along with France, Italy, United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint's commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia's sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.<sup>82</sup> Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 3 October 2023, Chancellor Olaf Scholz participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Italy, Canada, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>83</sup> Germany alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 5 October 2023, at the European Political Community Summit, Chancellor Scholz condemned the Russian invasion on Ukraine, stating Germany's determination to providing financial aid and weapons assistance to Ukraine in order to increase the costs of Russia's war efforts.<sup>84</sup>

On 12 October 2023, Germany and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's

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<sup>79</sup> Iran: EU restrictive measures, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/iran/>

<sup>80</sup> Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. [https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine\\_en](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en)

<sup>81</sup> Belarus: EU adopts new round of individual sanctions over continued human rights abuses and imposes further targeted measures in response to involvement in Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 August 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/08/03/belarus-eu-adopts-new-round-of-individual-sanctions-over-continued-human-rights-abuses-and-imposes-further-targeted-measures-in-response-to-involvement-in-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

<sup>82</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Meeting with Quint National Security Advisors, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/08/24/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-meeting-with-quint-national-security-advisors/>

<sup>83</sup> Readout of President Biden's Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

<sup>84</sup> "We Germans continue to support Ukraine," Federal Government (Berlin) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/scholz-at-epc-in-granada-2228040>



short-term financial needs.<sup>85</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz announced an adaptive financing system worth EUR 1.75 billion to support Ukrainian refugees in Germany for the first half of 2024.<sup>86</sup>

On 7 November 2023, Germany and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>87</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 17 November 2023, Chancellor Scholz met with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, where, among other topics, they discussed the Russian invasion of Ukraine.<sup>88</sup> Chancellor Scholz reiterated Germany's determination that Russia not be allowed to forcibly extend its borders through force, including by expanding NATO through security alliances with new countries.

On 6 December 2023, Germany and its G7 allies announced new import limitations on Russian diamonds and diamond-related jewelry merchandise.<sup>89</sup> This restriction arises from a commitment made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to jointly reduce the revenues derived by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds sourced, processed, or produced in Russia. By diminishing Russia's earnings from the diamond industry, this ensures that the proceeds from Russian diamond exports and related products will not contribute to funding conflicts.

On 20 December 2023, German authorities initiated independent confiscation proceedings targeting EUR720 million in assets held by a Russian bank in Frankfurt am Main, following an attempt to breach existing sanctions against Russia.<sup>90</sup> The unnamed bank, added to the EU's sanctions list in June 2022, faced prohibitions on asset disposal within European financial institutions. Despite its sanctioned status, the bank's officials sought to withdraw the funds shortly after being listed but failed to carry out the transfer. This confiscation aims to enforce sanctions and prevent illicit fund transfers, thereby imposing an economic penalty on Russia.

On 12 February 2024, Germany, along with its Weimar Triangle partners France and Poland, released a statement calling for a thirteenth package of EU sanctions against Russia and Belarus to combat sanction evasion and further limit Russia's ability to wage war in Ukraine.<sup>91</sup> This demonstrates an effort by Germany to continue to punish Russia for its ongoing war in Ukraine.

On 25 February 2024, Germany and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to "raise the cost" on Russia.<sup>92</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia's sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build

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<sup>85</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>86</sup> Agreement on migration and Pact for Germany, The Federal Government (Berlin) 7 November 2023. Access Date: 22 November 2023. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/search/federal-and-laender-government-talks-2235352>

<sup>87</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

<sup>88</sup> "Direct dialogue is key, especially in difficult situations," Federal Government (Berlin) 17 November 2023. Access Date: 6 January 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/federal-chancellor-scholz-erdogan-2245268>

<sup>89</sup> U.S., U.K., Germany, Canada, Japan, France, Italy to Ban Russian Diamonds Starting Next Year, TIME (New York City) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2023. <https://time.com/6343644/russian-diamonds-ban-g7-ukraine-war/>

<sup>90</sup> Germany takes legal action to seize more than \$780 million in assets from Russian bank in Frankfurt, Anadolu Ajansı (Ankara) 22 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2023. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/economy/germany-takes-legal-action-to-seize-more-than-780-million-in-assets-from-russian-bank-in-frankfurt/3088456#>

<sup>91</sup> Meeting of the Weimar Triangle countries – Ministers of Foreign Affairs: Political Declaration, Federal Foreign Office (Paris) 12 February 2024. Access Date: 9 March 2024. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/-/2643520>

<sup>92</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 12 March 2024, Germany, as a member of the EU, renewed sanctions on individuals involved in the Russian campaign of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>93</sup> These restrictions will continue to apply to over 2100 individuals and entities and will be prolonged until 15 September 2024. These measures target individuals who are acting against Ukrainian interests and demonstrate the commitment of the EU in supporting Ukraine and acting against those who support the Russian war of aggression.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken non-economic measures against the war, such as by suspending the implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe and supporting Ukrainian efforts in order to increase the cost of the war for Russia. Moreover, as an EU member, Germany has enacted strong economic sanctions against both Russia and its allies. As such, Germany has taken strong action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Blerta Ademaj*

#### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Italy, as a member of the European Union, attended the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council with the United States.<sup>94</sup> At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia's aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, Italy supported the draft law presented by the Council of the European Union finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the EU.<sup>95</sup> The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the European Union in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 23 June 2023, Italy supported the Council of the EU's 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine.<sup>96</sup> The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the European Union's sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

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<sup>93</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>94</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

<sup>95</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>96</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

On 20 July 2023, Italy supported the sanctions imposed by the Council of the EU on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>97</sup> This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 3 August 2023, Italy supported the European Commission's amendment of Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus.<sup>98</sup> This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus's military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, Germany support decision by the Council of the EU to institute new sanctions against individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine.<sup>99</sup> This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 24 August 2023, Italy, along with France, Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States, reiterated the Quint's commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia's sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.<sup>100</sup> Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 13 September 2023, Pier Francesco Zazo, Ambassador to Ukraine, inaugurated the first Honorary Consulate of Italy in Ukraine.<sup>101</sup> The Honorary Consulate will work to support both Italians within Ukraine, and Ukrainians alike through the reconstruction of the Transfiguration Cathedral, notably, alongside over 50 alternate buildings within Ukraine. The consulate represents a physical element of Italy's commitment to supporting Ukraine against Russia's war of aggression.

On 2 October 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani declared Italy's commitment to an additional military aid package in support of Ukraine.<sup>102</sup> Minister Tajani asserted that the Italian government intends to use this military aid package to support Ukraine's infrastructure through the upcoming winter months. This action is in addition to prior commitments of weaponry, refugee protection, and materials. Italy's primary focus is on the reconstructive aspect of Ukrainian support and the new declaration of additional arms will reaffirm Italy's support going into its G7 Presidency in 2024.

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<sup>97</sup> Iran: EU restrictive measures, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/iran/>

<sup>98</sup> Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. [https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine\\_en](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en)

<sup>99</sup> Belarus: EU adopts new round of individual sanctions over continued human rights abuses and imposes further targeted measures in response to involvement in Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 August 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/08/03/belarus-eu-adopts-new-round-of-individual-sanctions-over-continued-human-rights-abuses-and-imposes-further-targeted-measures-in-response-to-involvement-in-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

<sup>100</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Meeting with Quint National Security Advisors, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/08/24/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-meeting-with-quint-national-security-advisors/>

<sup>101</sup> Honorary Consulate of Italy inaugurated in Odessa, the first in Ukraine, Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. [https://www.esteri.it/en/sala\\_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2023/09/odessa-inaugurata-sede-consolato-onorario-ditalia-il-primo-in-ucrain](https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stamp/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2023/09/odessa-inaugurata-sede-consolato-onorario-ditalia-il-primo-in-ucrain)

<sup>102</sup> Italy readies eight weapons package, pushes on Ukraine EU accession talks, Decode 39 (Rome) 2 October 2023. Access date: 3 November 2023. <https://decode39.com/7907/italy-ukraine-eight-weapons-package-eu-accession/>

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni participated in a joint call regarding support of Ukraine with leaders of the United States, France, Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, Poland, and Romania among other leaders in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and European Union.<sup>103</sup> Italy, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctioning. With this action, Prime Minister Meloni publicly reaffirmed Italy's commitment to supporting Ukraine through any duration necessary to achieve sovereignty and peace.

On 12 October 2023, Italy and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's short-term financial needs.<sup>104</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, Italy and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>105</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 28 November 2023, Italy began working on a bilateral security agreement with Ukraine.<sup>106</sup> Alongside thirty other countries, this bilateral agreement intends to deter future Russian aggression and aid Ukraine in supporting itself against the current invasion. This action demonstrates Italy's commitment to supporting Ukraine on a diplomatic and financial level.

On 6 December 2023, Italy and its G7 allies announced new import limitations on Russian diamonds and diamond-related jewelry merchandise.<sup>107</sup> This limitation stems from a commitment made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to collectively reduce the revenues earned by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds sourced, processed, or produced in Russia. By reducing Russia's income from the diamond industry, this ensures that the profits from Russian diamond exports and related products will not contribute to funding conflicts.

On 19 December 2023, the Italian Council of Ministers authorized an approval to extend the supply of Italian arms, weapons, and vehicles to Ukraine through 2025.<sup>108</sup> This decree will notably require passage by the Italian Parliament and is subject to approval by the Lower House and the Senate. This action, if passed, represents a strong continuation of support for Ukraine by the Italian government.

On 30 December 2023, the Department of Civil Protection extended the State of Emergency for Ukraine through the 2024 Budget Law.<sup>109</sup> This will allow Italy to continue the flow of aid to Ukraine for the upcoming year. Passing this law ensures that Italy will stand by Ukraine and support its people.

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<sup>103</sup> Ukraine: Statement by Palazzo Chigi, Italian Government Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 3 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/ukraine-statement-palazzo-chigi/23788>

<sup>104</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>105</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

<sup>106</sup> Ukraine, Italy start talks on security guarantees, The Kyiv Independent (Kyiv) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 8 November 2023. <https://kyivindependent.com/ukraine-italy-start-talks-on-security-guarantees/>

<sup>107</sup> U.S., U.K., Germany, Canada, Japan, France, Italy to Ban Russian Diamonds Starting Next Year, TIME (New York City) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://time.com/6343644/russian-diamonds-ban-g7-ukraine-war/>

<sup>108</sup> Italian government prolongs supply of military aid for Ukraine for 2024, Ukrainska Pravda (Kyiv) 19 December 2023. Access Date: 31 March 2024. <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2023/12/19/7433737/>

<sup>109</sup> Ukraine emergency, Department of Civil Protection (Rome) 30 December 2023. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://emergenze.protezionecivile.gov.it/umanitarie/>

On 4 January 2024, Prime Minister Meloni had a phone conversation with President Zelenskyy where she reaffirmed her commitment to aiding Ukraine and punishing Russia for their illegal invasion.<sup>110</sup> She went on to pledge that this crisis will be at the center of the Italian Presidency of the G7. This will ensure that the crisis in Ukraine will remain a pertinent topic for the members.

On 9 February 2024, the Italian Parliament approved proposed military assistance measures to aid Ukraine in its efforts against invading Russian forces.<sup>111</sup> This decision provides the Italian government with the means and authorization to deliver military assets to Ukrainian forces, particularly in Kyiv. This measure indicates a clear and wide desire in the Italian government to continue supporting Ukraine amidst the ongoing war.

On 24 February 2024, the Italian and Ukrainian governments announced a multilateral security cooperation agreement.<sup>112</sup> This action expressly mentions the Joint Declaration of G7 Countries and promotes the defense of Ukraine against the Russian war of aggression. It takes specific steps to aid in Ukraine's recovery, economic stability, and reconstruction over a prolonged period. Further, it engenders cooperation between the two nations in the face of future armed attacks against Ukraine.

On 25 February 2024, Italy and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to “raise the cost” on Russia.<sup>113</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia's sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 27 February 2024, the Italian government reaffirmed its support for Ukraine in a statement at a conference held in Paris.<sup>114</sup> This action demonstrates that Italy will remain committed to supporting Ukraine, while also punishing Russia for its illegal invasion.

On 12 March 2024, Italy, as a member of the EU, renewed sanctions on individuals involved in the Russian campaign of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>115</sup> These restrictions will continue to apply to over 2100 individuals and entities and will be prolonged until 15 September 2024. These measures target individuals who are acting against Ukrainian interests and demonstrate the commitment of the EU in supporting Ukraine and acting against those who support the Russian war of aggression.

On 19 March 2024, President Meloni addressed the Italian Senate to discuss European and Italian support for Ukraine against the Russian war of aggression.<sup>116</sup> She expressed her pride at the role Italy played in unblocking negotiations for the ascension process of Ukraine into the European Union. Her verbal commitment of support

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<sup>110</sup> President Meloni's telephone conversation with President Zelensky, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 4 January 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-meloni-s-telephone-conversation-president-zelensky/24719>

<sup>111</sup> Italy's parliament gives final approval for military assistance to Ukraine in 2024, *Ukrainska Pravda* (Kyiv) 9 February 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.pravda.com.ua/eng/news/2024/02/9/7441077/>

<sup>112</sup> Agreement on Security Cooperation between Ukraine and Italy, Government of Italy (Rome) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. [https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/Accordo\\_Italia-Ucraina\\_20240224.pdf](https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/Accordo_Italia-Ucraina_20240224.pdf)

<sup>113</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, *Gulf Today* (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>114</sup> Statement by Palazzo Chigi on Italy's commitment to supporting Ukraine, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Paris) 27 February 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/statement-palazzo-chigi-italy-s-commitment-supporting-ukraine/25100>

<sup>115</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>116</sup> President Meloni's address to the Senate ahead of the European Council meeting on 21-22 March, Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Rome) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-meloni-s-address-senate-ahead-european-council-meeting-21-22-march/25304>

to Ukraine demonstrates an admonishment of the Russian aggression campaign and Russian violations of signed agreements and international law.

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong action towards imposing economic sanctions and other measures on Russia, both on its own and through its membership in the EU. It has also made efforts to indirectly increase the costs of this war through support to Ukraine. As such, Italy has taken actions across all four dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Ronnie Di Iorio*

### **Japan: +1**

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort.

On 12 July 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida participated in the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and announced the contribution of USD30 million to provide non-lethal equipment in the strong support of Ukraine against Russia's aggression.<sup>117</sup> Japan will further promote partnerships with NATO to deter Russia's war effort.

On 14 September 2023, National Security Secretariat Secretary General Takeo Akiba had a call with US National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan and South Korean National Security Office Director Tae-yong Cho to discuss the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula to prevent nuclear support from North Korea to Russia.<sup>118</sup>

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Kishida participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, Canada, the United Kingdom, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.<sup>119</sup> Japan, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 11 October 2023, Prime Minister Kishida strongly condemned Russia's unjustifiable attacks on Ukrainian civilians at the G7 Leaders' Video Conference.<sup>120</sup> He confirmed the continuation of G7 members' united support for Ukraine and imposition of sanctions on Russia.

On 12 October 2023, Minister of Finance Shunichi Suzuki and Central Bank Governor Kazuo Ueda, along with their G7 partners, attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's short-term financial needs.<sup>121</sup> The ministers promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

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<sup>117</sup> Taking the Japan-NATO Partnership to New Heights for World Peace, the Government of Japan (Tokyo) 12 July 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. [https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2023/08/japan\\_nato\\_partnership.html](https://www.japan.go.jp/kizuna/2023/08/japan_nato_partnership.html)

<sup>118</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Call with the National Security Advisors of Japan and the Republic of Korea, The White House (Washington D.C.) 14 September 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/09/14/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-call-with-the-national-security-advisors-of-japan-and-the-republic-of-korea/>

<sup>119</sup> Readout of President Biden's Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

<sup>120</sup> Russia's Aggression Against Ukraine and Japan's Response, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 31 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.mofa.go.jp/policy/other/bluebook/2023/pdf/pdfs/1b.pdf>

<sup>121</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

On 16 November 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended a meeting with US President Biden to discuss various issues of regional security.<sup>122</sup> The two leaders concurred on continuing strict economic restrictions against Russia and robust support for Ukraine.

On 26 November 2023, Minister of Foreign Affairs Yoko Kamikawa attended the Tenth Trilateral Foreign Ministers' Meeting with Korean Foreign Minister Jin Park and Chinese Foreign Minister Wang Yi to discuss the trilateral cooperation in various areas including trade and economy.<sup>123</sup> The three countries reaffirmed their continued commitment in economic sanctions against Russia and robust support for Ukraine.

On 6 December 2023, Japan and its G7 allies announced new import limitations on Russian diamonds and diamond-related jewelry merchandise.<sup>124</sup> This restriction arises from a commitment made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to jointly reduce the revenues derived by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds sourced, processed, or produced in Russia.

On 23 January 2024, Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs Masato Kanda met the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury of the United States Wally Adeyemo to address economic issues surrounding the Ukrainian situation. They agreed on strengthening deterrence mechanisms for sanction evasions in Russia, including those related to the oil price cap, and further discussed the potential of immobilizing Russian assets.<sup>125</sup> The two countries will coordinate with other G7 allies to address Russian aggression.

On 25 February 2024, Japan and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to “raise the cost” on Russia.<sup>126</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia’s sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 1 March 2024, Foreign Minister Yoko Kamikawa declared Japan’s implementation of additional sanctions against Russia in response to escalating aggression. These measures include freezing assets held by designated Russian individuals and entities, imposing export restrictions to Russia, and prohibiting the indirect import of diamonds originating from Russia.<sup>127</sup>

On 5 March 2024, Foreign Minister Kamikawa announced Japan’s ongoing commitment to enforce stringent sanctions against Russia during the press conference.<sup>128</sup> She underscored that persistent economic sanctions would contribute to halting Russia’s aggression and expediting the achievement of peace in Ukraine.

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<sup>122</sup> Japan-U.S. Summit Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 November 2023. Access Date: 8 December 2023. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page7e\\_000056\\_00001.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/na/na1/us/page7e_000056_00001.html)

<sup>123</sup> The Tenth Japan-China-ROK Trilateral Foreign Ministers’ Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 November 2023. Access Date: 29 February 2024. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/a\\_o/rp/page6e\\_000402.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/page6e_000402.html)

<sup>124</sup> U.S., U.K., Germany, Canada, Japan, France, Italy to Ban Russian Diamonds Starting Next Year, TIME (New York City) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://time.com/6343644/russian-diamonds-ban-g7-ukraine-war/>

<sup>125</sup> Meeting between Vice Minister KANDA Masato and Mr. Wally Adeyemo, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America (January 23, 2024), Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international\\_policy/convention/bilateral\\_meetings\\_between\\_finance\\_ministers/20240123.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/bilateral_meetings_between_finance_ministers/20240123.html)

<sup>126</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>127</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister KAMIKAWA Yoko, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 1 March 2024. Access Date: 16 April 2024. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaikenwe\\_000001\\_00039.html](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaikenwe_000001_00039.html)

<sup>128</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister KAMIKAWA Yoko, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 5 March 2024. Access Date: 16 April 2024. [https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaikenwe\\_000001\\_00040.html#topic9](https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaikenwe_000001_00040.html#topic9)

On 28 March 2024, Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs Masato Kanda engaged in discussions with Director-General of the Office of National Intelligence of Australia Andrew Shearer.<sup>129</sup> Japan reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining robust cooperation with Australia on economic sanctions against Russia.

On 16 April 2024, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States convened for their first Trilateral Ministerial Meeting in Washington D.C. to discuss their economic relationships.<sup>130</sup> During the meeting, the three countries pledged to coordinate their sanction mechanisms to exert pressure on Russia for its aggression in Ukraine and bolster deterrence efforts.

Japan has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. Japan has taken strong actions to impose economic sanctions directly on Russia and has also taken strong actions to indirectly punish Russia and use non-economic measures. As such, Japan has taken strong actions in all dimensions of the commitment.

Thus, Japan receives a score of +1.

*Analyst: Yeji Kim*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 8 June 2023, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) announced new sanctions measures against Belarus, including a ban on imports of Belarusian gold, cement, wood and rubber and a ban on exports of “banknotes and machinery, alongside goods, technologies and materials that could be used to produce chemical and biological weapons.”<sup>131</sup> In addition, the FCDO announced measures to reduce the ability of Belarusian state media to spread propaganda in the UK and to “crack down on those circumventing sanctions.”

On 17 July 2023, Foreign Secretary James Cleverly announced 14 new sanctions against Russians involved in the “forced deportation of Ukrainian children” and erasure of Ukrainian identity.<sup>132</sup> Those sanctioned included Russian Minister of Education Sergey Kravtsov, Commissioner for Children’s Rights in the Moscow Region Ksenia Mishonova and Russian Culture Minister Olga Lyubimova.

On 31 July 2023, the FCDO announced sanctions on six individuals involved in the trial of “opposition politician, journalist, and human rights activist” and dual British-Russian national Vladimir Kara-Murza. Kara-Murza is sentenced to 25 years imprisonment for treason and knowingly spreading false information.<sup>133</sup>

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<sup>129</sup> Meeting between Vice Minister KANDA Masato and Mr. Andrew Shearer, Director-General of the Office of National Intelligence (ONI) of Australia, Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 28 March 2024. Access Date: 17 April 2024. [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international\\_policy/convention/bilateral\\_meetings\\_between\\_finance\\_ministers/20240328.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/bilateral_meetings_between_finance_ministers/20240328.html)

<sup>130</sup> Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Trilateral Ministerial Joint Press Statement, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 16 April 2024. Access Date: 17 April 2024. [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international\\_policy/convention/others/20240417.pdf](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/others/20240417.pdf)

<sup>131</sup> New UK sanctions legislation allows the government to target Belarus exports, internet propaganda, and crack down on circumvention, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 08 June 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-sanctions-legislation-allows-the-government-to-target-belarus-exports-internet-propaganda-and-crack-down-on-circumvention>

<sup>132</sup> UK announces new sanctions in response to Russia’s forced deportation of Ukrainian children, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 17 July 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-new-sanctions-in-response-to-russias-forced-deportation-of-ukrainian-children>

<sup>133</sup> UK sanctions key figures involved in deplorable sentencing of dual British national Vladimir Kara-Murza after appeal is rejected, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 31 July 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-key-figures-involved-in-deplorable-sentencing-of-dual-british-national-vladimir-kara-murza-after-appeal-is-rejected>



Secretary Cleverly stated the “bogus charges [highlight] the depravity of the Russian regime, and [its] complete disregard for human rights and freedom of expression.”

On 8 August 2023, the FCDO announced sanctions against companies and individuals in third countries believed to be selling military equipment to Russia and supporting Russia’s invasion.<sup>134</sup> The sanctions especially target suppliers of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles and microelectronics used by Russian forces.

On 24 August 2023, the United Kingdom, along with representatives of France, Germany, Italy and the United States, reiterated the Quint’s commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia’s sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.<sup>135</sup> Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 29 September 2023, the Foreign Office announced sanctions on 1,600 officials involved in “sham elections” in Russian-occupied Kherson, Zaporizhzhia, Donetsk and Luhansk.<sup>136</sup> The FCDO rejected the legitimacy of those elections, which were condemned by the United Nations General Assembly, and calls them an “futile attempt to normalise Russia’s illegitimate control of sovereign Ukrainian territory.”

On 3 October 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Italy, Germany, Canada, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>137</sup> The UK, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, the United Kingdom and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine’s short-term financial needs.<sup>138</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia’s sovereign assets.

On 7 November 2023, the United Kingdom and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia’s withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>139</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

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<sup>134</sup> Largest ever UK action targets Putin's access to foreign military supplies, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 08 August 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/largest-ever-uk-action-targets-putins-access-to-foreign-military-supplies>

<sup>135</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan’s Meeting with Quint National Security Advisors, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/08/24/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-meeting-with-quint-national-security-advisors/>

<sup>136</sup> UK announces new sanctions in response to Russian sham elections in Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (London) 29 September 2023. Access Date: 03 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-announces-new-sanctions-in-response-to-russian-sham-elections-in-ukraine>

<sup>137</sup> Readout of President Biden’s Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

<sup>138</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>139</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

On 8 November 2023, the FCDO announced new sanctions on 29 persons and entities tied to Russia's oil, gold, and strategic industries.<sup>140</sup> These sanctions will impede these industries' ability to contribute to the Russian economy and the military-industrial complex.

On 14 December 2023, the UK enforced its decision to stop the import of Russia diamonds.<sup>141</sup> This restriction arises from a commitment made by G7 leaders in May 2023 to jointly reduce the revenues derived by the Putin regime from the export of non-industrial diamonds sourced, processed, or produced in Russia.

On 22 February 2024, Foreign Secretary David Cameron announced 50 new sanctions on individuals and businesses providing military equipment and revenue for Russia's war in Ukraine.<sup>142</sup> These sanctions will damage the Russian military infrastructure which will continue to hurt their war efforts.

On 23 February 2024, Foreign Secretary Cameron delivered a speech to the United Nations General Assembly emphasizing the need to continue support for Ukraine and pressure Russia to withdraw, stating "if we do not stand up to Putin, he will be back for more."<sup>143</sup> This announcement provides Ukraine will critical assurance that the UK will continue to back Ukraine during their efforts to repel Russia.

On 25 February 2024, the United Kingdom and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to "raise the cost" on Russia.<sup>144</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia's sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 7 March 2024, Defense Secretary Greg Shapps announced that the UK would deliver 10,000 drones to the Ukrainian armed forces.<sup>145</sup> This delivery brings the total value of unmanned vehicles delivered to Ukraine by the UK to GBP 325 million, a significant investment in a weapons platform proven highly effective during the war.

On 10 April 2024, Minister for Trade Greg Hands and Ukrainian Minister of Strategic Industries Alexander Kamyshin signed an agreement on defense and industrial cooperation.<sup>146</sup> The agreement commits the British defense industry to shared investment on strategically important projects within Ukraine.

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<sup>140</sup> UK cracks down on gold and oil networks propping up Russia's war economy, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 15 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-cracks-down-on-gold-and-oil-networks-propping-up-russias-war-economy>

<sup>141</sup> UK publishes two new Russia sanctions regulations and two new General Licences, Baker McKenzie (London) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 16 March 2024. <https://sanctionsnews.bakermckenzie.com/uk-publishes-two-new-russia-sanctions-regulations-and-two-new-general-licences/>

<sup>142</sup> New UK sanctions mark 2 years since Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 22 February 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-uk-sanctions-mark-two-years-since-russias-illegal-invasion-of-ukraine>

<sup>143</sup> If we do not stand up to Putin, he will be back for more: Foreign Secretary at the UN General Assembly, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/if-we-do-not-stand-up-to-putin-he-will-be-back-for-more-foreign-secretary-at-the-un-general-assembly>

<sup>144</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>145</sup> UK to supply more than 10,000 drones to Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 7 March 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-supply-more-than-10000-drones-to-ukraine>

<sup>146</sup> UK and Ukraine sign new defence pact, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-ukraine-sign-new-defence-pact>

On 23 April 2024, Prime Minister Sunak announced a GBP 500 million package of military aid to Ukraine, including vehicles, vital munitions, and ammunition.<sup>147</sup>

On 2 May 2024, Foreign Secretary Cameron visited Kyiv to reaffirm the UK's support for Ukraine.<sup>148</sup> This visit followed Prime Minister Sunak's announcement that the UK would allocate at least GBP 3 billion annually for military support to Ukraine, as part of a commitment to spend 2.5% of GDP on defense. During the visit, the Foreign Secretary confirmed a GBP 36 million package of energy support, including GBP 20 million in new emergency funding, in response to Russian attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure. The UK also pledged to double its domestic munitions production and announced plans to bring international partners together to attract additional contributions to the International Fund for Ukraine. Foreign Secretary Cameron emphasized the UK's commitment to stand with Ukraine and support its efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression, stating that the UK will remain engaged for as long as necessary.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions across all four dimensions of the commitment. It has imposed sanctions on Russia and its associated private entities and allies, such as Belarus. It has also taken action to increase the cost of the war on Russia through pressure on the international stage.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives +1.

*Analyst: Matias Wheeler Nass*

#### **United States: +1**

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 31 May 2023, Secretary of State Antony Blinken, Secretary of Commerce Gina Raimondo, and Trade Representative Katherine Tai joined their European Union partners at the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.<sup>149</sup> At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia's aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 24 August 2023, National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan, along with the advisors of France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom, reiterated the Quint's commitment to supporting Ukraine and to immobilizing Russia's sovereign assets until Russia has paid for the damage.<sup>150</sup> Moreover, the advisors also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

On 8 September 2023, Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen held a press briefing ahead of the G20 summit, stating that one of the priority areas for the US during the summit would be towards "extensive and strategic multilateral action in response to Russia's war on Ukraine," stating that the price cap on Russian crude oil and

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<sup>147</sup> PM to announce largest-ever military aid package to Ukraine on visit to Poland, Prime Minister's Office (London) 22 April 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-to-announce-largest-ever-military-aid-package-to-ukraine-on-visit-to-poland>

<sup>148</sup> Foreign Secretary visits Ukraine after UK's multi-year commitment to deliver £3 billion of military support," Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office and The Rt Hon Lord Cameron (London) 2 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-visits-ukraine-after-uks-multi-year-commitment-to-deliver-3-billion-of-military-support>

<sup>149</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

<sup>150</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Meeting with Quint National Security Advisors, The White House (Washington D.C.) 24 August 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/08/24/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-meeting-with-quint-national-security-advisors/>

other sanctions were having the intended effect of raising the costs of the war for Russia.<sup>151</sup> Secretary Yellen also reiterated American support towards Ukraine, including through supplemental funding.

On 14 September 2023, National Security Advisor Sullivan had a call with Japanese National Security Secretariat Secretary General Takeo Akiba and South Korean National Security Office Director Tae-yong Cho to discuss the denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula to prevent nuclear support from North Korea to Russia.<sup>152</sup>

On 21 September 2023, President Joe Biden, in a discussion with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky, said that he had approved the next stage of American assistance to Ukraine, which includes more artillery, ammunition and anti-tank weapons, as well as the first American Abrams tanks.<sup>153</sup> The US will allow help improved Ukrainian air defence capacities. All of these measures will deter Russian efforts in Ukraine, increasing the costs of war.

On 3 October 2023, President Biden convened a joint call with allies and partners including France, Germany, United Kingdom, Canada, Italy, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).<sup>154</sup> The US, alongside its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctioning. President Biden reaffirmed the US commitment to supporting Ukraine for as long as it takes to achieve sovereignty and peace.

On 12 October 2023, the United States and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's short-term financial needs.<sup>155</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 20 October 2023, President Biden released a statement declaring that the United States would continue to hold Russia and its allies, including Iran, accountable for the war effort in Ukraine, but that the US would not send in troops to fight against Russia.<sup>156</sup>

On 2 November 2023, the Department of State declared Executive Order 14024 which imposes sanctions on individuals and corporations affiliated with Russia's war effort and detrimental foreign activities.<sup>157</sup> These

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<sup>151</sup> Press Gaggle by Secretary of the Treasury Janet Yellen Ahead of the G20 Summit in India | New Delhi, India, The White House (New Delhi) 8 September 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/press-briefings/2023/09/08/press-gaggle-by-secretary-of-the-treasury-janet-yellen-ahead-of-the-g20-summit-in-india-new-delhi-india/>

<sup>152</sup> Readout of National Security Advisor Jake Sullivan's Call with the National Security Advisors of Japan and the Republic of Korea, The White House (Washington D.C.) 14 September 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/09/14/readout-of-national-security-advisor-jake-sullivans-call-with-the-national-security-advisors-of-japan-and-the-republic-of-korea/>

<sup>153</sup> Remarks by President Biden and President Volodymyr Zelenskyy of Ukraine After Expanded Bilateral Meeting, The White House (Washington D.C.) 21 September 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2023/09/21/remarks-by-president-biden-and-president-volodymyr-zelenskyy-of-ukraine-after-expanded-bilateral-meeting/>

<sup>154</sup> Readout of President Biden's Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

<sup>155</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>156</sup> Remarks by President Biden on the United States' Response to Hamas's Terrorist Attacks Against Israel and Russia's Ongoing Brutal War Against Ukraine, The White House (Washington D.C.) 20 October 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/speeches-remarks/2023/10/20/remarks-by-president-biden-on-the-united-states-response-to-hamas-terrorist-attacks-against-israel-and-russias-ongoing-brutal-war-against-ukraine/>

<sup>157</sup> Taking Additional Sweeping Measures Against Russia, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 2 November 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.state.gov/taking-additional-sweeping-measures-against-russia/>

sanctions block any transactions of funds, goods, and services with entities that operate in favour of the Russian economy. This blockage will further restrict Russia's economy and isolate its resource network.

On 7 November 2023, the United States and its NATO allies announced that they would suspend implementation of the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe after the announcement of Russia's withdrawal from the treaty, in order to prevent a situation where NATO was bound by the treaty while Russia was not.<sup>158</sup> This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 22 December 2023, President Biden signed an executive order that expands US sanctions authorities against those who have been financially enabling the Russian regime.<sup>159</sup> This executive order will threaten these financiers with the risk of losing access to the American financial system if they continue to support Russia. This action will help to further disincentivize those who aim to aid Russia, and will punish their efforts.

On 23 January 2024, the Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Wally Adeyemo met the Vice Minister of Finance for International Affairs Masato Kanda to address economic issues surrounding the Ukrainian situation. They agreed on strengthening deterrence mechanisms for sanction evasions in Russia, including those related to the oil price cap, and further discussed the potential of immobilizing Russian assets.<sup>160</sup> The two countries will coordinate with other G7 allies to address Russian aggression.

On 8 February 2024, the Spokesperson for the U.S. Department of State, Matthew Miller, announced restrictions on the import of specific categories of diamonds mined in Russia and diamond jewelry exported from Russia.<sup>161</sup> Additional measures are also being taken today to uphold the Price Cap Coalition's policies, including designating four entities, and identifying one vessel as blocked property.

On 23 February 2024, the Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) declared the imposition of sanctions on almost 300 Russia-related individuals and entities.<sup>162</sup> OFAC aims to specifically target Russia's financial infrastructure, various entities in Russia's military-industrial base, and sanction evaders around the world to inhibit any support to Russian aggression.<sup>163</sup>

On 25 February 2024, the United States and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to "raise the cost" on Russia.<sup>164</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia's sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue

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<sup>158</sup> NATO allies fully suspend implementation of the CFE Treaty, International Institute for Strategic Studies (London) 8 November 2023. Access Date: 7 January 2024. <https://www.iiss.org/online-analysis/online-analysis/2023/10/nato-allies-fully-suspend-implementation-of-the-cfe-treaty/>

<sup>159</sup> FACT SHEET: Biden Administration Expands U.S. Sanctions Authorities to Target Financial Facilitators of Russia's War Machine, The White House (Washington D.C.) 22 December 2023. Access Date: 9 March 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/12/22/fact-sheet-biden-administration-expands-u-s-sanctions-authorities-to-target-financial-facilitators-of-russias-war-machine/>

<sup>160</sup> Meeting between Vice Minister KANDA Masato and Mr. Wally Adeyemo, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury of the United States of America (January 23, 2024), Ministry of Finance (Tokyo) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international\\_policy/convention/bilateral\\_meetings\\_between\\_finance\\_ministers/20240123.html](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/bilateral_meetings_between_finance_ministers/20240123.html)

<sup>161</sup> Designating Additional Violators of Price Cap Policy on Russian Oil and Taking Steps on Russian Diamonds, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 8 February 2024. Access Date: 16 March 2024. <https://www.state.gov/designating-additional-violators-of-price-cap-policy-on-russian-oil-and-taking-steps-on-russian-diamonds/>

<sup>162</sup> On Second Anniversary of Russia's Further Invasion of Ukraine and Following the Death of Aleksey Navalny, Treasury Sanctions Hundreds of Targets in Russia and Globally, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 29 February 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2117>

<sup>163</sup> On Second Anniversary of Russia's Further Invasion of Ukraine and Following the Death of Aleksey Navalny, Treasury Sanctions Hundreds of Targets in Russia and Globally, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington D.C.) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 29 February 2024. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/jy2117>

<sup>164</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions to impose economic actions directly on Russia, and has also taken substantial actions to impose non-economic measures both on Russia and its allies. As such, the United States has taken substantial action across all four dimensions of the commitment.

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

*Analyst: Yeji Kim*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those who are supporting its war effort.

On 25 May 2023, the Council of the European Union made the decision to renew its temporary trade liberalization measures regarding Ukraine until June 2024.<sup>165</sup> This measure will reauthorize an additional year of full suspension on “customs duties, quotas and trade defence measures” on exports to the EU by Ukraine. This renewal represents the continued support of the European Union for the Ukrainian cause.

On 31 May 2023, the European Union met the United States at the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.<sup>166</sup> At the meeting, the members promised continued commitment to deter Russia’s aggression through their cooperation on export controls and economic restrictions.

On 9 June 2023, the Council of the EU drafted a law finalizing its position on the harmonization of penalties for violations of sanctions instituted by the European Union.<sup>167</sup> The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member states. This will work towards ensuring that Russia feels the full extent of the sanctions which have been placed by the European Union in retaliation for the Russian invasion of Ukraine. This action supports the European Union’s efforts to punish Russia’s government.

On 23 June 2023, the Council of the EU adopted its 11th sanctions package against Russia in support of Ukraine.<sup>168</sup> The restrictive measure adds 71 individuals and 33 entities into the EU’s sanctions list. It works to strengthen multilevel and international cooperation with third countries to ensure the enforcement of the sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia. This measure represents a continuation of the efforts of the EU to punish Russia on a financial level.

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<sup>165</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>166</sup> U.S.-EU Joint Statement of the Trade and Technology Council, U.S. Department of Commerce (Washington D.C.) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.commerce.gov/news/press-releases/2023/05/us-eu-joint-statement-trade-and-technology-council>

<sup>167</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>168</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

On 20 July 2023, the Council of the EU imposed sanctions on Iran for its military support to Syria and Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine.<sup>169</sup> This measure punishes a Russian ally to better support Ukraine against the Russian invasion.

On 28 July 2023, the Council of the EU moved to halt information manipulation through the imposition of restrictive measures against the perpetrators of the Recent Reliable News (RRN), a propagandic digital information manipulation campaign.<sup>170</sup> Restrictions were placed on seven Russian individuals and five entities. The RRN campaign has utilized fake digital news websites by usurping national media outlet identities in addition to creating fake social media accounts and government websites. The EU takes this action to halt the spread of misinformation and propaganda campaigns by the Russian government against the EU and member states.

On 3 August 2023, the European Commission amended Regulation (EC) 765/2006 to prohibit the circumvention of sanctions against Russia by means of Belarus.<sup>171</sup> This measure will be implemented through an expansion of restrictions against exports to Belarus regarding any means that could serve as contributing factors to the enhancement of Belarus's military or technological capacity. These restrictions will be aligned with the sanctions against Russia. This action serves to further increase the costs to Russia and Belarus of the continued attack against Ukraine.

On 3 August 2023, the Council of the EU instituted new sanctioning of individuals in Belarus in response to Belarusian involvement and human rights abuses regarding the Russian campaign against Ukraine.<sup>172</sup> This measure specifically targeted 38 individuals and three entities in addition to extending bans on industries related to military and technological enhancement. Subjects of the restrictions will have their assets frozen alongside the removal of any ability by companies or citizens of the EU to allocate funding. A travel ban will be further enacted.

On 28 September 2023, EU ministers decided to extend the protection of Ukrainian refugees until 4 March 2025.<sup>173</sup> This decision was formally adopted on 19 October 2023 and provides protection for those displaced from Ukraine and are unable to return. It continues to provide refugees with equal rights throughout the EU. This action represents continued support by the EU of the Ukrainian people.

On 3 October 2023, President Ursula von der Leyen and President Charles Michel participated in a joint call convened by US President Joe Biden with allies and partners including France, Germany, Canada, Italy, the United Kingdom, Japan, Poland, and Romania in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.<sup>174</sup> The EU, alongside

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<sup>169</sup> Iran: EU restrictive measures, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions/iran/>

<sup>170</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>171</sup> Sanctions adopted following Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 18 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. [https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine\\_en](https://finance.ec.europa.eu/eu-and-world/sanctions-restrictive-measures/sanctions-adopted-following-russias-military-aggression-against-ukraine_en)

<sup>172</sup> Belarus: EU adopts new round of individual sanctions over continued human rights abuses and imposes further targeted measures in response to involvement in Russia's military aggression against Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 August 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2023/08/03/belarus-eu-adopts-new-round-of-individual-sanctions-over-continued-human-rights-abuses-and-imposes-further-targeted-measures-in-response-to-involvement-in-russia-s-military-aggression-against-ukraine/>

<sup>173</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 27 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>174</sup> Readout of President Biden's Call with Allies and Partners, White House, 3 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/statements-releases/2023/10/03/readout-of-president-bidens-call-with-allies-and-partners-2/>

its allies, asserted the need for close cooperation on the funding and support of Ukraine in addition to continuing punitive measures against Russia through sanctions.

On 12 October 2023, the EU and the other G7 members attended the annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund in Marrakech to announce their commitment to supporting Ukraine's short-term financial needs.<sup>175</sup> The delegates promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 27 October 2023, leaders of the European Council extended the protection scheme to March 2025, expressed their condemnation of the Russian invasion, and reiterated the necessity of support in ammunition, missiles, and air defense measures.<sup>176</sup> These actions represent a continuation of support for the Ukrainian cause by the leadership of the EU. Verbal confirmation of continued dedication to Ukraine and condemnation of Russia coupled with the extension of the protection scheme demonstrates ongoing compliance.

On 28 November 2023, the European Council increased assistance measures under the European Peace Facility from EUR 194 million to EUR 255 million.<sup>177</sup> Implemented by the EU military assistance mission Ukraine, this amendment will focus specifically on assisting capacity building for Ukrainian armed forces through supply, equipment, and service provisions.

On 18 December 2023, the Council of the European Union adopted its 12th sanctions package in response to the Russian invasion of Ukraine.<sup>178</sup> These restrictions emphasize sanctioning against high-value sectors in the Russian economy, including the Russian diamond industry, and strengthen the mechanisms of existing EU sanctions against potential circumvention. Specifically, the package targets the diamond industry, introduces expanded export restrictions on dual use goods and technologies, and prohibits the import of liquefied propane, among other restrictions. These measures represent the EU's continued support for Ukraine through targeting the invading Russian forces and the Russian economy.

On 3 January 2024, the Council of the European Union introduced sanctions against Alrosa, a Russian diamond firm.<sup>179</sup> The measures targeted the company and CEO and were in accordance with the EU's 12th sanctions package which banned diamonds. The company was specifically targeted due to its status as the "largest diamond mining company in the world" and the sizable share of income it contributes to the Russian economy. This measure constitutes a strong commitment by the EU to comply with G7 objectives towards the punishment of Russia and an internationally coordinated diamond ban.

On 10 January 2024, the Council of the European Union negotiated an agreement to set up a unitary instrument of aid to Ukraine.<sup>180</sup> This new support mechanism would consolidate efforts to support the recovery, reconstruction, and modernization of Ukraine as it looks towards joining the European Union. Notably, this

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<sup>175</sup> G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 12 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/finance/231012-finance.html>

<sup>176</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 November 2023. Access Date: 5 December 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>177</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 November 2023. Access Date: 5 December 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>178</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 December 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>179</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 January 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>180</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 10 January 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>



mandate does not include issues related to the budget, as those will be determined in the final outcome of negotiations on the revision of the 2021-2027 multiannual financial framework.

On 29 January 2024, the Council of the European Union agreed to renew economic sanctions relating to the military invasion of Ukraine by Russia.<sup>181</sup> This action is an extension of existing economic sanctions imposed in 2014 by six months, until 31 July 2024. The renewed sanctions have been continuously and significantly expanded following the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. The renewal of these sanctions targeting the Russian economy are a clear indication of EU compliance with objectives to punish Russia in relation to its aggression campaign against Ukraine.

On 1 February 2024, the Council of the European Union agreed to set up the Ukraine facility for the years 2024-2027 by greenlighting EUR50 billion in financial support to Ukraine.<sup>182</sup> This substantial sum of money will be dedicated to the provision of sustainable and stable financing for Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression. Of this sum, EUR33 billion will be provided through loans while EUR17 billion will be sourced from grants set up under the Ukraine Reserve. Further, the measure instructs the Ukrainian government to prepare an agenda for the proper usage of these funds with a focus on upholding the rule of law, democratic mechanisms, and human rights.

On 6 February 2024, the Council and Parliament of the European Union provisionally agreed upon the establishment of a new, unitary support mechanism for Ukraine, termed the Ukraine Facility.<sup>183</sup> This instrument would support measures relating to Ukraine's accession path to the EU in addition to reforms relating to the nation's recovery, reconstruction, and modernization.

On 12 February 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted new clarifications and regulations relating to immobilized Russian funds in the Central Bank of Russia.<sup>184</sup> The Council specifically decided to set aside extraordinary revenues held in the Bank. This would entail that central securities depositories containing assets over EUR1 million in the Central Bank of Russia will be required to separately account for accumulations of cash balances due to restriction measures imposed by the EU. This measure is in accordance with the EU's commitment to expanding punitive measures against Russia and supporting Ukraine.

On 23 February 2024, the Council of the European Union adopted further restrictions against Russia with the imposition of a 13th package of sanctions.<sup>185</sup> This measure was introduced two years following the commencement of the invasion and war of aggression conducted by Russia against Ukraine. It targets the Russian military sector through imposing new restrictions against 88 entities and 106 individuals who hold some degree of responsibility for the illegal deportation and re-education of Ukrainian children. Further, it mandated the imposition of restrictions against entities in nations outside of Russia involved in circumventing EU trade restrictions and sanctions.

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<sup>181</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 29 January 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>182</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 1 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>183</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 6 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>184</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>185</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

On 25 February 2024, the European Union and its G7 allies pledged support for Ukraine, vowing to “raise the cost” on Russia.<sup>186</sup> These sanctions include measures to reduce Russia’s sources of revenue and impede its efforts to build its war machine. These sanctions will economically pressure Russia by reducing its revenue sources and hindering its military capabilities, thereby increasing the cost of its aggression towards Ukraine, and promoting accountability for human rights abuses.

On 28 February 2024, the Council of the European Union provided the final verification on the establishment of the Ukraine Facility.<sup>187</sup> This action is the final go-ahead on the Ukraine Facility’s establishment under the EU long-term budget plan. It dedicates monetary resources to the repair, recovery, and reconstruction of Ukraine if Ukraine prepares and institutes the “Ukraine Plan” to reform public administration and government and stimulate economic growth through institutional alterations among other measures.

On 16 April 2024, the United States, Japan and the Republic of Korea convened for their first Trilateral Ministerial Meeting in Washington D.C. to discuss their economic relationships.<sup>188</sup> During the meeting, the three countries pledged to coordinate their sanction mechanisms to exert pressure on Russia for its aggression in Ukraine and bolster deterrence efforts.

On 23 April 2024, the Senate approved a stronger national security supplemental package, allocating USD60.84 billion to address the conflict in Ukraine and bolster its artillery capabilities. The package also encompasses the Rebuilding Economic Prosperity and Opportunity for Ukrainians Act, which prohibits the utilization of Russian sovereign assets blocked by US sanctions until Russia provides compensation for its invasion of Ukraine. This Act additionally allows the President to “seize, confiscate, or transfer” Russian assets to inhibit the financing of Russia’s aggression.<sup>189</sup>

On 30 April 2024, the Senate unanimously passed H.R. 1042, the Bipartisan Bill to ban Russian Uranium Imports, following its passage in the House of Representatives in December 2023.<sup>190</sup> The primary objective of this legislation is to reduce the United States’ dependency on Russian uranium, thereby curtailing its potential to support Putin’s ability to finance his war against Ukraine.

On 1 May 2024, the Department of State announced new sanctions against more than 280 individuals and entities as part of efforts to increase pressure on Russia for its actions in Ukraine and internal repression.<sup>191</sup> Additionally, the Department is re-imposing restrictions on foreign military financing, U.S. Government lines of credit, and export licenses for defense articles and national security-sensitive items going to Russia, pursuant to the Chemical and Biological Weapons Control and Warfare Elimination Act of 1991. The United States reaffirms its commitment to disrupting support for Russia’s military-industrial base and standing in solidarity with Ukrainians and Russians seeking democratic change.

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<sup>186</sup> G7 pledges more Russia sanctions after virtual talks on Ukraine, Gulf Today (Sharjah) 25 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.gulftoday.ae/news/2024/02/25/g7-pledges-more-russia-sanctions-after-virtual-talks-on-ukraine>

<sup>187</sup> Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 28 February 2024. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

<sup>188</sup> Japan-Republic of Korea-United States Trilateral Ministerial Joint Press Statement, The Government of Japan (Tokyo) 16 April 2024. Access Date: 17 April 2024. [https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international\\_policy/convention/others/20240417.pdf](https://www.mof.go.jp/english/policy/international_policy/convention/others/20240417.pdf)

<sup>189</sup> Senate Passes Stronger National Security Supplementary Package, Kevin Cramer (Washington D.C.) 23 April 2024. Access Date: 24 April 2024. <https://www.cramer.senate.gov/news/press-releases/senate-passes-stronger-national-security-supplemental-package>

<sup>190</sup> Senate Passes Bipartisan Bill to Ban Russian Uranium Imports, Energy & Natural Resources (Washington D.C.) 30 April 2024. Access Date: 30 April 2024. <https://www.energy.senate.gov/2024/4/senate-passes-bipartisan-bill-to-ban-russian-uranium-imports>

<sup>191</sup> Imposing New Measures on Russia for its Full-Scale War and Use of Chemical Weapons Against Ukraine, Office of the Spokesperson, U.S. Department of State (Washington, D.C.) 1 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.state.gov/imposing-new-measures-on-russia-for-its-full-scale-war-and-use-of-chemical-weapons-against-ukraine-2/>

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to impose further sanctions and measures to increase the costs to Russia and those that are supporting its war effort. It has taken strong actions across all four dimensions of the commitment. It has imposed strong economic measures both directly on Russia and indirectly through its allies, such as Iran and Belarus, and individuals and entities. The EU has also used non-economic measures to punish Russia.

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

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