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2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Interim Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 3 December 2023

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

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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

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

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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		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average	+0.88 (94%)		

Background

On 24 February 2022, Russia initiated an unlawful incursion into Ukraine, contravening established international norms, which has led to significant regional destabilization and profound global repercussions. G7 leaders met virtually and issued two statements condemning Russia’s actions.^{1,2} 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.³ 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.

¹ 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>

² 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>

³ 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.⁴ On 12 March, they called on Russia to cease all efforts to hold a referendum in Crimea.⁵ 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.⁶ 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.⁷

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.⁸ 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ 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.¹¹ 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.¹² 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.

⁴ 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

⁵ 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

⁶ G7: The Hague declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access Date: http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁷ 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>

⁸ 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

⁹ 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>

¹⁰ 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>

¹¹ 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>

¹² 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.¹³ 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.¹⁴ 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ 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.¹⁹ 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.²⁰ 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.²¹

¹³ 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>

¹⁴ 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>

¹⁵ 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>

¹⁶ 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>

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

¹⁸ 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>

¹⁹ 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>

²⁰ 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>

²¹ 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.²²

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

“Cost” is understood to mean a loss or penalty.²⁴

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

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

“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.²⁷

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 example could be strong non-punitive rewards or incentives for other countries that would serve to further

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

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

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

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

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

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

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.

*Compliance Director: Armaan Ahmad
Lead Analyst: Antonette de los Reyes*

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.²⁸ 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.²⁹ 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.³⁰ 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.

²⁸ 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

²⁹ 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>

³⁰ 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

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.³¹ 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.³² 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.³³ 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).³⁴ 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.³⁵ 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.³⁶ 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.³⁷ 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

³¹ 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

³² 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

³³ 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

³⁴ 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/>

³⁵ 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

³⁶ 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>

³⁷ 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.³⁸ 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.³⁹ These sanctions will hinder Russia's efforts to control the narrative surrounding their illegal invasion.

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.⁴⁰ 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, 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.⁴¹ 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

³⁸ 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/>

³⁹ 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/russie-russie.aspx?lang=eng#a5

⁴⁰ 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>

⁴¹ 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/>

control frameworks.⁴² 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.⁴³ 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.⁴⁴ 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.⁴⁵ 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.⁴⁶ 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 to the atrocities Russia has been perpetrating in Ukraine."⁴⁷ 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.⁴⁸ 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.

⁴² 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>

⁴³ 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>

⁴⁴ 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/>

⁴⁵ 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>

⁴⁶ 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/>

⁴⁷ 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>

⁴⁸ 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

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.⁴⁹ 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.⁵⁰ 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.⁵¹

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).⁵² 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-term financial needs.⁵³ 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.⁵⁴

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.⁵⁵

⁴⁹ 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/>

⁵⁰ 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/>

⁵¹ 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>

⁵² 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/>

⁵³ 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>

⁵⁴ 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>

⁵⁵ 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>

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.⁵⁶

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.⁵⁷ This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

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.⁵⁸ 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.⁵⁹ 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.⁶⁰ 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

⁵⁶ 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>

⁵⁷ 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/>

⁵⁸ 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>

⁵⁹ 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/>

⁶⁰ 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/>

sanctions while tightening restrictions on exports and prohibiting trade in which trade is transited through Russia.

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.⁶¹ 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.⁶² 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.⁶³ 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.⁶⁴ 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).⁶⁵ 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.⁶⁶

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

⁶¹ 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/>

⁶² 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

⁶³ 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/>

⁶⁴ 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/>

⁶⁵ 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/>

⁶⁶ "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.⁶⁷ 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 2024.⁶⁸

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.⁶⁹ 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.⁷⁰ 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.

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 0.

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.⁷¹ 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.⁷² The alignment of the penalties includes criminal offenses, dissuasive penalties, and stricter enforcement required by member

⁶⁷ 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>

⁶⁸ 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>

⁶⁹ 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/>

⁷⁰ "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>

⁷¹ 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>

⁷² 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/>

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.⁷³ 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 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.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ 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, Italy 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.⁷⁶ 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.⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ 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

⁷³ 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/>

⁷⁴ 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/>

⁷⁵ 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

⁷⁶ 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/>

⁷⁷ 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/>

⁷⁸ 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-italia-il-primo-in-ucrain

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.⁷⁹ 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.

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.⁸⁰ 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.⁸¹ 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.⁸² This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 28 November 2023, Italy began working on a bilateral security agreement with Ukraine.⁸³ 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.

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

⁷⁹ 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/>

⁸⁰ 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>

⁸¹ 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>

⁸² 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/>

⁸³ 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/>

Japan: 0

Japan has partially 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.⁸⁴ 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.⁸⁵

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.⁸⁶ 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.⁸⁷ 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.⁸⁸ The ministers promised strengthened monitoring of cross-border transactions between Russia and other countries as well as immobilization of Russia's sovereign assets.

On 16 November 2023, Prime Minister Kishida attended a meeting with US President Biden to discuss various issues of regional security.⁸⁹ The two leaders concurred on continuing strict economic restrictions against Russia and robust support for Ukraine.

Japan has partially 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 weak actions to indirectly punish Russia and use non-economic measures. As such, Japan has taken strong actions on two dimensions of the commitment, while taking weak actions in the others.

⁸⁴ 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

⁸⁵ 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/>

⁸⁶ 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/>

⁸⁷ 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>

⁸⁸ 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>

⁸⁹ 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

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

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.”⁹⁰ 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.⁹¹ 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.⁹² 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.⁹³ 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.⁹⁴ Moreover, the representatives also discussed alternate ways to hold Russia accountable.

⁹⁰New 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>

⁹¹ 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>

⁹² 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>

⁹³ 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>

⁹⁴ 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/>

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.⁹⁵ 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).⁹⁶ 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.⁹⁷ 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.⁹⁸ This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

On 8 November 2023, the FCDO announced new sanctions on 29 persons and entities tied to Russia’s oil, gold, and strategic industries.⁹⁹ These sanctions will impede these industries’ ability to contribute to the Russian economy and the military-industrial complex.

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

⁹⁵ 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>

⁹⁶ 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/>

⁹⁷ 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>

⁹⁸ 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/>

⁹⁹ 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>

Trade and Technology Council.¹⁰⁰ 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.¹⁰¹ 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 other sanctions were having the intended effect of raising the costs of the war for Russia.¹⁰² 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.¹⁰³

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.¹⁰⁴ 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).¹⁰⁵ 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

¹⁰⁰ 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>

¹⁰¹ 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/>

¹⁰² 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/>

¹⁰³ 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/>

¹⁰⁴ 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/>

¹⁰⁵ 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/>

Ukraine's short-term financial needs.¹⁰⁶ 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.¹⁰⁷

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.¹⁰⁸ These 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.¹⁰⁹ This will allow for greater deterrence against unchecked Russian aggression.

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 2024.¹¹⁰ 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.

¹⁰⁶ 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>

¹⁰⁷ 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-hamass-terrorist-attacks-against-israel-and-russias-ongoing-brutal-war-against-ukraine/>

¹⁰⁸ 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/>

¹⁰⁹ 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/>

¹¹⁰ 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 31 May 2023, the European Union met the United States at the fourth ministerial meeting of the Trade and Technology Council.¹¹¹ 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.¹¹² 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.¹¹³ 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.

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.¹¹⁴ 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.¹¹⁵ 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.¹¹⁶ 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.

¹¹¹ 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>

¹¹² 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/>

¹¹³ 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/>

¹¹⁴ 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/>

¹¹⁵ 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/>

¹¹⁶ 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

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.¹¹⁷ 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 2025.¹¹⁸ 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.¹¹⁹ The EU, 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 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.¹²⁰ 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.¹²¹ 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.¹²² 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.

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

¹¹⁷ 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/>

¹¹⁸ 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/>

¹¹⁹ 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/>

¹²⁰ 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>

¹²¹ 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/>

¹²² 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/>

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.

Analyst: Ronnie Di Iorio