## Multilats List

- GEC-IQ
- G7RRM

[ ]

- Trade & Technology Council (TTC)
- US-EU China Dialogue
- European Digital Diplomacy Exchange (EDDE)
- Rapid Alert System
- Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

[ ]

- Counterterrorism Working Group (CWG)

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# GEC-IQ

## Members

- GEC-IQ Global has members from 25 countries (including NATO and EEAS): Bulgaria, Canada, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, EEAS, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, NATO, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Spain, Sweden, UK, US
- Enclaves include: G7RRM, Five Eyes, IPSCD, CDMD, NATO, SOCEUR and Spanish Army

## About

- The GEC-IQ Global Community of Practice is a working-level analyst network composed of members of the GEC-IQ Global platform, an information-sharing and analytics platform available to international partners. Our Community of Practice is focused on analytical collaboration and capacity building through the platform, including Analysis-sharing both on the platform and through GEC-IQ Analyst Exchanges, Training, and joint reporting.
- GEC-IQ Global is a secure, unclassified platform that includes tools, a data repository, and a library of published analysis and research. GEC-IQ is hosted and funded by the US Department of State Global Engagement Center.
- Not Public

## Work streams

- **Working Groups:** The GEC-IQ team leads two Analytics Working Groups through IPCSD and the G7 RRM.
- **Analyst Exchanges:** GEC-IQ Global leads monthly analyst exchanges featuring in-depth presentations on disinformation reporting or analytical methodology and partner research updates.
- **Trainings:** GEC-IQ Global offers training for platform members on the analytical tools and resources available on GEC-IQ.
- **Conferences/Symposiums:** Partners are invited to attend and present at conferences hosted by GEC-IQ Global to increase information sharing among the analytical community of practice.
- **Joint Reports:** GEC-IQ Global coordinates joint reporting efforts both multilaterally and bilaterally to deepen analytical collaboration.
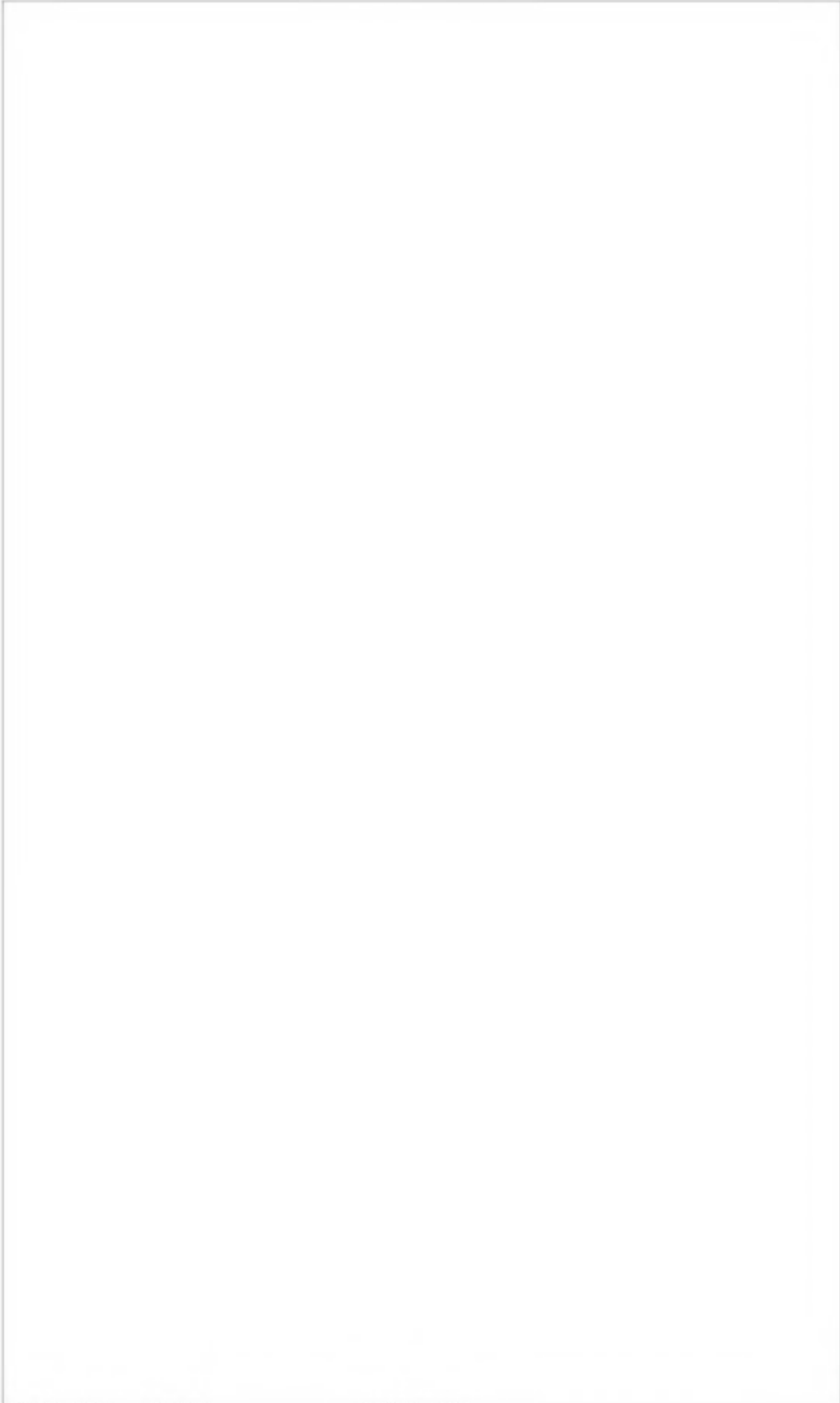
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# G7RRM

| Members | About |
|---|---|
| • G7RRM has 13 members: US, Canada, UK, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, NATO, Australia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Sweden, EEAS | • Public<br>• The G7 RRM responds to efforts of **foreign actors seeking to "undermine our democratic societies** and institutions, our electoral processes, our sovereignty and our security." G7 leaders committed to strengthen coordination to **prevent, thwart and respond to malign and evolving threats to G7 democracies** by sharing information and threat analysis and identifying opportunities for coordinated responses<br>• Monthly, virtual, Focal Points' meetings; ad-hoc working group meetings; monthly Secretariat/WG chairs meetings; regular meetings of working teams |
| **Work streams**<br><br>• **Analytics capability building Working Group** develops a typology to assess the level of affiliation between state actors and media outlets (US-led)<br>• **Influence vs interference Terminology Working Group** focuses on developing common conceptual understanding of threats to the information environment and on establishing a basis for enabling coordinated responses (EEAS-led)<br>• **Global Research Agenda on Disinformation Working Group** to identify key short to medium term research needs, topics, and ideas related to countering disinformation to share with university and think-tank-based researchers. (US-led) | |

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# TTC

| Members | About |
|---|---|
| • U.S., European Union | • The Trade and Technology Council (TTC) is a transatlantic political body which serves as a diplomatic forum to coordinate technology and trade policy between the United States and European Union. It is composed of ten working groups, each focusing on specific policy areas. The formation of the TTC was first announced by US President Joe Biden and the European Commission President Ursula von der Leyen on June 15, 2021. The early agenda focused primarily on US-EU cooperation in technology, strategic sectors, market access, trade, democratic values and rule of law in the digital world, supply chain resilience, the global trade order and the EU's developing regulatory agenda like Digital Services Act, Data Act and Cloud Rules.<br>• Public |

## Work streams

- **WG #5 Data Governance and Technology Platforms**: This NSC, DG Justice, and DG Connect chaired WG jointly decided to hold three stakeholder workshops before April 2022 (algorithmic amplification, transparency in content moderation, data access for researchers). Secretary Raimondo and Commission EVP Vestager hosted a small TTC stakeholder roundtable on December 7, 2021. WG #5 is aiming to deliver a joint statement of principles on technology platform governance at the upcoming TTC ministerial.

- **WG #6 Misuse of Technology Threatening Security and Human Rights**: The State/DRL, DG Connect, and European External Action Service chaired WG met November 12 to discuss the WG's workplan, which is progressing but not yet finalized. WG #6 agreed to host U.S.-EU side events on a range of TBD topics on the margins of UN events, such as the UN Human Rights Council (HRC) and the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly, which would serve as deliverables and suggested hosting the first TTC-branded side event at the UN HRC session in March.

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# U.S.-EU China Dialogue

**(SBU) Members:**

D-Sherman and her EU counterpart EEAS Secretary-General Stefano Sannino chair the Dialogue twice per year. The Dialogue was launched May 2021 in Brussels and will next meet December 1 in Washington.

The six working groups are chaired by:
- Reciprocity: EB A/S Toloui
- Resilience: GEC A/C Bray and EAP DAS Dawson
- Human Rights: DRL DAS Busby
- Security: EAP A/S Kritenbrink
- Multilateralism: IO DAS Rhee
- Engagement: EAP DAS Waters

**(SBU) About**: The U.S.-EU Dialogue on China has two goals:

(1) **Deepen Coordination:** To enhance coordination on common strategic and foreign-policy challenges, which we face together as democracies and market economies when dealing with the PRC;

(2) **Encourage Shared Understanding:** To work through aspects of our China policy where we appear to have different assessments or objectives, and encourage a shared understanding, find ways to manage our differences, and avoid undermining wider U.S.-EU cooperation.

- Public

**(SBU) Work Streams:** The Dialogue has six pillars:

(1) Reciprocity, including economic issues;
(2) Resilience, particularly addressing PRC disinformation;
(3) Human rights, including Xinjiang, Hong Kong, Tibet, etc.;
(4) Security, ensuring the PRC acts responsibly; as well as DPRK, non-proliferation, sanctions implementation; etc.;
(5) Multilateralism, PRC's growing UN system influence, BRI, SCO, boosting Taiwan's participation in UN system, etc.;
(6) PRC Engagement, finding ways to constructively engage Beijing, such as climate change, etc.

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# EDDE

## Members

- EDDE has 18 members: Albania, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Czechia, EEAS, Estonia, Georgia, Kosovo, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Ukraine

## About

- Public
- The Bureau of European and Eurasian Affairs started the European Digital Diplomacy Exchange (EDDE) in 2017 to expand the digital strategic communication capacities of European governments to foster public trust and increase accountability of government communicators – reducing the space for and influence of disinformation. EDDE works to enable governments to understand and respond to the significant social, political, cultural, and economic shifts spurred by the growth of the digital information economy. It specifically seeks to address capacity constraints that impact governmental institutions and provide solutions specifically tailored to the government context. EDDE has trained more than 450 mid- and high-ranking government officers from 18 countries

## Work streams

- EDDE has a Steering Board, which is composed of senior representatives from each participating country.
- EDDE programming is structured across four levels, including: 1) **semi-annual multilateral seminars/workshops** that convene representatives from each participating country; 2) **individual-country trainings** which build the capacity of particular states tailored to the needs of individual states; 3) **semi-annual Steering Board meetings** to set the program agenda and focus; and 4) **reoccurring virtual meetings** that provide interstitial opportunities for capacity development and relationship building between network members and alumni.

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# Rapid Alert System

## Members

- EU Institutions and members states; G7 members, and NATO International Staff

## About

- Public
- The Rapid Alert System is set up among the EU institutions and Member States to facilitate the **sharing of insights** related to foreign information manipulation and interference, including disinformation, discuss the improvement of the **policy framework** to tackle the threat and **coordinate responses**. The RAS is based on open-source information and also draws upon insights from academia, fact-checkers, online platforms and international partners. G7 members and NATO International Staff joined following the call for the RAS to work closely with international partners in the 2018 Action Plan against Disinformation.
- The EEAS is the Secretariat of the RAS; regular and ad-hoc meetings of the Points of Contact; expert briefings for the entire network; work facilitated by an online platform to share information daily

## Work streams

- The RAS does not have formal working groups; the focus is to foster a community to share insights and best practices. Following the European Democracy Action Plan (EDAP) and the Strategic Compass, however, the RAS has increased discussions on policy development, most notably on a common conceptual understanding of the threat and improving the EU's toolbox to respond to the threat. Additionally, the work of the RAS includes dedicated discussions amongst analysts to build capacity and to work on a common framework and methodology to collect systematic incidents of foreign information manipulation and interference.

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# OECD

## Members

- The OECD's 38 member countries are: Austria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

## About

- The OECD's 38 member countries are each represented in the OECD's Expert Group on Mis- and Disinformation.
- OECD has proposed a Mis- and Disinformation Resource Hub, which would exist as a support mechanism for driving, informing, and sustaining the policy dialogue taking place internal to the Expert Group. This would entail cataloguing the universe of implemented and viable, notional policy options and making them accessible in support of the Expert Group policy discussion.

- Public

## Work streams

- Prospective GEC involvement in the OECD Mis- and Disinformation line of effort entails USG representation within the Expert Group, and derivatively coordination of all USG efforts that support the OECD Mis- and Disinformation Expert Group.
- In addition to the Expert Group, there is a smaller, informal "Bureau" construct responsible for agenda driving and workplan creation.
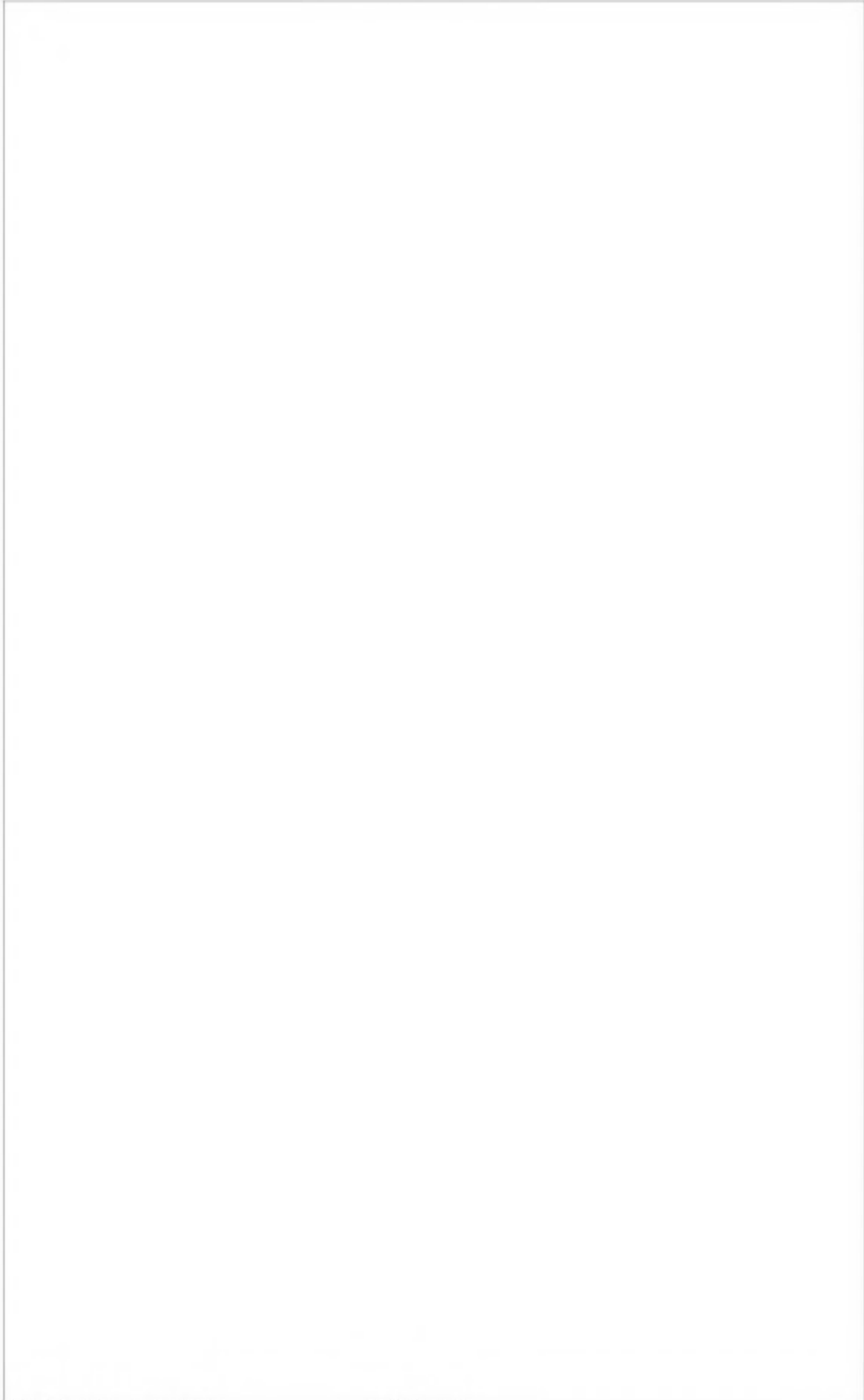
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# Counterterrorism Working Group (CWG)

| Members | About |
|---|---|
| GEC, UK, UAE and Global Coalition to Defeat ISIS/Daesh Communications Working Group | The CWG examines Daesh's messaging content and coordination, promotes messaging campaigns directed at critical target audiences, reinforces the communications capacity of key partners (including the private sector), and further develops the Coalition's communications strategy to respond to evolving threats. |
| **Work streams**<br><br>Near-term priorities include: 1) increasing the participation of and assistance to Coalition members from Africa, in coordination with the Coalition's Africa Focus Group; 2) deepening collaboration between the CWG and the Stabilization Working Group (the two groups will hold meetings November 16-17 in Abu Dhabi); and 3) spurring greater member activity in the Action Groups. | |