G7 INTERIOR AND SECURITY MINISTERS COMMUNIQUÉ

November 23, 2025

1. We, the Interior and Security Ministers of the G7, together with the European Commissioner for Internal Affairs and Migration and INTERPOL, met on November 21 -23 in Ottawa, Canada. We discussed the complex challenges to the safety and security of our nations and renewed our commitment to uphold and protect the safety, security, and resilience of our sovereign states.

2. In a divided and dangerous world, we are determined to work together with our partners to prevent and counter threats to our citizens and ensure a safer, more prosperous future, including by building on previous commitments of the G7 Interior and Security Ministers' meetings and taking new actions, as further outlined below.

Combatting Transnational Serious and Organized Crime – Strengthening Collective Action

3. We recognize that high-threat transnational organized crime groups (TOCGs) are international entities that are ruthless in their pursuit of profit, power, and influence through corruption, violence, and a variety of illicit activities. Fighting them requires both a shared global understanding and commitment to cooperation.

4. We are committed to continue leveraging "follow-the-money" principles and actions to combat TOCGs and aggressively disrupt their ability to finance and profit from their heinous criminal activities.

5. We recognize the need for innovative approaches to address the common internal threats faced by the G7 member states effectively, including adapting and applying measures to counter Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) initially used in other fields (e.g., counter-terrorism, cyber security) where relevant and appropriate in accordance with national and international law.

6. We remain committed to firmly countering the evolving threats created by TOCGs, noting with concern their increasing sophistication, adaptability, and convergence with other national and international-level security threats that undermine the rule of law, fuel corruption, and destabilize legal economies and communities globally.

Synthetic Drug Threats and Other Illicit Drugs

7. Building on the 2024 G7 Leaders' Statement on Synthetic Drug Threats, we reaffirm our commitment to disrupting drug trafficking organizations that exploit global supply chains to produce and traffic harmful synthetic drugs and precursor chemicals, activities that are characterized by violence and contempt for human life and the rule of law.

8. We reaffirm our commitment to intensifying cooperation to detect and disrupt the production, trafficking, and distribution of illegal synthetic drugs, including synthetic opioids and their precursor chemicals. We will continue to take a balanced and evidence-based approach to these efforts while respecting fundamental human rights and the international drug control conventions. We will strengthen border capabilities to identify and interdict these substances and track their locations of production. Likewise, we will strengthen our cooperation and intensify efforts to track, freeze and confiscate criminal proceeds and combat corruption. Through enhanced information sharing and the deployment of advanced technologies, we pledge to degrade the operational capacity of TOCGs involved in the production and trafficking of illegal drugs and other serious crimes, including those facilitated via online platforms.

9. Maritime ports are increasingly used by drug traffickers to smuggle illicit substances, including fentanyl, cocaine, nitazenes, and the precursor chemicals used in synthetic drug production. In response to this growing threat, we issued a Joint Statement on Securing Maritime Ports Against Drug and Precursor Chemical Trafficking.

10. Through our Joint Statement, we are committed to continuing our collaborative efforts to detect and disrupt the flow of illicit drugs and precursors through maritime ports. This includes strengthening cooperation in securing maritime ports and enhancing operational coordination, such as joint investigations; sharing best practices; improving information exchange; and strengthening early warning systems.

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G7 Action Plan to Prevent and Counter the Smuggling of Migrants

11. Migrant smuggling poses a serious threat to national security, public safety, border integrity, and the well-being of smuggled persons who may be exposed to grave and life-threatening risks. TOCGs exploit migration routes and systems, to commit and facilitate a range of serious criminal offences, including money laundering, corruption and trafficking in persons and drugs, that threaten the safety of our communities.

12. We reaffirm our commitment to preventing and countering the smuggling of migrants, working through our relevant G7 Coalition and delivering on our G7 Action Plan to Prevent and Counter the Smuggling of Migrants, as concurred to in 2024.

13. Using the Action Plan as a framework, we recognize the progress made, including by cooperating on strengthening the operational and investigative capacities of our law enforcement agencies in the fight against migrant smuggling.

14. As tasked by the G7 Leaders at Kananaskis, we will double down on efforts to disrupt criminal networks involved in migrant smuggling by adopting a "follow-the-money" approach that leverages financial intelligence and information sharing.

15. We invite social media companies through the Call to Action to work with us to develop a set of voluntary principles that will provide a concrete framework aimed at preventing organized crime groups from using online platforms to advertise, coordinate, and facilitate migrant smuggling operations.

16. We value the importance of a constructive dialogue with public and private actors and will engage directly with transport operators, building integral relationships to allow us to enhance our focus so we can build a global and sustainable response to migrant smuggling.

17. We are committed to exploring, consistent with our legal systems, the potential use of sanctions to target facilitators of irregular migration and organized crime, including travel measures, and other appropriate tools to punish criminal actors.

18. We reiterate our shared objectives of ensuring full implementation of the 2024 G7 Action Plan to Prevent and Counter the Smuggling of Migrants, continuing to strengthen prevention, international cooperation, and all other measures necessary to dismantle criminal networks, while upholding our respective commitments on human rights.

19. We will continue to leverage synergies with other global and regional initiatives aimed at advancing international cooperation against migrant smuggling, such as the Global Alliance to Counter Migrant Smuggling launched by the EU, including its Call to Action.

Cybercrime and Cyber Security

20. The growing threat of cybercrime and other malicious cyber activities affects the daily lives of our citizens and endangers national and public security, economic stability, and critical infrastructure.

21. We recognize the increasing sophistication, impact and threat posed by cybercriminals, including the use of ransomware, fraud, and cyberscams. We are concerned with the use of cybercriminals as proxies by foreign state actors to target and disrupt government services, businesses, critical infrastructure and diaspora communities.

22. We are concerned by the significant impact that fraud has on individuals, economies, trust and national security. We support opportunities for international collaboration, such as the 2026 Global Fraud Summit, co-hosted by the United Nations on Drugs and Crime and INTERPOL, to strengthen global standards on fraud, create partnerships and ensure we protect our citizens. Additionally, we express our serious concerns regarding cryptocurrency thefts by malicious cyber actors, including those directly or indirectly involving states who use stolen cryptocurrency to fund criminal activities, including cybercrimes and proliferation financing. We recognize that international action will be critical to tackling these threats.

23. We recognize the dual potential of emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence (AI), as both a tool to increase the sophistication and frequency of cybercrimes, but also as a tool of innovation to combat malicious cyber activity.

24. We welcome the work of the G7 Cybersecurity Working Group, and we endorse the statements issued by the Working Group on Internet of Things (IoT) Security and Software Bill of Materials for AI.

25. We emphasize the importance of international and public-private partnerships in increasing cyber resiliency, innovation in law enforcement, and strengthening our shared security through cooperation and by defending critical infrastructure and services from cybercriminals.

Terrorist, Nihilistic and Violent Extremist Content Online

26. The world continues to suffer from attacks by terrorist and violent extremists inspired by local, regional and global movements of all motivations and ideologies. In this regard, we reaffirm our strong resolve to prevent and counter all forms of terrorism and violent extremism at the national and international levels through collective efforts among the G7 members.

27. We remain deeply concerned about the significant presence of terrorist and violent extremist content online, as well as the increasing exploitation of online spaces to disseminate content with the goal to train, recruit, radicalize and incite users to violence, including youth.

28. Accelerated radicalization processes and readiness to engage in violence need to be addressed. We are concerned by the rise of nihilistic violent extremism that puts vulnerable people in danger, especially youth. Children are often both perpetrators and victims of this form of extremism.

29. We recognize that addressing this challenge requires a coordinated response involving governments, technology companies and civil society to develop effective strategies in order to ensure public safety and national security.

30. We welcome voluntary efforts by industry partners to address terrorist and violent extremist content online, as well as to assist smaller platforms ensuring that they have access to tools, expertise and partnerships to prevent the misuse of their services. We strongly urge industry to address platform migration to jointly keep users safe online from terrorist and violent extremist content.

31. We also call on industry to invest in prevention efforts including redirection programs and digital literacy to help safeguard users and reduce the risk of radicalization to violence.

32. We emphasize the importance of government policies and voluntary cooperation, such as the Christchurch Call commitments, as key steps towards addressing dissemination of terrorist and violent extremist content online and we urge companies to use existing support mechanisms including hash-sharing databases while safeguarding human rights and promoting a free, open and secure internet.

33. We acknowledge the growing diversification of online threats, including the exploitation of livestreaming technologies, the amplification of terrorist content by algorithms to maximize engagement, and emerging risks associated with the exploitation of AI by criminals. We call on industries to voluntarily take proactive and coordinated action to address terrorist and violent extremist content online, in close collaboration with governments and civil society in a way that fundamentally respects our citizens' rights to freedom of expression.

34. We commit to increase collaboration within the G7 to share threat reports, effective approaches to prevention, and data on how radicalization to violence is rising online.

Transnational Repression

35. We continue to condemn transnational repression (TNR), which is the intimidation, harassment, coercion, or harm against individuals and their families, associates or communities perpetrated by foreign states or their proxies outside their borders.

36. TNR undermines national security, sovereignty, and principles of international law. It often impacts dissidents and human rights defenders, activists, journalists, and those identified as part of diaspora populations.

37. We are concerned by the increasing use of digital tools and methods—such as spyware, doxing, online surveillance, smear campaigns and harassment—to conduct TNR, and emphasize the need for agile, coordinated responses.

38. We reaffirm our support of the G7 Leaders' Statement on TNR launched in Kananaskis in June, and reinforce our commitment to implementing the initiatives it sets forth. We are committed to building a global understanding of the threat, developing resilience, and promoting accountability.

39. We have endorsed a Resilience and Response Framework to Counter TNR, including: measures to enhance G7 cooperation; a compendium of operational, diplomatic, policy, and legislative best practices; and information sharing on global TNR trends and techniques, including through initiatives like the Pall Mall process.

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40. We launched a Digital TNR Detection Academy under the G7 Rapid Response Mechanism (RRM) to build technical capacity to detect and collectively respond to TNR threats in the digital space.

41. We lend our support to individuals and civil society actors targeted by TNR. These efforts continue to build upon the 2018 Charlevoix commitment to defend democracy and state sovereignty from foreign threats, where we have committed to: advancing a common understanding of TNR and its impact; reporting on TNR in RRM public reports; and strengthening engagement with partners and multilateral fora.

42. We welcome the work of the G7 RRM TNR Working Group, which brings together interior and foreign ministries to share best practices and enable collective responses to TNR threats.

43. However robust standalone national responses may be in responding to the threat of TNR, coordinated G7 action can help elevate and enhance responses that safeguard state sovereignty and protect fundamental freedoms. We remain united in our resolve to strengthen public safety, protect our citizens, and defend our democracies national sovereignty against TNR.

Child Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

44. We reaffirm our steadfast commitment to working across all G7 governments and agencies to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse, recognizing that it continues to be a growing global crime impacting children online and in our communities around the world.

45. We remain particularly concerned about the misuse of new technologies by perpetrators and evolving forms of offending. This includes the ongoing recirculation of known child sexual abuse material; the production and dissemination of child sexual abuse material, including that which is AI-generated; financial sexual extortion; livestreamed abuse; and emerging trends such as sadistic online exploitation and youth-on-youth offences.

46. At the centre of our work is our collective engagement with victims and survivors of exploitation and abuse, experts and advocacy organizations. Their experiences and knowledge are crucial to understanding the impact of all forms of child sexual exploitation and abuse, so we can address the changing nature and severity of these crimes and ensure appropriate support and justice for victims and survivors.

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47. While there has been certain progress through voluntary action to date, we urgently call on tech companies to innovate and work faster to protect children from sexual exploitation, including through proactively combatting child sexual exploitation and abuse and detection and removal of material from their platforms. In addition to their legal duties applicable in each country, we strongly encourage tech companies to leverage proven and privacy-preserving technologies to stop the distribution of child sexual abuse material on all platforms, including those that are encrypted.

48. We will continue to deepen our collective engagement with entities outside the public sector, to ensure all sectors take responsibility in keeping children safe from this horrific crime.

Supporting our Law Enforcement and Security Agencies

49. We recognize the critical need for law enforcement and security authorities to be able to investigate, disrupt and prosecute the range of threats our societies face, including but not limited to organized crime and drug trafficking, financial crime, human trafficking, environmental crime, scam and fraud schemes, terrorism and violent extremism, espionage and sabotage, foreign interference, child sexual exploitation and abuse, cybercrime, and other transnational threats.

50. Ensuring that our law enforcement agencies have lawful and adequate access to the relevant data, while safeguarding cyber security and fundamental rights, is central to their ability to keep the public safe and seek justice for the victims of crime.

51. We will continue to work in partnership with the private sector, including technology companies, to ensure public safety is paramount.

Closing Statement

52. As G7 Interior and Security Ministers, we reaffirm our unity and resolve to protect our citizens, uphold our sovereignty and democratic institutions, and advance a secure future for all. We thank Canada for its leadership and look forward to continued collaboration under its G7 Presidency.