

G8 Communiqué Conclusions on Ukraine, 1975–2014

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G8 Research Group, March 25, 2015

Year	# of Words	% of Total Words
1975	0	0
1976	0	0
1977	0	0
1978	0	0
1979	0	0
1980	0	0
1981	0	0
1982	0	0
1983	0	0
1984	0	0
1985	0	0
1986	301	0.08
1987	0	0
1988	0	0
1989	0	0
1990	0	0
1991	0	0
1992	166	0.02
1993	104	0.03
1994	240	0.05
1995	583	0.08
1996	517	0.03
1997	274	0.02
1998	222	0.03
1999	312	0.03
2000	168	0.01
2001	26	0.004
2002	0	0
2003	65	0.003
2004	104	0.002
2005	214	0.009
2006	275	0.01
2007	117	0.004
2008	0	0
2009	129	0.006
2010	709	0.06
2011	267	0.02
2012	0	0
2013	0	0
2014-1	552	81
2014-2	962	18.84
Average	153.8	2.4

Inclusion Terms: Chernobyl, Ukraine, Kiev

Exclusion Terms: New Independent States (1993), former Soviet Union (1994).

1976–1985

No references.

1986

G7 Statement on the Implications of the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident, May 5, 1986

1. We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the Representatives of the European Community, have discussed the implications of the accident at the Chernobyl nuclear power station. We express our deep sympathy for those affected. We remain ready to extend assistance, in particular medical and technical, as and when requested.
2. Nuclear power is and, properly managed, will continue to be an increasingly widely used source of energy. For each country the maintenance of safety and security is an international responsibility, and each country engaged in nuclear power generation bears full responsibility for the safety of the design, manufacture, operation and maintenance of its installations. Each of our countries meets exacting standards. Each country, furthermore, is responsible for prompt provision of detailed and complete information on nuclear emergencies and accidents, in particular those with potential transboundary consequences. Each of our countries accepts that responsibility, and we urge the Government of the Soviet Union, which did not do so in the case of Chernobyl, to provide urgently such information, as our [countries] and other countries have requested.
3. We note with satisfaction the Soviet Union's willingness to undertake discussions this week with the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). We expect that these discussions will lead to the Soviet Union's participation in the desired post-accident analysis.
4. We welcome and encourage the work of the IAEA in seeking to improve international cooperation on the safety of nuclear installations, the handling of nuclear accidents and their consequences, and the provision of mutual emergency assistance. Moving forward from the relevant IAEA guidelines, we urge the early elaboration of an international convention committing the parties to report and exchange information in the event of nuclear emergencies or accidents. This should be done with the least possible delay.

1992

G7 Political Declaration

2. We urge countries not yet parties to the NPT to join. We look forward to the early adherence to the NPT as nonnuclear-weapons States of Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus as well as the other non Russian States of the former Soviet Union. We shall continue through bilateral contacts and the International Science and Technology Centres in Moscow and Kiev our efforts to inhibit the spread of expertise on weapons of mass

destruction. We attach the highest importance to the establishment in the former Soviet Union of effective export controls on nuclear materials, weapons and other sensitive goods and technologies and will offer training and practical assistance to help achieve this.

G7 Chairman's Statement

1. "We support the efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement made by the Presidents of the Republic of Moldova, Romania, the Russian Federation and Ukraine at the summit meeting of littoral states of the Black Sea in Istanbul on 25 June 1992, and support their appeal to the CSCE to help find a solution."

1993

G7 Declaration

11. "Independent regulatory authorities should be strengthened and nuclear safety must be given higher priority in all the countries concerned, including the early closure of high risk reactors such as at Chernobyl"

G7 Tokyo Summit Political Declaration

6. "We also support the reform process in Ukraine and hope that the recent meeting between President Yeltsin and Kravchuk will provide a basis for further improvement of relations between the two countries."... "Enhanced cooperation is necessary in combatting the danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and missiles. In particular we:....Urge Ukraine to ratify the START Treaty, and Ukraine and Kazakhstan to accede to the NPT as non-nuclear weapons states."

1994

G7 Declaration

3. "the closing down of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant is an urgent priority. We are therefore putting forward to the Ukrainian Government an action plan for the closure of Chernobyl. This plan will require measures to be taken by the Ukrainian authorities as well as financial contributions from the international community. The closure of Chernobyl would be accompanied by....

Ukraine

1. We wish to see a stable and independent Ukraine

We welcome the Trilateral Statement, Ukraine's ratification of the START I Treaty, and steps to remove nuclear weapons. We look forward to Ukraine's accession to the NOT as a non-nuclear weapon state.

But we are deeply concerned about the economic situation. Genuine reform is the only way to improve the economy. We urge the Ukrainian Government to design and implement rapidly stabilization and structural reforms, including price liberalization and privatization. This would provide the basis for IMF lending and for substantial loans by the World Bank and EBRD. We are committed to support comprehensive reform efforts through intensified technical and financial assistance and by facilitating improved access to our markets for Ukrainian product.

With a renewed commitment to comprehensive market reform, Ukraine could gain access to international financing of over \$4 billion in the course of a two-year period following the commencement of genuine reform.

We endorse the proposal for conference on Partnership for Economic Transformation in Ukraine to be held in Canada before our next meeting.”

1995

G7 Halifax Summit Communiqué

46. We welcome the good start Ukraine has made on its bold programme of economic reform. The recent Stand-By Arrangement with the IMF provided the basis for substantial financial support by the international financial institutions and bilateral donors. We encourage Ukraine to continue its reform efforts in close cooperation with the international financial institutions. Assuming the continuation of strong economic reform, an additional \$2 billion in commitments could be available from the international financial institutions by the end of 1996.

49. Recognizing that each country is responsible for the safety of its nuclear facilities, we congratulate President Kuchma of Ukraine on his decision to close the Chernobyl nuclear power plant by the year 2000. We reaffirm the commitments of support made last year at Naples under the G7 Action Plan for Ukraine's Energy Sector. We are pleased to note the replenishment of the Nuclear Safety Account and the commitment of additional bilateral grants for short-term safety upgrades and preliminary decommissioning work in anticipation of the closure of Chernobyl.

50. Recognizing the economic and social burden that the closure of Chernobyl will place on Ukraine, we [pledge] [will continue] efforts to mobilize international support for appropriate energy production, energy efficiency and nuclear safety projects for Ukraine. Any assistance for replacement power for Chernobyl will be based on sound economic, environmental and financial criteria. We call upon the World Bank and the EBRD to continue their co-operation with Ukraine in devising a realistic long-term energy strategy, based on the results of the EBRD-funded least-cost investment study, and to increase their financial contribution in support of appropriate energy sector reform and investment. We also call on the World Bank to mobilize private sector support for non-nuclear energy and energy conservation.

G7 Chairman's Statement

4. We welcome the indefinite extension of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and the commitment of States party to the universalisation of the Treaty as well as their decisions to strengthen the review process and adopt a set of principles and objectives for non-proliferation and disarmament. The entry into force of START I is a major landmark in the process of nuclear arms control, which was greatly helped by the decision of Ukraine to accede to the NPT. We now look forward to the early ratification of START II. We support the safe and secure dismantlement of the nuclear weapons eliminated under START I and we welcome the work of the United States and Russia on measures to ensure that the fissile material from these weapons is rendered unusable for weapons purposes. The disposal of weapons-grade plutonium deserves particular attention and we encourage its further study.

11. After five decades of division, we now have the historic opportunity to establish in all of Europe democracy, market economy, stability, peace and prosperity. We strongly support the contribution of the European Union to stability and cooperation through its Europe Agreements with Central European countries and the Baltic States as well as through Partnership Agreements with Russia, Ukraine and other newly independent States. We encourage States to take full advantage of the opportunities afforded by the Pact on Stability in Europe and NATO's Partnership for Peace programme for enhancing security and stability in the whole of Europe. We encourage other multilateral fora and arrangements to assist in the integration of Europe. We are pleased with the steps taken at the Budapest Summit last year to strengthen the capabilities of the OSCE, and we will contribute to the OSCE study into a security model for Europe for the 21st century.

1996 Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit

2. We are committed to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. As we approach the tenth anniversary of the Chernobyl accident, it is our shared objective that such a catastrophe cannot reoccur.

Statement on Ukraine, April 20, 1996

We met on 20 April 1996 with President Kuchma of Ukraine and together examined a wide range of issues to improve nuclear safety and security. We agreed to continue our bilateral and multilateral cooperation with Ukraine in this field.

President Kuchma announced Ukraine's endorsement of the Programme on Preventing and Combatting Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Material and expressed his willingness to support the objectives and actions described in the Moscow Nuclear Safety and Security Summit declaration.

We recognized the importance of President Kuchma's decision to close Chernobyl by the year 2000 as set out in the Memorandum of Understanding signed on 20 December 1995.

The signatories to the Memorandum reaffirmed their commitment to its full implementation and will cooperate closely with Ukraine and with International

Development Banks on measures to support Ukraine's decision. For his part, President Kuchma confirmed Ukraine's willingness to cooperate actively and efficiently within the framework of the Memorandum.

1996

1996 Lyon

G7 Declaration

53. We support Ukraine's efforts to continue with political and economic reforms and to further integrate into the world economy. In this respect we welcome the latest agreement with the IMF and encourage Ukraine to fully implement the agreed reform program.

We welcome the Moscow Summit declaration relating to Ukraine and the commitment of President KUCHMA to close reactor n° 1 at Chernobyl by the end of 1996, in the framework of the program to close the whole plant by the year 2000. We reaffirm our commitment to full implementation of the Memorandum concluded with Ukraine, through close cooperation with this country and the international financial institutions. In this regard, we welcome the financial decisions already taken by the international community, and we stress that all parties concerned must respect the agreed agenda of the comprehensive program.

1997

Denver Summit Statement by Seven

Ukraine

36. We encourage Ukraine to tackle the challenges of reinvigorating economic reform and creating a more welcoming environment for investors. Immediate progress on the ambitious reform plan outlined by the Ukrainian government last fall is crucial to that effort and to gaining access to the considerable financing package already available from the IFIs and the donors. Decisive steps are now needed by government to improve the legal standing and practical treatment of investors. This is key to developing the private business sector, without which reform will fail.

37. We have made significant progress in implementing the 1995 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Ukraine on Chernobyl Closure. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MOU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs in 2000 and beyond after Chernobyl's closure. To date, projects have been agreed totaling over \$1 billion. We call upon Ukraine to continue to undertake the reforms necessary for sustainable growth, particularly in its energy sector.

38. We agreed on the importance of securing the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chernobyl reactor. This task is inevitably beyond the resources of Ukraine alone. This is a major challenge for the international community. We have decided to add to the commitments we undertook in the MOU with Ukraine. We endorse the setting up of a multilateral funding mechanism and have agreed that the G-7 will contribute \$300 million over the lifetime of the project. We call upon concerned governments and other donors to join us at a special pledging conference this fall to ensure full implementation of this project.

1998

G7 Chairman's Statement, May 1998

Ukraine

10. We renewed our resolve to work with Ukraine to implement strong financial and economic reform. We look forward to the Ukrainian government and parliament taking the steps necessary to agree on an Extended Financing Facility with the IMF.

11. We reaffirmed our commitment to the full implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the G7 and Ukraine. In addition we have made a major effort with the funding of the Shelter Implementation Plan. We note that the funding from the G7 and other international donors envisaged under the MoU is dependent on the closure of Chernobyl taking place on schedule by the year 2000. The safety of Chernobyl Unit 3 is already giving rise to concern.

12. We commend the Ukrainian Government's decision to adopt a Financial Recovery Plan for the energy sector. We look to the Government of Ukraine to implement the fundamental reforms which are needed to make investments in the energy sector and elsewhere financially viable. With the Financial Recovery Plan in place, we look to the EBRD to complete its review of the Kholmelnitsky 2 and Rovno 4 (K2/R4) project swiftly and to contribute substantially to a successful loan package, while respecting the Bank's due diligence requirements. This, like the other funding, will of course depend on the Ukrainian Government fulfilling its undertakings under the MoU.

1999

G7 Statement

IV. Nuclear Safety/Ukraine

16. We renew our commitment to the successful implementation of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the G7 and Ukraine. We welcome Ukraine's renewed firm commitment to the closure of Chernobyl on schedule by the year 2000. Our overriding goal is the closure of the Chernobyl power plant by the agreed timetable.

17. We note that significant progress has been made in carrying out the Shelter Implementation Plan to secure the environmental safety of the sarcophagus covering the remains of the destroyed Chernobyl reactor. To date, contributions to the Chernobyl Shelter Fund total US \$393 million, including US \$50 million from Ukraine. We have agreed that the G7 will help ensure the continued financing and the progress in the work under the Shelter Implementation Plan. We call on concerned governments and private-sector donors to join us in this effort. To this end, we plan to hold a pledging conference before the next summit.

18. We reaffirm our commitment to assist Ukraine, within the context of the MoU, in mobilizing funds for energy projects to help meet its power needs. To date, projects have been agreed totaling over US \$746 million. In addition, in the field of nuclear safety US \$485 million have been granted, not including the Shelter Implementation Plan. We look to the Government of Ukraine to accelerate the fundamental reforms in the energy sector, including improvements in cash collection and privatization, to encourage financially viable investments in power generation and distribution and in energy efficiency. We commend the steady work that has allowed Ukraine, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and EURATOM to enter into the final phase of negotiations on loans to complete two reactors at Rivne and Khmelnitsky (1). We call on the parties to take the necessary steps to provide for an early agreement on loans for safe, cost-effective, and financially and environmentally sound projects.

2000

G7 Statement

Nuclear Safety/Ukraine

28. We welcome the decision taken by President Kuchma to close the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) on 15 December this year. We continue to co-operate with the Government of Ukraine in addressing the problems associated with the permanent shutdown of the Chernobyl NPP.

29. We reaffirm our commitment made at the Cologne Summit to continue our support for the Shelter Implementation Plan (SIP). We welcome the results of the Pledging Conference in July to ensure full implementation of the SIP. We appreciate the contribution of the non-G7 donors.

30. We urge the Government of Ukraine to accelerate its power sector reforms, particularly improvement of cash collection and privatisation, which will attract financially viable investments in the energy sector. We look forward to receiving the report of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in this respect. In the meantime, we affirm our commitment in line with the Memorandum of Understanding to assist the Ukraine in the preparation and implementation of energy projects based on least cost principles.

2001

G7 Statement

18. We welcome Ukraine's permanent closure of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant on 15 December 2000, which was a vital accomplishment in support of nuclear safety.

2002

2002 Kananaskis

No reference

2003

2003 Evian

Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction

G8 Action Plan

To expand participation in the Global Partnership to interested non-G8 donor countries that are willing to adopt the Kananaskis documents. While still focusing on projects in Russia, we mandate the Chair to enter into preliminary discussions with new or current recipient countries including those of the former Soviet Union that are prepared to adopt the Kananaskis documents, as the **Ukraine** has already done ;

2004

G8 Action Plan on Non-Proliferation

8. Nuclear Safety and Security

Since the horrific 1986 accident at Chornobyl, we have worked with Ukraine to improve the safety and security of the site. We have already made a large financial contribution to build a safe confinement over the remnants of the Chornobyl reactor. We are grateful for the participation and contributions made by 21 other states in this effort. Today, we endorse international efforts to raise the remaining funds necessary to complete the project. We urge Ukraine to support and work closely with us to complete the confinement's construction by 2008 in a way that contributes to radiological safety, in particular in Ukraine and neighboring regions.

2005

G8 Leaders' Declaration

Global Partnership against Proliferation of Weapons and Materials of Mass

Destruction

22. We reaffirm our commitment to the Global Partnership against the Proliferation of Weapons and materials of Mass Destruction, and to the Kananaskis Statement, Principles, and Guidelines. We will work to build on the considerable progress we have made to implement co-operative projects to which the G8 and thirteen other countries now contribute. We renew our pledge to raise up to \$20 billion over ten years to 2012 for Global Partnership priorities, initially in Russia. In this context, we will embark on new projects according to these priorities. We welcome **Ukraine's** participation, and continue to discuss with a number of countries of the Former Soviet Union their interest in joining the Partnership. We reaffirm our openness in principle to a further expansion of the Partnership to donor and recipient partners which support the Kananaskis documents.

Nuclear Safety and Security

24. Since the horrific accident in 1986, we have worked with **Ukraine** to improve the safety and security of the Chernobyl site. This year, together with the EU and 16 other countries, we have increased pledged funding for the construction of a new safe confinement over the remnants of the reactor to approximately \$1 billion. We welcome **Ukraine's** political and financial commitment to this project, and urge Ukraine to ensure that the project can be completed safely by 2009.

2006

G8 Statement on Non-Proliferation

We reaffirm our commitment to the full implementation of all G8 Global Partnership objectives. We also reaffirm our openness to examine the expansion of the Partnership to other recipient countries and donor states which support the Kananaskis documents and to embrace the goals and priorities of all Partnership members. We welcome the progress GP members have made working with **Ukraine**.

Report on the G8 Global Partnership

Since 2002 more than 1400 research projects have been funded through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC) in Russia and the Science and Technology Centre in Ukraine (STCU) by the US, the EU, UK, Canada, Japan, and other countries, involving more than 17,000 former weapon scientists. In the coming year, the funding parties will analyse the activities and ways to improve further the effectiveness of the two Centers.

A number of donors have now established programmes with Russia and Ukraine to upgrade the physical protection of and account for nuclear materials. These include the US, UK, Germany, Canada, Norway, Sweden, and the EU.

Global Partnership countries are also cooperating in other important spheres. The United States is cooperating with Russia and Ukraine on the dismantlement of strategic weapons systems, and enhancing the security of weapons transportation and storage. Some bio-security projects are being implemented by several Global Partnership members.

In Ukraine, a further step towards nuclear safety has been made with the replenishment of the Chernobyl Shelter Fund providing the necessary financial resources for completion of the new shelter. A number of donors are engaged in projects with Ukraine to enhance export control and border security systems to help prevent the illicit trafficking in WMD across national borders

2007

Chair's Summary

Nuclear Safety and Security: The Nuclear Safety and Security Group (NSSG) provided technically informed, strategic policy advice on selected nuclear safety and radiation protection issues, discussed nuclear safety improvement programs for operating Nuclear Power Plants (e.g. in Armenia, **Ukraine**), and furthered international activities on the safety and security of radioactive sources. The G8 commitments with regard to **Chernobyl** were reaffirmed.

Growth and Responsibility in the World Economy

79. In recognition of the Chernobyl accident in 1986 we reaffirm our commitments — under former G7/G8 Summit declarations and memoranda of understanding and through Chernobyl Shelter Fonds (CSF) and Nuclear Safety Account (NSA) programmes — to undertake joint efforts with Ukraine to convert the damaged reactor unit site into safe conditions.

2008

No references

2009

L'Aquila Statement on Non-proliferation

16. The Global Partnership against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction launched in 2002 at Kananaskis has become a successful large-scale initiative for the enhancement of international security. In parallel with the implementation of ongoing priority projects in Russia and **Ukraine**, to which we fully reconfirm our commitments, we are discussing the options for the Partnership's further

expansion by engaging potential new participants, including CIS countries, committed to the Kananaskis Principles and Guidelines.

17. Regarding nuclear safety, we acknowledge the progress made since the last Summit meeting in ongoing projects at the **Chernobyl** site and, while noting that additional financial resources will be needed for their completion, we reassert our commitment to undertake joint efforts with **Ukraine** to convert the site into a stable and environmentally safe condition.

2010

Muskoka Declaration: Recovery and New Beginnings

29. We urge all states to take and support resolute action to address non-compliance with the Treaty's non-proliferation obligations, including safeguards obligations. We call upon states that have not yet done so to conclude a Comprehensive Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, together with an Additional Protocol, which will become the new universally accepted standard for the verification of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. We support the exchange, in conformity with the obligations of the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty, of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, in particular for developing countries. We reiterate our commitment as found in paragraph 8 of the L'Aquila Statement on Non-Proliferation. As we approach the 25th anniversary of the **Chernobyl** accident in 2011, we will take the necessary steps to complete the final stages of the **Chernobyl** safety and stabilization projects, and we urge all entities to pursue the highest levels of nuclear safety, security and safeguards when developing new civil nuclear installations.

Annex: Report on the G8 Global Partnership 2010

1. Launched at the 2002 G8 Summit in Kananaskis, the 10-year, \$20 billion *G8 Global Partnership Against the Spread of Weapons and Materials of Mass Destruction* continues to make tangible contributions to international security and stability. Building upon the principles and guidelines agreed to at Kananaskis, G8 Global Partnership partners continue to implement projects in Russia and **Ukraine**. The Partnership has also evolved to address new challenges and to deal with the spread of weapons and materials of mass destruction worldwide.

3. Despite past progress, work remains in order to complete projects in the Russian priority areas of chemical weapons destruction and nuclear submarine dismantlement prior to the end of the Partnership's current mandate in 2012. We reaffirm our commitment to complete priority projects in Russia and **Ukraine**.

Project Implementation in Russia and Ukraine

15. Projects aimed at strengthening nuclear security are also underway in **Ukraine** with support from Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Sweden. Japan

is moving forward with the rehabilitation and provision of equipment for the “Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology”, while Germany is funding projects for the physical protection of radioactive sources. GP partners also continue to coordinate efforts to assist Ukraine in converting the Chernobyl site into a stable and environmentally-safe condition, including the construction of a shelter for the damaged reactor and storage for spent nuclear fuel. The United Kingdom and the European Union are funding the design and construction of a centralized, long-term storage facility for highly radioactive sources within the **Chernobyl Exclusion Zone**, and Finland, France, Germany, Sweden, United States are providing assets needed to package and transport these sources to the facility once it is complete. France is involved in recovery of highly radioactive sources on the **Ukrainian** operator RADON sites for their shipment to the future centralized store.

17. The United States and Russia are partnering to place equipment for radiation detection at border crossings to detect and prevent the illicit cross-border trafficking of nuclear and radiological materials. GP partners are working with Ukraine, with funding provided by Canada, the European Union, New Zealand, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and the United States to help strengthen its capacity to prevent and detect nuclear smuggling.

20. The Science and Technology Centers in Moscow and **Kiev** have played an important role in GP scientist redirection and engagement activities. Through the International Science and Technology Center (ISTC) and Science and Technology Center of **Ukraine** (STCU), 4000 research projects, as well as capacity building activities, have been funded by GP members. Members of the ISTC and STCU have recognized the success of the Centers in providing economic support for scientists during a transition period.

22. To date, in their national programs, several GP partners including Canada, the European Union, Finland, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, the Republic of Korea, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, as confirmed by the projects listed in **Annex A** to this Report, are pursuing WMD threat reduction projects, related to nuclear and radiological security, biological security and non-proliferation, and scientist engagement in several regions of the world including Central Asia, Southeast Asia, Africa, the Middle East and the Americas. These projects reflect the resolve of partners to address evolving WMD challenges through the Global Partnership while continuing work toward completion of priority projects in Russia and **Ukraine**.

2011

G8 Declaration: Renewed Commitment for Freedom and Democracy

8. Building on our experience, we marked our determination to draw all the lessons from the nuclear accident in Japan, including the necessity to promote the highest levels of safety, consistent with the principles of the Convention on Nuclear Safety. We noted the necessity to consider strengthening the Convention on Nuclear Safety and the Convention on Early Notification of a Nuclear Accident, as well as upgrading norms and standards of nuclear safety. Meanwhile, we noted with great satisfaction that this year, which marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the **Chernobyl** accident, the international community was

able to pledge substantial financial resources for the completion of the international effort to convert the **Chernobyl** site into a stable and environmentally safe condition.

48. As we are now engaged in a renewed effort to strengthening nuclear safety worldwide, we must at the same time bring to a conclusion our past commitments, in this year which marks the twenty-fifth anniversary of the **Chernobyl** accident. We note with great satisfaction that the international community came together to bring closure to this legacy. Donors, together with the EBRD, were able to pledge substantial additional financial resources for the completion of the ongoing international effort to convert the **Chernobyl** site into a stable and environmentally safe condition, and we expect countries that have not yet pledged to do so rapidly. We call upon all parties involved in the **Chernobyl** projects to redouble efforts to implement them on schedule and within budget, and we urge the **Ukrainian** government to make the adequate institutional and financial provisions to ensure an efficient and successful implementation of the programme within budget.

2012

No reference

2013

No reference

2014 Hague, Netherlands

G7: The Hague Declaration

1. We, the leaders of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, the President of the European Council and the President of the European Commission met in The Hague to reaffirm our support for **Ukraine's** sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

2. International law prohibits the acquisition of part or all of another state's territory through coercion or force. To do so violates the principles upon which the international system is built. We condemn the illegal referendum held in Crimea in violation of **Ukraine's** constitution. We also strongly condemn Russia's illegal attempt to annex Crimea in contravention of international law and specific international obligations. We do not recognize either.

3. Today, we reaffirm that Russia's actions will have significant consequences. This clear violation of international law is a serious challenge to the rule of law around the world and should be a concern for all nations. In response to Russia's violation of **Ukraine's** sovereignty and territorial integrity, and to demonstrate our determination to respond to these illegal actions, individually and collectively we have imposed a variety of sanctions against Russia and those individuals and entities responsible. We remain ready to

intensify actions including coordinated sectoral sanctions that will have an increasingly significant impact on the Russian economy, if Russia continues to escalate this situation.

4. We remind Russia of its international obligations, and its responsibilities including those for the world economy. Russia has a clear choice to make. Diplomatic avenues to de-escalate the situation remain open, and we encourage the Russian Government to take them. Russia must respect **Ukraine's** territorial integrity and sovereignty, begin discussions with the Government of **Ukraine**, and avail itself of offers of international mediation and monitoring to address any legitimate concerns.

5. The Russian Federation's support for the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe's Special Monitoring Mission to **Ukraine** is a step in the right direction. We look forward to the mission's early deployment, in order to facilitate the dialogue on the ground, reduce tensions and promote normalization of the situation, and we call on all parties to ensure that Special Monitoring Mission members have safe and secure access throughout **Ukraine** to fulfill their mandate.

7. At the same time, we stand firm in our support for the people of who seek to restore unity, democracy, political stability, and economic prosperity to their country. We commend the **Ukrainian** government's ambitious reform agenda and will support its implementation as **Ukraine** seeks to start a new chapter in its history, grounded on a broad-based constitutional reform, free and fair presidential elections in May, promotion of human rights and respect of national minorities.

8. The International Monetary Fund has a central role leading the international effort to support Ukrainian reform, lessening **Ukraine's** economic vulnerabilities, and better integrating the country as a market economy in the multilateral system. We strongly support the IMF's work with the Ukrainian authorities and urge them to reach a rapid conclusion. IMF support will be critical in unlocking additional assistance from the World Bank, other international financial institutions, the EU, and bilateral sources. We remain united in our commitment to provide strong financial backing to **Ukraine**, to co-ordinate our technical assistance, and to provide assistance in other areas, including measures to enhance trade and strengthen energy security.

2014 Brussels, Belgium

G7 Brussels Summit Declaration

6. The use of energy supplies as a means of political coercion or as a threat to security is unacceptable. The crisis in **Ukraine** makes plain that energy security must be at the centre of our collective agenda and requires a step change to our approach to diversifying energy supplies and modernising our energy infrastructure. Under the Rome G7 Energy Initiative, we will identify and implement concrete domestic policies by each of our governments separately and together, to build a more competitive, diversified, resilient and low-carbon energy system. This work will be based on the core principles agreed by our Ministers of Energy on May 5-6 2014, in Rome: ...

7. Based on these principles we will take the following immediate actions:

- Working with international organisations such as the International Energy Agency (IEA), the International Renewable Energy Agency, and the international financial institutions, we will supply technical assistance, including leveraging the private sector, and facilitate exchanges with **Ukraine** and other European countries seeking to develop indigenous hydrocarbon resources and renewable energies, as well as to improve energy efficiency.

20. Recent events illustrate that corruption undermines trust in governments and limits economic growth. We will build on existing efforts, including in the G20, to take additional steps to prevent this. We continue our engagement to and support of United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and the World Bank's Stolen Asset Recovery Initiative. We welcome the outcomes of the **Ukraine** Forum on Asset Recovery and look forward to the third Arab Forum on Asset Recovery. The G7 remains committed to working with governments and global financial centres to follow up on asset recovery efforts.

Ukraine

24. We welcome the successful conduct under difficult circumstances of the election in **Ukraine** on 25 May. The strong voter turnout underlined the determination of **Ukraine**'s citizens to determine the future of their country. We welcome Petro Poroshenko as the President-elect of **Ukraine** and commend him for reaching out to all the people of **Ukraine**.

25. In the face of unacceptable interference in **Ukraine**'s sovereign affairs by the Russian Federation, we stand by the Ukrainian government and people. We call upon the illegal armed groups to disarm. We encourage the Ukrainian authorities to maintain a measured approach in pursuing operations to restore law and order. We fully support the substantial contribution made by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) to the de-escalation of the crisis through the Special Monitoring Mission and other OSCE instruments. We commend the willingness of the Ukrainian authorities to continue the national dialogue in an inclusive manner. We welcome the "Memorandum of Peace and Unity" adopted by the Verkhovna Rada on 20 May and express the wish that it can be implemented rapidly. We also encourage the Ukrainian parliament and the Government of **Ukraine** to continue to pursue constitutional reform in order to provide a framework for deepening and strengthening democracy and accommodating the rights and aspirations of all people in all regions of **Ukraine**.

26. The G7 are committed to continuing to work with **Ukraine** to support its economic development, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We encourage the fulfilment of **Ukraine**'s commitment to pursue the difficult reforms that will be crucial to support economic stability and unlock private sector-led growth. We welcome the decision of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to approve a \$17 billion programme for **Ukraine**, which will anchor other bilateral and multilateral assistance and loans, including around

\$18 billion foreseen to date from G7 partners. We welcome the swift disbursement of macro-economic support for **Ukraine**. We support an international donor coordination mechanism to ensure effective delivery of economic assistance and we welcome the EU's intention to hold a high-level coordination meeting in Brussels. We welcome ongoing efforts to diversify **Ukraine**'s sources of gas, including through recent steps in the EU towards enabling reverse gas flow capacities and look forward to the successful conclusion of the talks, facilitated by the European Commission, on gas transit and supply from the Russian Federation to **Ukraine**.

27. We are united in condemning the Russian Federation's continuing violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of **Ukraine**. Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea, and actions to de-stabilise eastern **Ukraine** are unacceptable and must stop. These actions violate fundamental principles of international law and should be a concern for all nations. We urge the Russian Federation to recognise the results of the election, complete the withdrawal of its military forces on the border with **Ukraine**, stop the flow of weapons and militants across the border and to exercise its influence among armed separatists to lay down their weapons and renounce violence. We call on the Russian Federation to meet the commitments it made in the Geneva Joint Statement and cooperate with the government of **Ukraine** as it implements its plans for promoting peace, unity and reform.

28. We confirm the decision by G7 countries to impose sanctions on individuals and entities who have actively supported or implemented the violation of **Ukraine**'s sovereignty and territorial integrity and who are threatening the peace, security and stability of **Ukraine**. We are implementing a strict policy of non-recognition with respect to Crimea/Sevastopol, in line with UN General Assembly Resolution 68/262. We stand ready to intensify targeted sanctions and to implement significant additional restrictive measures to impose further costs on Russia should events so require.

29. The projects funded by the donor community to convert the **Chernobyl** site into a stable and environmentally safe condition have reached an advanced stage of completion. While recognizing the complexity of these first of a kind projects, we call upon all concerned parties to make an additional effort to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion and call upon project parties to keep costs under control. This remains a high priority for us.