



The
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presents the

2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report

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Prepared by
Enko Koceku, Sarah Burton, David Cosolo and Michael Humeniuk
with Caroline Bracht
G7 Research Group, University of Toronto

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www.g7.utoronto.ca
g8@utoronto.ca
@g8rg

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“[The G7 are committed to continuing to work with Ukraine to support its] sovereignty and territorial integrity.”

2014 Brussels Declaration

Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan			+1
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+1		

Background

On 24 March 2014, following the accession of Crimea to the Russian Federation, the G7 leaders met in the Hague to “reaffirm [their] support for Ukraine’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.”⁹⁶⁵ The G7 leaders’ official response to the Crimean crisis was published at this meeting in the form of “The Hague Declaration.” Leaders stated that they would not recognise the “illegal attempt to annex Crimean contravention of international law,” and collectively condemned Russia’s actions.⁹⁶⁶ Additionally, the G7 leaders pointed out that they had imposed sanctions against Russia and cautioned that they were prepared to intensify those sanctions to increasingly impact the Russian economy in the event that “Russia continues to escalate the situation.”⁹⁶⁷

On 25 September 2014, the G7 foreign ministers welcomed the Minsk agreements reached on 5 and 19 September “as an important step towards a sustainable, mutually agreed cease-fire, a secure Russian-Ukrainian border and the return of peace and stability to eastern Ukraine with the establishment of a “special status” zone, which is to be empowered with a strong local self-government under Ukrainian law.” They also supported the role of OSCE to be “the monitoring mechanism in the implementation of the Minsk agreement.”⁹⁶⁸

On 13 February 2015, the G7 leaders collectively endorsed the “Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements” which “offers a way forward to a comprehensive, sustainable, and peaceful resolution to the crisis in eastern Ukraine.”⁹⁶⁹ The agreement outlines a plan to: implement a ceasefire, remove heavy weapons by both sides to create a safe zone, ensure the

⁹⁶⁵ G7: The Hague Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 01 March 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁹⁶⁶ G7: The Hague Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 01 March 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁹⁶⁷ G7: The Hague Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 01 March 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁹⁶⁸ G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement on Ukraine, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 25 September 2015. Date of Access: 01 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/foreign/formin140925-ukraine.html>

⁹⁶⁹ G7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, The White House Office of the Press Secretary (Washington) 13 February 2015. Date of Access 18 March 2015. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2015/02/13/g-7-leaders-statement-ukraine>

release of detainees, ensure safe access to humanitarian assistance, withdrawal of all foreign armed forces, and reinstating full control of the state boarder to the Ukraine Government.⁹⁷⁰

Commitment Features

The framework for support that was established at the meeting in The Hague and which was reaffirmed at the Brussels Summit intends to provide financial backing, technical assistance, and support in other areas, such as enhancing trade and strengthening energy security for Ukraine, as well increasing collective energy security.⁹⁷¹ The support is provided with the intention of strengthening Ukraine’s position and increasing its own sovereignty and integrity separate from Russia.

Scoring Guidelines

- 1	Member does not take any action to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.
0	Member affirms Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity but does not take concrete action
+1	Member takes concrete action to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Lead Analyst: Beth Yando

Canada: +1

Canada is in full compliance with its commitment to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 4 September 2014 Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced two initiatives to support Ukraine and NATO allies against threats of Russian military action in the region.⁹⁷² CAD 1 million will be allocated toward NATO Trust Funds to support Ukrainian military capabilities in areas of command, communication, control and computer capacities, and to implement NATO standard throughout Ukrainian forces.⁹⁷³ Additionally CAD 3 million will be allocated toward three NATO Centers of Excellence in cyber security, energy security, and strategic communications, whereby each center will receive CAD 1 million.⁹⁷⁴

On 19 December 2014, Prime Minister Stephen Harper imposed additional economic sanctions and travel bans on 22 Russian and Ukrainian individuals, and export restrictions on the Russian oil

⁹⁷⁰ Packages of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreement, Élysée Présidence de la République (Paris) 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 March 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/package-of-measures-for-the-implementation-of-the-minsk-agreements/>

⁹⁷¹ G7: The Hague Declaration, G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 01 March 2015. http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁹⁷² PM announces support for NATO Security Initiatives in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Wales) September 4 2014. Date of Access: May 12 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/09/04/pm-announces-support-nato-security-initiatives-ukraine-and-eastern-europe>

⁹⁷³ PM announces support for NATO Security Initiatives in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Wales) September 4 2014. Date of Access: May 12 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/09/04/pm-announces-support-nato-security-initiatives-ukraine-and-eastern-europe>.

⁹⁷⁴ PM announces support for NATO Security Initiatives in Ukraine and Eastern Europe, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Wales) September 4 2014. Date of Access: May 12 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/09/04/pm-announces-support-nato-security-initiatives-ukraine-and-eastern-europe>.

industry.⁹⁷⁵ These sanctions were imposed to support the “sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine.”⁹⁷⁶

On 2 February 2015, Minister of National Defense Rob Nicholson announced Canada will join the US-Ukraine Joint Commission of Defense Reform and Bilateral Cooperation and provide assistance to the Ukrainian.⁹⁷⁷

On 27 March 2015, Minister of Foreign Affairs Rob Nicholson announced additional contributions to the “Special Monitoring Mission (SMM) of the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE),” in support of Ukraine’s sovereignty.⁹⁷⁸ The Special Monitoring Mission aims to “monitor and implement ceasefire provisions under the Minsk agreements.”⁹⁷⁹ Canada will contribute CAD 2 million and will send as many as 25 specialized personnel in security, human rights, the rule of law and media towards this special mission.⁹⁸⁰

Moreover, on 27 March 2015 the Government of Canada announced disbursement of Canada’s second CAD 200 million low-interest loan to Ukraine in stabilizing its economy and supporting its economic development.⁹⁸¹

On 14 April 2015, Prime Minister Stephen Harper announced a plan to deploy 200 Canadian Armed Force personnel to Ukraine until March 2017 to deliver military training programs and support to the Ukrainian forces.⁹⁸² The types of training will include “explosive ordnance disposal, improvised explosive device disposal, military police training, medical training, flight safety training, and logistics system modernization training.”⁹⁸³

On 27 April 2015, Minister for Citizenship and Immigration Chris Alexander announced humanitarian assistance worth CAD 15 million, which will be given to Ukraine to support citizens

⁹⁷⁵ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada announcing additional sanctions, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) December 19 2014. Date of Access: May 11 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/12/19/statement-prime-minister-canada-announcing-additional-sanctions>.

⁹⁷⁶ Statement by the Prime Minister of Canada announcing additional sanctions, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) December 19 2014. Date of Access: May 11 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2014/12/19/statement-prime-minister-canada-announcing-additional-sanctions>.

⁹⁷⁷ Minister Nicholson announces that Canada will join US-Ukraine Joint Commission, Government of Canada (Ottawa) February 2 2015. Date of Access: May 11 2015. http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=927729&tp=1&_ga=1.219345756.413738228.1416429500.

⁹⁷⁸ Minister Nicholson Announces Additional Contributions to OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) March 27 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communicues/2015/03/27b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁷⁹ Minister Nicholson Announces Additional Contributions to OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) March 27 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communicues/2015/03/27b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁰ Minister Nicholson Announces Additional Contributions to OSCE’s Special Monitoring Mission in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) March 27 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communicues/2015/03/27b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸¹ Canada Announces Official Signing of Second \$200-Million Loan to Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) March 27 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communicues/2015/03/27a.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸² PM Announces New Canadian Military Contribution in Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) April 14 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/04/14/pm-announces-new-canadian-military-contribution-ukraine>.

⁹⁸³ PM Announces New Canadian Military Contribution in Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada Stephen Harper (Ottawa) April 14 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/04/14/pm-announces-new-canadian-military-contribution-ukraine>.

who are immediately affected by the conflict by “improving [their] access to water, shelter and health, hygiene and protection services.”⁹⁸⁴

On 28 April 2015, Canada transferred a new batch of non-lethal weapons, namely night vision goggles, to the Ukrainian National Guard as a part of the CAD 11 million Canadian Assistance package announced in November 2014.⁹⁸⁵ This military assistance aims to “enhance the capabilities of the Ukrainian armed forces in their fight to defend their country’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.”⁹⁸⁶ The Government of Canada also announced an additional contribution of CAD 19.7 million to support democracy in Ukraine.⁹⁸⁷ On the same day, Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Chris Alexander, announced the implementation of Partnership for Local Economic Development and Democratic Governance project in support of municipal democracy and economic development in Ukraine. This project is aimed to promote “effective democratic governance and economic development at the local level in four different regions of Ukraine.”⁹⁸⁸

Canada has taken concrete actions to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore, Canada is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pin Hui Chen

France: +1

France is in full compliance with its commitment to support Ukraine’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence.

Since the 2014 G7 Summit in Brussels, regional security in the Ukraine has been a top priority for France. France played a leading role in the implementation of the second Minsk Protocol on

12 February 2015, at which the leaders of France, Russia, Ukraine and Germany determined the “Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreement” in Minsk, Belarus. French President Hollande confirmed that the agreement included issues of border control, decentralization and economic growth.⁹⁸⁹

On 24 February 2015, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, Laurent Fabius met with the Ministers from Germany, Russia and Ukraine to discuss the stipulations agreed earlier that month. Minister Fabius’ issued a statement saying the four Ministers agreed that “the strict implementation of all provisions of the Minsk agreements starting from a comprehensive ceasefire and withdrawal of heavy

⁹⁸⁴ Canada Remains Committed to Helping Those Affected by the Crisis in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) April 27 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2015/04/27a.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁵ Minister Nicholson Welcomes Another Transfer of Non-Lethal Equipment to Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) April 28 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2015/04/28c.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁶ Minister Nicholson Welcomes Another Transfer of Non-Lethal Equipment to Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) April 28 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2015/04/28c.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁷ Minister Nicholson Welcomes Another Transfer of Non-Lethal Equipment to Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) April 28 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/aff/news-communiqués/2015/04/28c.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁸ Canada Reaffirms Support for Economic Development and Democratic Governance in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) April 28 2015. Date of Access: May 10 2015.

<http://www.international.gc.ca/media/dev/news-communiqués/2015/04/28b.aspx?lang=eng>.

⁹⁸⁹ Ukraine Ceasefire Agreed at Belarus Talks, The Guardian (London) 12 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015.

<http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/12/ukraine-crisis-reports-emerge-of-agreement-in-minsk-talks>.

weapons” was of utmost importance.⁹⁹⁰ Fabius’ statement continued to detail that in order to ensure the withdrawal of heavy weaponry, the four ministers “call[ed] upon all parties to ensure full access of the OSCE to all areas... [and] to fully cooperate with the implementing its mandate, especially regarding the monitoring and verification of the withdrawal of heavy weapons.”⁹⁹¹

On 22 April 2015, President Hollande entered a bilateral agreement with the Ukraine in order to modernize its economy and energy sphere as well as foster economic growth within the country. In news releases from both countries, the Heads of State placed importance on enhancing bilateral trade, energy security, transport, food security, environmental protection and tourism.⁹⁹² The Government of France has committed to sharing its experience, “in the sphere of banking supervision, customs control, administration of public enterprises and privatization,” as well as increasing “cooperation and exchange of experience in higher education, science, culture and sports.”⁹⁹³ The government of France also intends to strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of sustainable development and environmental protection in order to promote more efficient energy usage, city planning and agriculture.⁹⁹⁴ The two state leaders encouraged increased cooperation between their cities and Parliaments and agreed to form a Joint Economic Commission, which will meet in the first half of 2016.⁹⁹⁵

Finally, France has also emphasized that any country who fails to respect the Minsk Agreement will be subdued to severe consequence. On 27 June 2014, French President Francois Hollande stated that Russia would face severe global political and economic consequences if it did not stop infringing on the regional security of Ukraine.⁹⁹⁶ He reaffirmed this at a joint news conference in Paris, President Hollande alongside German Chancellor Angela Merkel, stating “There are risks which will increase if the truce is not respected. Our attention must focus on full compliance with the ceasefire. Our intention is not to impose sanctions but to achieve peace in Ukraine.”⁹⁹⁷

France has made several efforts to support and promote Ukraine’s sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence and has thus been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Larissa Parker

⁹⁹⁰ Declaration of French Foreign Minister about the Normandie Format Ministerial Meeting (Paris) 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/events-7684/article/ukraine-declaration-of-french>.

⁹⁹¹ Declaration of French Foreign Minister about the Normandie Format Ministerial Meeting (Paris) 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/events-7684/article/ukraine-declaration-of-french>.

⁹⁹² Joint declaration by the President of France and President of Ukraine (Paris) 22 April 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-du-president-de-la-republique-francaise-et-du-president-de-l-ukraine/>.

⁹⁹³ Joint declaration by the President of France and President of Ukraine (Paris) 22 April 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-du-president-de-la-republique-francaise-et-du-president-de-l-ukraine/>.

⁹⁹⁴ Joint declaration by the President of France and President of Ukraine (Paris) 22 April 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-du-president-de-la-republique-francaise-et-du-president-de-l-ukraine/>.

⁹⁹⁵ Joint declaration by the President of France and President of Ukraine (Paris) 22 April 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/declarations/article/declaration-conjointe-du-president-de-la-republique-francaise-et-du-president-de-l-ukraine/>.

⁹⁹⁶ Interview with Francois Hollande with Le Monde (Paris) 20 August 2014. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <http://www.elysee.fr/interviews/article/interview-de-francois-hollande-accordee-au-monde/>.

⁹⁹⁷ Francois Hollande and Angela Merkel News Conference (Paris) 20 February 2015. Date of Access: 19 May 2015. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rh3SsWSEtE>.

Germany +1

Germany is in full compliance with its commitment to take concrete actions to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 23 February 2015 Germany announced that it would release EUR10 million in emergency humanitarian aid for citizens affected by the ongoing conflict.⁹⁹⁸ Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier stated that efforts to prevent escalation of violence should “not stop us thinking about the people of eastern Ukraine.”⁹⁹⁹ Minister Steinmeier also formally invited numerous humanitarian organization to meeting at the Federal Foreign Office in order to coordinate effective implementation of future aid.¹⁰⁰⁰

On 13 April 2015 Minister Steinmeier invited the foreign ministers of France, Russia and Ukraine to a meeting at the Federal Foreign Office to discuss the Ukraine conflict.¹⁰⁰¹ The Minister stated that the purpose of the meeting was to continuing working towards defusing the Ukraine conflict and implementing the previously agreed upon Minsk Protocol.¹⁰⁰² The Minister continued to emphasize the importance of the Mink Protocol as more than a ceasefire, but also the basis for initiating a political process that would lead to peace. During the meeting all four ministers agreed to establish working groups to discuss humanitarian assistance, security issues, political process and economic reconstruction in eastern Ukraine.¹⁰⁰³

From 13– 14 May 2015 Minister Steinmeier attended a NATO meeting in Antalya which focused heavily on the Ukraine crisis. At those meetings reaffirmed Germany's solidarity with Ukraine and again reiterated the need to implement the Minsk Protocol.¹⁰⁰⁴ During the meetings, Minister Steinmeier also took the opportunity to meet privately with Ukrainian Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin who was also in attendance.¹⁰⁰⁵

Germany has provided substantial aid in support of Ukraine and has also taken an active part in the political process that aims to de-escalate the conflict and lead to a peaceful resolution. Thus Germany has been awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

⁹⁹⁸ Humanitarian assistance for eastern Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.genf.diplo.de/Vertretung/genf/en/__pr/Aktuell-2015-en/2015-02-19-aa-huhi-ukraine-en.html.

⁹⁹⁹ Humanitarian assistance for eastern Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.genf.diplo.de/Vertretung/genf/en/__pr/Aktuell-2015-en/2015-02-19-aa-huhi-ukraine-en.html.

¹⁰⁰⁰ Humanitarian assistance for eastern Ukraine, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.genf.diplo.de/Vertretung/genf/en/__pr/Aktuell-2015-en/2015-02-19-aa-huhi-ukraine-en.html.

¹⁰⁰¹ Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin on the Ukraine Conflict, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Ukraine/150413-BM-Ukraine-Berlin.html.

¹⁰⁰² Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin on the Ukraine Conflict, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Ukraine/150413-BM-Ukraine-Berlin.html.

¹⁰⁰³ Foreign Ministers meeting in Berlin on the Ukraine Conflict, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 14 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Laender/Aktuelle_Artikel/Ukraine/150413-BM-Ukraine-Berlin.html.

¹⁰⁰⁴ Foreign Minister Steineier attends NATO meetings in Atalanta, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 15 May 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/150513-BM-NATOAntalya.html>.

¹⁰⁰⁵ Foreign Minister Steinmeier attends NATO meetings in Antalya, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 15 May 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/Friedenspolitik/NATO/150513-BM-NATOAntalya.html>.

Italy: +1

Italy is in full compliance with its commitment to continue working with Ukraine to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Italy allocated 2 per cent of the total EUR 1.61 billion raised by the European Union member states for Macro-financial Assistance (MFA I) and Micro-financial Assistance (MFA II) programs to Ukraine. The loans were directed to help manage the balance-of-payments and support economic stabilization of the country. On 20 May 2015, the European Union made the first disbursement to Ukraine in the amount of EUR 100 million. The second release of the funds occurred on 17 June 2014.¹⁰⁰⁶

On 20 July 2014 Minister for Foreign Affairs Federica Mogherini held a telephone conversation with Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Pavel Klimkin regarding the crash of a Malaysian Airlines jet in Ukraine. During the discussion Mogherini offered assistance to send expert inspectors from National Air Security Agency of Italy.¹⁰⁰⁷

On 17 October 2014 Minister of Foreign Affairs Federica Mogherini met in Milan with Pavlo Klimkin and Serghei Lavrov, the Minister's of Foreign affairs in Ukraine and Russian, and with Didier Burkhalter, the chairperson of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. During the meeting, representatives from Italy along with France, Germany, Ukraine and Russia indicated that they were willing to provide military support to Ukraine in the form of personnel and drones as part of an effort to stabilize the region.¹⁰⁰⁸

On 4 March 2015, Italian Prime Minister, Matteo Renzi, expressed a concern for Ukrainian sovereignty and his interest in termination of conflict between pro-Russian separatists backed by Russia and Ukrainian military forces. The Prime Minister also mentioned that Ukraine should continue implementing economic and political reforms and said that Italian companies are interested in investing into various industries currently owned by the Ukrainian government.¹⁰⁰⁹

On 6-7 March 2015, the Minister for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy, Paolo Gentiloni, attended informal meeting in Riga, Latvia along with other Foreign Ministers of the European Union (EU) members and discussed crisis in Ukraine. The High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy Federica Mogherini chaired the summit. Participants of the discussion agreed to continue providing financial support to Ukraine, as well as help with development and implementation of political and economic reforms.¹⁰¹⁰

Thus, Italy is in full compliance with its commitment to support sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by providing financial assistance and help with development of economic and social reforms.

Analyst: Julia Kochneva

¹⁰⁰⁶ Delegation of the European Union to Ukraine, Press Corner, 11 June 2014. Date of Access: 7 May 2015.
http://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/ukraine/press_corner/all_news/news/2014/2014_06_11_1_en.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁷ Farnesina, Press Archives, 20 July 2014 (Farnesina) Date of Access: 10 May 2015.
http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2014/07/20140720_mogherini_klimkin_b.html.

¹⁰⁰⁸ Farnesina, Press Archives, 17 November 2014 (Farnesina) Date of Access: 8 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2014/10/20141017_moghucraina.htm.

¹⁰⁰⁹ Italy PM Renzi says Ukraine Sovereignty must be respected, Reuters, 4 March 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/2015/03/04/us-ukraine-crisis-italy-idUSKBN0M01IM20150304>.

¹⁰¹⁰ Farnesina, Press Archives, 6 March 2015 (Farnesina) Date of Access: 7 May 2015.

http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/approfondimenti/2015/03/ue-gentiloni-a-riga-per-il-gymnich.html.

Japan: +1

Japan is in full compliance with its commitment to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Only July 17 2014, the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) announced the signing of a Japanese ODA loan agreement with Ukraine which would provide up to JPY 10 billion for Economic Reform Development Policy Loan.¹⁰¹¹

On September 24 2014, Japan imposed additional economic sanctions on Russia which restricts armed exports, and also restricts Russian banks from issuing securities in Japan.¹⁰¹²

On February 24 2015, Japan and members of G7 countries initiated the "Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements" to support Ukraine in finding a "comprehensive, sustainable, and peaceful resolution" to the crisis in its country.¹⁰¹³ Member countries of the G7 are committed to the Minsk Agreements, which call for a ceasefire. Under these agreements, the members, including Japan, condemn Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and expressed G7 will continue to provide financial assistance to Ukraine.¹⁰¹⁴ Further under these agreements, Japan and other G7 members are also ready to take measures against those who violate the agreement.¹⁰¹⁵

As of April 1 2015, the total amount of aid and assistance given to Ukraine by Japan is USD 3 billion.¹⁰¹⁶

Japan has taken concrete actions to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Therefore Japan is awarded a score of +1.

Analyst: Pin Hui Chen

United Kingdom +1

The United Kingdom is in full compliance with its commitment to take action to support Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity, and remains committed to in that support through non-lethal means.

On 10 February 2015 in a statement to the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary Philip Hammond issued a statement on Ukraine, condemning Russians actions and reiterating the United Kingdom's support of Ukraine and the continued use of economic sanctions, and hopes for a peaceful resolution. In his statement Hammond says "the UK welcomes efforts to achieve a peaceful resolution of the situation in Eastern Ukraine ... so Britain's focus has been, and will continue to be,

¹⁰¹¹ Signing of Japanese ODA Loan Agreement with Ukraine for the Economic Reform Development Policy Loan, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Kiev) July 18 2014. Date of Access: May 13 2015. http://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/press/2014/140718_01.html.

¹⁰¹² Japan Announces Fresh Russia Sanctions, Wall Street Journal (New York) September 24 2014. Date of Access: May 13 2015. <http://www.wsj.com/articles/japan-announces-new-russia-sanctions-1411553420>.

¹⁰¹³ G-7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) February 14 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/diplomatic/201502/1209902_9980.html.

¹⁰¹⁴ G-7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) February 14 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/diplomatic/201502/1209902_9980.html.

¹⁰¹⁵ G-7 Leaders Statement on Ukraine, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) February 14 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/diplomatic/201502/1209902_9980.html.

¹⁰¹⁶ Japan's Assistance to Ukraine, Embassy of Japan in Ukraine April 1 2015. Date of Access: May 13 2015. http://www.ua.emb-japan.go.jp/jpn/bi_ua/oda/150401_summary_en.pdf.

ensuring that the EU remains robust, resolved and united on the maintenance of economic sanctions.”¹⁰¹⁷

On 23 February 2015 the United Kingdom announced that it would release GBP15 million in emergency humanitarian assistance for Ukraine.¹⁰¹⁸ The aid will include funding to be given to the World Health Organisation and the Red Cross, and will also serve to provide food, blankets, emergency shelter and medical supplies for the more than one million displaced Ukrainian citizens.¹⁰¹⁹

On 6 March 2015 Defence Secretary the Right Honorable Michael Fallon announced a new package of GBP852,000 in non-lethal equipment to be given to Ukraine. The equipment will include helmets, night vision goggles, GPS units, laptops and first aid kits with the intention of providing an increase in Ukraine’s defensive capability and improved tactical situation.¹⁰²⁰

On 15 April 2015 the government issued a call for project proposals to receive funding under the Conflict Stability and Security Fund. The fund is intended to support projects that will lead to peace-building and communications, strengthening relations between communities in conflict and communities in isolation, and to engage the Ukrainian citizens in the peace-building process. The aim is to implement the selected project by March 2016.¹⁰²¹

The United Kingdom has actively provided aid to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, and is committed to providing support for programming that will aid in long term national stability. Thus, the United Kingdom has been given a score of +1

Analyst: Elizabeth Yando

United States: +1

The United States is in full compliance with its commitment to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 19 December 2014, President Barack Obama issued an Executive Order imposing new sanctions on the Crimea region, controlled by Russia. This order states: (1) there may be no new investment in the Crimea region by a US person; (2) there may be no importation of goods or services from the Crimea region; (3) the sale of any goods or services by a US person to anyone anywhere in the Crimea region, and; (4) any approval by a US person for the above mentioned prohibitions.¹⁰²²

¹⁰¹⁷ The Foreign Secretary's statement to House of Commons on the situation in Ukraine, Foreign and Commonwealth Office (London) 10 February 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-foreign-secretarys-statement-to-house-of-commons-on-the-situation-in-ukraine>.

¹⁰¹⁸ 15m British boost for humanitarian efforts in Ukraine, Department for International Development (London) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15m-british-boost-for-humanitarian-efforts-in-ukraine>.

¹⁰¹⁹ 15m British boost for humanitarian efforts in Ukraine, Department for International Development (London) 23 February 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/15m-british-boost-for-humanitarian-efforts-in-ukraine>.

¹⁰²⁰ Defence Secretary announces further UK support to Ukrainian Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence (London) 6 March 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/defence-secretary-announces-further-uk-support-to-ukrainian-armed-forces>.

¹⁰²¹ Conflict Stability and Security Fund: call for projects proposals for 2015-2016, Ministry of Defence (London) 15 April 2015. Date of Access: 23 May 2015. <https://www.gov.uk/government/world-location-news/conflict-stability-and-security-fund-call-for-project-proposals-for-2015-2016-in-ukraine>.

¹⁰²² Ukraine and Russia Sanctions, US Department of State (Washington) 19, December, 2014. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/e/eb/tfs/spi/ukrainerrussia/>.

On 5 February 2015, Secretary of State John Kerry travelled to Kyiv, to meet with Ukrainian President Petro Poroshenko, Prime Minister Arseniy Yatsenyuk, Foreign Minister Pavlo Klimkin, and members of Ukraine's parliament.¹⁰²³ This meeting was intended to “highlight the United States’ steadfast support for Ukraine and its people” and to reaffirm the United States ongoing support of Ukrainian sovereignty.¹⁰²⁴ During this visit Secretary Kerry announced that the United States Government intends to provide USD 16.4 million in new humanitarian assistance to help Ukrainian refugees and to support the Ukrainian Government’s humanitarian response to the ongoing crisis.¹⁰²⁵

On 12 February 2015, the USA committed to sending more non-lethal aid to Ukraine in response to Russian-backed rebels breaking a cease-fire.¹⁰²⁶ Along with this aid, the U.S. committed to sending USD 75 million in assistance which includes radios, radars and first-aid kits.¹⁰²⁷

On 11 March 2015, Adam Szubin of the US Treasury Department stated that “if Russia continues to support destabilizing activities in Ukraine” the costs it faces in terms of sanctions and punishments from the West will continue to rise.¹⁰²⁸

Thus, the United States has received a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to support Ukrainian sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Analyst: Mercedes Fogarassy

European Union: + 1

The EU is in full compliance with its commitment to support Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity.

On 5 March, 2014, the European Commission proposed a package of financial support for Ukraine of EUR 11.175 billion.¹⁰²⁹ to be implemented between then and 2020. The proposed package consisted of macro financial assistance loans (which were supplemented by another EUR 1.8 billion loan, signed at the Riga Summit on 22 May 2015¹⁰³⁰) and grants, to the end of promoting economic stability and energy security in Ukraine,¹⁰³¹ as well as measures to provide humanitarian aid and combat corruption.¹⁰³²

In addition, the commission outlined actions to facilitate trade between Ukraine and the EU. On 23 April 2014, the proposal of the Commission calling for the temporary removal of customs duties on

¹⁰²³ Secretary Kerry Travels to Kyiv and Munich, US Department of State, (Washington) 30 January 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/01/237000.htm>.

¹⁰²⁴ Secretary Kerry Travels to Kyiv and Munich, US Department of State, (Washington) 30 January 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/01/237000.htm>.

¹⁰²⁵ US Assistance for Vulnerable Populations of Ukraine, US State Department (Washington) 5 February 2015. Date of Access: 13 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2015/02/237203.htm>.

¹⁰²⁶ US Imposes More Sanctions on Russia and Increases Ukraine Aid, The Moscow Times (Washington) 11 March 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/article/517336.html>.

¹⁰²⁷ US Imposes More Sanctions on Russia and Increases Ukraine Aid, The Moscow Times (Washington) 11 March 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/article/517336.html>.

¹⁰²⁸ Ukraine Crisis: US Sanctions Target Russia Ideologue, BBC News (London) 11 March 2015. Date of Access: 10 May 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-us-canada-31838096>.

¹⁰²⁹ European Commission’s support to Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 5 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-219_en.htm

¹⁰³⁰ EU agrees 1.8bn-euro loan to cash-strapped Ukraine, Europe, BBC News 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-32843610>

¹⁰³¹ European Commission’s support to Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 5 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-219_en.htm

¹⁰³² How the EU is supporting Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5035_en.htm

Ukrainian exports into the EU came into force,¹⁰³³ facilitating trade between the EU and Ukraine in advance of the implementation of those provisions of the Association Agreement (AA) pertaining to the establishment of a Deep Comprehensive Free Trade Area (DCFTA). This removal of duties was set to expire on 1 November 2014, but was extended until 31 December 2015 with the expectation that DCFTA portion of the AA will enter into force on 1 January 2016.¹⁰³⁴ On 27 June 2014, the EU and Ukraine signed the residual provisions of the AA, following the signing of its political provisions on 21 March 2014.¹⁰³⁵

On 29 April 2014, the Commission adopted the “State Building Contract”¹⁰³⁶ programme, designed to assist both in remedying Ukraine’s urgent economic needs and in the preparation of Ukraine for substantial reforms (with respect to the AA/DCFTA) “through support to improved governance, the fight against corruption, judiciary reform and public administration reform.”¹⁰³⁷ The contract itself is worth EUR 335 million, with a complimentary EUR 10 million programme (intended to promote the civil society).

On 30 October 2014, with the arbitration of the EU, Ukraine agreed to the USD 4.6 billion “winter package,” allowing Ukraine to purchase gas from Russia by advance monthly payments without subjection to constraints on order quantity or any “take-or-pay” obligations.¹⁰³⁸ On 28 April 2014, a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that would enable gas flow from Slovakia into Ukraine was assented to by the relevant pipeline owners (the Slovakian Eustream and Ukrainian Uktransgaz).¹⁰³⁹ This is in congruity with the stipulations of the 5 March 2014 support package put forward by the EU, calling for the “Modernisation of the Ukraine Gas Transit System and work on reverse flows, notably via Slovakia.”¹⁰⁴⁰

The EU and its member states have given over EUR 139.5 million in humanitarian aid since the onset of the crisis in 2013, and additionally organized an airlift operation in January 2015 to deliver 85 tonnes of relief equipment (i.e. “blankets, sleeping bags, water containers, heaters, hygiene kits, and warm clothing”).¹⁰⁴¹

On 20 February 2014, the Commission conducted an in-depth examination of what flexibilities would be offered to Ukrainian citizens by the improved Visa Facilitation Agreement and Visa Code,

¹⁰³³ MEMO: European Commission’s support for Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 25 June 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-279_en.htm

¹⁰³⁴ Ukraine: unilateral trade measures extended, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 24 October 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/145390.pdf

¹⁰³⁵ How the EU is supporting Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5035_en.htm

¹⁰³⁶ MEMO: European Commission’s support for Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 25 June 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-279_en.htm

¹⁰³⁷ MEMO: European Commission’s support for Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 25 June 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-279_en.htm

¹⁰³⁸ EU-Ukraine-Russia talks agree on \$4.6 billion to secure gas supplies, European Commission 30 October 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <https://ec.europa.eu/energy/en/news/eu-ukraine-russia-talks-agree-46-billion-secure-gas-supplies>

¹⁰³⁹ MEMO: European Commission’s support for Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 25 June 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-14-279_en.htm

¹⁰⁴⁰ European Commission’s support to Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 5 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-219_en.htm

¹⁰⁴¹ How the EU is supporting Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5035_en.htm

with the aim of allowing for issuing of Schengen visas to Ukrainian citizens at lowered/waived fees.¹⁰⁴²

In light of Russia's failure to withdraw from Ukraine, on 17 March 2014 the EU issued "travel bans and asset freezes against Russian and Ukrainian officials following Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea."¹⁰⁴³ On 24 March 2014, Russia was suspended from the G8,¹⁰⁴⁴ resulting in the EU hosting a G7 meeting on 4-5 June 2014 in place of the planned G8 summit in Sochi, Russia.¹⁰⁴⁵ The EU has since imposed a number of economic sanctions on Russia, notably stipulating that EU companies and nationals are not permitted to buy or sell new "financial instruments" (e.g. bonds, equity)¹⁰⁴⁶ with a maturity in excess of 30 days from five major (state-owned) Russian banks, three major Russian energy companies, and three major Russian defence companies. EU nationals or companies are also not permitted to make loans to any of the 5 Russian banks sanctioned. The EU maintains that these and many other sanctions on Russia will remain in place until the implementation of the Minsk peace agreements, which were signed on 12 February 2015.¹⁰⁴⁷ Speaking at the eighth Kyiv Security forum on 28-29 May 2015, German foreign minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier assured that the EU would continue to support the stabilization of Ukraine, but contended that "there is no military solution to Russia's war in eastern Ukraine."¹⁰⁴⁸

The above measures constitute concrete action on the part of the EU to fulfill their commitment to the support of Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity as per the Brussels Declaration of 2014. As such, the EU has earned a score of +1.

Analyst: Thomas Feore

¹⁰⁴² How the EU is supporting Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 22 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-15-5035_en.htm

¹⁰⁴³ EU sanctions against Russia over Ukraine crisis, European Union Newsroom 29 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/newsroom/highlights/special-coverage/eu_sanctions/index_en.htm

¹⁰⁴⁴ G8 becomes the G7 as leaders kick Russia out: It's not a big problem, says Putin's foreign minister, The Daily Mail, Tamara Cohen 25 March 2014. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/news/article-2588490/G8-G7-leaders-kick-Russia-Its-not-big-problem-says-Putins-foreign-minister.html>

¹⁰⁴⁵ EU sanctions against Russia over Ukraine crisis, European Union Newsroom 29 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/newsroom/highlights/special-coverage/eu_sanctions/index_en.htm

¹⁰⁴⁶ EU sanctions against Russia over Ukraine crisis, European Union Newsroom 29 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. http://europa.eu/newsroom/highlights/special-coverage/eu_sanctions/index_en.htm

¹⁰⁴⁷ Conference speakers: Europe will keep sanctions while Ukraine needs to keep up reforms, Kyiv Post, Alyona Zhuk (Kyiv) 30 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <https://www.kyivpost.com/content/kyiv-post-plus/conference-speakers-europe-will-keep-sanctions-on-russia-while-ukraine-needs-to-keep-up-reforms-389873.html>

¹⁰⁴⁸ Conference speakers: Europe will keep sanctions while Ukraine needs to keep up reforms, Kyiv Post, Alyona Zhuk (Kyiv) 30 May 2015. Date of Access: 30 May 2015. <https://www.kyivpost.com/content/kyiv-post-plus/conference-speakers-europe-will-keep-sanctions-on-russia-while-ukraine-needs-to-keep-up-reforms-389873.html>