



EMBASSY OF JAPAN  
ATHENS - GREECE

26/05/2023

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am writing this letter to share with you the highlights of the **G7 Hiroshima Summit**.

The Leaders of the Group of Seven (G7), met in Hiroshima for its annual Summit on May 19-21, 2023, chaired by Japanese Prime Minister Fumio KISHIDA. The Summit was also attended by the leaders of eight invited countries (Australia, Brazil, Comoros (Presidency of the AU), Cook Islands (Presidency of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF)), India (Presidency of G20), Indonesia (Presidency of ASEAN), Republic of Korea, Vietnam) and the heads of seven international organizations. President Zelensky of Ukraine was also invited as a special guest.

The followings are the major points of the leaders' discussion and agreed documents.

◆ Ukraine

The issue of Ukraine was addressed in the following three sessions.

1. In the session attended by the G7 Leaders, they reaffirmed their unwavering commitment to provide diplomatic, financial, humanitarian, and military assistance to Ukraine to the extent necessary, and agreed on concrete measures to strengthen sanctions against Russia, including measures to avoid or circumvent sanctions. After the session, the leaders issued the "**G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine**".
2. In a separate session, the G7 leaders again discussed Ukraine's issue with President Zelensky. The G7 leaders paid tribute to the courage and perseverance of the Ukrainian people who have united and fought against Russia's aggression, and agreed that the G7 is more united than ever and will strongly support Ukraine in all aspects to end the aggression as soon as possible.

3. The issue of Ukraine was also discussed during the session "Toward a Peaceful, Stable and Prosperous World" attended by the G7 leaders, President Zelensky and leaders of invited countries. The leaders, with the Ukraine crisis primarily in mind, noted the importance of the following points:
- Respecting the principles of UN Charter, such as sovereignty, territorial integrity;
  - Support for a just and eternal peace;
  - Strongly opposing any unilateral attempts to change the peacefully established status of territories by force or coercion anywhere in the world;
  - Upholding a free and open international order based on the rule of law.

◆ Disarmament and Non-proliferation

- On May 19, the first day of the summit, PM KISHIDA welcomed the G7 leaders and their spouses to Hiroshima Peace Memorial Park. The leaders then visited Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum, offered flowers to the victims of the Atomic Bomb, and planted a commemorative tree.
- In the session on Disarmament and Non-proliferation, the leaders renewed their pledge for peace and their determination to realize a “world without nuclear weapons”. In this context, they reiterated their position that threats by Russia of nuclear weapon use, let alone any use of nuclear weapons by Russia, in the context of its aggression against Ukraine are inadmissible.
- They reaffirmed that the NPT must be upheld as the cornerstone of the global nuclear non-proliferation regime and the foundation for the pursuit of nuclear disarmament and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and that the overall decline in global nuclear arsenals achieved since the end of the Cold War must continue and not be reversed.
- They issued the “**G7 Leaders' Hiroshima Vision on Nuclear Disarmament**”, the first G7 leaders' document with a particular focus on nuclear disarmament, and expressed their commitment to achieving a world without nuclear weapons with undiminished security for all.

◆ Indo-Pacific

- The leaders reiterated the importance of a free and open Indo-Pacific, which is inclusive, prosperous, secure, based on the rule of law, and that protects shared principles including sovereignty, territorial integrity, peaceful resolution of disputes, and fundamental freedoms and human rights.
- Given the importance of the region, the leaders underscored their commitment to strengthen coordination with regional partners, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its member states, as well as Pacific Island countries.

◆ China

- The leaders remain seriously concerned about the situation in the East and South China Seas. They agreed that they strongly oppose any unilateral attempts to change the status quo by force or coercion.
- They called on China to press Russia to stop its military aggression, and immediately, completely and unconditionally withdraw its troops from Ukraine.
- Based on the common understanding that there is no legal basis for China's expansive maritime claims in the South China Sea, they opposed China's militarization activities in the region. They emphasized the universal and unified character of the UNCLOS and reaffirm UNCLOS's important role in setting out the legal framework that governs all activities in the oceans and the seas.

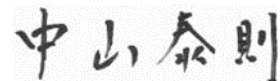
◆ North Korea

- The leaders strongly condemned North Korea's unprecedented number of unlawful ballistic missile launches, each of which violated multiple UN Security Council Resolutions. They demanded that North Korea refrain from any other destabilizing or escalatory actions, including any further nuclear tests or launches that use ballistic missile technology, which undermine regional stability and pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

The leaders discussed a wide range of other issues, including the following: Climate Change, Environment, Energy, Clean Energy Economy, Economic Resilience and Economic Security, Trade, Food Security, Health, Labor, Education, Digital, Science and Technology, Gender, Human Rights, Refugees, Migration, Democracy, Countering Terrorism, Violent Extremism and Transnational Organized Crime / Upholding the Rule of Law / Anti-Corruption.

For further details of the “**Summit and the G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué**” and other statements and documents, please refer to the [link](#).

Sincerely,



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Ambassador of Japan to Greece