

Joint statement of the participants of the Bucha Summit 2025

“We Will Never Forget. We Will Never Forgive”¹

(31 March 2025, Bucha, Ukraine)

On March 31, 2025, we, the Speakers and the Heads of delegations of the Parliaments of the Kingdom of Belgium, the Republic of Croatia, the Czech Republic, the Kingdom of Denmark, the Republic of Estonia, the Republic of Finland, Iceland, the Republic of Latvia, the Republic of Lithuania, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the Kingdom of Norway, the Republic of Poland, the Portuguese Republic, the Republic of Slovenia, the Kingdom of Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the European Parliament, convened in Kyiv to commemorate the victims of the Bucha tragedy and condemn in the strongest possible terms the Russian Federation’s unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine.

We reaffirm our full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine within its internationally recognised borders, including its territorial waters, and stress Ukraine's inherent right to self-defence in accordance with Article 51 of the UN Charter.

We stand in solidarity with Ukrainian people and honour the memory of every victim of the atrocities committed by Russian troops in Bucha and other cities and villages across Ukraine.

We stress that there is no justification for Russia’s actions on the European continent, which constitutes the crime of aggression. The violation of peace and stability demands accountability. We emphasize that accountability for Russia’s actions is essential.

We fully support the efforts of the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court in investigating war crimes and crimes against humanity committed on the territory of Ukraine and urge him to continue these crucial efforts.

We note the arrest warrants issued by the Pre-Trial Chamber of International Criminal Court for Russian high-ranking officials and appeal to ICC States Parties to cooperate in good faith with the ICC.

International law must be respected, and the crime of aggression must be punished. Thus, we call for the establishment of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression Against Ukraine. Such measures are essential to ensuring accountability and deterring future attempts to commit similar crimes.

The barbaric actions of Russia on the territory of Ukraine have led to the suffering and deaths of thousands of civilians, the deportation of thousands of Ukrainian children and the destruction of their homes and cities. We call for a significant increase in humanitarian and military aid for Ukraine.

Supporting Ukraine’s struggle must be recognized as a moral obligation for every nation, as well as for the European Union and NATO, until peace and security in Ukraine and Europe are fully restored.

We call on the authorities of EU Member States and NATO, and all nations that share the principles of freedom, human rights and the rule of law, to impose the strongest possible sanctions and measures that would force Russia to a comprehensive, just and lasting peace.

Russia must be held accountable for this war of aggression. We welcome the efforts of all nations, in accordance with the principles of the rule of law, to use Russia's frozen assets for the reconstruction of Ukraine and compensate for the damage caused by the Russian Federation’s war of aggression against Ukraine.

Despite the ongoing Russia’s illegal, unprovoked and unjustified full-scale military invasion, Ukraine has proved that it is a reliable partner.

We reaffirm our support for Ukraine’s Euro-Atlantic integration and sovereign right to determine its future and to participate in alliances of its choosing, free from external pressure or coercion. Russia can have no veto on European political and security architecture.

¹ The representatives of the Belgian, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic, Luxembourgian, Norwegian and Swedish parliaments at this Summit are generally supportive of the content of this statement, but due to constitutional and legal constraints, their signings cannot be perceived as binding for their parliaments and/or states.