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2024 G7 Apulia Summit Interim Compliance Report

15 June 2024 to 20 December 2024

Prepared by

Jacob Rudolph and Angus MacKellar
and the G7 Research Group

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www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit

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1. Regional Security: Military Assistance for Ukraine

“Together with international partners, we are determined to continue to provide military ... support to Ukraine and its people.”

Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué

Assessment

| | No Compliance | Partial Compliance | Full Compliance |
|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Canada | | | +1 |
| France | | 0 | |
| Germany | | | +1 |
| Italy | | | +1 |
| Japan | | 0 | |
| United Kingdom | | | +1 |
| United States | | | +1 |
| European Union | | | +1 |
| Average | | +0.75 (88%) | |

Background

The G7 has addressed concerns of regional stability, such as between the two former Soviet states of Ukraine and the Russian Federation.¹ Before the ongoing full-scale invasion of Ukraine launched in 2022, Russia's precursory annexation of the Crimean Peninsula in 2014 sparked a new wave of G7 action. In 2014, when Russia was scheduled to host the G8 summit in Sochi in June, G7 leaders called on Russia to halt its annexation of Crimea in March.² In the Hague Declaration i, G7 leaders stated that they would not participate in the Sochi Summit and would instead meet, without Russia, in Brussels in June.³ The suspension of engagement with Russia as a part of the G8 was never reversed.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders implored Russia to collaborate with Ukraine in the pursuit of a peaceful resolution to the conflict.⁴ G7 leaders called on illegal armed groups to disarm and supported the contribution made by the Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe in de-escalating the crisis through the Special Monitoring Mission and other tools. The G7 announced its support for members' sanctions on individuals and entities supporting Russian action in Crimea and Eastern Ukraine.

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders restated their condemnation of the Crimean annexation and reaffirmed their commitment to working with international partners to provide technical support to Ukraine.⁵ G7 leaders called on both sides to adhere to the Minsk Agreements and respect the associated ceasefire. During the summit, members stressed that the stability of Ukraine's economy was crucial to its ability to resist Russian aggression, specifically calling for G7 ambassadors in Kyiv to establish a Ukraine support group to assist the advancement of the Ukrainian economic reform process.

¹ Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 1992. Access Date: 9 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1992munich/communique/index.html>

² Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 March 2014. Access Date: 3 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140312.html

³ G7: The Hague Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access Date: 3 September 2024. https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

⁴ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

⁵ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders stood united in their conviction that the conflict in Ukraine must be resolved diplomatically. Members shared concern at the continued violence and the violation of the ceasefire. They reiterated that sanction duration remained contingent upon Russia's complete implementation of the Minsk Agreements and respect for Ukrainian sovereignty, and that the group stood ready to take further restrictive methods on Russia if required.⁶

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for the complete implementation of the Minsk Agreements by all parties, their stance of non-recognition regarding Russia's annexation of Crimea, and their commitment to sanctions against Russia.⁷ They also reiterated their support for Ukraine's reform efforts, its "independence, territorial integrity, and sovereignty," and the de-escalation initiatives of the Normandy Group.

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders condemned once more the violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and reiterated its support for Ukraine's territorial integrity.⁸ The leaders restated their position on sanctions, whereby sanctions could be lifted or increased depending on Russia's respect for the Minsk Agreements. They also restated their support for the Normandy Format and of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, France and Germany announced the future hosting of a Normandy Format summit, in order to address issues surrounding Ukraine.⁹

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders restated their support for Ukrainian independence, sovereignty, democracy and territorial integrity as well as the Normandy Process' work towards securing the implementation of the Minsk agreements.¹⁰ The leaders stated that Russia was a participant, not a mediator, in the conflict and that Russian-backed groups must abide by the broken ceasefire.

During the 2022 Elmau Summit, following the Russian invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, G7 leaders strongly condemned the war in Ukraine perpetrated by Russia and reiterated their full support for the Ukrainian government and the people of Ukraine.¹¹ The leaders demanded the withdrawal of all Russian troops and military forces from Ukraine. The leaders announced their intent to support Ukrainian efforts to end the war, including meeting Ukrainian need for military and defense equipment, along with coordinating to provide Ukraine with the material, training and logistic, intelligence, and economic support to build up its armed forces.¹² This represents the first instance of military support for Ukraine from the G7, with prior commitments concerning mostly diplomatic or non-military economic initiatives. Leaders also committed to deepened and broadened sanctions against Russia and associated economic agents.

⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

⁷ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

⁸ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

⁹ G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

¹⁰ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 10 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

¹¹ G7 Statement on Support for Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220627-ukraine.html>

¹² G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 5 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220407-statement.html>

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their unwavering support for Ukraine and commitment to providing Ukraine with increasing financial, military, humanitarian and diplomatic support.¹³ They also called on China to apply pressure on Russia to withdraw from Ukraine.

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, G7 leaders recommitted to the continued provision of military, economic, and humanitarian support for Ukraine.¹⁴ Alongside budget and reconstruction requirements, Ukrainian military financing will be supported by the G7 through various streams, such as those funded through frozen Russian assets. The leaders noted the importance of supporting Ukrainian air defense. The G7 reiterated its calls for China and other third countries to support its agenda against Russian aggression. These measures, alongside leaders' commitments to bilateral security deals with Ukraine, aim to ensure and restore Ukrainian territorial integrity, sovereignty, and democracy across its internationally recognized borders.

Commitment Features

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, G7 leaders committed that, “together with international partners, we are determined to continue to provide military...support to Ukraine and its people.”

Definitions and Concepts

“Together” is understood to mean “as a group.”¹⁵ It implies that G7 members will not act in isolation but will work jointly with other countries and international organizations to ensure effective and comprehensive support for Ukraine. This collective approach emphasizes shared responsibilities, mutual coordination, and synchronized actions to enhance the overall impact of the military support provided. The goal is to unify efforts, leverage diverse resources and expertise, and present a cohesive front in addressing Ukraine’s needs in the face of aggression.

“International” is understood to mean “of, relating to, or affecting two or more nations.”¹⁶ In this context, “international” encompasses actions, agreements, or collaborations that extend across national borders, involving various sovereign states and international organizations working together on common goals or issues.

“Partner” is understood to mean “one associated with another, especially in an action.”¹⁷ “Partners” refers to other countries, organizations, or entities that cooperate with G7 members to provide support to Ukraine.

“Determined” is understood to mean “having reached a decision” about which one remains “firmly resolved.”¹⁸ In the context of this commitment, it emphasizes the strong and unwavering stance of G7 leaders to continue their military support for Ukraine. It suggests that the G7, alongside international partners, will persist in its assistance for Ukraine regardless of challenges that may arise.

“Continue” is understood to mean “to keep going or add to.”¹⁹ In this context, “continue” refers to the ongoing nature of military assistance to Ukraine, which was already being provided by G7 members before the Apulia

¹³ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 6 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communication.html>

¹⁴ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Apulia) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 10 September 2024. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communication.html>

¹⁵ Together, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/together>

¹⁶ International, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 10 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/international>

¹⁷ Partner, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/partner>

¹⁸ Determined, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/determined>

¹⁹ Continue, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/continue>

summit. It indicates a long-term commitment to provide sustained military support to Ukraine throughout the conflict.

“Military” is understood as “of or relating to soldiers, arms, or war.”²⁰ In the context of this commitment, “military” includes the provision of weapons, ammunition, vehicles (such as tanks or armored personnel carriers), drones, surveillance technology, and other hardware necessary for combat operations. It also covers military services such as intelligence gathering, reconnaissance, the training of Ukrainian troops, cybersecurity support, and logistical assistance in battlefield operations. Military support is not limited to these specific examples.

“Support” refers to the act of providing help or assistance.²¹ In the context of this commitment, “support” means aiding Ukraine’s ability to defend itself through the provision of military resources and services. It also involves indirect actions, such as funding defense efforts, bolstering logistical supply chains, or offering expertise to enhance Ukraine’s military capabilities. Support is understood as encompassing both direct military contributions and the infrastructure needed to sustain Ukraine’s military efforts over time.

“Ukraine and its people” is understood to refer to both the state of Ukraine, its military forces, and the civilian population. In this context, “its people” are Ukrainian citizens and residents indirectly supported by G7 actions through direct G7 member support for the Ukrainian state and armed forces.

General Interpretive Guidelines

Full compliance, or a score of +1 will be granted to G7 members that have taken at least three strong actions to continue providing military support to Ukraine in collaboration with international partners. Strong actions may include supplying lethal military equipment (such as tanks, fighter jets, air-defense systems, arms and ammunition, artillery, or other weaponry); providing intelligence, engineering, or cyber support; training members of the Ukrainian armed forces; or otherwise tailoring assistance to the current or future needs of Ukraine. Further, G7 members must demonstrate cooperation with international partners on two or more occasions, carrying out joint actions or programs and offering cohesive military aid packages.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0 will be assigned to G7 members that have taken one or two strong actions or weak action in continuing to provide military support. Weak actions may include the provision of non-lethal military equipment (such as uniforms, protective equipment, medical supplies, or military rations) or the provision of supplies insensitive to Ukraine’s capacities and needs (such as lethal weaponry that is outdated or that’s use will be unsustainable for Ukraine due to infrastructural or logistical restrictions). Partial compliance will also be assigned to G7 members that have taken strong action in collaboration with international partners only on one occasion.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1 will be given to G7 member that have not taken action to continue providing military support for Ukraine. This will include G7 members that have failed to engage in coordinated military efforts with international partners or have chosen to focus on non-military assistance to Ukraine which is beyond the scope of this commitment.

²⁰ Military, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/military>

²¹ Support, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 4 September 2024. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/support>

Scoring Guidelines

| | |
|----|---|
| -1 | The G7 member has not taken actions to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. |
| 0 | The G7 member has taken one or two strong actions or weak action to provide military support to Ukraine and its people or has action in collaboration with international partners on only one occasion. |
| +1 | The G7 member has taken at least three strong actions to provide military support to Ukraine and its people and has taken action in collaboration with international partners on two or more occasions. |

*Compliance Director: Tisya Raina
Lead Analyst: Olivia Hofman*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including Canada, published the Washington Summit Declaration.²² This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which intends to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 11 July 2024, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.²³ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine’s current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward NATO membership.

On 12 July 2024, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair announced additional military assistance to Ukraine, consisting of two separate funds of CAD500 million and up to CAD389 million over five years to assist F-16 pilot training through Ukraine Defense Contact Group Air Force Capability Coalition (UDCG).²⁴

On 6 September 2024, Minister Blair announced that pilots from the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) would receive instruction from Canadian Air Force (CAF) instructors. Minister Blair also announced the donation of 80,840 rocket motors, 1,300 warheads, 970 machine guns, 10,500 9mm pistols, and the chassis from 93 armored vehicles to the AFU.²⁵

²² Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

²³ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

²⁴ Defence Minister Blair concludes productive visit to Washington, D.C. for NATO Summit, Government of Canada (Washington D.C.) 12 July 2024. Access Date: 24 September 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/07/defence-minister-blair-concludes-productive-visit-to-washington-dc-for-nato-summit.html>

²⁵ Minister Blair announces additional military assistance for Ukraine at the 24th meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group, Department of National Defence (Ramstein-Miesenbach) 6 September 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/09/minister-blair-announces-additional-military-assistance-for-ukraine-at-the-24th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

On 25 September 2024, the Ukraine Compact, including Canada, met for a second time in New York, where members reaffirmed their solidarity with Ukraine against Russia's ongoing aggression and pledged to continue military, financial and humanitarian support for as long as needed.²⁶

On 18 October 2024, Minister Blair announced CAD64.8 million in additional military assistance to Ukraine.²⁷ This funding includes CAD27 million in small arms, CAD20 million towards the production of Canadian-made personal protective equipment and military uniforms for 30,000 female AFU soldiers, CAD5 million towards the Drone Capability Coalition (DCC) Common Fund, CAD10.5 million for CAF training of AFU soldiers and CAD2 million in funding for the Information Technology (IT) Coalition, a joint initiative working to provide cyber support to Ukraine and increase its cybersecurity. Funding spent on small arms in particular, addresses the critical needs of the AFU.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. Canada has provided critical military support to Ukraine through its involvement in NATO, the UDCG, DCC, and the IT coalition, as well as the direct donation of crucial military equipment, high value parts, and vehicles to the AFU, constituting several strong actions. Canada has ensured that military aid is tailored to Ukraine's needs and that such aid is given in concert with international partners, indicating full compliance.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexei Wasylucha

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including France, published the Washington Summit Declaration.²⁸ This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which intends to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 11 July 2024, President Emmanuel Macron joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.²⁹ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward NATO membership.

²⁶ Second meeting of the participants of the Ukraine Compact in New York, The Federal Government (Berlin) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/zweites-treffen-der-teilnehmer-des-ukraine-compact-in-new-york-2311578>

²⁷ Canada announces new military assistance for Ukraine, Department of National Defence (Brussels) 18 October 2024. Access Date: 19 October 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/10/canada-announces-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine.html>

²⁸ Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

²⁹ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

On 25 September 2024, the Ukraine Compact, including France, met for a second time in New York, where members reaffirmed their solidarity with Ukraine against Russia's ongoing aggression and pledged to continue military, financial and humanitarian support for as long as needed.³⁰

France has partially complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. France has taken action to provide military support through participation in multilateral initiatives but has not provided military equipment or aid packages to Ukraine, indicating partial compliance.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Catriona Hayes Morris

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 9 July 2024, Chancellor Olaf Scholz made a joint statement alongside the United States President Joe Biden, Dutch Prime Minister Dick Schoof, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, Romanian President Klaus Iohannis, and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.³¹ This statement announced that Germany, alongside the United States and Romania, would be donating additional strategic air defense systems to Ukraine, including Patriot batteries.

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including Germany, published the Washington Summit Declaration.³² This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which intends to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 11 July 2024, Chancellor Scholz joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.³³ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses towards NATO membership.

On 25 September 2024, the Ukraine Compact, including Germany, met for a second time in New York, where members reaffirmed their solidarity with Ukraine against Russia's ongoing aggression and pledged to continue military, financial and humanitarian support for as long as needed.³⁴ That same day, the Bundestag approved an additional EUR400 million in military funding for Ukraine, facilitating the purchase of enhanced air defense

³⁰ Second meeting of the participants of the Ukraine Compact in New York, The Federal Government (Berlin) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/zweites-treffen-der-teilnehmer-des-ukraine-compact-in-new-york-2311578>

³¹ Joint Statement on Strengthening Ukraine's Air Defenses, U.S. Embassy in Ukraine (Kyiv) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 25 July 2024. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/joint-statement-on-strengthening-ukraines-air-defenses/>

³² Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

³³ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

³⁴ Second meeting of the participants of the Ukraine Compact in New York, The Federal Government (Berlin) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/zweites-treffen-der-teilnehmer-des-ukraine-compact-in-new-york-2311578>

systems, tanks, drones, ammunition, and spare parts to strengthen the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Ukraine's defense efforts.

On 11 October 2024, Chancellor Scholz announced a EUR1.4 billion military aid package for Ukraine, to be delivered by the end of 2024.³⁵ The package is provided in collaboration with Belgium, Denmark and Norway, and includes enhanced air defense systems, tanks, combat drones and artillery.

On 22 October 2024, Minister of Defence Boris Pistorius and United Kingdom Secretary of State for Defence John Healey signed the Trinity House Agreement, a military investment treaty with Germany.³⁶ As part of the deal, the two members will work together to equip German Sea King helicopters with modern missile systems in a new initiative supporting Ukraine.

On 28 October 2024, Minister of Defence Boris Pistorius and Croatian Minister of Defence Ivan Anušić signed a letter of intent agreeing to coordinate Croatia's provision of tanks to Ukraine.³⁷ Germany will partly finance the sale of new tanks to Croatia, which will then send a portion of its existing tanks to Ukraine.

On 13 November 2024, Chancellor Scholz announced the planned delivery of a sixth IRIS-T air defense system, arranged to arrive in Ukraine by the end of 2024.³⁸ Chancellor Scholz and President Zelensky also discussed potential additional air defense and aid from Germany.

On 2 December 2024, Chancellor Scholz announced during his visit to Kyiv EUR650 million in new military aid for Ukraine, including IRIS-T air defense systems, tanks and armed drones.³⁹

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. Germany has taken several strong actions to provide military support alongside international partners, providing military arms and aid packages both independently, through its involvement in NATO, and through bilateral cooperation with the United Kingdom.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Julianna Kutas

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners, to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 9 July 2024, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni made a joint statement alongside Dutch Prime Minister Dick Schoof, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, American President Joe Biden, Romanian President Klaus Iohannis,

³⁵ "Playing for time won't work", The Federal Government (Berlin) 11 October 2024. Access Date: 9 November 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/chancellor-zelensky-berlin-2314868>

³⁶ Landmark UK-Germany defence agreement to strengthen our security and prosperity, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/landmark-uk-germany-defence-agreement-to-strengthen-our-security-and-prosperity>

³⁷ Croatia to buy Leopard tanks from Germany in swap for Ukraine, Reuters (London) 28 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/croatia-buy-leopard-tanks-germany-swap-ukraine-2024-10-28/>

³⁸ The Sixth Planned IRIS-T Air Defense System from Germany Will BE Delivered to Ukraine by the End of This Year – Olaf Scholz During a Conversation with Volodymyr Zelenskyy, President of Ukraine (Kyiv) 13 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/shosta-iz-zaplanovanih-sistem-ppo-iris-t-vid-nimechchini-nad-94409>

³⁹ Bolstering Air Defense, Continued Defense Support and Joint Weapons Production – Key Outcomes of the Meeting Between the President of Ukraine and the Chancellor of Germany, President of Ukraine (Kyiv) 2 December 2024. Access Date: 2 December 2024. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/posilennya-ppo-prodovzhennya-oboronnoyi-pidtrimki-ta-spilne-94773>

and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy. The statement announced that Italy has donated an additional SAMP-T system to Ukraine.⁴⁰

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including Italy, published the Washington Summit Declaration.⁴¹ This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which intends to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 11 July 2024, Prime Minister Meloni joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.⁴² This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward NATO membership.

On 16 September 2024, Minister of Foreign Affairs Antonio Tajani announced that Italy will send an additional SAMP-T antimissile battery to Ukraine.⁴³ This marks the second donation of the theatre antimissile system from Italy to Ukraine.

On 25 September 2024, the Ukraine Compact, including Italy, met for a second time in New York, where members reaffirmed their solidarity with Ukraine against Russia's ongoing aggression and pledged to continue military, financial and humanitarian support for as long as needed.⁴⁴

On 16 December 2024, the Council of Ministers approved a tenth aid package for Ukraine.⁴⁵

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners, to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. Italy has taken several actions to provide military support to Ukraine, including in collaboration with international partners, through the provision of SAMP-T systems and its involvement in NATO.

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Calleigh Pan

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

⁴⁰ "Joint Statement on Strengthening Ukraine's Air Defenses" U.S. Embassy Kyiv (Kyiv) 9 July 2024.

<https://ua.usembassy.gov/joint-statement-on-strengthening-ukraines-air-defenses/>

⁴¹ Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024.

https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

⁴² President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

⁴³ Tajani: "On missiles, each country for itself, now a peace conference", Italian Government Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 16 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024.

https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/interviste/2024/09/tajani-sui-missili-ogni-paese-per-se-ora-una-conferenza-di-pace-corriere-della-sera/

⁴⁴ Second meeting of the participants of the Ukraine Compact in New York, The Federal Government (Berlin) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/zweites-treffen-der-teilnehmer-des-ukraine-compact-in-new-york-2311578>

⁴⁵ Italian government approves 10th military aid package for Ukraine, Ukrainska Pravda (Kyiv) 16 December 2024. Access Date: 31 January 2025.

On 11 July 2024, Prime Minister Kishida Fumio joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.⁴⁶ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward North Atlantic Treaty Organization membership.

On 25 September 2024, the Ukraine Compact, including Japan, met for a second time in New York, where members reaffirmed their solidarity with Ukraine against Russia's ongoing aggression and pledged to continue military, financial and humanitarian support for as long as needed.⁴⁷

On 16 November 2024, Ambassador to Ukraine Masashi Nakagome and First Deputy Head of the Security Service of Ukraine Serhii Andrushchenko signed a security information sharing agreement.⁴⁸ The agreement outlines provisions for sharing classified information that can benefit Ukrainian security.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. Japan has participated in a multilateral initiative to support Ukraine militarily and signed a security information sharing agreement with Ukraine but has not provided direct military equipment or aid as Japan's constitution prohibits the threat or use of force in settling international disputes in Article Nine.⁴⁹

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Calleigh Pan

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 7 July 2024, Secretary of State for Defence John Healey visited Odessa and pledged to enhance the United Kingdom's military support for Ukraine.⁵⁰ Following meetings with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy and Ukrainian Defence Minister Rustem Umerov, he announced a new aid package, including artillery, a quarter of a million ammunition rounds, and nearly 100 precision Brimstone missiles. Secretary Healey emphasized the UK's unwavering commitment to Ukraine, asserting that the government's resolve to support the Ukrainian people remains steadfast despite recent changes in leadership.

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including the United Kingdom published the Washington Summit Declaration.⁵¹ This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which is intended to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for

⁴⁶ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

⁴⁷ Second meeting of the participants of the Ukraine Compact in New York, The Federal Government (Berlin) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/aktuelles/zweites-treffen-der-teilnehmer-des-ukraine-compact-in-new-york-2311578>

⁴⁸ Signing of the Japan-Ukraine Agreement on the Security of Information, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Kyiv) 16 November 2024. Access Date: 27 December 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/c_see/ua/pageite_000001_00671.html

⁴⁹ The constitution of Japan, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) n.d. Access Date: 27 December 2024. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/constitution_and_government_of_japan/constitution_e.html

⁵⁰ New Defence Secretary pledges to step up support for Ukraine on visit to Odesa, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 7 July 2024. Access Date: 24 September 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-defence-secretary-pledges-to-step-up-support-for-ukraine-on-visit-to-odesa>

⁵¹ Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 10 July 2024, Secretary Healey signed the Memorandum of Understanding for the Drone Coalition, which aims to provide Ukraine with drones.⁵² The memorandum establishes a Drone Coalition Common Fund to facilitate procurement and delivery. The United Kingdom, alongside the Netherlands, Latvia, New Zealand and Sweden, already pledged EUR45 million to this fund.

On 11 July 2024, Prime Minister Keir Starmer joined 32 world leaders in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.⁵³ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward NATO membership.

On 6 September 2024, Secretary Healey announced that the United Kingdom will supply 650 Lightweight Multirole Missile systems to Ukraine, with a total value of GBP162 million.⁵⁴ Norway supplements the UK's leading role in financing this package.

On 6 September 2024, Secretary Healey announced the extension of Armed Forces of Ukraine training in the United Kingdom until at least the end of 2025.⁵⁵ The training is part of Operation Interflex, a joint initiative involving Canada, New Zealand, Norway, Denmark, Finland, Sweden, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Australia and Romania.

On 26 September 2024, the Ministry of Defence announced that it had delivered ten units of AS90 artillery guns to Ukraine, with another six expected in subsequent weeks.⁵⁶ The delivery marks a success in the United Kingdom's efforts to increase the speed with which it is furnishing Ukraine with weaponry.

On 22 October 2024, Secretary Healey and German Minister of Defence Boris Pistorius signed the Trinity House Agreement, a military investment treaty with Germany.⁵⁷ As part of the deal, the two members will work together to equip German Sea King helicopters with modern missile systems in a new initiative supporting Ukraine.

⁵² Joint statement by Defence Ministers of the Drone Coalition, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 27 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-by-defence-ministers-of-the-drone-coalition>

⁵³ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

⁵⁴ UK to provide £162 million package of air defence missiles for Ukraine as Defence Secretary meets international partners, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 6 September 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-provide-162-million-package-of-air-defence-missiles-for-ukraine-as-defence-secretary-meets-international-partners>

⁵⁵ UK to extend training programme for Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel throughout 2025, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 6 September 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-extend-training-programme-for-ukrainian-armed-forces-personnel-throughout-2025>

⁵⁶ UK to speed up military kit deliveries to support Ukraine's fight, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 26 September 2024. Access Date: 27 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-speed-up-military-kit-deliveries-to-support-ukraines-fight>

⁵⁷ Landmark UK-Germany defence agreement to strengthen our security and prosperity, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/landmark-uk-germany-defence-agreement-to-strengthen-our-security-and-prosperity>

On 22 October 2024, Prime Minister Starmer announced that the United Kingdom will provide GBP120 million for the Maritime Capability Coalition (MCC).⁵⁸ The MCC, a British and Norwegian led initiative, supports Ukraine's naval capabilities.⁵⁹

On 19 November 2024, Secretary Healey announced an additional GBP7.5 million in funding for attack and surveillance drones for Ukraine.⁶⁰ The British and Latvian led drone coalition will fund this package.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. The United Kingdom has provided financial assistance alongside international partners, including through NATO, and has directly furnished Ukraine with lethal weaponry.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Catriona Hayes Morris

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 9 July 2024, President Joe Biden made a joint statement alongside Dutch Prime Minister Dick Schoof, German Chancellor Olaf Scholz, Italian Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, Romanian President Klaus Iohannis, and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy.⁶¹ This statement announced that the United States, alongside Germany and Romania, will be donating additional strategic air defense systems, including Patriot batteries. Simultaneously, the United States and allies announced the planned donation of tactical air systems in the coming months, including National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS), HAWKS, IRIS T-SLM, IRIS T-SLS, and Gepard systems.

On 10 July 2024, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), including the United States, published the Washington Summit Declaration.⁶² This included the establishment of the NATO Security Assistance and Training for Ukraine which intends to coordinate the provision of military equipment and training for Ukraine. Other actions include a Pledge of Long-Term Security Assistance for Ukraine, where NATO members allocate a minimum of EUR40 billion to provide military training, equipment, and assistance to Ukraine.

On 11 July 2024, President Biden launched the Ukraine Compact alongside 32 world leaders to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.⁶³ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit

⁵⁸ Prime Minister warns Russian threat to global stability is accelerating as Putin ramps up attacks on Black Sea, Prime Minister's Office (London) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 17 December 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/prime-minister-warns-russian-threat-to-global-stability-is-accelerating-as-putin-ramps-up-attacks-on-black-sea>

⁵⁹ British minehunting ships to bolster Ukrainian Navy as UK and Norway launch maritime support initiative, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 11 December 2023. Access Date: 17 December 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-minehunting-ships-to-bolster-ukrainian-navy-as-uk-and-norway-launch-maritime-support-initiative>

⁶⁰ UK marks 1,000th day of full-scale invasion of Ukraine as training programme hits 50,000, United Kingdom Ministry of Defence (London) 19 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-marks-1000th-day-of-full-scale-invasion-of-ukraine-as-training-programme-hits-50000>

⁶¹ Joint Statement on Strengthening Ukraine's Air Defenses (Washington D.C.) 9 July 2024. Access Date: 25 October 2024. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/joint-statement-on-strengthening-ukraines-air-defenses/>

⁶² Washington Summit Declaration, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (Brussels) 10 July 2024. Access Date: 4 October 2024. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_227678.htm

⁶³ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses toward NATO membership.

On 11 July 2024, Secretary of State Antony Blinken announced a new military aid package to Ukraine from the United States Department of Defense (DOD) stockpiles worth an estimated USD225 million.⁶⁴ The package is aimed at providing Ukraine with the high value military equipment needed for its defense and contained items which were at the top of the list of needs for the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU). This package contained one Patriot battery, ammunition for rocket systems, 105mm and 150mm artillery rounds and anti-tank weapons, amongst other items.

On 29 July 2024, Secretary Blinken announced a new military assistance package to Ukraine from DOD stockpiles worth USD200 million.⁶⁵ This package contains further support for Ukraine's air defence alongside artillery ammunition, small arms, anti-tank weapons and other items. This assistance package addressed Ukraine's specific defense needs, aiming to reinforce Ukraine's frontline capabilities and its defense against Russian air assaults.

On 9 August 2024, Secretary Blinken announced an additional military support package for Ukraine valued at an estimated USD125 million.⁶⁶ This package provides Ukraine with high value military equipment such as air defense interceptors, ammunition for artillery and rocket systems, radar systems, and anti-tank weapons. This package aims to fit Ukraine's specific needs and focuses on the AFU's ability to defend against Russian attacks on Ukrainian civilians while also strengthening Ukraine's frontline.

On 25 September 2024, the DOD announced a new military assistance package for Ukraine worth an estimated USD375 million, drawn from DOD stockpiles.⁶⁷ This package includes high value military equipment tailored to address crucial Ukrainian military needs, including ammunition and support for Ukrainian air defense systems, air-to-ground missiles, uncrewed aerial systems (UAS) and counter-UAS equipment. The package also provides secure communications equipment and support for domestic Ukrainian ammunition production.

On 26 September 2024, the DOD announced further military assistance to Ukraine worth an estimated USD2.4 billion.⁶⁸ The package intends to provide a large boost to Ukrainian air defence capabilities, domestic munitions manufacturing, and repair capacity by providing air-to-ground munitions. The package also includes more UAS, counter-UAS equipment and equipment for the domestic production of UAS.

On 16 October 2024, Secretary Blinken announced a new military assistance package for Ukraine with an estimated value of USD425 million, provided from DOD stockpiles.⁶⁹ This package aims to assist Ukraine's

⁶⁴ The United States Announces Significant New Military Assistance for Ukraine, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-announces-significant-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine-6/>

⁶⁵ The United States Announces Significant New Military Assistance for Ukraine, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 29 July 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-announces-significant-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine-7/>

⁶⁶ The United States Announces Significant New Military Assistance for Ukraine, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 August 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.state.gov/united-states-announces-significant-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine-8/>

⁶⁷ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance Package for Ukraine, Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 25 September 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3917590/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

⁶⁸ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance Package for Ukraine, Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 26 September 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3918523/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-package-for-ukraine/>

⁶⁹ The United States Announces Significant New Military Assistance for Ukraine, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-announces-significant-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine/>

urgent military needs in coordination with the other members of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group (UDCG) and contains: high value munitions for Ukraine's air defences, 155mm and 150mm artillery rounds, anti-armor systems, small arms, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles, demolitions equipment and munitions, thermals, and training equipment.

On 21 October 2024, the DOD announced an additional security assistance package for Ukraine worth an estimated USD400 million.⁷⁰ This package contains vital support for Ukraine's defensive capabilities, including rocket ammunition, anti-armor systems, armored vehicles, and equipment to protect critical Ukrainian infrastructure.

On 1 November 2024, Secretary Blinken announced further security assistance for Ukraine valued at approximately USD425 million.⁷¹ The aim of the package is to fulfill the AFU's urgent needs by providing valuable munitions for Ukraine's NASAMS systems, ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS), Stinger missiles, anti-armor missiles artillery rounds, as well as counter UAS equipment and armored personnel carriers. The package also contained small arms, other ammunition, and supplies for AFU soldiers.

On 20 November 2024, Secretary Blinken announced an additional security package to be sent to Ukraine with an estimated value of USD275 million.⁷² This package includes ammunition for Ukrainian HIMARS, artillery rounds, anti-armor missiles, UASs, as well as protective equipment and small arms.

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. The United States has taken extensive action to provide crucial military support tailored to Ukraine's specific defense needs through donations of high value military equipment, including tanks, air defence systems, and long-range missiles. The United States facilitated military support for Ukraine through its involvement in NATO, the UDCG, and its creation of the Ukraine Compact, indicating full compliance.

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Alexei Wasylucha

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people.

On 27 June 2024, the European Union and Ukraine published a joint press release announcing the commitments the European Union and its member states are making to aid Ukraine in defending itself.⁷³ The European Union reaffirmed its commitment to provide both lethal and non-lethal military equipment and aid and committed to increasing the speed with which it delivers military aid.

⁷⁰ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 21 October 2024. Access Date: 31 October 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3940873/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

⁷¹ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, Department of Defense (Washington D.C.) 1 November 2024. Access Date: 17 December 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/article/3954004/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

⁷² The United States Announces Significant New Military Assistance for Ukraine, Department of State (Washington D.C.) 20 November 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.state.gov/the-united-states-announces-significant-new-military-assistance-for-ukraine-2/>

⁷³ Joint security commitments between the European Union and Ukraine, European Council (Brussels) 27 June 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/06/27/joint-security-commitments-between-the-european-union-and-ukraine/>

On 11 July 2024, President of the European Council Charles Michel and President of the European Commission Ursula von der Leyen joined 32 allies in forming the Ukraine Compact to provide Ukraine with long-term military aid including modern equipment, training and support for developing a capable defense force.⁷⁴ This demonstration of international cooperation fulfills commitments made at the 2023 Vilnius Summit to bolster Ukraine's current defense capabilities and to deter future aggression as it progresses towards membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

On 25 July 2024, the European Union transferred EUR1.5 billion in proceeds from immobilized Russian assets through the Ukraine Facility and the European Peace Facility aiming to support Ukraine's military and reconstruction needs.⁷⁵

On 22 October 2024, the European Parliament approved a loan of up to EUR35 billion to Ukraine for defense and reconstruction, to be repaid with the future proceeds from frozen Russian central bank assets held abroad.⁷⁶ This loan constitutes the European Union's portion of the broader USD50 billion support plan established by the G7 at the Apulia Summit.

On 8 November 2024, the Council of the European Union extended the EU Military Assistance Mission Ukraine for an additional two years, with a budget allocation of nearly EUR409 million.⁷⁷ This extension reinforces the European Union's commitment to supporting Ukraine's defense capabilities through specialized training for the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the coordination of efforts among member states.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to work with international partners to continue to provide military support to Ukraine and its people. The European union advanced strong action by launching and extending international aid packages, constituting multiple actions of strong support and providing lethal and non-lethal military support to Ukraine.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Julianna Kutas

⁷⁴ President Joe Biden Launches the Ukraine Compact, The White House (Washington D.C.) 11 July 2024. Access Date: 29 November 2024. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2024/07/11/president-joe-biden-launches-the-ukraine-compact/>

⁷⁵ First transfer of €1.5 billion of proceeds from immobilised Russian assets made available in support of Ukraine today, European Commission (Brussels) 25 July 2024. Access Date: 31 January 2025.

⁷⁶ Parliament approves up to €35 billion loan to Ukraine backed by Russian assets, European Parliament (Brussels) 22 October 2024. Access Date: 30 October 2024. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20241017IPR24736/parliament-approves-up-to-EU35-billion-loan-to-ukraine-backed-by-russian-assets>

⁷⁷ Ukraine: Council extends the mandate of the EU Military Assistance Mission for two years, European Council (Brussels) 8 November 2024. Access Date: 2 December 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2024/11/08/ukraine-council-extends-the-mandate-of-the-eu-military-assistance-mission-for-two-years/>