



www.g7.utoronto.ca

2025 G7 Kananaskis Summit Interim Compliance Report

18 June 2025 to 28 December 2025

Prepared by

Petrina van Nieuwstadt and Ilya Goheen

and the G7 Research Group

12 March 2026

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

Contents

Introduction.....	3
Research Team.....	4
Summary	1
Interim Compliance Score.....	1
Compliance by Member	1
Compliance by Commitment.....	1
Future Research and Reports.....	1
Table A: 2025 Priority Commitments Selected for Assessment	3
Table B: 2025 G7 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Scores	4
Table C: 2025 G7 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Scores by Member	5
Table D: 2025 G7 Kananaskis Interim Compliance Scores by Commitment.....	5
1. Regional Security: Peace in the Middle East	6
2. Regional Security: Pressure on Russia.....	41
3. Digital Economy: Digital Divides.....	73
4. Digital Economy: Artificial Intelligence for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises	95
5. Digital Economy: Quantum Investment and Commercialization.....	113
6. Digital Economy: Data and Communications Security	131
7. Digital Economy: Workforce Development for Women and Underrepresented Communities ...	145
8. Digital Economy: AI-Enhanced Energy Supply Chains.....	168
9. Environment: Wildfire Mitigation and Adaptation.....	182
10. Health: Wildfire Impacts on Human Health	203
11. Climate: Biodiversity.....	223
12. Climate: Deforestation and Land Loss	256
13. Development: Critical Minerals Projects.....	274
14. Development: Debt	296
15. Migration and Refugees: Border Management	315
16. Migration and Refugees: Transnational Crime	338
17. Democracy: Common Understanding of Transnational Repression.....	357
18. Democracy: Combatting Transnational Repression	379
19. Trade: Standards-Based Critical Minerals Market	401
20. Infrastructure: Quality Infrastructure.....	413

2. Regional Security: Pressure on Russia

“G7 Leaders are resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.”

2025 G7 Kananaskis G7 Chair’s Summary

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		+0.50 (75%)	

Background

The G7 has a history of countering Russia’s hostile actions on the international stage, starting in 2014 with the illegal annexation of Crimea, which resulted in Russia’s suspension from the then G8.²⁰⁰ Since then, G7 leaders have consistently used their annual summits to coordinate responses to Russia’s ongoing aggression and violations of international law. Examples of the G7’s governance on this issue follow.

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders condemned Russia’s annexation of Crimea and confirmed the suspension of their participation in the G8 until Russia changed course.²⁰¹ They also introduced the first coordinated sanctions targeting specific Russian natural and legal persons, establishing a foundational policy of applying economic pressure.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders linked the duration of sanctions directly to Russia’s complete implementation of the Minsk agreements, creating a clear benchmark for compliance.²⁰²

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit G7 leaders addressed Russia’s activities beyond Ukraine, including interference in democratic processes and the use of chemical agents, committing to bolster their collective security and resilience against such threats as well as strengthen restrictive measures if needed.²⁰³

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed the G7’s unwavering support for Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity and called on Russia to de-escalate tensions.²⁰⁴ These included demands for the withdrawal of troops from Ukraine’s eastern border and on the Crimean Peninsula.

²⁰⁰ The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 June 2014. Access Date: 22 September 2025.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

²⁰¹ The Brussels G7 Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 4 June 2014. Access Date: 22 September 2025.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

²⁰² G7 Taormina Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 22 September 2025.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

²⁰³ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 22 September 2025.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

²⁰⁴ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 22 September 2025.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

At the 2022 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders committed to unprecedented sanctions packages targeting Russia's financial, energy, and technology sectors, aiming to severely degrade its ability to wage war.²⁰⁵

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, G7 leaders committed to creating new coordination platforms to counter Russian sanctions evasion and announced measures to close loopholes that allowed critical technology to reach Russia through third countries.²⁰⁶ The summit also solidified a long-term framework for security and financial assistance to Ukraine.

At the 2024 Apulia Summit, G7 leaders agreed on a framework to utilize the profits generated by immobilized Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine's reconstruction.²⁰⁷ This move aimed to make Russia contribute directly to the costs of its aggression. The communiqué also emphasized countering Russia's global disinformation campaigns and its efforts to destabilize the Global South through energy and food insecurity.

At the 2025 Kananaskis Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their intent to maximize all possible pressure on Russia.²⁰⁸ Facing a protracted conflict and Russia's continued adaptation to sanctions, they issued this commitment to signal their unified intent to not only maintain but also intensify all forms of pressure, making the continuous exploration of further measures a central pillar of the G7's security agenda.

Commitment Features

At the 2025 Kananaskis Summit, leaders committed to being “resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.”

Definitions and Concepts

“Resolute” is understood to mean “marked by firm determination.”²⁰⁹ In the context of the commitment, this term measures the political will and unwavering stance of a G7 member, demonstrated through consistent high-level statements and policy actions that reinforce the goal of pressuring Russia.

“Exploring” is understood to mean “to investigate, study, or analyze.”²¹⁰ For this commitment, exploring refers to the active and tangible process of identifying, developing and discussing potential new pressure measures. It implies a procedural component that must be evidenced by actions such as participation in working groups, commissioning of studies, or holding coordination meetings.

“All” is understood to mean “the whole amount, quantity, or extent of.”²¹¹ This term signifies that the scope of exploration must be comprehensive and not confined to a narrow or pre-existing set of policies. In the context used, it refers to all types of sanctions, including - but not limited to - financial sanctions. Therefore, all major categories of sanctions are to be examined.

²⁰⁵ G7 Statement on Support for Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 June 2022. Access Date: 22 September 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220627-ukraine.html>

²⁰⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

²⁰⁷ Apulia G7 Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 14 June 2024. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2024apulia/240614-apulia-communique.html>

²⁰⁸ G7 Chair's Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2025. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2025kananaskis/250617-summary.html>

²⁰⁹ Resolute, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/resolute>

²¹⁰ Exploring, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/exploring>

²¹¹ All, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/all>

“Options” is understood to mean “a choice between two or more possibilities.”²¹² Combined with “all,” this term requires G7 members to consider the full spectrum of possible actions and policy choices available to them to exert pressure.

“Maximize” is understood to mean “to increase to a maximum.”²¹³ This term establishes a high bar for the commitment’s outcome, requiring that the actions taken are not merely symbolic but are designed to be as significant and impactful as possible.

“Pressure” is understood to mean “a strong, often threatening influence on an organization or person: to put someone or something in a difficult situation, or to try and persuade or force someone to do something.”²¹⁴ In geopolitical context, it refers to the application of diplomatic, economic, and other coercive measures intended to compel a change in Russia’s behavior by imposing significant costs and constraints.

“Including” is understood to mean “containing as part of a whole.”²¹⁵ This term indicates that financial sanctions are a required component of the actions to be considered but do not represent the exhaustive list of possible options.

“Sanctions” is understood as a tool to intervene to prevent conflict or respond to current or emerging crises.²¹⁶ The types of sanctions include arms embargo, travel ban, asset freeze, unavailability of funds, economic sanctions (which include financial sanctions) and diplomatic sanctions.²¹⁷

“Financial sanctions” is understood as a technical term for restrictive economic measures targeting a country’s financial system and its access to the global economy. This includes asset freezes, prohibitions on financial transactions, and designations against individuals and entities. The creation of such specific interpretations is a required step in the compliance assessment process.²¹⁸

General Interpretive Guidelines

This commitment can be interpreted as having the following three key pressure points: 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) coercive. Actions across these three spheres should aim to increase the costs of war, making continued Russian aggression costlier economically, diplomatically, and militarily.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be assigned to G7 members that exemplify five or more demonstrable strong actions in all three of the pressure points of the commitment: 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) military. Examples of strong actions include, but are not limited to, contributions of military equipment to Ukraine or G7 allied countries bordering Russia, freezing financial assets of influential Russian statesmen, and implementing diplomatic sanctions.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members who exemplify less than five demonstrable strong actions in two out of the three pressure points OR take three or more weak exploratory actions across

²¹² Options, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/options>

²¹³ Maximize, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/maximize>

²¹⁴ Pressure, Cambridge Dictionary (Cambridge) n.d. Access Date: 26 September 2025. <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/pressure>

²¹⁵ Including, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 23 September 2025. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/including>

²¹⁶As the commitment specifies “all options” it remains crucial to expand the types of sanctions to include into the scope of the definition of the commitment features, for reasons of transparency.

²¹⁷ Council of the European Union (Brussels) n.d. Access Date: 25 September 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/sanctions-different-types/#types>

²¹⁸ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, G7 and G20 Research Groups (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 23 September 2025. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/compliance/Compliance_Coding_Manual_2020.pdf

the three pressure points 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) military. Examples of weak actions include issuing statements condemning Russia’s aggression or emphasising the need to support Ukraine without committing necessary financial or physical infrastructure.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned if a G7 takes only weak actions or no actions in any of the pressure points, or takes actions counter to the commitment’s objective, such as expressing support for Russia’s aggressive actions.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has taken two or fewer weak actions in any of the three dimensions: 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) military pressure; or the G7 member has taken actions counter to the commitment’s objective.
0	The G7 member has taken three or four strong actions in two of the three dimensions: 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) military pressure, or has taken three or more exploratory actions across all three commitment dimensions
+1	The G7 member has taken five or more strong actions in all three dimensions of the commitment: 1) diplomatic, 2) economic and 3) military pressure.

*Compliance Director: Michal Gromek
Lead Analyst: Piotr Bobolowicz*

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with the G7 commitment to explore and implement all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 23 June 2025, Prime Minister Mark Carney met with leaders of the European Union to strengthen ties and reinforce existing partnerships.²¹⁹ Both parties reaffirmed their condemnation of Russia’s actions towards Ukraine as a violation of international law. They agreed to provide military equipment and training to the Ukrainian Armed Forces through EU and Canadian operations and increase pressure on Russia by immobilizing Russian sovereign assets.

On 25 June 2025, Prime Minister Mark Carney along with the other heads of state of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance (NATO) gathered to reaffirm their commitment to NATO and the defense of the alliance against external actors.²²⁰ To counter the threat posed by Russia, the member states declared that all allies must commit to investing 5 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) annually in core defense requirements. The investment will be divided, with 3.5 per cent of GDP allocated to resources to meet the NATO Capability Targets and 1.5 per cent of GDP annually to critical infrastructure.

On 15 July 2025, Minister of Finance and National Revenue François-Philippe Champagne attended the G20 and G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors (FMCGB) Meeting.²²¹ Ministers discussed Russia’s attack on Ukraine and possible economic solutions to help bring the conflict to an end.

²¹⁹ Joint statement: Enduring Partnership, Ambitious Agenda, Prime Minister of Canada (Brussels) 23 June 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2025/06/23/joint-statement-enduring-partnership>

²²⁰ The Hague Summit Declaration, Prime Minister of Canada (The Hague) 25 June 2025. Access Data: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2025/06/25/hague-summit>

²²¹ Minister Champagne to participate in G20 and G7 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors' Meetings in South Africa, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 15 July 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/07/minister-champagne-to-participate-in-g20-and-g7-finance-ministers-and-central-bank-governors-meetings-in-south-africa.html>

On 21 July 2025, Minister of National Defense David McGuinty participated in the 29th Ukraine Defense Contact Group (UDCG).²²² Minister McGuinty reaffirmed that Canada will donate an additional CAD2 billion in military assistance to Ukraine.

On 8 August 2025, Minister Champagne and Minister of Foreign Affairs Anita Anand announced that they would lower the price cap on seaborne Russian-origin crude oil from USD60 to USD47.60 per barrel.²²³

On 24 August 2025, Prime Minister Carney visited Kyiv on the 34th anniversary of Ukraine's independence to reaffirm Canada's long-standing support of Ukraine's sovereignty and break down the previously committed CAD2 billion in military assistance, including funding for air defense systems, drones, ammunition, and joint defense production.²²⁴ Carney also pledged further humanitarian aid and cooperation to return Ukrainian children taken during the war.

On 24 August 2025, Prime Minister Carney met with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in Kyiv to discuss possible solutions to ending the ongoing war with Russia and the various ways it has affected the country.²²⁵ Both leaders agreed that credible security protocols must be implemented to deter further attacks from Russia.

On 26 August 2025, Prime Minister Carney met with Prime Minister of Latvia Evika Silina to discuss transatlantic security and advance a key goal of NATO: preventing further Russian attacks in the Baltics and Central-Eastern Europe.²²⁶ Prime Minister Carney further announced the renewal of Operation REASSURANCE for another three years to maintain the 2,000 Canadian troops deployed to deter Russian aggression.

On 9 September 2025, Minister McGuinty attended the 30th UDCG meeting, reiterating Canada's unwavering commitment to Ukraine's defense.²²⁷ He delivered a more detailed update on Canada's recent CAD2 billion in military aid, including funding for armored vehicles, air defense systems, drones, ammunition and electronic warfare capabilities.

On 12 September 2025, Minister Champagne chaired a meeting of G7 Finance ministers to discuss potential economic measures to compel Russia to withdraw its troops from Ukraine and end the war.²²⁸ The ministers agreed to allocate revenue from the frozen Russian sovereign assets towards repaying loans used to fund Ukrainian defense and restoration.

²²² Defence Minister McGuinty participates in the 29th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, National Defense Canada (Ottawa) 21 July 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2025/07/defence-minister-mcguinty-participates-in-the-29th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²²³ Canada intends to lower price cap for Russian oil, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 8 August 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/08/canada-intends-to-lower-price-cap-for-russian-oil.html>

²²⁴ Canada reinforces its support for a just and lasting peace in Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Kyiv) 24 August 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2025/08/24/canada-reinforces-its-support-just-and-lasting-peace>

²²⁵ Prime Minister Carney meets with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Prime Minister of Canada (Kyiv) 24 August 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/08/24/prime-minister-carney-meets-president-ukraine-volodymyr-zelenskyy>

²²⁶ Canada strengthens ties with Latvia and renews key NATO mission, Prime Minister of Canada (Riga) 26 August 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2025/08/26/canada-strengthens-ties-latvia-and-renews-key-nato>

²²⁷ Minister McGuinty attends 30th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, National Defense Canada (Brussels) 9 September 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2025/09/minister-mcguinty-attends-30th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²²⁸ G7 Finance Ministers discuss options to increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 12 September 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/09/g7-finance-ministers-discuss-options-to-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

On 23 September 2025, Prime Minister Carney and President Zelenskyy co-chaired the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children at the 80th Session of the United Nations General Assembly.²²⁹ The event aimed to raise awareness for the forceful relocation of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation. Prime Minister Carney and President Zelensky announced their continuous efforts to facilitate the homecoming of all Ukrainian children.

On 23 September 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.²³⁰ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 26 September 2025, Prime Minister Carney and Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Keir Starmer met at the Global Progress Action Summit in London. The leaders underscored the importance of strengthening their partnership to ensure Ukraine's security and resilience.²³¹ Discussing Russian intrusions into NATO airspace, they emphasized the importance of ongoing alert and preparation to ensure that NATO can effectively prevent further violence and maintain regional security.

On 26 September 2025, Prime Minister Carney met with Prime Minister of Spain Pedro Sanchez at the Global Progress Action Summit in London.²³² The Prime Ministers emphasized the significance of continued close cooperation to strengthen Ukraine's defense and security, including coordination with NATO. They underlined their unwavering support for Ukraine amid the war and vowed to maintain regular communication to ensure a coordinated response.

On 1 October 2025, Minister Champagne hosted a meeting of the G7 Finance Ministers to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.²³³ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 11 October 2025, Prime Minister Carney met with President Zelenskyy to discuss the ongoing war. Prime Minister Carney condemned Russia's attack on Ukraine's energy grid and committed to working closely with Ukraine to ensure it has energy for the winter.²³⁴ He also reiterated Canada's commitment to provide financial aid to Ukraine for military and humanitarian purposes.

On 25 October 2025, Prime Minister Carney and President Zelenskyy, along with the heads of 15 other governments, released a joint statement to express their unity and desire for justice and peace for the people of

²²⁹ Joint statement from the co-chairs of the High-Level Meeting of the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children, Prime Minister of Canada (New York City) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025.

²³⁰ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

²³¹ Prime Minister Carney meets with Prime Minister of the United Kingdom Sir Keir Starmer, Prime Minister of Canada (London) 26 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/09/26/prime-minister-carney-meets-prime-minister-united-kingdom-sir-keir-starmer>

²³² Prime Minister Carney meets with Prime Minister of Spain Pedro Sánchez, Prime Minister of Canada (London) 26 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/09/26/prime-minister-carney-meets-prime-minister-spain-pedro-sanchez>

²³³ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

²³⁴ Prime Minister Carney speaks with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/10/11/prime-minister-carney-speaks-president-ukraine-volodymyr-zelenskyy>

Ukraine.²³⁵ The group endorsed United States President Donald Trump's position that all conflicts should end immediately. The signing members pledged to collectively increase pressure on Russia's economy and defense industry to ensure a ceasefire.

On 6 November 2025, the Government of Canada updated its list of the Special Economic Measures, expanding the list of sanctioned entities and individuals connected to Russia's unprovoked and unjustified invasion of Ukraine.²³⁶

On 12 November 2025, Minister Anand announced the imposition of additional sanctions on 13 Russian individuals and 11 Russian entities.²³⁷ The sanctions specifically target Russian military technologies and cyber infrastructure.

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers reiterated their support for Ukraine's territorial integrity and sovereignty and their commitment to increasing the economic costs of Russia's aggression.²³⁸

On 13 November 2025, Canadian Security Intelligence Service Director David Rogers announced in his Annual Director's Speech that the Canadian Security Intelligence Service (CSIS) and Global Affairs Canada will leverage Canadian intelligence agencies to identify and disrupt illicit Russian procurement networks that attempted to acquire Canadian goods.²³⁹

On 19 November 2025, the Canadian Armed Forces announced the completion of the Canadian-led exercise Resolute Warrior 25 of the NATO Multinational Brigade Latvia.²⁴⁰ The exercise is the Brigade's largest deployment beyond the Ādaži military base and was intended to demonstrate NATO's commitment to protecting member states from threats, particularly on its eastern flank.

On 25 November 2025, Prime Minister Carney attended a virtual meeting of the Coalition of the Willing in support of Ukraine to reiterate Canada's stance and emphasize the need for continued economic pressure on Russia.²⁴¹

On 3 December 2025, Minister Anand participated in the Meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs, where discussions focused on Euro-Atlantic security and the challenges facing the Alliance, including Russian

²³⁵ Joint Statement on Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 25 October 2025. Access Date: 27 October 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2025/10/25/joint-statement-on-ukraine>

²³⁶ Sanctions – Russian invasion of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 6 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. https://www.international.gc.ca/world-monde/issues_development-enjeux_developpement/response_conflict-reponse_conflits/crisis-crises/ukraine-sanctions.aspx?lang=eng

²³⁷ Minister Anand announces additional sanctions against Russia, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 12 November 2025. Access Date 21 November 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/11/minister-anand-announces-additional-sanctions-against-russia.html>

²³⁸ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in the Niagara Region, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. . <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

²³⁹ The Canadian Security Intelligence Service Director's Annual Speech, Canadian Security Intelligence Service (Ottawa) 13 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/security-intelligence-service/news/2025/11/the-canadian-security-intelligence-service-directors-annual-speech.html>

²⁴⁰ Canadian-led NATO Multinational Brigade Latvia completes Exercise RESOLUTE WARRIOR 25, National Defence (Ottawa) 19 November 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2025/11/canadian-led-nato-multinational-brigade-latvia-completes-exercise-resolute-warrior-25.html>

²⁴¹ Prime Minister Carney participates in a virtual meeting in support of Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/11/25/prime-minister-carney-participates-virtual-meeting-support-ukraine>

aggression in the Euro-Atlantic area.²⁴² Minister Anand further announced a Canadian contribution of CAD35 million towards NATO's Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) for Ukraine.²⁴³

On 3 December 2025, Minister McGuinty announced further Canadian military equipment contributions to NATO's Prioritised Ukraine Requirements List totalling CAD200 million.²⁴⁴

On 11 December 2025, Minister Anand participated in a virtual meeting with European allies regarding Ukraine.²⁴⁵ There, they reaffirmed their commitment to strengthening Ukraine's defense capabilities and other forms of continued support.

On 12 December 2025, Minister Anand, along with allies from the European Union and Ukraine, reaffirmed Canada's commitment to support Ukraine's independence.²⁴⁶ They called for a full and unconditional ceasefire and pledged to support Ukraine's energy sector by providing air defence systems and other market and infrastructure measures.

On 16 December 2025, Minister McGuinty participated in the 32nd UDCG meeting co-hosted by Germany and the United Kingdom.²⁴⁷ At the meeting, Minister McGuinty announced an additional CAD50 million to the Drone Capability Coalition as well as continued donations of surplus Canadian Armed Forces equipment to Ukraine.

On 26 December 2025, Prime Minister Carney spoke with President Zelensky.²⁴⁸ During their talk, Prime Minister Carney reaffirmed Canada's commitment to maintaining pressure on Russia to negotiate and its support for Ukraine.

Canada has fully complied with the G7 commitment to explore and implement all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. Canada has taken strong action in three of the four dimensions of the G7 commitment to pressure Russia: 1) resolute action, 2) comprehensive exploration of all options, and 3) the application of maximum pressure. Canada has fully complied with this commitment by exploring all available avenues to maximize pressure on Russia across economic, military, and humanitarian dimensions. Actions taken have ranged from donating military support, lower the price cap on seaborne Russian-origin crude oil and providing aid for affected Ukrainians to enhancing common response of the Western partners, especially NATO towards the aggression, reflecting a firm and consistent stance against Russia.

²⁴² Minister Anand concludes participation in EU meetings and Meeting of NATO Ministers of Foreign Affairs in Brussels, Global Affairs Canada (Brussels) 4 December 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/12/minister-anand-concludes-participation-in-eu-meetings-and-meeting-of-nato-ministers-of-foreign-affairs-in-brussels.html>

²⁴³ Minister Anand announces additional support for Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Brussels) 3 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/12/minister-anand-announces-additional-support-for-ukraine.html>

²⁴⁴ Defence Minister McGuinty announces new critical military equipment funding for Ukraine, Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa). 3 December 2025. Access Date: 26 December 2025.

²⁴⁵ Minister Anand participates in virtual meeting in support of Ukraine, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 11 December 2025. Access Date: 26 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2025/12/minister-anand-participates-in-virtual-meeting-in-support-of-ukraine.html>

²⁴⁶ Statement of the Co-Chairs of the G7+ Ukraine Energy Coordination Group – Ministerial Meeting, G7 Information Centre (Ottawa) 12 December 2025. Access Date: 26 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/g7plus/251212-statement.html>

²⁴⁷ Minister McGuinty announces new support for Ukraine at the 32nd Ukraine Defense Contact Group meeting, Canadian Armed Forces (Ottawa). 16 December 2025. Access Date: 26 December 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2025/12/minister-mcguinty-announces-new-support-for-ukraine-at-the-32nd-ukraine-defense-contact-group-meeting.html>

²⁴⁸ Prime Minister Carney speaks with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 26 December 2025, Access Date: 26 December 2025. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/readouts/2025/12/26/prime-minister-carney-speaks-president-ukraine-volodymyr-zelenskyy>

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Arthur Negrila

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 24 June 2025, Minister of Europe and Foreign Affairs Jean-Noël Barrot participated in the European Union's Foreign Affairs Council concerning the Russo-Ukrainian war.²⁴⁹ The member states agreed to intensify pressure on Russia by swiftly adopting large-scale sanctions on the Russian economy.

On 18 July 2025, the European Union, of which France is a part, adopted the 18th package of sanctions against Russia.²⁵⁰ As part of the energy measures, the crude oil price cap will be lowered from USD60.00 per barrel to USD47.60. Furthermore, 105 vessel listings in the shadow fleet were added, 22 Russian banks were added to the transaction ban, and multiple Russian assets were frozen.

On 24 July 2025, France joined 40 other Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE) participating states in invoking the OSCE Moscow Mechanism, aimed at investigating the human rights situation in participating States.²⁵¹ The invocation was made in light of several expert reports, such as the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, highlighting the inhumane treatment of prisoners of war by the Russian Federation.

On 31 July 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning in the strongest possible terms the massive airstrikes against Ukrainian cities that targeted civilian infrastructure, resulting in multiple civilian casualties.²⁵² Preliminary reports suggested the airstrikes resulted in seven dead and 44 injured.

On 5 August 2025, France endorsed a joint statement issued by the International Coalition for the return of Ukrainian Children, condemning Russia's unlawful deportation, indoctrination, and militarization of Ukrainian children, and demanding their immediate and unconditional return.²⁵³

²⁴⁹ European Union – Minister's participation in the Foreign Affairs Council, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/france-and-europe/events-and-news-relating-to-france-s-european-policy/general-affairs-and-foreign-affairs-councils/article/european-union-minister-s-participation-in-the-foreign-affairs-council-june-24>

²⁵⁰ EU adopts 18th package of sanctions against Russia, Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (Brussels) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-adopts-18th-package-sanctions-against-russia-2025-07-18_en

²⁵¹ OSCE – Invocation of the Moscow Mechanism, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 July 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/russia/news/2025/article/osce-invocation-of-the-moscow-mechanism-24-07-25>

²⁵² Ukraine – Condemnation of massive Russian airstrikes targeting Ukrainian cities, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 31 July 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-condemnation-of-massive-russian-airstrikes-targeting-ukrainian-cities>

²⁵³ Statement by the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children on the unlawful deportation and forced transfer of Ukrainian children by the Russian Federation, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 24 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/statement-by-the-international-coalition-for-the-return-of-ukrainian-children>

On 21 August 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement condemning in the strongest possible terms the Russian airstrikes that targeted western Ukraine in the morning hours.²⁵⁴ Provisional estimates claimed one fatality and that several dozen were injured as a result of the attack.

On 28 August 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning in the strongest possible terms the massive airstrikes that struck Kyiv overnight.²⁵⁵ Initial reports suggested that the airstrikes resulted in 14 people being killed, including three children, and 30 people being injured.

On 7 September 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement condemning Russian airstrikes at Kyiv, which damaged the Ukrainian government headquarters and caused numerous casualties, including children.²⁵⁶

On 10 September 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning in the strongest possible terms Russia's overnight intrusion into the Polish airspace, as part of an attack in Russia's invasion of Ukraine.²⁵⁷

On 16 September 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement condemning Russia's drone violation of Romanian airspace on 13 September 2025.²⁵⁸ It is remarked that this is not an isolated incident, and further violations will not be tolerated.

On 19 September 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement utterly condemning Russian military aircraft violation of Estonia's airspace above the Gulf of Finland.²⁵⁹ France expressed its solidarity with the authorities and people of Estonia.

On 23 September 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.²⁶⁰ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.²⁶¹ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of

²⁵⁴ Ukraine – Condemnation of the latest Russian airstrikes, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 21 August 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-massive-airstrikes-on-kyiv-august-28-2025>

²⁵⁵ Ukraine – Massive airstrikes on Kyiv, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 28 August 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-massive-airstrikes-on-kyiv-august-28-2025>

²⁵⁶ Ukraine – Unprecedented Russian strikes on Kyiv, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 7 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-unprecedented-russian-strikes-on-kyiv-7-september-2025>

²⁵⁷ Poland – Incursion of Russian drones into Polish airspace, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 10 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/poland/events/article/poland-incursion-of-russian-drones-into-polish-airspace-10-09-25>

²⁵⁸ Romania – Violation of Romanian airspace by a Russian drone, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 16 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/romania/events/article/romania-violation-of-romanian-airspace-by-a-russian-drone-16-09-25>

²⁵⁹ Estonia – Violation of Estonian airspace by Russian military aircraft, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 19 September 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/estonia/events/article/estonia-violation-of-estonian-airspace-by-russian-military-aircraft-19>

²⁶⁰ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

²⁶¹ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 23 October 2025, France, as member state of the European Union, adopted the 19th package of sanctions against Russia.²⁶² Sanctions in the energy sector include a complete ban on the import of Russian liquefied natural gas, a full transaction ban with two major Russian oil giants, Rosneft and Gazprom Neft, and 117 listings of vessels in the shadow fleet. Moreover, five more Russian banks were added to the transaction ban.

On 27 October 2025, President Emmanuel Macron attended the Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, at which he confirmed, in the days to come, the delivery of Aster missiles, new training programs and new Mirages.²⁶³

On 31 October 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs announced civilian cyber assistance funding, following a Tallinn Mechanism gathering in Paris.²⁶⁴ As part of the mechanism, further EUR60.9 million will be used to combat Russian malicious cyber activities.

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement in Niagara, Canada, reaffirming support for Ukraine and condemning Russia's war of aggression.²⁶⁵ The statement emphasized increasing economic costs on Russia and restricting military equipment assistance from North Korea, Iran, and China.

On 15 November 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs issued a statement utterly condemning air strikes, carried out by the Russian Federation, which targeted Kyiv, its energy facilities, residential districts and a hospital, killing and injuring many civilians, including children.²⁶⁶

On 20 November 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement condemning the massive Russian strikes carried out on the night of 19 November 2025.²⁶⁷

On 20 November 2025, Minister Barrot took part in the European Union's Foreign Affairs Council concerning the Russo-Ukrainian war.²⁶⁸ In his speech, Minister Barrot emphasised the importance of achieving a ceasefire on all Ukrainian fronts and highlighted European efforts to prepare a 20th sanctions package by the end of the year.

²⁶² EU adopts 19th package of sanctions against Russia, Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (Brussels) 23 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-adopts-19th-package-sanctions-against-russia-2025-10-23_en

²⁶³ "We have plans in place to deploy a multinational force Ukraine once hostilities have ceased", Embassy of France in Washington, D.C. (Washington D.C.) 27 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://franceintheus.org/spip.php?article11768>

²⁶⁴ Tallinn Mechanism Partners Commit Over 241.7 million euros to Strengthen Ukraine's Cyber Defences Amid Escalating Russian Aggression, Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 31 October 2025. Access Date: 3 November 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/tallinn-mechanism-partners-commit-over-241-7-million-euros-to-strengthen>

²⁶⁵ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

²⁶⁶ Ukraine – Russian strikes on Kyiv (15 November 2025), Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 15 November 2025. Access Date: 18 November 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-russian-strikes-on-kyiv-15-11-25>

²⁶⁷ Ukraine - Russian strikes on Ukrainian territory (19 November 2025), Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 21 November 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-russian-strikes-on-ukrainian-territory-19-11-25>

²⁶⁸ European Union: Foreign Affairs Council (November 20, 2025), Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 21 November 2025. Access Date: 21 November 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy/france-and-europe/events-and-news-relating-to-france-s-european-policy/general-affairs-and-foreign-affairs-councils/article/european-union-foreign-affairs-council-20-11-25>

On 25 November 2025, President Macron, alongside his counterparts from the United Kingdom and Germany, co-chaired a virtual meeting of the Coalition of the Willing.²⁶⁹ Leaders condemned Russian aggression and pledged to continue to support Ukraine’s territorial sovereignty, emphasizing the need for security guarantees.

On 27 November 2025, the Ministry of Europe and Foreign Affairs released a statement condemning Russia’s targeting of journalists as part of its war of aggression against Ukraine, targeting press freedom and the right to information and reaffirmed its commitment to finding and prosecuting, in conjunction with the Ukrainian authorities, the perpetrators of these attacks, as well as declared to “continue to work resolutely on getting recognition of Russia’s responsibility and on fighting impunity. It intends to continue its fight to shed light on the extent of Russia’s crimes.”²⁷⁰

On 1 December 2025, Minister Barrot met with Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrii Sybiha where he reiterated France’s commitment to support Ukraine and the need for further joint efforts to exert pressure on Russia.²⁷¹

On 3 December 2025, the Minister Delegate for Europe Benjamin Haddad attended the NATO Foreign Ministers’ Meeting on behalf of France.²⁷² At the meeting Delegate Haddad reiterated France’s support for Ukrainian security and reiterated France’s call for increased investment in European defence capabilities in order to strengthen the European pillar of NATO.

On 15 December 2025, President Macron signed a joint statement with other European leaders affirming support for the security of Ukraine and Europe.²⁷³ The statement detailed steps that may be taken to preserve security guarantees for Ukraine and Europe as a whole if it should be attacked in the future, including the use of armed force, and the provision of economic and diplomatic support.

On 16 December 2025, France signed the Council of Europe Convention which establishes an International Claims Commission for Ukraine.²⁷⁴ The Convention holds Russia liable for and demands that Russia pay for all damages caused by its war.

France has partially complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. France has participated in various international gatherings addressing the Russo-Ukrainian war and has adopted two sanction packages against Russia as part of the European Union.

²⁶⁹ Ukraine – Chairs’ statement following Coalition of the Willing Leaders’ meeting, France in the United Kingdom (London) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 28 December 2025. <https://uk.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/ukraine-chairs-statement-following-coalition-willing-leaders-meeting>

²⁷⁰ Ukraine – Russian attacks targeting journalists in the wake of Antoni Lallican’s murder, Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (Paris) 27 November 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-russian-attacks-targeting-journalists-in-the-wake-of-antoni-lallican-s>

²⁷¹ Ukraine – Entretien du Ministre avec son homologue Ukrainien, Andrii Sybiha (1er décembre 2025), Ministère De L’Euope et des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 1 December 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/dossiers-pays/ukraine/evenements/article/ukraine-entretien-du-ministre-avec-son-homologue-ukrainien-andrii-sybiha-01-12>

²⁷² 1 - OTAN - Réunion ministérielle des ministres des Affaires étrangères (Bruxelles, 3 décembre 2025), Ministère De L’Euope et des Affaires Étrangères (Brussels) 3 December 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/securite-desarmement-et-non-proliferation/actualites-et-evenements-lies-a-la-securite-au-desarmement-et-a-la-non/2025-66065/article/1-otan-reunion-ministerielle-des-ministres-des-affaires-etrangeres-bruxelles-03>

²⁷³ Meeting on Ukraine, Italian Government (Berlin) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/DichiarazioneCongiunta_20251215_0.pdf

²⁷⁴ Conseil de l’Europe - Signature de la convention internationale visant à obtenir des réparations pour l’Ukraine (16 décembre 2025), Ministère De L’Euope et des Affaires Étrangères (Brussels) 16 December 2025. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/fr/politique-etrangere-de-la-france/la-france-et-l-europe/l-action-de-la-france-au-sein-du-conseil-de-l-europe/conseil-de-l-europe-signature-de-la-convention-internationale-visant-a-obtenir/>

However, whilst France has consistently supported multilateral agreements and condemned Russia's actions, it has lacked comprehensive unilateral action, particularly in providing direct military support or launching independent initiatives with Ukraine, lessening its use of military pressure by increasing the front-line costs of war.

Thus, France receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Cyprian Kazmierczak

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 23 June 2025, Foreign Minister Johann Wadephul attended a meeting of the European Union Foreign Affairs Council, during which strengthening Ukraine was discussed.²⁷⁵ At the meeting, the EU foreign ministers reiterated a shared commitment to providing long-term political, economic, and military support against Russia.

On 25 June 2025, Chancellor Friedrich Merz released a joint statement with other heads of state following the conclusion of the 2025 North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Summit in The Hague.²⁷⁶ The allies reaffirmed their commitments to providing support for Ukraine, explaining that direct contributions to Ukrainian defense would be included in their respective defense spending calculations.

On 26 June 2025, Chancellor Merz attended the European Council meeting in Brussels, during which existing sanctions against Russia were extended by six months.²⁷⁷ The provision of further financial resources to Ukraine for 2025 and 2026 was also discussed.

On 18 July 2025, the European Union, of which Germany is a part, adopted the 18th package of sanctions against Russia.²⁷⁸ As part of the energy measures, the crude oil price cap will be lowered from USD60.00 per barrel to USD47.60. Furthermore, 105 vessel listings in the shadow fleet were added, 22 Russian banks were added to the transaction ban, and multiple Russian assets were frozen.

On 13 August 2025, the Federal Ministry of Defense and Federal Foreign Office released a joint statement announcing Germany's contribution totaling USD500 million to an allied support package to Ukraine via NATO's Prioritized Ukraine Requirements List (PURL) mechanism.²⁷⁹ The package would supply Ukraine with military equipment and ammunition purchased from the United States through the PURL framework.

²⁷⁵ A key week for Europe's security: EU Foreign Affairs Council meeting in Brussels and NATO Summit in The Hague, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 23 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/aussenpolitik/europe/2723946-2723946>

²⁷⁶ The Hague Summit Declaration issued by the NATO Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in The Hague 25 June 2025, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (The Hague) 25 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_236705.htm

²⁷⁷ The EU must act as one, German Federal Government (Berlin) 27 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/chancellor-s-press-conference-2361560>

²⁷⁸ EU adopts 18th package of sanctions against Russia, Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (Brussels) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-adopts-18th-package-sanctions-against-russia-2025-07-18_en

²⁷⁹ Germany to fund support package for Ukraine via new NATO mechanism, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 13 August 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/purl-mechanism-2730220>

On 23 September 2025, G7 foreign ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.²⁸⁰ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.²⁸¹ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 15 October 2025, Defense Minister Boris Pistorius announced at the NATO Defense Ministers' Meeting Germany's commitment of USD2 billion in military aid to Ukraine.²⁸² In addition to buying \$500 million worth of equipment under the PURL mechanism, Germany committed to providing air defense systems and missiles, anti-tank and handheld weapons as well as communication devices.

On 21 October 2025, Chancellor Merz released a joint statement with European leaders, including Ukrainian President Zelenskyy, endorsing US President Donald Trump's call for an immediate ceasefire.²⁸³ In the statement, Chancellor Merz stressed that pressure must be increased on Russia's economy and defense industry as well as its frozen sovereign assets utilized to strengthen Ukraine.

On 24 October 2025, the EU, of which Germany is a member, adopted its 19th sanctions package aiming to cease all energy imports from Russia by the end of 2027.²⁸⁴ During his announcement, Chancellor Merz emphasized the need to provide Ukraine with military equipment, as well.

On 28 October 2025, Economy Minister Katherina Reiche stated that the United States issued a "Letter of Comfort", ensuring the temporary exclusion of the German branches of Rosneft from the US sanctions, thus effectively lowering the pressure exerted by US sanctions on Russia²⁸⁵.

On 12 November 2025, Foreign Minister Wadehpul acknowledged ongoing discussions on leveraging frozen Russian assets to support Ukraine in a joint statement issued after the G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Canada.²⁸⁶ The foreign ministers also mentioned that they are working to increase the economic costs on Russia while exploring measures against countries helping finance the war effort.

On 20 November 2025, Foreign Minister Wadehpul attended a joint meeting of the EU Foreign Affairs Council with members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, during which the foreign ministers discussed

²⁸⁰ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

²⁸¹ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

²⁸² Germany pledges big military aid package to Ukraine as Kyiv puts 2026 defense needs at \$120 billion, Associated Press (Brussels) 15 October 2025. Access Date: 03 November 2025. <https://apnews.com/article/nato-ukraine-us-weapons-russia-war-ffcba0fbc060197f50a52110347472a3>

²⁸³ Statement by President Zelenskyy, Prime Minister Starmer, Chancellor Merz, President Macron, Prime Minister Meloni, Prime Minister Tusk, President von der Leyen, President Costa, Prime Minister Støre, President Stubb and Prime Minister Frederiksen on Peace for Ukraine, German Federal Government (Berlin) 21 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/press-release-merz-federal-government-2390068>

²⁸⁴ Signal of Strength from Europe, German Federal Government (Berlin) 24 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/chancellor-european-council-pc-2391056>

²⁸⁵ Exclusive: US excludes Rosneft Germany from Russia sanctions, German minister says, Reuters (Berlin) 28 October 2025. Access Date: 12 November 2025. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/german-econ-minister-us-excludes-rosneft-germany-russia-sanctions-2025-10-28>

²⁸⁶ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in the Niagara Region, G7 Information Centre (Niagara Region) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

ways to increase pressure on Russia.²⁸⁷ Specifically, the foreign ministers agreed that working to disrupt Russia's shadow fleet remained a priority for the EU.

On 22 November 2025, Chancellor Merz released a joint statement alongside other world leaders in response to the 28-point peace plan for Ukraine.²⁸⁸ In the read-out, they emphasized that the plan required additional work and underscored that Ukrainian borders must not be changed by force and that limitations to its armed forces would leave Ukraine vulnerable to attack in the future.

On 25 November 2025, Chancellor Merz, alongside his counterparts from the United Kingdom and France, co-chaired a virtual meeting of the Coalition of the Willing.²⁸⁹ Leaders condemned Russian aggression and pledged to continue to support Ukraine's territorial sovereignty, emphasizing the need for security guarantees.

On 3 December 2025, Foreign Minister Wadephul announced, before the NATO Foreign Ministers' Meeting, that Germany would procure USD200 million worth of defence equipment for Ukraine under the PURL mechanism.²⁹⁰ He also announced that Germany would contribute an additional EUR25 million to the Comprehensive Assistance Package under the NATO Trust Fund to provide Ukrainian service members with winter equipment and medical support at the frontline of the war.

On 3 December 2025, Chancellor Merz expressed his support for a European Commission proposal to mobilize more than EUR165 billion in additional funding for Ukraine from frozen Russian Central Bank assets.²⁹¹ He also emphasized that the assets would not be confiscated and that the loans would occur in accordance with international law.

On 4 December 2025, the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy announced EUR100 million to support the repair of Ukraine's energy infrastructure damaged due to Russia's war of aggression.²⁹²

On 15 December 2025, Chancellor Merz signed a joint statement with other European leaders affirming support for Ukraine's security and Europe's security.²⁹³ The statement detailed steps that may be taken to preserve security guarantees for Ukraine and Europe as a whole if it were attacked in the future, including the use of armed force and the provision of economic and diplomatic support.

On 15 December 2025, Chancellor Merz attended the 8th German-Ukrainian Economic Forum in Berlin and announced that Germany would increase its economic support of Ukraine in the face of Russia's war.²⁹⁴

²⁸⁷ Foreign Affairs Council, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2025/11/20/>

²⁸⁸ Leaders' statement on Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 22 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/11/22/leaders-statement-on-ukraine/>

²⁸⁹ Ukraine – Chairs' statement following Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, France in the United Kingdom (London) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 28 December 2025. <https://uk.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/ukraine-chairs-statement-following-coalition-willing-leaders-meeting>

²⁹⁰ Statement by Foreign Minister Wadephul prior to his departure for Brussels, Federal Foreign Office (Berlin) 3 December 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/en/newsroom/news/2747132-2747132>

²⁹¹ A Matter of European Sovereignty, German Federal Government (Berlin) 3 December 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/chancellor-guest-article-2397362>

²⁹² Emergency relief for Ukraine's energy system- further 100 million Euros for the Ukraine Energy Support Fund, Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy (Berlin) 4 December 2025. Access Date: 2- December 2025. <https://www.bundeswirtschaftsministerium.de/Redaktion/EN/Pressemitteilungen/2025/12/20251204-emergency-relief-for-ukraines-energy-system-further-100-million-euros-for-the-ukraine-energy-support-fund.html>

²⁹³ Meeting on Ukraine, Italian Government (Berlin) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/DichiarazioneCongiunta_20251215_0.pdf

²⁹⁴ Investments in Ukraine are investments in the future, The Federal Government (Berlin) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/german-ukrainian-forum-speech-2399760>

Chancellor Merz emphasized the need to further economic cooperation, create new financing models and help alleviate strains on Ukraine's energy supply, including through the provision of EUR170 million.

Germany has fully complied with the commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. In collaboration with European partners and other allies, Germany has explored, announced, and executed firm action against Russia. Germany's actions have been strong and impactful, including the imposition of financial and other sanctions against Russia as well as the provision of significant material support for Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1

Analyst: Shane Joy

Italy: +1

Italy has fully complied with the G7 commitment to explore all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 24 June 2025, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Antonio Tajani attended the Summit of Heads of State and Government of the Atlantic Alliance in The Hague.²⁹⁵ Attendees discussed sustaining long-term military support for Ukraine and updates from Ukraine's Foreign Minister Andrii Sybiha on the war negotiations during the NATO-Ukraine Council. Italy also announced that it would host the Ukraine Recovery Council in July.

On 30 June 2025, the European Council of the European Union, of which Italy is a part, extended economic sanctions until 31 January 2026 in reaction to Russia's persistent use of force, which violates fundamental international law principles.²⁹⁶ The restrictions range from a ban on the transfer of seaborne crude oil products from Russia to the EU, the de-SWIFTing of several Russian banks and the suspension of broadcasting licenses in the European Union for Kremlin-backed outlets.

On 9 July 2025, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Edmondo Cirielli approved two new cooperation initiatives totaling approximately EUR32 million at the Joint Committee for Development Cooperation.²⁹⁷ A EUR30 million concessional loan for a new wing at the Odessa Regional Pediatric Hospital and the supply of medical equipment by the Military Chemical Pharmaceutical Institute. Deputy Minister Cirielli also authorized a multi-sectoral emergency action in Ukraine, led by Italian civil society organizations and supported by EUR22 million in funding.

On 10 July 2025, Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti attended the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Rome, announcing funding for essential goods and services for Kyiv's recovery.²⁹⁸ Minister Giorgetti allocated EUR50 million for the purchase of essential goods and services for Ukraine's reconstruction and EUR100 million to the Economic Resilience Action Program. He also reaffirmed key principles reiterated

²⁹⁵ Tajani in The Hague for the NATO Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 24 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/06/tajani-a-laja-per-il-vertice-nato/

²⁹⁶ Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: Council extends economic restrictive measures for a further 6 months (Brussels) 30 June 2025. Access Date 31 October 2025 <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/06/30/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-extends-economic-restrictive-measures-for-a-further-6-months/>

²⁹⁷ New aid for the Odesa Regional Paediatric Hospital: Vice-Minister Cirielli chairs Joint Committee for Development Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 9 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/07/dalla-farnesina-nuovi-aiuti-per-lospedale-pediatico-di-odessa-cirielli-presiede-comitato-congiunto-per-la-cooperazione/

²⁹⁸ Giorgetti: €150 million from the MEF to Ukraine, those who did business in Russia excluded from reconstruction, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 10 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.mef.gov.it/en/inevidenza/Giorgetti-150-million-from-the-MEF-to-Ukraine-those-who-did-business-in-Russia-excluded-from-reconstruction-00001/>

at the G7 finance meeting in Canada: no country or entity that has financed Russia during the war would benefit from the reconstruction process.

On 18 July 2025, Minister Giorgetti attended an informal G7 meeting of finance ministers and central bank governors in Durban, South Africa, during the G20 ministers meeting.²⁹⁹ Minister Giorgetti emphasized Italy's position that any corporation that benefited in any capacity from business with or in Russia during the war must be excluded from Ukraine's reconstruction.

On 18 July 2025, the European Union, of which Italy is a part, adopted the 18th package of sanctions against Russia.³⁰⁰ As part of the energy measures, the crude oil price cap will be lowered from USD60.00 per barrel to USD47.60. Furthermore, 105 vessel listings in the shadow fleet were added, 22 Russian banks were added to the transaction ban, and multiple Russian assets were frozen.

On 5 August 2025, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni, along with other senior European Union and allied heads of state released a joint statement supporting the diplomatic efforts led by US President Donald Trump to end Russia's war against Ukraine and achieve peace.³⁰¹ The signatories reaffirmed their commitment to sustain financial and diplomatic support for Ukraine by enforcing sanctions and taking part in the Coalition of the Willing. They condemned Russia for violating international law and key global treaties through its invasion.

On 4 September 2025, Prime Minister Meloni took part in the Coalition of the Willing Meeting to explore a just and lasting peace in Ukraine.³⁰² Prime Minister Meloni reiterated Italy's initiative for a collaborative defence mechanism inspired by Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, reasserted that Italy would not be deploying any troops to Ukraine, and affirmed her support for a potential ceasefire through monitoring and training programs.

On 4 September 2025, Deputy Permanent Representative of Italy to the United Nations Gianluca Greco, delivered a statement during a United Nations Plenary Assembly reiterating Italy's support for Ukraine.³⁰³ He condemned Russian attacks as violations of international law, especially the abduction of Ukrainian children. He reviewed past commitments made by Italy to aid in Ukraine, like the participation of over 2,000 companies, the securing of EUR10 billion in commitments, with more than 200 agreements signed. His speech reaffirmed Italy's commitment to peace and showed solidarity with Ukraine, condemning Russia's violations.

On 22 September 2025, the European Committee of the Regions launched the Working Group on Defence to help integrate a regional perspective into the European defenses amid the Russo-Ukrainian War.³⁰⁴ The group's objective is to strengthen European resilience through cooperation between local authorities and existing

²⁹⁹ G7: Giorgetti, worried about economic uncertainty and US dollar devaluation, Ministry of Economy and Finance (Rome) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.mef.gov.it/en/inevidenza/G7-Giorgetti-worried-about-economic-uncertainty-and-US-dollar-devaluation-00001/>

³⁰⁰ EU adopts 18th package of sanctions against Russia, Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and Capital Markets Union (Brussels) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-adopts-18th-package-sanctions-against-russia-2025-07-18_en

³⁰¹ Statement by President Macron, Prime Minister Meloni, Chancellor Merz, Prime Minister Tusk, Prime Minister Starmer, President von der Leyen and President Stubb on Peace for Ukraine ahead of President Trump's planned meeting with President Putin, Italian Government (Rome) 5 August 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/statement-president-macron-prime-minister-meloni-chancellor-merz-prime-minister-tusk-prime>

³⁰² Ukraine: President Meloni participates in the Coalition of the Willing meeting, Italian Government (Rome) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/ukraine-president-meloni-participates-coalition-willing-meeting/29640>

³⁰³ Statement by Italy at the UN General Assembly Plenary, Permanent Representation of Italy to the United Nations (Rome) 4 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. https://italyun.esteri.it/en/news/dalla_rappresentanza/2024/02/statement-delivered-by-italys-deputy-permanent-representative-ambassador-gianluca-greco-at-the-general-assembly-plenary-meeting-on-the-situation-in-the-temporarily-occupied-territori/

³⁰⁴ Committee of the Regions launches Working Group on Defence to strengthen regions' role in EU security in EU security, European Committee of the Regions (Brussels) 22 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://cor.europa.eu/en/news/committee-regions-launches-working-group-defence-strengthen-regions-role-eu-security>

European Union institutions in the field of civil protection. The group reflects the EU's goal of building an autonomous and secure European Defense Union in response to potential threats of Russian aggression.

On 23 September 2025, G7 foreign ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.³⁰⁵ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.³⁰⁶ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 3 October 2025, the European Council extended restrictive measures on actors responsible for Russia's destabilizing acts abroad by one year in response to Russia's persistent Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference against European Union member states.³⁰⁷ The sanctions adopted, including asset freezes and prohibitions on EU citizens and companies making economic resources available to them, affect 47 persons and 15 organizations. These restrictive measures are meant to signal international isolation to discourage other political or private actors from engaging with Russia while constraining the resources available to finance the war.

On 22 October 2025, the EU Member States, including Italy, adopted the 19th package of sanctions, intended to significantly increase pressure on Russia's war economy by targeting the energy, financial, and military-industrial sectors, as well as sanction evaders.³⁰⁸ The sanctions include sectors such as Russian LNG financial transactions, the export of dual-use items and services to vital industries, and asset freezes and travel restrictions for actors.

On 25 October 2025, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation Maria Tripodi attended the fourth Aspen International Conference on the Future of European Defense.³⁰⁹ During the Conference, Minister Tripodi underscored the importance of joint European defense in light of Russia's attack on Ukraine and announced that Italy will opt into European financial mechanisms, such as the EUR14.9 billion Security Action for Europe (SAFE) initiative, to boost national military capacities and contribute to Europe's common security.

³⁰⁵ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

³⁰⁶ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

³⁰⁷ Russian hybrid threats: Council prolongs restrictive measures by another year (Brussels) 3 October 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/10/03/russian-hybrid-threats-council-prolongs-restrictive-measures-by-another-year/>

³⁰⁸ EU adopts 19th package of sanctions against Russia (Brussels) 22 October 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_2491

³⁰⁹ Undersecretary Tripodi spoke at the International Conference on the Future of European Defence, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 25 October 2025. Access Date: 3 November 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/10/sottosegretario-tripodi-interviene-alla-conferenza-internazionale-sul-futuro-della-difesa-europa/

On 12 November 2025, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation announced the meeting of Minister Tajani with Foreign Ministers from Ukraine, Italy, Germany, France and the EU.³¹⁰ At the meeting, Italy reaffirmed its support of Ukraine and commitment to assisting the Ukrainian armed forces.

On 12 November 2025, Minister Tajani attended the Foreign Ministers Meeting in Niagara to discuss maritime security and prosperity.³¹¹ During the meeting, the G7 foreign ministers made a joint statement condemning Russian attacks and reaffirming their support for Ukraine by imposing economic costs on Russia by levying frozen Russian sovereign assets.

On 25 November 2025, Prime Minister Meloni virtually attended the Coalition of the Willing to discuss future diplomatic support for Ukraine and security guarantees against Russia.³¹² During the meeting, President Meloni reaffirmed her commitment to maintaining and reinforcing military support for Ukraine and to upholding economic pressure on Russia.

On 2 December 2025, Minister Tajani presided over the fifth meeting of the “Working Table on the Evolution of the Situation of Italian Companies in Russia” at the Foreign Ministry.³¹³ During the meeting, Minister Tajani reviewed the implementation of sanctions, banking and customs issues, and other economic matters to protect Italian business while respecting the sanctions imposed against Russia.

On 12 December 2025, Undersecretary Tripodi attended the ministerial meeting of the G7+ Energy Coordination Group, at which she announced Italy’s contribution of EUR10 million to the Ukraine Energy Support Fund and around EUR100 million to support purchases of energy infrastructure from Italian companies.³¹⁴ This contribution aims to help Ukraine’s energy sector in the face of Russian attempts to target Ukrainian civilians through winter.

On 15 December 2025, Prime Minister Meloni signed a joint statement with other European leaders affirming support for Ukraine’s security and Europe’s security.³¹⁵ The statement detailed steps that may be taken to preserve security guarantees for Ukraine and Europe as a whole if it should be attacked in the future, including the use of armed force, and the provision of economic and diplomatic support.

Italy has fully complied with the commitment to explore all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. Italy has deployed both economic and diplomatic measures to exacerbate the existing measures against Russian actions towards Ukraine. Its role in the European Union also helped bring further measures to pressure Russia to end the conflict. Italy introduced new sanctions on Russia along with other EU members.

³¹⁰ Meeting between Ukraine, Italy, Germany, France and the EU on support for Kyiv, on the margins of the G7, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 21 November 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/11/riunione-fra-ucraina-italia-germania-francia-e-ue-sul-sostegno-a-kiev-a-margine-del-g7/

³¹¹ Joint Statement of the G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

³¹² Meeting of the Coalition of the Willing, Italian Government (Rome) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/meeting-coalition-willing/30430>

³¹³ Tajani Chairs the Fifth Meeting of the “Russia Roundtable” in Support of Italian Businesses, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 2 December 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/12/tajani-presiede-la-quinta-riunione-del-tavolo-russia-in-sostegno-alle-imprese-italiane/

³¹⁴ Italy at the G7+ Ministerial Meeting on Ukraine Energy Sector, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 12 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2025/12/italia-alla-ministeriale-g7-energia-sullucraina/

³¹⁵ Meeting on Ukraine, Italian Government (Berlin) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://www.governo.it/sites/governo.it/files/DichiarazioneCongiunta_20251215_0.pdf

Thus, Italy receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Arthur Negrila

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 10 July 2025, Prime Minister Ishiba Shigeru issued a written statement for the Virtual Leaders Meeting of the Coalition of the Willing on Ukraine, calling on Russia to take steps to work towards a comprehensive ceasefire and achieve lasting peace.³¹⁶

On 13 August 2025, Prime Minister Ishiba participated in the Virtual Leaders Meeting of the Coalition of the Willing on Ukraine, and urged Russia to take actions toward peace at the U.S.-Russia Summit in Alaska.³¹⁷

On 28 August 2025, Minister of Defense Nakatani Gen met with the United Kingdom's Secretary of State for Defence John Healey in Tokyo, where he condemned Russia's aggression and emphasized the need to take further action against Russia's war economy.³¹⁸

On 12 September 2025, Japan announced new measures against Russia under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act.³¹⁹ The measures include asset freeze for 47 entities and nine individuals considered to be directly involved in Russian aggressive actions against Ukraine, prohibition on exports to specific Russian entities and measures to lower the price cap on the Russian-origin crude oil.

On 23 September 2025, G7 foreign ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.³²⁰ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.³²¹ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

³¹⁶ Written message from Prime Minister Ishiba for Virtual Leaders Meeting of the Coalition of the Willing on Ukraine, Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Tokyo) 10 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/statement/202507/10message.html>

³¹⁷ Prime Minister Ishiba's participation in the Virtual Leaders Meeting of the Coalition of the Willing on Ukraine (Summary), Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Tokyo) 13 August 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/103/diplomatic/202508/_00006.html

³¹⁸ UK-Japan Defence Ministerial Meeting 2025: Joint Statement, Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom (London), 28 August 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-japan-defence-ministerial-meeting-2025-joint-statement/uk-japan-defence-ministerial-meeting-2025-joint-statement>

³¹⁹ Measures based on the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act regarding the situation surrounding Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 12 September 2025. Access date: 12 November 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/pressite_000001_01656.html

³²⁰ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

³²¹ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

On 15 October 2025, the Ministry of Defense announced it would send an additional 30 vehicles to Ukraine in support of the ongoing war effort.³²² Japan continues to provide other forms of military assistance, such as helmets, body armor, and drones.

On 24 October 2025, Prime Minister Takaichi Sanae delivered a policy speech to the National Diet and stated that Russia's aggression in Ukraine and attempt to change the status quo through force should not be tolerated.³²³

On 26 October 2025, Prime Minister Takaichi spoke at the 28th Association of South East Asian Nations – Japan Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, calling on all members to engage in diplomacy to achieve a just and lasting peace in Ukraine.³²⁴

On 27 October 2025, Foreign Minister Motegi Toshimitsu spoke at the 20th East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, and stressed the importance of international unity against Russia's aggression and diplomatic efforts to achieve lasting peace in Ukraine.³²⁵

On 28 October 2025, Prime Minister Takaichi met with US President Donald Trump in Tokyo.³²⁶ Japan notified the US that it would not ban energy imports from Russia, despite being requested to do so.

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement in Niagara, Canada, reaffirming support for Ukraine and condemning Russia's war of aggression.³²⁷ The statement emphasized increasing economic costs on Russia and restricting military equipment assistance from North Korea, Iran, and China.

On 12 November 2025, Minister Motegi met with Ukrainian Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrii Sybiha on the sidelines of the G7 Foreign Ministers Meeting in Niagara.³²⁸ During the meeting, Minister Motegi reaffirmed Japan's commitment to increasing pressure on Russia through sanctions.

On 23 November 2025, Prime Minister Takaichi reaffirmed Japan's commitment to working closely with Ukraine and the United States during her press conference at the G20 Johannesburg Summit.³²⁹ She also explained that she participated in a summit-related meeting regarding Ukraine to discuss the U.S.'s recent proposal.

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. Although Japan's leaders have made numerous statements urging Russia to work towards peace, few new actions, including sanctions, have taken place since the Kananaskis

³²² United to win: Japan transfers 30 more military vehicles to Ukraine, Rubryka (Kyiv), 15 October 2025. Access Date: 3 November 2025. <https://rubryka.com/en/2025/10/15/yaponiya-peredala-ukrayini-shhe-30-vijskovyh-avtomobiliv/>

³²³ Policy Speech by Prime Minister TAKAICHI Sanae to the 219th Session of the Diet, Prime Minister's Office of Japan (Tokyo), 24 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. <https://japan.kantei.go.jp/104/statement/202510/24shoshinhyomei.html>

³²⁴ The 28th ASEAN Japan Summit, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 26 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/pageite_000001_00004.html

³²⁵ The 20th East Asia Summit (EAS), Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo), 27 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/a_o/rp/pageite_000001_01336.html

³²⁶ Japan PM pushed back against US request to ban Russian energy imports, sources say, Reuters (Tokyo), 29 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. <https://www.reuters.com/business/energy/japan-pm-pushed-back-us-request-ban-russian-energy-imports-nikkei-reports-2025-10-29/>

³²⁷ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

³²⁸ Japan-Ukraine Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan (Niagara-on-the-Lake) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 28 December 2025. https://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/seb/ua/pageite_000001_00008.html

³²⁹ Press Conference by Prime Minister TAKAICHI Sanae regarding Her Attendance at the G20 Johannesburg Summit and Other Matters, Prime Minister of Japan and His Cabinet (Tokyo) 23 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. https://japan.kantei.go.jp/104/statement/202511/23kaiken_00001.html

Summit. At the same time, Japan has changed its position towards the ban on energy imports from Russia, refusing further implementation, thus decreasing pressure on the Russian economy.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Christopher Rhee

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 17 June 2025, Prime Minister Keir Starmer announced a package of 30 new sanctions striking across the financial, military and energy sectors, in response to Russian President Vladimir Putin's continued refusal to engage in peace efforts.³³⁰ The sanctions primarily targeted Russia's shadow fleet of 20 oil tankers and the Main Directorate of Deep-Sea research within Russia's Ministry of Defense.

On 20 June 2025, the Nordic-Baltic Eight++, including the United Kingdom, released a joint statement addressing the challenges posed by the Russian shadow fleet and their continued attempts to circumvent international sanctions.³³¹ This included the establishment of new guidelines to ensure transparency across maritime operations and strengthen compliance with international law.

On 23 June 2025, Prime Minister Starmer and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy announced a drone technology sharing agreement.³³² As part of the deal, critical military data will be shared with the United Kingdom's firms to construct and supply Ukraine with a plethora of battle-proven drones. Moreover, the United Kingdom has committed up to GBP280 million of bilateral assistance to Ukraine for the fiscal year 2025-2026, providing vital support for Ukrainians.

On 25 June 2025, Prime Minister Starmer announced that the United Kingdom would provide Ukraine with 350 ASRAAM air defense missiles, worth GBP70 million, using funds from frozen Russian assets.³³³ These ground-to-air missiles will be launched using the RAVEN Ground-Based Air Defense System, for which the United Kingdom will provide a total of 13 units.

On 8 July 2025, Director of Defence and International Security Stephen Lillie announced the introduction of a second set of sanctions by the United Kingdom in response to Russia's use of chemical weapons in Ukraine.³³⁴ The sanctions target two senior Russian military officials and a Russian research institute for their connection to Russia's chemical weapon violations.³³⁵ Consequently, the United Kingdom provided further GBP400,000

³³⁰ UK turns the screw on Putin as allies unite behind Ukraine, Prime Minister's Office (London) 17 June 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-turns-the-screw-on-putin-as-allies-unite-behind-ukraine>

³³¹ NB8++ joint statement on the shadow fleet, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 20 June 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/nb8-joint-statement-on-the-shadow-fleet>

³³² Front line drone technology to fuel UK – Ukraine partnership, Prime Minister's Office (London) 23 June 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/front-line-drone-technology-to-fuel-uk-ukraine-partnership>

³³³ UK to provide hundreds of air defence missiles for Ukraine with money from sanctioned Russian assets, Prime Minister's Office (London) 25 June 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-provide-hundreds-of-air-defence-missiles-for-ukraine-with-money-from-seized-russian-assets>

³³⁴ Statement to the 109th Session of the Executive Council of the OPCW, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 8 July 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/statement-to-the-109th-session-of-the-executive-council-of-the-opcw>

³³⁵ Russia's shameful record-breaking attacks on Ukrainian civilians and use of chemical weapons on the front line in Ukraine are a disgrace: UK statement to the OSCE, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 10 July 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/russias-shameful-record-breaking-attacks-on-ukrainian-civilians-and-use-of-chemical-weapons-on-the-front-line-in-ukraine-are-a-disgrace-uk-statement>

in budgetary funding to the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons' Assistance to Ukraine Fund.

On 10 July 2025, Prime Minister Starmer attended a gathering of the Coalition of the Willing to discuss strengthening support for Ukraine and exerting further pressure on Russia.³³⁶ The leaders agreed to take action against the Russian war economy, with particular focus on the country's energy and financial sectors, including Russian oil and gas exports and its shadow fleet.

On 18 July 2025, Deputy Prime Minister David Lammy announced that, in collaboration with the European Union, the United Kingdom will tighten oil prices to weaken Russia's war machine.³³⁷ The crude oil price cap will be lowered from USD60.00 per barrel to USD47.60, striking at Russia's oil revenues.

On 21 July 2025, Deputy Prime Minister Lammy announced 137 new sanctions targeting Russia's critical energy and oil sectors.³³⁸ The sanctions target 135 oil tankers that form part of the Russian shadow fleet and two private companies, Intershipping Services LLC and Litasco Middle East DMCC, which enabled Russia to falsely register its fleet under the banner of a non-Russian flag.

On 24 July 2025, Neil Holland, Head of the United Kingdom's delegation to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), delivered a statement on the invocation of the OSCE Moscow Mechanism.³³⁹ The statement was made in light of reports from independent expert missions highlighting the inhumane treatment of prisoners of war by the Russian Federation.

On 31 July 2025, the Office of Financial Sanctions Implementation, a part of His Majesty's Treasury, issued a monetary penalty of GBP300,000 to a private company for the breach of the United Kingdom's financial sanctions imposed against Russia.³⁴⁰

On 24 August 2025, Secretary of State for Defence John Healey announced the extension of Operation Interflex to at least the end of 2026.³⁴¹ Operation Interflex allows Ukrainian recruits to receive training focused on leadership and military operations on British soil.

On 28 August 2025, Secretary Healy met with Japanese Minister of Defense Nakatani Gen in Tokyo, where they condemned Russia's aggression and emphasized the need to take further action against Russia's war economy.³⁴²

³³⁶ Statement of the Coalition of the Willing meeting by the leaders of the United Kingdom, France, and Ukraine: 10 July 2025, Prime Minister's Office (London) 10 July 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-of-the-coalition-of-the-willing-meeting-by-the-leaders-of-the-united-kingdom-france-and-ukraine-10-july-2025>

³³⁷ UK tightens Oil Price Cap in blow to Putin's war machine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-tightens-oil-price-cap-in-blow-to-putins-war-machine>

³³⁸ UK hammers Putin's energy revenues with fresh sanctions, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 21 July 2025. Access Date: 29 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-hammers-putins-energy-revenues-with-fresh-sanctions>

³³⁹ Joint Statement on the Invocation of the OSCE Moscow Mechanism, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 24 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/joint-statement-on-the-invocation-of-the-osce-moscow-mechanism>

³⁴⁰ Penalty issued for breach of Russia Sanctions, HM Treasury (London) 31 July 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/penalty-issued-for-breach-of-russia-sanctions>

³⁴¹ British training of Ukrainian troops extended through 2026 as UK marks Ukrainian Independence Day, Ministry of Defence (London) 24 August 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/british-training-of-ukrainian-troops-extended-through-2026-as-uk-marks-ukrainian-independence-day>

³⁴² UK-Japan Defence Ministerial Meeting 2025: Joint Statement, Ministry of Defence of the United Kingdom (London), 28 August 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/uk-japan-defence-ministerial-meeting-2025-joint-statement/uk-japan-defence-ministerial-meeting-2025-joint-statement>

On 3 September, Secretary Healey announced that over GBP1 billion in military support for Ukraine was paid for using proceeds from immobilized Russian assets.³⁴³ Moreover, as part of the 50-day drive, the United Kingdom delivered a significant number of vital weapons and munitions to support Ukraine in its fight against Russia.

On 3 September 2025, Deputy Prime Minister Lammy announced 11 new sanctions on agents forcibly deporting, indoctrinating and militarizing Ukrainian children.³⁴⁴ The sanctions include eight Russian individuals and three Russia-linked organizations.

On 9 September 2025, Secretary Healey announced that more than GBP2 billion of monetary support for the Ukrainian military was secured through the United Kingdom-led international fund for Ukraine.³⁴⁵ This round of funding focused on tactical boats to boost Ukraine's maritime security, along with air defense radars and military ammunition.

On 10 September 2025, Prime Minister Starmer and Secretary Healey jointly announced the United Kingdom-Ukraine technology sharing agreement to deliver new types of drones.³⁴⁶

On 12 September 2025, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs Yvette Cooper announced 100 new sanctions targeting Russia.³⁴⁷ Targets include 70 oil tankers from the Russian shadow fleet and 30 entities supplying Russia's war machine with key equipment to manufacture weapon systems.

On 12 September 2025, Foreign Secretary Cooper announced GBP142 million in new funding for Ukraine.³⁴⁸ GBP100 million was designated for providing humanitarian assistance for civilians, whilst GBP42 million will help carry out vital repairs to the electricity transmission network.

On 15 September 2025, Prime Minister Starmer and Secretary Healey jointly announced that the United Kingdom's Typhoon fighter jets will join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO) air defense operation.³⁴⁹ The fighter jets will fly air defense missions over Poland to counter aerial threats from Russia.

³⁴³ £1 billion of military support for Ukraine paid for using immobilised Russian assets as Defence Secretary visits Kyiv, Ministry of Defence (London) 3 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/1-billion-of-military-support-for-ukraine-paid-for-using-immobilised-russian-assets-as-defence-secretary-visits-kyiv>

³⁴⁴ UK sanctions actors forcibly deporting, indoctrinating and militarising Ukrainian children, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 3 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-actors-forcibly-deporting-indoctrinating-and-militarising-ukrainian-children>

³⁴⁵ £2 billion of military support for Ukraine secured through UK-led initiative, Ministry of Defence (London) 9 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/2-billion-of-military-support-for-ukraine-secured-through-uk-led-initiative>

³⁴⁶ Groundbreaking Ukraine tech sharing agreement to deliver drones and support jobs, Ministry of Defence (London) 10 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/groundbreaking-ukraine-tech-sharing-agreement-to-deliver-drones-and-support-jobs>

³⁴⁷ UK ratchets up pressure on Putin's military machine as Foreign Secretary travels to Kyiv, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 12 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-ratchets-up-pressure-on-putins-military-machine-as-foreign-secretary-travels-to-kyiv>

³⁴⁸ New funding for Ukraine as Foreign Secretary visits Kyiv making clear Ukraine's security is the UK's security, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 12 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/new-funding-for-ukraine-as-foreign-secretary-visits-kyiv-making-clear-ukraines-security-is-the-uks-security>

³⁴⁹ UK fighter jets to join NATO operation to bolster European security, Ministry of Defence (London) 15 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-fighter-jets-to-join-nato-operation-to-bolster-european-security>

On 19 September 2025, Minister of State Stephen Doughty announced new sanctions targeted at Georgia-linked supporters of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.³⁵⁰ Sanctions were targeted against two oil tankers for transporting Russian oil and a Georgian politician, Levan Vasadze, for the spread of pro-Russian disinformation.

On 23 September 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.³⁵¹ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.³⁵² The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 10 October 2025, Minister of State for Defense Readiness and Industry Luke Pollard announced that hundreds of crucial air defense missiles had been delivered to Ukraine five months ahead of schedule.³⁵³ The Lightweight multirole missiles are a part of a larger deal to supply Ukraine with more than 5,000 missiles.

On 15 October 2025, Foreign Secretary Cooper announced 90 new sanctions suppressing Russia's energy revenues.³⁵⁴ The sanctions targeted two Russian oil giants, Rosneft and Lukoil, which together account for over 50 per cent of Russian oil production. Moreover, four oil terminals in China, 44 oil tankers in the shadow fleet and Nayara Energy Limited have all been affected by the new sanctions.

On 24 October 2025, Prime Minister Starmer attended the Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, at which the members pledged to exert further financial pressure on Russia.³⁵⁵ The United Kingdom resolved to take additional steps to rid the global market of Russian oil and gas, end remaining Russian imports into its territory and deter third countries from trading with Russia or fueling their war machine.

On 5 November 2025, UK Military Advisor Lt Col Joby Rimmer gave a speech to the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, which highlighted Russia's targeting of civilians and called for accountability from Russia.³⁵⁶

³⁵⁰ UK sanctions Georgia-linked supporters of Putin's illegal war in Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 19 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sanctions-georgia-linked-supporters-of-putins-illegal-war-in-ukraine>

³⁵¹ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

³⁵² G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

³⁵³ Hundreds of missiles delivered to Ukraine months ahead of schedule as UK leads Kyiv trade delegation, Ministry of Defence (London) 10 October 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/hundreds-of-missiles-delivered-to-ukraine-months-ahead-of-schedule-as-uk-leads-kyiv-trade-delegation>

³⁵⁴ Huge blow for Putin's war machine as UK sanctions Russian oil, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 15 October 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/huge-blow-for-putins-war-machine-as-uk-sanctions-russian-oil>

³⁵⁵ Chairs' statement following 24 October Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, Prime Minister's Office (London) 24 October 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chairs-statement-following-24-october-coalition-of-the-willing-leaders-meeting>

³⁵⁶ UK reaffirms support for Ukraine and urges Russia to answer for increasing civilian casualties: UK statement to the OSCE, Foreign, Commonwealth and development office (Vienna) 5 November 2025. Access Date 21 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/uk-reaffirms-support-for-ukraine-and-urges-russia-to-answer-for-increasing-civilian-casualties-uk-statement-to-the-osce>

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement in Niagara, Canada, reaffirming support for Ukraine and condemning Russia's war of aggression.³⁵⁷ The statement emphasized increasing economic costs on Russia and restricting military equipment assistance from North Korea, Iran, and China.

On 12 November 2025, Foreign Secretary Cooper announced GBP13 million to help repair and build resilience to Ukraine's energy sector along with sanctions on maritime services for Russian liquid natural gas.³⁵⁸ This aid is intended to strengthen Ukraine's resistance to Russia's targeting of energy infrastructure ahead of winter.

On 12 November 2025, Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport Lisa Nandy signed a joint statement with other members of the International Paralympic Committee (IPC), condemning IPC's announcement on the Russian and Belarusian National Paralympic Committees.³⁵⁹ On 27 September 2025, the IPC voted not to maintain partial suspensions on the National Committees of countries that violated the Olympic Truce.

On 17 November 2025, Secretary Healey and Secretary Cooper jointly announced the commitment of an aircraft carrier HMS Prince of Wales and its 5th-generation F-35 fighter jets to NATO's command.³⁶⁰ This commitment aims to boost NATO's warfighting readiness in light of the Russian invasion of Ukraine.

On 19 November 2025, Secretary Cooper, in cooperation with the United States and Australia, announced new sanctions on Russian cybercrime syndicates.³⁶¹ The sanctions target two media networks, Media Land and Aeza Group LLC, which facilitated malicious cyberattacks against businesses in the United Kingdom.

On 20 November 2025, Ambassador to the UN Archie Young stated in his speech at the United Nations Third Committee that the United Kingdom will never recognise Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea.³⁶² Moreover, Ambassador Young underlined the importance of using country-specific resolutions to enforce adherence to international law.

On 24 November 2025, the Ministry of Defence announced that Royal Navy patrol ship HMS Severn intercepted Russian corvette Stoikiy and tanker Yelnya as the vessels sailed through the Dover Strait.³⁶³ The interceptions are part of the UK's response to the increasing presence of Russian vessels in the waters surrounding the United Kingdom.

³⁵⁷ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

³⁵⁸ UK strengthening Ukrainian resilience ahead of winter at G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 12 November 2025. Access Date 21 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-strengthening-ukrainian-resilience-ahead-of-winter-at-g7-foreign-ministers-meeting>

³⁵⁹ Statement on the International Paralympic Committee's announcement of 27 September 2025 on the Russian and Belarusian National Paralympic Committees, Department for Culture, Media and Sport (London) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 18 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/statement-on-the-international-paralympic-committees-announcement-of-27-september-2025-on-the-russian-and-belarusian-national-paralympic-committees>

³⁶⁰ Boost to warfighting readiness as Britain's aircraft carrier fully 'mission ready' and committed to NATO for the first time, Ministry of Defence (London) 17 November 2025. Access Date: 18 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/boost-to-warfighting-readiness-as-britains-aircraft-carrier-fully-mission-ready-and-committed-to-nato-for-the-first-time>

³⁶¹ UK smashes Russian cybercrime networks responsible for attacks on UK businesses, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 19 November 2025. Access Date: 24 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-smashes-russian-cybercrime-networks-responsible-for-attacks-on-uk-businesses>

³⁶² The UK will never recognise Russia's illegal annexation of Crimea and deplores the worsening human rights situation: UK Statement at the UN Third Committee, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 24 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/the-uk-will-never-recognise-russias-illegal-annexation-of-crimea-and-deplores-the-worsening-human-rights-situation-uk-statement-at-the-un-third-comm>

³⁶³ 'We see you': Armed forces on patrol around the UK in response to Russian activity, Ministry of Defence (London) 24 November 2025. Access Date: 24 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/we-see-you-armed-forces-on-patrol-around-the-uk-in-response-to-russian-activity>

On 25 November 2025, Prime Minister Starmer attended the Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, at which the members reiterated their determination to continue their financial and military support to Ukraine and exert further pressure on Russia and its war machine.³⁶⁴

On 4 December 2025, Prime Minister Starmer announced sanctions against the entirety of Russia's Military Intelligence Agency for their attempts to destabilise Ukraine and sow chaos and disorder across Europe.³⁶⁵ Moreover, the sanctions addressed eight cyber military intelligence officers for targeting a United Kingdom citizen.

On 9 December 2025, Secretary of State for Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Affairs introduced sanctions against seven Russian entities and individuals for their role in destabilising Ukraine and spread of disinformation³⁶⁶.

On 15 December 2025, Prime Minister Starmer signed a joint statement with other European leaders affirming support for the security of Ukraine and Europe.³⁶⁷ The statement detailed steps that may be taken to preserve security guarantees for Ukraine and Europe as a whole if it should be attacked in the future, including the use of armed force, and the provision of economic and diplomatic support.

On 17 December 2025, Secretary Healey announced the commitment of GBP600 million in air defence systems in order to boost Ukraine's defense capabilities and resist and counter Russian attacks.³⁶⁸

On 18 December 2025, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office announced sanctions against 24 companies and individuals, including four of Russia's largest oil companies, that contribute to Russia's energy and military supply chains, with the aim of weakening Russia's military capabilities.³⁶⁹

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. The United Kingdom has persistently imposed new sanctions on Russian entities and individuals, significantly funded Ukraine's military efforts and humanitarian needs, and actively led international meetings to coordinate allied action in maximizing pressure on Russia, as well as committed to NATO's readiness to withstand military threats from Russia.

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

Analyst: Cyprian Kazmierczak

³⁶⁴ Chairs' statement following 25 November Coalition of the Willing Leaders' meeting, Prime Minister's Office (London) 25 November 2025. Access Date: 27 November 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/chairs-statement-following-25-november-coalition-of-the-willing-leaders-meeting>

³⁶⁵ UK cracks down on Russian intelligence agency authorised by Putin to target Skripals, Prime Minister's Office (London) 4 December 2025. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-cracks-down-on-russian-intelligence-agency-authorized-by-putin-to-target-skripals>

³⁶⁶ New UK action against foreign information warfare, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 9 December 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/new-uk-action-against-foreign-information-warfare/new-uk-action-against-foreign-information-warfare>

³⁶⁷ Joint statement on Ukraine: 15 December 2025, Prime Minister's Office (Berlin) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/joint-statement-on-ukraine-15-december-2025>

³⁶⁸ UK sends automated turrets and missiles to shoot down Russian drones, as part of £600 million air defense package for Ukraine, Ministry of Defense (London) 17 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-sends-automated-turrets-and-missiles-to-shoot-down-russian-drones-as-part-of-600-million-air-defence-package-for-ukraine>

³⁶⁹ UK cracks down on Russian oil sector as revenues plummet, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (London) 18 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-cracks-down-on-russian-oil-sector-as-revenues-plummet>

United States: –1

The United States has not complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 25 June 2025, President Donald Trump released a joint statement with other heads of state following the conclusion of the 2025 North Atlantic Treaty Organization Summit in The Hague.³⁷⁰ The allies reaffirmed their commitments to providing support for Ukraine, explaining that direct contributions to Ukrainian defense would be included in their respective defense spending calculations.

On 14 July 2025, President Trump announced a plan to deliver military equipment and ammunition to Ukraine to increase pressure on Russia.³⁷¹ Following a 50-day deadline, President Trump committed to selling American weapons to European allies to supply to Ukraine, levying steep tariffs on Russia, and imposing secondary sanctions on importers of Russian oil as a consequence for failing to reach a peace deal.

On 28 July 2025, President Trump announced a reduction of the deadline for reaching a peace deal between Russia and Ukraine from ten to twelve days.³⁷² President Trump argued the reduction was justified because no progress was being made.

On 6 August 2025, President Trump announced the imposition of a 25 per cent tariff on India due to imports of oil from Russia.³⁷³ Adding to an existing 25 per cent tariff on India, President Trump's announcement served to discourage foreign imports of Russian oil and impose economic consequences on Moscow for its actions in Ukraine.

On 15 August 2025, President Trump hosted a bilateral meeting with the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, in Anchorage, Alaska.³⁷⁴ While negotiations were held on Ukraine, no deal was reached, and President Trump ultimately did not impose the tariffs threatened on 14 July.

On 23 September 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers stated that imposing further economic costs on Russia in response to Russia's recent airspace violations is under discussion.³⁷⁵ They welcomed further discussion on leveraging Russian sovereign assets to support Ukraine.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.³⁷⁶ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of

³⁷⁰ The Hague Summit Declaration issued by the NATO Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting of the North Atlantic Council in The Hague 25 June 2025, North Atlantic Treaty Organization (The Hague) 25 June 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_236705.htm

³⁷¹ Trump announces novel plan to send weapons to Ukraine and gives Russia new deadline to make peace, CNN (Washington) 15 July 2025. Access: 31 October 2025. <https://www.cnn.com/2025/07/14/politics/us-ukraine-weapons-trump>

³⁷² Trump says he's shortening the 50-day deadline for Russia to end the war in Ukraine, AP News (Edinburgh) 28 July 2025. 3 November 2025. <https://apnews.com/article/russia-ukraine-trump-putin-deadline-ultimatum-0e4cfb5969be5d02217be90f7521ce48>

³⁷³ Fact Sheet: President Donald J. Trump Addresses Threats to the United States by the Government of the Russian Federation, The White House (Washington) 6 August 2025. Access Date: 3 November 2025. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/fact-sheets/2025/08/fact-sheet-president-donald-j-trump-addresses-threats-to-the-united-states-by-the-government-of-the-russian-federation/>

³⁷⁴ Takeaways from Trump and Putin's summit in Alaska, CNN (Washington) 15 August 2025. Access Date: 3 November 2025. <https://www.cnn.com/2025/08/15/politics/takeaways-trump-putin-summit-alaska>

³⁷⁵ Joint G7 Foreign Ministers' Statement – Meeting of the G7 Foreign Ministers on the Margins of the High-Level Week at the United Nations General Assembly, G7 Information Centre (New York) 23 September 2025. Access Date: 30 October 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/250923-unga.html>

³⁷⁶ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 22 October 2025, President Trump announced sanctions on two of Russia's largest oil companies, Rosneft and Lukoil.³⁷⁷ In his announcement, President Trump called for Russia to agree to an immediate ceasefire in Ukraine.

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement in Niagara, Canada, reaffirming support for Ukraine and condemning Russia's war of aggression.³⁷⁸ The statement emphasized increasing economic costs on Russia and restricting military equipment assistance from North Korea, Iran, and China.

On 19 November 2025, the United States, along with Australia and the United Kingdom, issued sanctions against the Russian Cybercrime syndicate Media Land.³⁷⁹

On 21 November 2025, a draft 28-point plan for peace in Ukraine, authored by President Trump's negotiating team, was leaked to the public.³⁸⁰ Amongst other provisions, the plan stipulates that Crimea, Luhansk, and Donetsk would be recognized as Russian territory in addition to other territorial concessions. At the same time, the Ukrainian Armed Forces would be limited to 600,000 personnel, and USD 100 billion in frozen Russian assets would be invested in the reconstruction of Ukraine. According to the plan, Ukraine would not be permitted to join NATO, and NATO would be prohibited from expanding further.

On 4 December 2025, the US Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) imposed a USD7 million penalty on Gracetown Inc., a property management company in New York, for violating OFAC's Russia-related sanctions and for failing to report blocked assets to OFAC.³⁸¹ Between April 2018 and May 2020, Gracetown received 24 payments totaling \$31,250 on behalf of a company ultimately owned by sanctioned Russian oligarch Oleg Deripaska, despite having received explicit prior notice from OFAC that direct and indirect dealings with Deripaska were prohibited. Additionally, Gracetown failed to report blocked assets in its possession or control for over 45 months.

The United States has not complied with the commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. The US has expressed commitment to defending Ukraine and has supplied military equipment and imposed sanctions on Russian oil; however, it has continued to push back implementation dates. Furthermore, President Trump's bilateral meeting with President Putin also reduced international pressure on Russia, constituting an action contrary to the commitment. However, the 28-point proposal for peace authored by the United States sacrifices Ukrainian territorial integrity and sovereignty while lifting pressure on Russia in exchange for an end to the war, acting contrary to the commitment.

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

Analyst: Shane Joy

³⁷⁷ US sanctions Russia's two largest oil companies and calls on Moscow to agree to immediate ceasefire, CNN (Washington) 23 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.cnn.com/2025/10/22/politics/bessent-sanctions-russia>

³⁷⁸ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

³⁷⁹ United States, Australia, and United Kingdom Jointly Sanction Ransomware Infrastructure Providers, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 19 November 2025. Access Date 20 November 2025. <https://www.state.gov/releases/office-of-the-spokesperson/2025/11/united-states-australia-and-united-kingdom-jointly-sanction-ransomware-infrastructure-providers/>

³⁸⁰ The 28-point peace proposal for Ukraine, annotated, CNN (Washington) 21 November. Access Date: 4 December 2025. <https://edition.cnn.com/2025/11/21/europe/peace-proposal-russia-ukraine-annotated-intl-vis>

³⁸¹ OFAC Imposes \$7 Million Penalty on Company Tied to Sanctioned Russian Oligarch, U.S. Department of the Treasury (Washington) 4 December 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. <https://home.treasury.gov/news/press-releases/sb0328>

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions.

On 18 July 2025, the European Council adopted the 18th package of sanctions on Russia's financial and energy sectors.³⁸² This agreement banned transactions with 22 Russian banks, the Russian Direct Investment Fund, and the Nord Stream pipelines.

On 1 October 2025, the G7 Finance Ministers met to coordinate economic measures to maximize pressure on Russia and end the war against Ukraine.³⁸³ The Ministers discussed proposals ranging from the levying of sanctions on frozen Russian assets to the imposition of sanctions on key sectors of the Russian economy and the maximization of trade measures to reduce Russian revenues.

On 9 October 2025, the European Parliament adopted a resolution condemning Russia's actions in the ongoing war and calling for increased sanctions.³⁸⁴ Additionally, it called for EU members to proactively cooperate with Ukraine for defense. This resolution is a strong diplomatic move aimed at maximizing pressure on Russia.

On 20 October 2025, the EU's energy ministers agreed to gradually decrease Russian gas imports by 2027 during the meeting in Luxemburg.³⁸⁵ The European Commission is also seeking to phase out LNG imports by 2027, a year earlier than the original agreement.

On 23 October 2025, the European Council adopted the 19th package of sanctions against Russia.³⁸⁶ It comprises of 69 individual listings and numerous economic restrictive measures targeting key sectors which fuel Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine, including energy, finance and the military industrial complex. The Council is also strengthening control over the movement of Russian diplomats across the EU and taking further measures against those responsible for the abduction of Ukrainian children.

On 12 November 2025, G7 Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement in Niagara, Canada, reaffirming support for Ukraine and condemning Russia's war of aggression.³⁸⁷ The statement emphasized increasing economic costs on Russia and restricting military equipment assistance from North Korea, Iran, and China.

On 20 November 2025, the EU Council imposed restrictive measures on ten new individuals who are responsible for "serious human rights violations" and repression in Russia.³⁸⁸ This new sanction targets senior Russian officials involved in the repression of "civil society and democratic opposition" within Russia.

³⁸² EU adopts 18th package of sanctions against Russia, European Commission (Brussels) 18 July 2025. Access Date: 12 November 2025. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_1840

³⁸³ G7 Finance Ministers increase pressure on Russia to end its war against Ukraine, Department of Finance Canada (Ottawa) 1 October 2025. Access Date: 31 October 2025. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2025/10/g7-finance-ministers-increase-pressure-on-russia-to-end-its-war-against-ukraine.html>

³⁸⁴ European Parliament resolution of 9 October 2025 on a united response to recent Russian violations of the EU Member States' airspace and critical infrastructure, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 9 October 2025. Access Date: 12 November 2025. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/TA-10-2025-0230_EN.html

³⁸⁵ Council agrees its position on rules to phase out Russian gas imports under REPowerEU, Council of the EU, (Brussels), 20 October 2025. Access Date: 2 November 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/10/20/council-agrees-its-position-on-rules-to-phase-out-russian-gas-imports-under-repowerEU/>

³⁸⁶ EU adopts 19th package of sanctions against Russia, European Commission (Brussels), 23 October 2025. Access Date: 1 November 2025. https://finance.ec.europa.eu/news/eu-adopts-19th-package-sanctions-against-russia-2025-10-23_en

³⁸⁷ Joint Statement of G7 Foreign Ministers' Meeting in Niagara, G7 Information Centre (Niagara) 12 November 2025. Access Date: 2 December 2025. <https://www.g7.utoronto.ca/foreign/251112-statement.html>

³⁸⁸ Human rights violations in Russia: EU sanctions an additional ten individuals, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 20 November 2025. Access Date: 12 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/11/20/human-rights-violations-in-russia-eu-sanctions-an-additional-ten-individuals/>

On 24 November 2025, the European Parliament’s Transport and Defence committees adopted a draft resolution calling for the creation of a “military Schengen area” to “withstand potential Russian aggression.”³⁸⁹ Members of the European Parliament urged the removal of internal barriers to allow the “rapid cross-border movement” of troops and military equipment.

On 3 December 2025, the EU Council and the European Parliament reached a provisional agreement on rules to phase out imports of Russian natural gas.³⁹⁰ It includes a legally binding, stepwise prohibition on Russian LNG and pipeline gas. This aims to end the EU’s dependence on Russian energy following the “weaponization of gas supplies” by Russia. This action increases economic pressure on Russia and reduces its revenue from energy exports.

On 11 December 2025, the European Parliament announced plans to approve a new law banning imports of Russian natural gas to protect EU energy security.³⁹¹ This action reduces the EU’s dependence on Russian gas revenues and limits Russia’s ability to use energy exports as political leverage in its ongoing war with Ukraine.

On 12 December, the Council of the European Union adopted an extraordinary regulation freezing Russian assets in the European Union³⁹² indefinitely.

On 14 December, the Commission imposed supplementary sanctions on Russia’s shadow fleet ecosystem to constrain energy revenues that fund Russia’s war against Ukraine.³⁹³

On 15 December, the Council announced the imposition of sanctions against an additional 9 enablers of Russia’s shadow fleet supporting Russia’s war of aggression.³⁹⁴

On 15 December, the European Commission signed the Convention establishing an International Claims Commission for Ukraine.³⁹⁵ The Convention holds Russia liable for and demands that Russia pay for all damages caused by its war.

On 18 December 2025, EU Commission President Ursula von der Leyen announced EUR90 billion in funding for Ukraine to aid its resistance against Russia’s war of aggression.³⁹⁶

³⁸⁹ MEPs push for “military Schengen” to withstand potential Russian aggression, European Parliament (Brussels) 24 November 2025. Access Date: 12 December 2025. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20251121IPR31538/meps-push-for-military-schengen-to-withstand-potential-russian-aggression>

³⁹⁰ Council and Parliament strike a deal on rules to phase out Russian gas imports for an energy secure and independent Europe, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 3 December 2025. Access Date: 12 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/03/council-and-parliament-strike-a-deal-on-rules-to-phase-out-russian-gas-imports-for-an-energy-secure-and-independent-europe/>

³⁹¹ The EU to phase out Russian gas imports, European Parliament (Strasbourg) 11 December 2025. Access Date: 12 December 2025. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/agenda/plenary-news/2025-12-15/2/the-eu-to-phase-out-russian-gas-imports>

³⁹² Council Regulation (EU) 2025/2600 of 12 December 2025 on emergency measures addressing the serious economic difficulties caused by Russia’s actions in the context of the war of aggression against Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 12 December 2025. Access Date: 14 December 2025. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=OJ:L_202502600

³⁹³ EU adopts new measures against Russian shadow fleet ecosystem and Belarus, European Commission (Brussels) 14 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_3070

³⁹⁴ Russia’s war of aggression against Ukraine: Council sanctions 9 shadow fleet enablers, Council of the EU (Brussels) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/15/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-sanctions-9-shadow-fleet-enablers/>

³⁹⁵ Commission signs Convention to establish the International Claims Commission for Ukraine on behalf of the EU, European Commission (The Hague) 15 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_25_3052

³⁹⁶ Europe greenlights €90 billion of essential funding for Ukraine, European Commission (Brussels) 18 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ac_25_3142

On 18 December 2025, the Council of the EU imposed sanctions on 41 vessels that are part of Russia's shadow fleet and contribute to Russia's energy revenues.³⁹⁷

On 19 December 2025, the European Investment Bank announced the provision of over EUR74 million in funding for projects across Ukraine to help maintain key sectors during the war and strengthen the country's resilience capacity.³⁹⁸

On 22 December 2025, the Council of the EU announced a further six-month extension of sanctions targeting the Russian economy.³⁹⁹

On 22 December 2025, the Council of the EU announced further EU sanctions on two individuals involved in human rights abuses and political repression within Russia relating to the war in Ukraine.⁴⁰⁰

The EU has fully complied with its commitment to be resolute in exploring all options to maximize pressure on Russia, including financial sanctions. Two new sanction packages have been introduced during the examined period. EU leaders have made statements that support Ukraine and put pressure on Russia. Some EU members' leaders also remain reluctant in maximizing pressure on Russia, undermining collective EU efforts. Despite those obstacles, the European Union found a way to indefinitely freeze Russian assets, which shows its commitment to exploring all the options in maximizing the pressure on Russia.

Thus, the EU receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Christopher Rhee

³⁹⁷ Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: Council sanctions 41 vessels of the Russian shadow fleet, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/18/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-sanctions-41-vessels-of-the-russian-shadow-fleet/>

³⁹⁸ EIB provides over €74 million to support essential public services across Ukraine, European Investment Bank (Brussels) 19 December 2025. Access Date: 20 December 2025. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2025-553-eib-provides-over-eur74-million-to-support-essential-public-services-across-ukraine>

³⁹⁹ Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: Council extends economic sanctions for a further 6 months, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 22 December 2025. Access Date 29 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/22/russia-s-war-of-aggression-against-ukraine-council-extends-economic-sanctions-for-a-further-6-months/>

⁴⁰⁰ Human rights violations in Russia: EU imposes sanctions on two additional individuals, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 22 December 2025. Access Date 29 December 2025. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/press/press-releases/2025/12/22/human-rights-violations-in-russia-eu-imposes-sanctions-on-two-additional-individuals/>