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2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Final Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 15 May 2024

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5 June 2024

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2. Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine

“We commit to continuing our security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring our support to Ukraine’s needs.”

G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine

Assessment

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

Background

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the G7 has made efforts in subsequent summits to address regional stability and economic cooperation with the former Soviet states, especially Russia.¹⁹² The backdrop of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict first became evident in 2014, through Russia’s illegal annexation of Crimea and support of separatist groups in Ukraine. Currently, the G7 looks to support the implementation of the Minsk agreements and ensure Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Russian Federation’s continued military aggression and violation of international agreements.

On the road to the originally scheduled G8’s 2014 Sochi Summit, G7 leaders called upon Russia to de-escalate the conflict in Crimea and abandon efforts to annex from Ukraine, withdraw its forces back to pre-crisis levels, and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by engaging in direct diplomatic discussions with the government of Ukraine.¹⁹³ G7 leaders affirmed their intention to take further action individually and collectively, including suspending Russia from G7 activities should Russia continue its violation of the constitution of Ukraine, as well as its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the Russian-Ukrainian 1997 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership, and the Russia-Ukraine 1997 basing agreement and commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and Budapest Memorandum of 1994. They withdrew from the preparations for the Sochi Summit and planned to meet at Brussels in June.¹⁹⁴

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders expressed concern over Russia’s continued undermining of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, emphasizing the illegal annexation of Crimea and de-stabilization efforts in eastern Ukraine.¹⁹⁵ In an effort to halt Russia’s support of separatists in eastern Ukraine and increasing “flow of weapons, equipment, and militants across the border,” G7 leaders announced additional coordinated sanctions on Russia’s key economic sectors. The G7 called for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Ukraine, with a swift and sustainable cease-fire and effective Russian border control to ensure the necessary conditions for de-escalation.

¹⁹² Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 1992. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1992munich/communique/index.html>

¹⁹³ Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 March 2014. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140312.html

¹⁹⁴ G7: The Hague declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access date: http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

¹⁹⁵ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for Ukrainian sovereignty and economic reform, along with continued non-recognition of Crimea's annexation by Russia.¹⁹⁶ The G7 leaders renewed calls for diplomacy and ceasefire in Ukraine, and highlighted their willingness to impose further restrictive measures, in addition to existing sanctions, with the condition of Russia cooperating to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their policy of non-recognition of the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and sanctions against an uncooperative Russia.¹⁹⁷ Regarding the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, the G7 urged all sides to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements and respect Ukrainian sovereignty. The G7 leaders declared their full support towards Ukraine's "comprehensive structural, governance and economic reforms" and the diplomatic work of the Normandy format and Trilateral Contact Group. Further, the G7 voiced the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia in order to reach a "comprehensive, sustainable and peaceful solution" to the Ukrainian crisis.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their call for full implementation by all parties of the Minsk agreements, their policy of non-recognition concerning Russia's annexation of Crimea and imposition of sanctions against Russia as well as support for Ukraine's reform agenda, "independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty" and the de-escalation efforts of the Normandy Group.¹⁹⁸

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders once again affirmed their condemnation of the illegal annexation of Crimea and enduring support for Ukrainian sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity through the continuation of sanctions against Russia.¹⁹⁹ The G7 leaders maintained their commitment to assisting Ukrainian reform and "efforts within the Normandy Format and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for a solution to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine."

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the topic of Ukraine was brought up by the G7 leaders in which France and Germany were to organize a Normandy format summit "to achieve tangible results."²⁰⁰ The subsequent Normandy Summit saw Ukraine and Russia agree to a new ceasefire and limited prisoner exchange.²⁰¹

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their support for Ukrainian independence, sovereignty, democracy and territorial integrity as well as the Normandy Process' work towards securing the implementation of the Minsk agreements. The G7 leaders demanded for Russia to comply with international obligations and the ceasefire and withdraw its military troops from Crimea and the eastern border of Ukraine.²⁰²

Over the course of the 2022 Elmau Summit cycle, the G7 leaders repeatedly expressed the strongest condemnation towards Russia's "unjustifiable, unprovoked, and illegal aggression" and "war of choice against

¹⁹⁶ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

¹⁹⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

¹⁹⁸ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹⁹⁹ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

²⁰⁰ G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

²⁰¹ Overall agreed conclusions of the Paris Summit in the Normandy format of December 9, 2019, The Presidential Office of Ukraine (Kyiv) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/zagalni-uzgodzheni-visnovki-parizkogo-samitu-v-normandskomu-58797>

²⁰² Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

independent and sovereign Ukraine.”²⁰³ This included deliberate and comprehensive destruction of civilian and public infrastructure.²⁰⁴ The G7 leaders reaffirmed over the course of various statements their full support for the government and people of Ukraine and demands for Russia to withdraw its military forces and equipment from the entire territory of Ukraine and comply with relevant international nuclear obligations. Additionally, the G7 leaders declared the strongest intentions to continue supporting Ukraine through military and defence assistance, cyber-network protection, the provision of humanitarian aid and bolstering of Ukraine’s democratic resilience.²⁰⁵ The G7 leaders also asserted their firm resolve in imposing escalating economic and financial measures and restrictions on Russia, banning investments in key sectors of the Russian economy and its participation from the global financial system, reducing reliance on Russian energy and elevating campaigns and sanctions against the financial elite supporting Putin’s war effort.²⁰⁶

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their unwavering support for Ukraine and commitment to providing Ukraine with financial, military, humanitarian and diplomatic support.^{207,208} They increased the cost for Russia to continue its outrageous war of aggression through unprecedented and coordinated sanctions.²⁰⁹ The G7 leaders repeatedly condemned in the strongest terms Russia’s serious violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and international law, irresponsible nuclear rhetoric as well as destruction of critical and civilian infrastructure. Further, the G7 resolved to hold Russia responsible for all of the immense damage of the war.²¹⁰ They called for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian troops and military equipment from Ukraine and restated their intention to coordinate with Ukraine, partner countries and international organizations to support Ukraine’s reconstruction and reform.²¹¹

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to “continuing [their] security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring [their] support to Ukraine’s needs.”²¹²

Definitions and Concepts

“Continuing” is understood to mean a reaffirmation of existing commitments. In the context of this commitment, it refers to “new actions” that are added to existing ones; however, it should not be understood to mean “no new allocations.”²¹³ Continuing is understood to mean “needing no renewal” or “enduring.”²¹⁴ In

²⁰³ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220324-statement.html>

²⁰⁴ Statement by the G7 Development Ministers on the Global Effects of Russia’s War of Aggression against Ukraine, and the G7’s Comprehensive Support for Ukraine, Affected Neighbouring Countries as well as Countries of the Global South, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/220519-ukraine.html>

²⁰⁵ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220324-statement.html>

²⁰⁶ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220407-statement.html>

²⁰⁷ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html>

²⁰⁸ G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

²⁰⁹ G7 Leaders’ Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html>

²¹⁰ G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²¹¹ G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023.

<http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

²¹² G7 Hiroshima Leaders’ Communiqué - Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

²¹³ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 October 2023.

²¹⁴ Continuing, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/continuing>

the context of this commitment, it refers to the consistent reaffirmation of existing commitments to provide security support Ukraine. In addition to the reassertion of past commitments, the term “continuing” must also be interpreted to include new commitments. Thus, the term “continuing” will comprise both the reaffirmation of past commitments as well as new commitments to provide security support to Ukraine. “Security” is understood to mean “measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack.”²¹⁵ It can also be interpreted as “the quality or state of being secure.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the Ukrainian effort to counter Russian aggression, including but not limited to the Ukrainian military counteroffensive.

“Assistance” is understood to mean “the act of helping someone or the help supplied.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the provision of aid and military equipment with the aim of assisting Ukraine’s counteroffensive measures against Russia.²¹⁶

“Defends” is understood to mean “to drive danger or attack away from.”²¹⁷ In the context of this commitment, it is understood to mean Ukraine’s defensive efforts against Russia.

“Aggression” is understood to mean “the practice of making attack or encroachments” particularly in the case of an “unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another.”²¹⁸ This would include the capture and occupation of cities and key infrastructure, including but not limited to military bases, civilian buildings, airports, and nuclear plants; unprovoked rocket and artillery strikes on civilian targets and infrastructure, including critical power infrastructure, hospitals, schools, water treatment plants, and bomb shelters; and the annexation, or recognition of independence, of territories belonging to another country. In the context of this commitment, “Russia’s aggression” is understood to mean the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War.

General Interpretive Guidelines

The strength of compliance with this commitment can be assessed based on the type of assistance provided to Ukraine, each of which has a corresponding strength. Compliance with this commitment will involve taking action to increase security assistance to Ukraine, and strength will be assessed on the basis of how directly it can be used to defend Ukraine against Russian aggression. Examples of strong action include providing training and technical support to Ukraine, providing equipment and weapons to the Ukrainian military effort and providing funding to build up Ukrainian infrastructure. Examples of weak, or less than strong actions, include verbal affirmations of the commitment and support for Ukraine, attending bilateral or multilateral talks regarding the Russian war effort and signing agreements without specific obligations to provide support to Ukraine.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that have taken several strong actions in continuing to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian attacks, including tailoring their assistance to the specific needs of Ukraine. This includes supplying Ukraine with military land, air, and sea equipment, including but not limited to armoured fighting vehicles (such as tanks), arms, and long-range missiles; providing training to Ukrainian troops, such as the EU Military Assistance Missions in support of Ukraine; information sharing to support Ukraine’s intelligence networks; cybersecurity support; and defence research funding in accordance with the needs of Ukraine.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken weak action or few strong actions to continue providing security assistance to Ukraine. This includes but is not limited to providing humanitarian and refugee aid in place of military support; providing economic support for rebuilding; imposing

²¹⁵ Security, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/security>

²¹⁶ Assistance, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assistance>

²¹⁷ Defend, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/defends>

²¹⁸ Aggression, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/aggression>

sanctions on key Russian actors; and providing political support and advocating for peace on behalf of Ukraine. This is based on the interpretation of “security assistance” as assisting Ukraine to become “secure,” rather than providing Ukraine with assistance to defend against “espionage or sabotage, crime, and attack.” Weak actions will also include failing to abide by commitments to support Ukraine, attending meetings centred on supporting Ukraine that ultimately do not result in meaningful action, and committing to support Ukraine through insubstantial actions. The scoring is heavily affected by the extent to which a G7 member addresses the specific needs of Ukraine in defence of Russian aggression.

Non-compliance, or a score of –1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken action or has taken very little action to continue providing, or has never provided, security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression.

Scoring Guidelines

–1	The G7 member has NOT continued providing or has provided very little security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.
0	The G7 member has taken some strong or several less than strong actions to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression according to Ukraine’s needs.
+1	The G7 member has taken several strong actions to continue providing assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression, according to Ukraine’s needs.

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Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 25 May 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand announced military assistance for Ukraine at the Ukraine Defence Contact Group (UDCG).²¹⁹ Minister Anand announced the increase of Canadian presence in Poland under operation UNIFIER, including additional Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) medical trainers to join the advanced medical skills training program for Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) medical forces. Minister Anand also announced that Canada would donate 43 AIM-9 missiles to Ukraine and as well as donations of small arms and ammunition that were announced in April.

On 10 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau visited Kyiv and reaffirmed Canada’s support for Ukraine for as long as necessary.²²⁰ In addition, Prime Minister Trudeau also announced new military assistance measures for Ukraine, including CAD500 million in funding to support the AFU. Prime Minister Trudeau also announced the extension of Operation UNIFER until 2026 to support Ukrainian training needs, the delivery of 288 AIM-7 missiles, 10,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition and 122 Roshel vehicles to aid in the AFU’s efforts. Furthermore, Prime Minister Trudeau announced further sanctions on Russian assets, as well as CAD10 million in new funding and the redirection of CAD37.5 million in previous funding as humanitarian assistance after the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam.

On 15 June 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand participated in the 13th meeting of the UDCG where she provided updates on Canada’s military contributions to Ukraine. She reported that 200 Senator

²¹⁹ Defence Minister Anita Anand announces military aid for Ukraine at the twelfth meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 May 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/05/defence-minister-anita-anand-announces-military-aid-for-ukraine-at-the-twelfth-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²²⁰ Prime Minister visits Kyiv, Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Kyiv) 10 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/06/10/prime-minister-visits-kyiv-ukraine>

armoured vehicles had been produced, with 116 vehicles already being delivered.²²¹ She also announced that 6,750 assault rifles, 1.1 million rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, 250,000 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition and 70,000 rounds of sniper ammunition would be delivered in the following days.

On 11 July 2023, Minister Anand, along with the Ministers of Defence of Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement on establishing a joint coalition to train the Ukrainian Air force in F-16 operations and maintenance.²²² The ministers agreed to make relevant staff, trainers and equipment available for the Ukrainian Air Force to ensure it is fully functional in its F-16 capability.

On 12 July 2023, Canada, along with the other G7 leaders, released a joint declaration, emphasizing the members' unwavering support for Ukraine against Russia's illegal and unprovoked aggressions.²²³ The declaration outlined that the G7 leaders' "intend, in accordance with [our] respective legal and constitutional requirements, to provide Ukraine with swift and sustained security assistance, modern military equipment across land, sea and air domains, and economic assistance, to impose economic and other costs on Russia, and to consult with Ukraine on its needs as it exercises its right self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter."

On 14 August 2023, Operation UNIFIER, at the request of the Ukrainian government, deployed a team of technicians from the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to Poland to provide M777A2 howitzer maintenance training to the Armed Forces of Ukraine to improve the AFU's combat effectiveness.²²⁴

On 17 September 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair announced Canada's imminent contribution of CAD33 million to the United Kingdom partnership providing air defence equipment to Ukraine.²²⁵ The funds will help provide urgently needed air defence missiles to help Ukraine defend against Russian missile and drone attacks."

On 22 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau, alongside Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, reiterated Canada's unwavering support for Ukraine and outlined the ways in which Canada would continue to support the nation. As part of this support, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD650 million, that would be directed towards supplying 50 armoured vehicles to Ukraine over the next three year in an effort to provide sustainable, "multi-year assistance." The Prime Minister further resolved to provide Ukraine with instructors to the Joint Coalition F-16 and Leopard 2 tank maintenance, as well as small arms and ammunition and 35 drone cameras.²²⁶ Additionally, Prime Minister Trudeau affirmed that in order to support civil society, Canada will "help the Ukrainian Parliament to improve its cyber resilience."

²²¹ Defence Minister Anita Anand participates in 13th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Brussels) 15 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/06/defence-minister-anita-anand-participates-in-13th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²²² Statement on a joint coalition on F-16 training of the Ukrainian Air Force, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/07/statement-on-a-joint-coalition-on-f-16-training-of-the-ukrainian-air-force.html>

²²³ Joint Declaration of Support for Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Vilnius) 12 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2023/07/12/g7-joint-declaration-support-ukraine>

²²⁴ Operation UNIFIER provides M777 maintenance training to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 14 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/maple-leaf/defence/2023/10/operation-unifier-provides-maintenance-training-to-armed-forces-of-ukraine.html>

²²⁵ Canada to contribute \$33 million to British-led partnership delivering high priority air defence equipment to Ukraine, Government of Canada (Lydd) 17 September 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/09/canada-to-contribute-33-million-to-british-led-partnership-delivering-high-priority-air-defence-equipment-to-ukraine.html>

²²⁶ Canada reaffirms our unwavering support for Ukraine for as long as it takes, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 22 September 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/videos/2023/09/22/canada-reaffirms-our-unwavering-support-ukraine-long-it-takes>

On 11 October 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair participated in the 16th UDCG where he announced that Canada will donate CAD25 million worth of winter clothing and equipment to Ukraine, funded by the CAD500 million previously donated.²²⁷ The winter clothing includes boots, thermal layers and new uniforms for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He also announced the delivery of previously promised ammunition, bombs, artillery smoke and gas masks. Minister Blair also announced that Canada will provide new donations of artillery from the Canadian Armed Forces Inventory, including 2,000 additional rounds of 155mm ammunition, 955 rounds of 155mm artillery smoke and over 2,000 rounds of 81mm mortar smoke, 2,260 gas masks, 277 1,000-pound aircraft bombs and various types of 76mm naval ammunition.

On 31 October 2023, Operation UNIFIER's Leopard Training Element concluded their efforts of training members of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (AFU) in the southwest of Poland.²²⁸ Lieutenant-Colonel James Boddy, stated Operations UNIFIER's continued commitment to providing training to AFU personnel on "basic infantry skills, combat engineering, life-saving combat medicine, staff planning, instructor training, and more," despite Canada's discontinuation of Leopard training.

On 4 November 2023, as part of Operation UNIFIER and Canada's commitment to providing military training for Ukrainian armed forces, the M777 Maintenance Training Element concluded their task and successfully trained AFU soldiers to repair and maintain the M777A2 howitzer.²²⁹

On 24 November 2023, Canada announced that it will be donating small arms and ammunition to Ukraine, valued at over CAD60 million.²³⁰ This package is part of the CAD500 million in funding for military assistance that was announced in June 2023.

On 20 December 2023, Canada joined countries including France, Denmark, Estonia, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States in the finalization of Tallinn Mechanism.²³¹ The Tallinn Mechanism and its members aim to coordinate and advance civilian cyber-capacity building to help Ukraine sustain its right to self-defence in cyberspace and address longer term cyber-resilience needs.

On 21 December 2023, the Group of Creditors of Ukraine (GCU), which includes Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Government of Ukraine signed an Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding on Debt Service Suspension of Ukraine to extend the Debt Service Suspension until the end of March 2027.²³² The Debt Service Suspension program aims to work alongside assistance programs implemented by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in order to apply the first phase of financing

²²⁷ Minister Blair announces new military donations for Ukraine at the 16th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Brussels) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/10/minister-blair-announces-new-military-donations-for-ukraine-at-the-16th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²²⁸ Operation UNIFIER's Leopard Training Element successfully completes its task, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 1 November 2023. Access Date: 20 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/maple-leaf/defence/2023/11/operation-unifier-leopard-training-element-succesfully-completes-task.html>

²²⁹ Operation UNIFIER, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 4 November 2023. Access Date: 23 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/services/operations/military-operations/current-operations/operation-unifier.html>

²³⁰ Canadian donations and military support to Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 20 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/02/minister-blair-announces-60-million-in-military-aid-for-ukraine-at-19th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²³¹ France joins Tallinn Mechanism to support Ukraine in cyberspace, Ministère de l'Europe et des affaires étrangères (Paris) 20 December 2023. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/france-joins-tallinn-mechanism-to-support-ukraine-in-cyberspace-20-12-23>

²³² Group of creditors of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2023. Access Date: 23 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/12/group-of-creditors-of-ukraine.html>

assurances advanced by the GCU. Additionally, The Group further reiterates their steadfast support for Ukraine in their efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression. The GCU also urges all other official creditors to reach an agreement with Ukraine on favourable debt treatment as soon as possible. The GCU further stated that it will continue to closely examine the situation alongside the IMF, the World Bank and other relevant institutions.

On 23 January 2024, Canada announced that it will be donating 10 Multirole Boats sourced from Zodiac Hurricane Technologies, valued at approximately CAD20 million.²³³ These multi-engine Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats will assist maritime operations in Ukraine such as search and rescue, troop and cargo transport, surveillance and reconnaissance.

On 14 February 2024, Canada announced that it will make a new contribution of CAD60 million to the Ukraine Defence Contact Group Air Force Capability Coalition.²³⁴ This donation is intended to support the setup of sustainable F-16 fighter aircraft capability in Ukraine. These funds are intended to help source crucial F-16 supplies and equipment such as spare parts, weapons stations, avionics and ammunition.

On 18 February 2024, Minister Blair concluded a trip to NATO headquarters in Belgium and Munich, Germany. During the trip he reaffirmed Canada's solidarity with Ukraine, stating, "As Russia continues its unprovoked war of aggression against Ukraine, it is vital that NATO Allies and partners from around the world work together to protect the rules based international order."²³⁵

On 19 February 2024, Canada announced that it will be donating more than 800 SkyRanger R70 multi-mission unmanned aerial systems to Ukraine.²³⁶ The drones, valued at over CAD95 million and sourced from Teledyne FLIR in Waterloo, Ontario, have capabilities such as automated and autonomous navigation systems that will help Ukrainian operators recognize individuals, vehicles and any heat source from long distance. The drones are intended to help address some of Ukraine's most urgent defensive needs. This donation is part of Canada's comprehensive military assistance to Ukraine, funded by the CAD500 million Prime Minister Justin Trudeau announced during his visit to Kyiv in June 2023.

On 7 March 2024, Minister Blair met with Latvia's Defence Minister Andris Sprūds and committed Canada to joining the Ukraine Defence Contact Group's Drone Capability Coalition. Minister Blair highlighted that Canada will be investing in new military capabilities for the Canada-led battle group in Ukraine. Both Ministers "reaffirmed that Canada and Latvia are dedicated to maintaining a close, productive relationship as NATO Allies."²³⁷

²³³ Minister Blair announces new military donations for Ukraine at the 18th meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group (Ottawa) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 10 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/01/minister-blair-announces-new-military-donations-for-ukraine-at-the-18th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²³⁴ Minister Blair announces \$60 million in military aid for Ukraine at the 19th meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact group (Ottawa) 14 February 2024. Access Date: 10 March 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/02/minister-blair-announces-60-million-in-military-aid-for-ukraine-at-19th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²³⁵ Defence Minister Bill Blair concludes visit to Europe for Ukraine Defence Contact Group meeting, NATO Defence Ministerial, and Munich Security Conference, Government of Canada (Munich) 18 February 2024. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/02/defence-minister-bill-blair-concludes-visit-to-europe-for-ukraine-defense-contact-group-meeting-nato-defence-ministerial-and-munich-security-confer.html>

²³⁶ Defence Minister Bill Blair announces Canadian donation of over 800 drones to Ukraine, Government of Canada (Toronto) 19 February 2024. Access Date: 24 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/02/defence-minister-bill-blair-announces-canadian-donation-of-over-800-drones-to-ukraine.html>

²³⁷ Minister Blair welcomes Latvian Defence Minister Andris Sprūds to Canada and joins Drone Coalition to aid Ukraine, Department of National Defence (Ottawa) 7 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2024/03/minister-blair-welcomes-latvian-defence-minister-andris-spruds-to-canada-and-joins-drone-coalition-to-aid-ukraine.html>

On 19 March 2024, Minister of Export Promotion, International Trade and Economic Development Mary Ng, issued a statement regarding the royal assent granted to Bill C-57, which established Free Trade between Canada and Ukraine. According to Minister Ng, “the modernized CUFTA will advance open, predictable and inclusive trade, increase transparency, reduce costs for businesses and support Ukraine’s economic recovery and long-term prosperity.”²³⁸

On 19 March 2024, Minister Blair attended the 20th UDCG and reaffirmed Canada’s commitment to providing Ukraine with the military assistance it needs. Minister Blair announced that “Canada would be committing over CAD40 million to Czechia’s initiative to purchase high calibre ammunition rounds for Ukraine.” Additionally, Minister Blair announced that Canada would be donating a large package of night vision devices worth CAD7.5 million, sourced from Canadian company Twenty20 Insight Inc. He also confirmed that Canada had officially “joined the UDCG’s Drone Capability Coalition co-led by Latvia and the United Kingdom.”²³⁹

On 11 April 2024, Prime Minister Trudeau met with French Prime Minister Gabriel Attal in order to discuss long term commitments on both Canada and France’s parts in order to support Ukraine bilaterally alongside other international allies. The discussion yielded in the reaffirmation that Canada and France will “continue their financial, humanitarian, military, and diplomatic support to Ukraine.”²⁴⁰

On 26 April 2024, Minister Blair participated in the 21st UDCG meeting and announced Canada’s intention to collaboratively donate CAD3 million with the United Kingdom to Ukraine for the production of air defence. Canada donated an additional CAD13 million to Czechia to procure large-calibre ammunition for Ukraine. Canada’s financial contributions and military procurement demonstrates support towards the Ukrainian cause.²⁴¹

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. Canada has allocated substantial funds through loans and donations to safeguard Ukrainian well-being and society. Canada has consistently taken action to provide Ukraine’s military and government operations with equipment, technology, personnel and intelligence in order to ensure the nation’s functionality. Additionally, Canada has continued to express its unwavering support for Ukraine in verbal discussions with the Ukrainian president and G7 members.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nousha Reaz

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

²³⁸ Statement by Minister Ng on Modernized Canada-Ukraine Free Trade Agreement, Global Affairs Canada (Ottawa) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/global-affairs/news/2024/03/statement-by-minister-ng-on-modernized-canada-ukraine-free-trade-agreement.html>

²³⁹ Minister Blair announces \$40 million to provide Ukraine with artillery ammunition at the 20th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, National Defence (Ottawa) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-national-defence/news/2024/03/minister-blair-announces-40-million-provide-ukraine-artillery-ammunition-20th-meeting-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

²⁴⁰ Joint Statement by Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Attal, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2024/04/11/joint-statement-prime-minister-justin-trudeau-and-prime-minister-gabriel-attal>

²⁴¹ Minister Blair announces additional military assistance for Ukraine at the 21st meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, National Defence (Toronto) 6 April 2024. Access Date: 15 May 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/departement-national-defence/news/2024/04/minister-blair-announces-additional-military-assistance-for-ukraine-at-the-21st-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

On 1 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky released a joint statement that reiterated France’s “support to air defence capabilities of Ukraine.”²⁴² The ministers of defence of France, the United States, and other willing countries, at the request of Ukraine, were tasked with creating training programs for Ukrainian pilots and technical staff.

On 11 July 2023, President Macron announced that France would send SCALP long range cruise missiles to aid in Ukraine’s counter offensive.²⁴³ President Macron claimed that these missiles would help Ukraine defend itself against Russian threats “in depth” and stated that providing these missiles to Ukraine is “in coherence with our [France’s] doctrine.”

On 17 August 2023, Political Coordinator to the United Nations Isis Jaraud Darnault re-established France’s unwavering support for Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.²⁴⁴ Political Coordinator Darnault announced that France has pledged itself alongside other nations to provide military assistance and aid in Ukraine’s counteroffensive for “as long as necessary.” Political Coordinator Darnault stated further that France views the Russian strikes on civilian infrastructure in Ukraine as a “flagrant violation of international humanitarian law.”

On 12 September 2023, United Nations Representative Nicola De Rivière released a statement announcing that France will legally supply Ukraine with equipment to bolster its defence system. This includes the transfer of air defence capabilities to Ukraine, to help it defend itself against Russia’s indiscriminate strikes against its civilian infrastructure.²⁴⁵ Representative De Rivière stated that the “sole aim of this military aid is to enable the Ukrainians to stand up for themselves.”

On 28 September 2023, Minister of the Armed Forces Sébastien Lecornu visited Kyiv, Ukraine and signed sixteen agreements between French and Ukrainian industrialists to support the war effort.²⁴⁶ The agreements include acquisition of equipment from French companies including six additional Caesar cannons by the company KNDS and additional drones provided by the company Delair Tech.

On 5 October 2023, France released a statement condemning the Russian missile strike carried out in Ukraine.²⁴⁷ The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Catherine Colonna, reemphasized France’s previous position in favour of Ukraine, and again stated France’s continued support for Ukraine in the International Criminal Court in order to bring Russian crimes to justice.

On 19 October 2023, France condemned the Russian strikes in Ukraine on 17-18 October 2023. Minister Colonna stated that France would continue to work closely with its partners to provide Ukraine with the help

²⁴² Joint Statement of the President of the French Republic Emmanuel Macron and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, Élysée (Paris) 1 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/2023/06/01/joint-statement-of-the-president-of-the-french-republic-emmanuel-macron-and-the-president-of-ukraine-volodymyr-zelensky>

²⁴³ France to send SCALP long-range missiles to Ukraine, Le Monde (Vilnius) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/07/11/france-to-send-scalp-long-range-missiles-to-ukraine_6049285_4.html

²⁴⁴ Our support for Ukraine will not waver, Mission Permanente De La France Auprès Des Nations Unies à New York (New York) 17 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/our-support-for-ukraine-will-not-waver>

²⁴⁵ France supports Ukraine in exercising its right to self-defence, Mission Permanente De La France Auprès Des Nations Unies à New York (New York) 12 September 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/nouvelle-traduction-france-supports-ukraine-in-exercising-its-right-to-self>

²⁴⁶ Soutien à l’Ukraine : 16 accords industriels pour une aide directe et durable, Ministère des Armées (Paris) 2 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.defense.gouv.fr/actualites/soutien-lukraine-16-accords-industriels-aide-directe-durable>

²⁴⁷ Condemnation of Russian strikes on Ukrainian civilian targets, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 5 October 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/condemnation-of-russian-strikes-on-ukrainian-civilian-targets-05-10-23>

it needs to guarantee its legitimate defence.²⁴⁸ Minister Colonna also reiterated that France will work with the International Criminal Courts and Ukrainian courts to get justice for Russian crimes committed against Ukraine.

On 21 November 2023, France reaffirmed its unwavering support to Ukraine, as well as its intention to ensure Ukraine's legitimate defence, and "integration into the European family."²⁴⁹ France's support was notably made on the Tenth anniversary of the "Revolution of Dignity" in which Ukrainians demonstrated a desire for a closer relationship with the European Union, and its underpinning values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

On 25 November 2023, France condemned the air strikes launched by Russia in Ukraine, majority of which were conducted by drones, and targeted Ukraine's energy infrastructure.²⁵⁰ The airstrikes are the largest air attack by Russia since the Ukrainian invasion and Minister Colonna has said that Russia must be held accountable for such war crimes.

On 8 December 2023, France condemned the Russian missile strikes in the Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv areas in Ukraine.²⁵¹ Minister Colonna reiterated France's commitment to work with its partners in supporting Ukrainian resilience and defence, as well as providing food aid to countries left vulnerable due to Russian aggression.

On 13 December 2023, France condemned the Russian missile strikes in Kyiv and Odesa.²⁵² France reiterated its support to Ukrainian resilience, and its intention to hold Russia accountable for its aggression in Ukrainian courts and the International Criminal Court.

On 20 December 2023, France joined countries including Canada, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States in the finalization of Tallinn Mechanism.²⁵³ The Tallinn Mechanism and its members aim to coordinate and advance civilian cyber-capacity building to help Ukraine sustain its right to self-defence in cyberspace and address longer term cyber-resilience needs.

On 21 December 2023, the Group of Creditors of Ukraine (GCU), which includes Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Government of Ukraine signed an Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding on Debt Service Suspension of Ukraine to extend the Debt Service Suspension until the end of March 2027.²⁵⁴ The Debt Service Suspension program aims to work alongside assistance programs implemented by the IMF in order to apply the first phase of financing assurances advanced by the GCU. Additionally, The Group further reiterates their steadfast support for Ukraine in their efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression. The GCU also urges all other official creditors to reach an agreement with

²⁴⁸ Ukraine – France condemns the latest round of Russian airstrikes against Ukraine, Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-france-condemns-the-latest-round-of-russian-airstrikes-against-ukraine>

²⁴⁹ Ukraine – Tenth anniversary of the Euromaidan "Revolution of Dignity" in Ukraine, Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 21 November 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-tenth-anniversary-of-the-euromaidan-revolution-of-dignity-in-ukraine-21>

²⁵⁰ Russian air attack on Ukraine (25 November 2023), Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 25 November 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/russian-air-attack-on-ukraine-25-nov-2023>

²⁵¹ Ukraine – France condemns Russian missile strikes in Ukraine (8 December 2023), Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 8 December 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-france-condemns-russian-missile-strikes-in-ukraine-08-12-23>

²⁵² Ukraine – France utterly condemns the latest Russian missile strikes (13 December 2023), Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 13 December 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-france-utterly-condemns-the-latest-russian-missile-strikes-13-12-23>

²⁵³ France joins Tallinn Mechanism to support Ukraine in cyberspace, Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 20 December 2023. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/france-joins-tallinn-mechanism-to-support-ukraine-in-cyberspace-20-12-23>

²⁵⁴ Group of creditors of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2023. Access Date: 23 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/12/group-of-creditors-of-ukraine.html>

Ukraine on favourable debt treatment as soon as possible. The GCU further stated that it will continue to closely examine the situation alongside the IMF, the World Bank and other relevant institutions.

On 2 January 2024, France strongly condemned the “massive wave” of Russian missile and drone strikes, encompassing nearly 100 missiles and dozens of drones, that left at least four dead and 92 injured in Ukraine’s cities of Kyiv and Kharkiv.²⁵⁵ France clearly stated disapproval of Russia’s attacks on Ukraine’s civilian infrastructure and holds Russia alone responsible for the escalation of conflict. Further, Minister Colonna again emphasized France’s continued support for Ukrainian resilience and a willingness to provide aid to ensure the legitimate defence of Ukraine.

On 18 January 2024, France announced the launch of a coalition to organize and sustain artillery support for Kyiv’s allies.²⁵⁶ The new coalition, to be led by France and the United States, “aims to coordinate efforts to help Ukraine build artillery forces suitable for the needs of the counteroffensive and its future army, both in the short and long term.”

On 23 January 2024, France strongly condemned the Russian strike on Ukraine that left at least five people dead and sixty others injured in Kyiv.²⁵⁷ France announced that that the deliberate targeting of Ukrainian civilian infrastructure demonstrates Russia’s guilt in committing war crimes and escalating the conflict. France also reiterated its commitment to providing Ukraine with “the support it needs to ensure its legitimate defence” and noted a soon-to-be delivered shipment of approximately 40 long range SCALP missiles and several hundred AASM air-launched bombs and munitions.

On 16 February 2024, France and Ukraine signed a bilateral security cooperation agreement, valid for a period of ten years from the date of signature.²⁵⁸ The main long-term commitments made as a part of this agreement include “providing comprehensive assistance to Ukraine for the protection and restoration of its territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders as well as for economic recovery and reconstruction.” It also includes the “prevention, active deterrence and measures to be taken in the face of any further aggression by the Russian Federation”; and “supporting Ukraine’s integration into European and Euro-Atlantic institutions, including supporting Ukraine’s membership in the EU and interoperability with NATO.” The agreement highlights several main areas of intended cooperation: the field of security; future armed aggression; military and defence industry; and the civil field. The security agreement also conveys France’s intention to commit an additional three billion euros in military aid to Ukraine in 2024.

On 27 February 2024, President Macron organized a conference that brought together 27 heads of state and government in order to reiterate their support for Ukraine.²⁵⁹ During the conference, Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy asked the various heads of state to step up their initiatives in order to help Ukraine against Russian aggression. Towards this, the conference recognized five categories that needed new initiatives: “cyber defence, arms co-production in Ukraine, the defence of countries directly threatened by the Russian offensive in Ukraine; the ability to support Ukraine on its border with Belarus with non-military forces; and

²⁵⁵ Ukraine – Condemnation of massive new Russian strikes, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 2 January 2024. Access Date: 13 March 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-condemnation-of-massive-new-russian-strikes-2-jan-2024>

²⁵⁶ Guerre en Ukraine : la France prend la tête d’une coalition destinée à organiser le soutien militaire à Kiev pour l’artillerie, Le Monde (Paris) 18 January 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 25 February 2024. https://www.lemonde.fr/international/article/2024/01/18/guerre-en-ukraine-la-france-prend-la-tete-d-une-coalition-destinee-a-organiser-le-soutien-militaire-a-kyiv-pour-l-artillerie_6211537_3210.html

²⁵⁷ Ukraine - Condemnation of the Russian strikes, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-condemnation-of-the-russian-strikes-23-jan-2024>

²⁵⁸ Accord de coopération en matière de sécurité entre la France et l’Ukraine, Élysée (Paris) 16 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2024/02/16/accord-de-cooperation-en-matiere-de-securite-entre-la-france-et-lukraine#moduleAnchor-222724>

²⁵⁹ Conférence de soutien à l’Ukraine, Élysée (Paris) 27 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2024/02/27/conference-de-soutien-a-lukraine>

mine clearance operations.”²⁶⁰ In particular, President Macron insisted that it was imperative to address the war on economy, starting with munitions; surface-to-air defence systems; and medium and long-range missiles to ensure no aspect is excluded to combatting Russian aggression against Ukraine.

On 11 April 2024, Prime Minister Gabriel Attal met with Canadian Prime Minister Justin Trudeau in order to discuss long term commitments on both Canada and France’s parts in order to support Ukraine bilaterally alongside other international allies.²⁶¹ The discussion yielded in the reaffirmation that Canada and France will “continue their financial, humanitarian, military, and diplomatic support to Ukraine.”

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. France has donated extensive military equipment and training consistently. It has also affirmed its support for Ukraine by restating its commitment on the international stage alongside other G7 members.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nousba Reaz

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 13 May 2023, Germany announced a new comprehensive military aid package, including anti-air, artillery, ammunition and combat vehicles totalling over EUR2.7 billion.²⁶² This package follows previous priorities and commitments to support Ukraine’s defence in artillery, air defence, armoured combat vehicles and engineering capabilities against Russian aggression and provided vital support for the later Ukrainian Summer counteroffensive in July 2023.

On 31 May 2023, Germany, along with 23 other European participants, recognised the European Union Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) as an official mission included in a support package for Ukrainian defence against Russia.²⁶³ It aims to train roughly 30,000 Ukrainian service personnel in weapons systems, military command and control and medical support by the end of 2024.

On 11 July 2023, Defence Minister Boris Pistorius announced a new EUR700 million aid package at the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Vilnius, Lithuania, that supplied vital ammunition needed for the continuation of the Ukrainian Summer Offensive in 2023.²⁶⁴ The aid package included two Patriot Air Defense Systems, 25 Leopard 1A5 main battle tanks, 40 Marder infantry fighting vehicles, 25,000 assorted artillery rounds and extensive reconnaissance and drone defence systems.²⁶⁵

²⁶⁰ Conférence de soutien à l'Ukraine, Élysée (Paris) 27 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2024/02/27/conference-de-soutien-a-lukraine>

²⁶¹ Joint Statement by Prime Minister Trudeau and Prime Minister Attal, Office of the Prime Minister (Ottawa) 11 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2024/04/11/joint-statement-prime-minister-justin-trudeau-and-prime-minister-gabriel-attal>

²⁶² Package of Measures for Ukraine worth over 2.7 billion EUR, Federal Ministry of Defense (Berlin) 13 May 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/presse/militaerisches-unterstuetzungspaket-fuer-die-ukraine-5623392>

²⁶³ The European Training Mission EUMAM UA, Bundeswehr (Berlin) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bundeswehr.de/en/organization/further-fmod-departments/bundeswehr-homeland-defence-command/germany-eumam-ua>

²⁶⁴ Berlin Finalises 700 Million-Euro Military Aid Package for Ukraine, Reuters (London) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/berlin-finalises-700-mln-euro-military-aid-package-ukraine-2023-07-11/>

²⁶⁵ This is how Germany is helping Ukraine in its Defensive Battles, Federal Ministry of Defense (Berlin) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/so-hilft-deutschland-der-ukraine-im-abwehrkampf-5539890>

On 13 September 2023, Germany launched the “Skills4Recovery” project with the aim of supporting training in Ukrainian economic sectors.²⁶⁶ The project will support 20 educational services to strengthen quality of training, bring in vulnerable populations into the educational process and promote cooperation with employers.

On 15 September 2023, Germany announced that it had contributed a total of EUR1.63 billion in 2023 for various projects under German direct military assistance to Ukraine, such as Project EIBReg and Ringtausch, which transfer old Soviet equipment to Ukraine through Slovenian stockpiles.²⁶⁷

On 19 September 2023, Germany announced a EUR400 million package, detailing air defence systems, ammunition and mine clearance systems at the Ramstein format, continuing previous commitments to support the Ukrainian Summer 2023 counteroffensive through artillery, air defence, ammunition and logistical support.²⁶⁸ The package also provides a second winter package, with additional winter equipment, spare parts and medical systems, as well as the continuation of military training under EUNAM.

On 10 October 2023, Minister Pistorius announced another EUR1.1 billion winter military aid package, which included an assortment of equipment, such as needed Patriot and Iris-T air defence systems, three more Gepard anti-aircraft tanks and ten Leopard 1A5 main battle tanks, anticipating further Russian attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure.²⁶⁹

On 15 November 2023, Germany participated in a meeting of EU defence ministers, in which Ukrainian support was discussed.²⁷⁰ Minister Pistorius reiterated that Germany will support Ukraine “with everything that is possible.” Germany also reported that they are making progress in its initiative to train Ukrainian soldiers, and that over 8000 Ukrainian soldiers have been trained already.

On 15 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the City of Leipzig, hosted the German-Ukrainian Municipal Partnerships Conference, where 600 representatives of German and Ukrainian cities discussed partnerships between the municipalities and continuing Germany’s support of these cities through funds dedicated towards generators, equipment, hospitals and medical devices.²⁷¹

On 23 November 2023, Germany, along with the other member states of the Ukrainian Defence Contact Group have continued military aid to Ukraine.²⁷² The German contribution, known as the Ramstein format, includes a variety of support for Ukraine, including fire-units of the anti-aircraft system IRIS-T SLM with guided missiles, drones and drone defense systems, mine clearance vehicles, satellite communication, radar

²⁶⁶ Відкриття проекту Skills4Recovery: Навчання кваліфікованої робочої сили для відновлення України, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Berlin) 13 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/132119.html>

²⁶⁷ Deutsche Unterstützungsleistungen für die Ukraine nach Ressorts, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 15 September 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/so-hilft-deutschland-der-ukraine-im-abwehrkampf-5539890>

²⁶⁸ Neues 400-Millionen-Euro-Unterstützungspaket für ukrainische Streitkräfte, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 19 September 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 December 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/neues-400-millionen-euro-paket-fuer-ukrainische-streitkraefte-5679858>

²⁶⁹ Germany Announces 1.1B Military Aid Package for Ukraine, AA news (Berlin) 10 October 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/germany-announces-11b-military-aid-package-for-ukraine/3014609>

²⁷⁰ EU-Treffen: Ukraine im zweiten Kriegswinter weiter unterstützen, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 14 December 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/eu-treffen-ukraine-im-zweiten-kriegswinter-weiter-unterstuetzen-5703822>

²⁷¹ Municipal partnerships for reconstruction, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Leipzig) 15 November 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/ukraine-conference-in-leipzig-189464>

²⁷² Ramstein-Format: Deutschland liefert vier weitere Feueinheiten IRIS-T SLM, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 23 November 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023.

devices, warfare equipment, winter equipment, modern anti-tank directional mines, and more rounds of artillery ammunition.

On 1 December 2023, the KfW Development Bank signed an agreement with Ukrainian Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko to provide Ukraine EUR50 million to finance the 5-7-9 program created by the Business Development Fund.²⁷³ This initiative helps provide financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises during the war. Germany's funding adds on to the previous EUR150 million provided in 2022.

On 21 November 2023, Minister Pistorius announced an additional EUR1.3 billion military aid package after bilateral talks with Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelensky, including four additional IRIS-T air defence systems; anti-tank mines; 20,000 155mm artillery rounds; and an additional 140,000 rounds to be delivered to Kyiv over the next year.²⁷⁴

On 14 December 2023, Germany announced that the Budget Committee of the German Bundestag has approved a framework agreement regarding the production of artillery shells.²⁷⁵ Germany has indicated that the framework agreement will offer up to 350,000 bullets being produced and delivered to Ukraine.

On 20 December 2023, Germany joined countries including France, Denmark, Estonia, Canada, the Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States in the finalization of Tallinn Mechanism.²⁷⁶ The Tallinn Mechanism and its members aim to coordinate and advance civilian cyber-capacity building to help Ukraine sustain its right to self-defence in cyberspace and address longer term cyber-resilience needs.

On 21 December 2023, the Group of Creditors of Ukraine (GCU), which includes Canada, France, Germany, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States and the Government of Ukraine signed an Amendment to the Memorandum of Understanding on Debt Service Suspension of Ukraine to extend the Debt Service Suspension until the end of March 2027.²⁷⁷ The Debt Service Suspension program aims to work alongside assistance programs implemented by the IMF in order to apply the first phase of financing assurances advanced by the GCU. Additionally, The Group further reiterates their steadfast support for Ukraine in their efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression. The GCU also urges all other official creditors to reach an agreement with Ukraine on favourable debt treatment as soon as possible. The GCU further stated that it will continue to closely examine the situation alongside the IMF, the World Bank and other relevant institutions.

On 23 January 2024, Minister Pistorius announced a shipment of six German 'Sea King' helicopters, the first delivery of its kind to Ukraine, to help bolster Ukraine's defence capabilities on several fronts, from surveillance over the Black Sea to troop transportation.²⁷⁸

²⁷³ KfW on behalf of the German government provides EUR 50 million grant financing for 5-7-9 program, Deutsche Botschaft Kiew (Berlin) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/-/2634062>

²⁷⁴ Berlin announces new military aid package for Ukraine worth 1.3 bln euros, Reuters (Kyiv) 21 November 2023. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/berlin-announces-new-military-aid-package-ukraine-worth-13-blm-euros-2023-11-21/>

²⁷⁵ Ukraine-Unterstützung: Deutschland beschafft Artilleriemunition, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 14 December 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/ukraine-unterstuetzung-deutschland-beschafft-artilleriemunition-5717012>

²⁷⁶ France joins Tallinn Mechanism to support Ukraine in cyberspace, Ministère De L'Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 20 December 2023. Access Date: 25 February 2024. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/france-joins-tallinn-mechanism-to-support-ukraine-in-cyberspace-20-12-23>

²⁷⁷ Group of creditors of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 21 December 2023. Access Date: 23 February 2024. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-finance/news/2023/12/group-of-creditors-of-ukraine.html>

²⁷⁸ Germany to send Ukraine six 'Sea King' helicopters for air defence, Reuters (Berlin) 23 January 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/germany-send-ukraine-six-sea-king-helicopters-air-defence-2024-01-23/>

On 7 February 2024, Germany announced another military aid package to reinforce Ukrainian defences against the ongoing Russian offensive, including 105 Leopard 1A5 tanks and 30 Marder infantry fighting vehicles.²⁷⁹

On 16 February 2024, Federal Chancellor Olaf Sholtz and Ukrainian president Volodymyr Zelenskyy jointly signed a bilateral security agreement in Berlin to bolster Ukrainian defences. The agreement highlighted Germany's continued support for Ukrainian sovereignty in its defence against the Russian offensive for as long as necessary. Notably, it also included a EUR1.1 billion military aid package comprised of tanks; artillery; air defence; and corresponding munitions as well as the earmarking of an additional EUR6 billion for Ukrainian defence over the subsequent years.²⁸⁰

On 19 March 2024, Minister Pistorius announced a EUR500 million military aid package to resupply the critical munition stocks of Ukraine against the ongoing Russian offensive, including armoured transports and troop transports.²⁸¹

On 9 May 2024, Minister Pistorius met with American Secretary of Defence Lloyd J. Austin III and reiterated its promotion of peace and stability for Ukraine.²⁸² This demonstrates Germany's support for Ukraine through bilateral foreign relations.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. It has supported Ukraine with needed equipment and ammunition to replenish Ukrainian stocks. In continuing commitments, Germany has officially designated the EUMAM as a German mission to support Ukraine militarily in leading the crucial training of Ukrainian military personnel as part of the European Union. Germany has continued to provide military aid packages that assists Ukraine in both their defensive and offensive capabilities against Russian aggression. The aid conforms to Ukrainian needs and meets previous German commitments made at the Ramstein format through the aid of artillery, air defence, armoured combat vehicles and logistical support to Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Blair Shang

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 4 July 2023, the Bank of Italy's anti-money laundering unit stated in its annual report that Italy has frozen around EUR2.5 billion worth of Russian assets, including bank accounts, cars, luxury villas and yachts, as part of the European Union sanction against Russia due to its illegal invasion of Ukraine.²⁸³

²⁷⁹ Germany announces new military aid package for Ukraine, Anadolu Ajansi (Berlin) 7 February 2024. Access Date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/germany-announces-new-military-aid-package-for-ukraine/3130622>

²⁸⁰ We will not let up in our support for Ukraine, Federal Ministry of Defence (Berlin) 16 February 2024. Access date: 1 March 2024. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-en/news/chancellor-zelensky-security-agreement-2260300>

²⁸¹ Germany promises Ukraine €500M more in military aid, Politico (Berlin) 19 March 2024. Access Date: 24 April 2024. <https://www.politico.eu/article/germany-promises-more-artillery-ammunition-for-ukraine/>

²⁸² U.S., German Defence Leaders Discuss Shared Interests in NATO, Ukraine, Indo-Pacific, U.S. Department of State (Washington D.C.) 9 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3770788/us-german-defense-leaders-discuss-shared-interests-in-nato-ukraine-indo-pacific/>

²⁸³ Italy has frozen Russian oligarchs' assets worth \$2.5 billion, Reuters (London) 4 July 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/italy-has-frozen-russian-oligarchs-assets-worth-25-billion-2023-07-04/>

On 13 July 2023, Italy and 16 members of the European Union pledged to gather a total funding of EUR383.3 million to support Ukraine's agenda of recovery and reconstruction through the European Investment Bank.²⁸⁴ Italy alone has provided EUR100 million, which will be invested in public and private sectors to boost the economy and well-being of civilians. Italian Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti welcomed the success of the initiative, reinstating Italy's support for Ukraine through its reconstruction which will positively impact the country and the world.

On 13 July 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reiterated Italy's support for Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and restated Italy's commitment to providing additional soldiers and weapons to Ukraine at the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania.²⁸⁵ Prime Minister Meloni also pledged to spend two per cent of Italy's gross domestic product on helping Ukraine as required by all NATO members.

On 13 September 2023, the Ambassador to Ukraine, Pier Francesco Zazo, inaugurated the first Honorary Consulate of Italy in Odessa, Ukraine, to support Italian nationals and businesses in Odessa in order to revive the local economy.²⁸⁶ The ceremony was attended by prominent Italian and Ukraine representatives from the business, cultural and scientific communities to discuss the future of Ukraine support. The objective of Italy is to extend its support to Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression.

On 2 October 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced the eighth military aid package that will be delivered by the end of the year, and promised continued material support of weapons and civilian material to reiterate Italy's support of Ukrainian resilience.²⁸⁷ The Foreign Minister stressed, "the Italian Government is strongly committed to Ukraine's reconstruction and eventual accession to the European Union."

On 5 October 2023, Prime Minister Meloni met Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at the European Political Summit in Granada, Spain, to talk about methods to counter Russian aggression. They further discussed additional military support for Ukraine, including improving Ukraine's air defence to protect the people and the grain infrastructure.²⁸⁸

On 11 October 2023, Ambassador to Ukraine Edmondo Cirielli announced Italy's plan to investigate the contaminated mines in Ukraine which were affected by Russia's aggression over the territory at the International Donor Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine co-organized by Croatia and Ukraine's government. Italy plans to support this effort through funding organizations to work in the field in partnership with the

²⁸⁴ EU Member States pledge over €400 million to the EIB's Fund supporting Ukraine, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2023-272-eu-member-states-pledge-over-eur400-million-to-the-eib-s-fund-supporting-ukraine>

²⁸⁵ Meloni reiterates Italy's military support to Ukraine at NATO summit, EURACTIVE (Brussels) 13 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/meloni-reiterates-italys-military-support-to-ukraine-at-nato-summit/>

²⁸⁶ Honorary Consulate of Italy inaugurated in Odessa, the first in Ukraine, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 September 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2023/09/odessa-inaugurata-sede-consolato-onorario-ditalia-il-primo-in-ucraina/

²⁸⁷ Italy readies eight weapons package, pushes on Ukraine EU accession talks, Decode 39 Geopolitical Insights From Italy (Rome) 2 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://decode39.com/7907/italy-ukraine-eight-weapons-package-eu-accession/>

²⁸⁸ President of Ukraine met with Prime Minister of Italy Giorgia Meloni in Granada, President of Ukraine (Kyiv) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/u-granadi-prezident-ukrayini-zustrivsyia-z-premyer-ministerko-86113>

Ukrainian government. This initiative aims to provide economic and humanitarian aid to Ukraine through cleared productive lands and to recover Ukraine's agricultural land to ensure global food security.²⁸⁹

On 31 October 2023, the Italian government, along with the Government of Ukraine and two Italian cultural foundations, namely the Milan Triennale and the Museo nazionale delle arti del XXI secolo, launched the "Laboratory for Ukraine's Reconstruction" with the goal of bringing together different countries, international organizations, international financial organizations and private sector representatives to help rebuild Ukrainian infrastructure.²⁹⁰

On 30 December 2023, the Department of Civil Protection extended the State of Emergency for Ukraine through the 2024 Budget Law.²⁹¹ This will allow Italy to continue the flow of aid Ukraine for the upcoming year. Passing this law ensures that Italy will stand by Ukraine support its people.

On 4 January 2024, Prime Minister Meloni had a phone conversation with President Zelenskyy where she reaffirmed her commitment to aiding Ukraine and punishing Russia for their illegal invasion.²⁹² She went on to pledge that this crisis will be at the center of the Italian Presidency of the G7. This will ensure that the crisis in Ukraine will remain a pertinent topic for the members.

On 8 February 2024, Defence Minister Guido Crosetto announced that the Lower House of the Italian Parliament had approved a one-year extension to provide weapons, equipment and vehicles to support Ukraine's defence against Russia's offensive until the end of 2024.²⁹³ Italy's commitment demonstrates its respect for international law and aligns with the positions taken by NATO and EU allies.

On 20 February 2024, the Ambassador to Poland Luca Franchetti Pardo announced the plan to launch a conference organised by UNHCR Poland "The Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine" in Warsaw.²⁹⁴ The conference provided a chance to appeal to donor countries to fund the USD3.1 billion "Humanitarian Response Plan for Ukraine 2024."

On 24 February 2024, marking the second anniversary of Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Prime Minister Meloni signed security agreements with President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in Kyiv to boost Ukraine's security until it attains NATO membership.²⁹⁵ Italy joined Canada, Britain, France, Germany and Denmark in committing to ten-year security deals with Ukraine, with Prime Minister Meloni reiterating Italy's support to help Ukraine defend itself.

²⁸⁹ Participation of Deputy Minister Edmondo Cirielli at the International Donor Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 October 2023. Access date: 1 November 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/10/partecipazione-del-vice-ministro-edmondo-cirielli-alla-conferenza-internazionale-dei-donatori-per-lo-sminamento-umanitario-in-ucraina/

²⁹⁰ A multi-stakeholder platform to promote the recovery of Ukrainian cultural heritage, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 17 November 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15609-2023-INIT/en/pdf>

²⁹¹ Ukraine emergency, Department of Civil Protection (Rome) 30 December 2023. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://emergenze.protezionecivile.gov.it/it/umanitarie/>

²⁹² President Meloni's telephone conversation with President Zelensky, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei ministri (Rome) 4 January 2024. Access Date: 3 May 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/president-meloni-s-telephone-conversation-president-zelensky/24719>

²⁹³ House gives green light to Ukraine decree, ANSA English (Rome) 8 February 2024. Access Date: 10 February 2024. https://www.ansa.it/english/news/politics/2024/02/08/house-gives-green-light-to-ukraine-weapons-decree_9334ffbd-8d6f-4f2d-9c89-a97122f8c791.html

²⁹⁴ UNHCR-Poland, Ambassador Franchetti Pardo speaks at the launching of the "Regional Refugee Response Plan for Ukraine," Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale (Rome) 20 February 2024. Access Date: 25 February 2024. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2024/02/unhcr-polonia-ambasciatore-franchetti-pardo-interviene-ad-evento-di-lancio-del-regional-refugee-response-plan-for-ukraine/

²⁹⁵ Italy and Canada sign security deals with Ukraine, Reuters (Kyiv) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 26 February 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/italy-canada-sign-security-deals-with-ukraine-2024-02-24/>

On 27 February 2024, Deputy Minister Palazzo Chigi reaffirmed Italy's full commitment to supporting Ukraine in its fight to defend its sovereignty and territorial at a conference held for leaders and representatives of Ukraine's alliances in Paris.²⁹⁶

On 24 April 2024, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced Italy's commitment to sign an agreement with Ukraine and the United Nations' cultural agency UNESCO to rebuild the city of Odesa and its cathedral, which was damaged during the Russian missile attack.²⁹⁷

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. Italy has supplied military aid packages and has provided economic assistance to Ukraine. This includes rebuilding Odessa's cathedral, participating in various conferences to talk about Ukraine's future and supporting its membership into the European Union and NATO. While having taken some strong actions, Italy requires more actions to receive a full score.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Poornashree Surashetti Raju

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 24 May 2023, Vice Defence Minister Toshiro Ino hosted a ceremony at the Defence Ministry. The ceremony included the promise of a donation of transport vehicles to Ukrainian Ambassador to Japan Sergiy Korsunsky. The planned donation consists of a mix of three types of transport vehicles: half-ton trucks, high mobility vehicles and material handling vehicles.²⁹⁸

On 4 June 2023, Defence Minister Yasukazu Hamada met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Oleksii Reznikov and affirmed the Japanese commitment made on 24 May 2023 to provide around 100 vehicles from the Japan Self-Defence Forces (SDF) to Ukraine.²⁹⁹

On 23 June 2023, the Government of Japan promised to provide assistance to those impacted by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in Ukraine.³⁰⁰ The humanitarian assistance provided by Japan directly mitigates the impact of the disaster and supports the thousands of Ukrainians facing severe consequences due to the destruction of critical infrastructure.³⁰¹

On 28 September 2023, the Government of Japan transferred two autotransformers to the Government of Ukraine in alignment with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "Promotion of Human Security in

²⁹⁶ Statement by Palazzo Chigi on Italy's commitment to supporting Ukraine, Governo Italiano Presidenza del Consiglio dei ministri (Rome) 27 February 2024. Access Date: 20 April 2024. <https://www.governo.it/en/articolo/statement-palazzo-chigi-italy-s-commitment-supporting-ukraine/25100>

²⁹⁷ Italy says to sign deal to rebuild Ukraine's Odesa and its cathedral, Reuters (Rome) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 24 April 2024. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/italy-says-sign-deal-rebuild-ukraines-odesa-its-cathedral-2024-04-24/>

²⁹⁸ Japan to provide 100 military vehicles to Ukraine, AP News (Tokyo) 24 May 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://apnews.com/article/japan-ukraine-military-vehicles-f9c38c363defa96b9e72fd64021fc2f3>

²⁹⁹ [日ウクライナ防衛相会談について], 防衛省 (Tokyo) 4 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/2023/20230604_ukr-j.html

³⁰⁰ ウクライナ南部における洪水被害に対する追加支援, 外務省 (Tokyo) 23 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press7e_000015.html

³⁰¹ With Kherson Dam's Destruction, Plight of Ukraine's People Will Only Get Worse, Emergency Relief Coordinator Warns Security Council, United Nations (New York) 6 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15310.doc.htm>

Ukraine through Responding to the Multidimensional Crisis Caused by the War” initiative.³⁰² The autotransformers are an essential component of power infrastructure as they convert electricity from higher to lower voltages, which allows it to be distributed to the Ukrainian people.³⁰³ Autotransformers are of particular importance to Ukraine as they were targeted by Russian attacks in winter of 2022; the UNDP’s Energy Damage Assessment found that the reduction in Ukraine’s power generation capacity made investments in energy a priority.³⁰⁴

On 19 October 2023, Defence Minister Minoru Kihara met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Rustem Umerov over videoconference.³⁰⁵ In this videoconference, Minister Kihara promised that the Ministry of Defence would continue to support Ukraine “as much as possible,” including through the provision of SDF equipment and the treatment of Ukrainian soldiers at a Japanese military hospital.³⁰⁶

On 8 November 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida met with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in a summit telephone talk. During this talk, Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to continued solidarity with Ukraine and sanctions against Russia and promised winterization assistance for Ukraine consisting of two autotransformers. Prime Minister Kishida and Ukrainian President Zelenskyy also agreed to hold the Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction in Tokyo on 19 February 2024.³⁰⁷

On 20 November 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Iwata Kazuchika and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuji Kiyoto visited Ukraine with representatives from Japanese business sectors to exchange ideas surrounding recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine with Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal and representatives of Ukrainian business sectors. The visit was intended to ascertain Ukrainian needs and form ideas for projects that will be further developed during the upcoming Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction.³⁰⁸

On 19 February 2024, Prime Minister Kishida and Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal, along with numerous Japanese and Ukrainian officials and politicians, attended the Japan-Ukraine Economic Reconstruction Promotion Council Summit Session.³⁰⁹ During the conference, Prime Minister Kishida expressed his intention for continuous Japanese investment into Ukraine, and Ukrainian Prime Minister Shmyhal voiced his appreciation for Japanese support of Ukraine. The conference culminated in the unveiling of more than 50 signed cooperation documents, including the “Convention between the Government of Japan and the Government of Ukraine for the Elimination of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Tax Evasion and Avoidance” to Prime Minister Kishida and Ukrainian Prime Minister Shmyhal.

³⁰² ウクライナに対するエネルギー・インフラ分野における復旧・復興支援(大型変圧施設の供与), 外務省 (Tokyo) 28 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press7e_000041.html

³⁰³ Japan-funded electrical transformers handed to Ukraine before winter, The Japan Times (Kyiv) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/10/06/japan/ukraine-electricity-aid/>

³⁰⁴ UNDP and Japan deliver high-power autotransformers to Ukraine, ensure unbroken energy supplies to over half a million people, United Nations Development Programme (Kyiv) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press-releases/undp-and-japan-deliver-high-power-autotransformers-ukraine-ensure-unbroken-energy-supplies-over-half-million-people>

³⁰⁵ ウクライナ, 防衛省 (Tokyo) 19 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/euro/ukraine.html>

³⁰⁶ 日ウクライナ防衛相テレビ会談について, 防衛省 (Tokyo) 19 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/2023/20231019_ukr-j.html

³⁰⁷ 日・ウクライナ首脳電話会談, 外務省 (Tokyo) 8 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/c_see/ua/page4e_001506.html

³⁰⁸ 岩田経済産業副大臣及び辻外務副大臣がウクライナを訪問します, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 20 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2023/1120_001.html

³⁰⁹ 日・ウクライナ経済復興推進会議首脳セッション(概要), 外務省 (Tokyo) 19 February 2024. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 28 February 2024. https://www.mofa.go.jp/mofaj/erp/c_see/ua/pageit_000001_00336.html

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine in its defence against Russia's aggression, tailoring support to Ukraine's needs. Japan has taken weak action to provide security assistance to Ukraine. As the extent of Japan's military support has consisted of SDF vehicles, primarily designed for transport as opposed to combat, and a vague promise of continued support, Japan has not meaningfully supported Ukraine's capacity to undertake counteroffensive initiatives or defend against Russian espionage, crime or aggression. Japan's contributions to Ukrainian security have primarily been humanitarian, as in the donation of funds and resources for flood mitigation, and economic, through sanctions, restrictions and support for reconstruction. These initiatives have been undertaken with Ukrainian needs in mind, but the lack of military assistance means that Japan's efforts align with the definition of partial compliance.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Rachel Strathdee

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 16 June 2023, Defence Secretary Ben Wallace announced the United Kingdom's contribution of GBP60 million to the "Comprehensive Assistance Package" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in order to assist Ukraine at the NATO defence ministers' meeting in Brussels. The package consists of secure communications: combat rations, fuel and medical supplies; body armour; winter clothing and supplies to counter mines and chemical and biological threats.³¹⁰ The objective of this assistance package is to "fund a wide range of capacity-building programmes focused on improving Ukrainian cyber and logistics."

On 21 June 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak promised GBP3 billion to Ukraine through the World Bank loan guarantees to help rebuild Ukraine's economy and prevent devastating humanitarian impacts on the people.³¹¹

On 12 July 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky during the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania to show his support and pay tribute to the "unwavering courage" shown by the Ukrainian armed forces against Russia.³¹² Prime Minister Sunak introduced a new support package to be extended to Ukraine by the United Kingdom to safeguard Ukraine's sovereignty and its people.

On 20 July 2023, the United Kingdom pledged to continue providing GBP347 million for humanitarian assistance to Ukraine to help their people and refugees receive medical supplies and other necessities until 2025, as well as a three-year aid of GBP100 million to support vulnerable parts of Ukraine's economy.³¹³

On 20 September 2023, Deputy Prime Minister Oliver Dowden gave a speech at the United Nations Security Council meeting emphasizing the UK's solidarity with Ukraine and reiterating the various principles of the United Nations that Russia has violated. The United Kingdom demonstrated an intention to punish Russia for its war crimes and further pledged to contribute GBP3 million to the "Grain from Ukraine" initiative.³¹⁴

³¹⁰ UK commits £60 million to NATO's Ukraine fund, Ministry of Defence, GOV.UK (London) 16 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-commits-60-million-to-natos-ukraine-fund>

³¹¹ Ukraine war: Push to rebuild economy starts with UK's \$3bn, BBC News (London) 21 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65969456>

³¹² UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak commits to support Ukraine, Open Access Government (Cheshire) 14 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/uk-prime-minister-rishi-sunak-ukraine-president-zelensky/163755/>

³¹³ Ukraine: UK aid and humanitarian situation 2023-2023, UK Parliament House of Commons library (London) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9467/>

³¹⁴ Deputy Prime Minister's speech at the United Nations Security Council, GOV.UK (London) 20 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/ukraines-fight-for-freedom-is-also-a-fight-for-the-un-charter-uk-statement-at-the-security-council>

On 28 September 2023, Secretary Wallace met Ukrainian President Zelensky to show further support for Ukraine by promising 300,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, hundreds of vehicles and weapons systems and personal protective equipment.³¹⁵ The United Kingdom also set the goal of training more than 30,000 Ukrainian soldiers by the end of 2023, having already trained 26,500 soldiers to help Ukraine.

On 29 November 2023, Foreign Secretary David Cameron joined the meeting for foreign ministers and promised unwavering “moral, diplomatic, economic and military” support from the United Kingdom at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Ministerial Council.³¹⁶ The Foreign Secretary condemned Russian actions as “indefensible,” highlighting Russia’s violation of the 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

On 4 December 2023, the United Kingdom planned to impose additional duties on selected goods originating from Russia and Belarus.³¹⁷ This duty prevents Russia and Belarus from benefiting from the UK’s “National Tariff Treatment.” The objective of this measure is to weaken both countries’ economies by increasing the cost of importing goods into the United Kingdom to show the United Kingdom’s solidarity for Ukraine.

On 24 February 2024, the United Kingdom announced a GBP8.5 million humanitarian fund to help Ukraine. The dispersion of funds includes providing GBP6 million to support the Red Cross Movement’s existing emergency response projects and their support to the most vulnerable in Ukraine. GBP2.5 million will support the Ukrainian Humanitarian Fund in responding to emergencies and delivering last-mile aid to vulnerable locations in Ukraine. This action by the UK reinforces its commitment to supporting the most vulnerable in Ukraine in surviving this war.³¹⁸

On 28 February 2024, The United Kingdom announced a GBP120 million UK-wide fund for the fiscal year 2024-25 from which GBP40.8 million will be used to help homeless Ukrainians in the UK and assist them in settling into accommodations. This initiative aims to provide safe homes for Ukrainian refugees seeking housing.³¹⁹

On 7 March 2024, Defense Secretary Greg Shapps announced that the UK would deliver 10,000 drones to the Ukrainian armed forces.³²⁰ This delivery brings the total value of unmanned vehicles delivered to Ukraine by the UK to GBP 325 million, a significant investment in a weapons platform proven highly effective during the war.

On 10 April 2024, Minister for Trade Greg Hands and Ukrainian Minister of Strategic Industries Alexander Kamyshin signed an agreement on defense and industrial cooperation.³²¹ The agreement commits the British defense industry to shared investment on strategically important projects within Ukraine.

On 23 April 2024, Prime Minister Sunak announced the UK’s largest military support package to Ukraine to help in its fight against Russia. The military package is valued at GBP500 million and will be used for ammunition, air

³¹⁵ Further support for Ukraine promised as Defence Secretary meets President Zelenskyy in Kyiv, GOV.UK (London) 20 September 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/further-support-for-ukraine-promised-as-defence-secretary-meets-president-zelenskyy-in-kyiv>

³¹⁶ UK affirms support to Ukraine at OSCE foreign ministers meeting, GOV.UK (London) 29 November 2023. Access Date: 03 December 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-affirms-support-to-ukraine-at-osce-foreign-ministers-meeting>

³¹⁷ Additional duties on goods originating in Russia and Belarus, GOV.UK (London) 04 December 2023. Access Date: 03 December 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/additional-duties-on-goods-originating-in-russia-and-belarus#full-publication-update-history>

³¹⁸ UK boosts humanitarian funding for Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 24 February 2024. Access Date: 26 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-boosts-humanitarian-funding-for-ukraine#full-publication-update-history>

³¹⁹ Allocations of UK-wide allocation of £120 million funding for Ukraine and Homelessness pressures of 2024- 2025, Department for Levelling Up, Housing & Communities (London) 28 February 2024. Access Date: 29 February 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-prevention-grant-homes-for-ukraine-scheme-support/allocations-of-uk-wide-allocation-of-120-million-funding-for-ukraine-and-homelessness-pressure-2024-2025-technical-note>

³²⁰ UK to supply more than 10,000 drones to Ukraine, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 7 March 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-supply-more-than-10000-drones-to-ukraine>

³²¹ UK and Ukraine sign new defence pact, Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 10 April 2024. Access Date: 28 April 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-ukraine-sign-new-defence-pact>

fences and drones. The package also includes 60 boats, 1,600 attack and defence missiles, Storm Shadow long-range precision-guided missiles, and 400 vehicles, including 162 armoured vehicles and 4 million rounds of small ammunition.³²²

On 2 May 2024, Foreign Secretary David Cameron visited Kyiv to reaffirm the UK's support for Ukraine.³²³ This visit followed Prime Minister Rishi Sunak's announcement that the UK would allocate at least GBP 3 billion annually for military support to Ukraine, as part of a commitment to spend 2.5% of GDP on defense. During the visit, the Foreign Secretary confirmed a GBP 36 million package of energy support, including GBP 20 million in new emergency funding, in response to Russian attacks on Ukraine's energy infrastructure. The UK also pledged to double its domestic munitions production and announced plans to bring international partners together to attract additional contributions to the International Fund for Ukraine. Cameron emphasized the UK's commitment to stand with Ukraine and support its efforts to defend itself against Russian aggression, stating that the UK will remain engaged for as long as necessary.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. It has supported Ukraine by consistently providing humanitarian aid worth GBP347 million, imposing sanctions and freezing assets of Russia to weaken its economy and prevent Russia from further attacking Ukraine. The United Kingdom's government has also taken actions to rebuild Ukraine's economy through financing loans and taking personal projects to reconstruct Kyiv. The government recognizes Ukraine's sovereignty and supports its admission into NATO and other organizations. UK fully supports the measures Ukraine needs to adopt to defend itself from Russia.

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

Analyst: Poornashree Surashetti Raju

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 14 August 2023, the Department of Defence announced a security assistance package for Ukraine valued at USD200 million. Included in the package are munitions for Patriot air defence systems, ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS), mine clearing equipment, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 120mm tank ammunition, Tube-Launched, Optically Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW) missiles, anti-armour systems and rockets, 37 tactical vehicles, 58 water trailers, demolitions munitions and more than 12 million rounds of small arms ammunition.³²⁴

On 29 August 2023, the Department of Defence unveiled a military assistance round for Ukraine with aid valued at USD250 million. The package includes AIM-9M missiles, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, mine clearing equipment, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, Hydra-70 rockets,

³²² PM to announce largest-ever military aid package to Ukraine on visit to Poland, Prime Minister's Office, 10 Downing Street (London) 22 April 2024. Access Date: 15 May 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/pm-to-announce-largest-ever-military-aid-package-to-ukraine-on-visit-to-poland>

³²³ Foreign Secretary visits Ukraine after UK's multi-year commitment to deliver £3 billion of military support," Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office (London) 2 May 2024. Access Date: 13 May 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/foreign-secretary-visits-ukraine-after-uks-multi-year-commitment-to-deliver-3-billion-of-military-support>

³²⁴ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 14 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3491937/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

armoured medical treatment vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle ambulances, demolitions munitions and more than three million rounds of small arms ammunition.³²⁵

On 6 September 2023, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken announced a comprehensive assistance package for Ukraine valued at over USD1 billion, with USD175 million devoted to a weapons package and over USD665 million in military and civilian security assistance. Included in the weapons package are 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 81mm mortars systems and rounds, 120mm depleted uranium tank ammunition for Abrams tanks, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, ammunition for HIMARS, equipment for Ukrainian air defence systems, tactical air navigation systems, demolitions munitions and tactical secure communications systems.³²⁶

On 11 October 2023, Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin announced a security assistance package worth USD200 million and the formation of new international coalitions focused on improving Ukraine's defence capabilities following a meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group.³²⁷ Capabilities included in the package include Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems equipment, ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, precision aerial munitions, electronic warfare equipment, TOW missiles, AT-4 anti-armour systems, small arms and over 16 million rounds of small rounds ammunition and demolitions munitions.³²⁸

On 26 October 2023, the Department of Defence announced a tranche of military aid for Ukraine from Department of Defence inventories valued at up to USD150 million. The package includes munitions for National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS), ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin anti-armour systems, over 2 million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions and night vision devices.³²⁹

On 3 November 2023, Secretary Blinken announced a new military aid package of arms and equipment to support the people of Ukraine.³³⁰ The security assistance includes USD125 million of Department of Defence inventories, including munitions for NASAMS, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition and grenades, demolitions munitions, M18A1 Claymore anti-personnel munitions and 12 trucks for equipment transportation.³³¹ An additional USD300 million will be drawn from the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, which allows arms to be purchased from industry instead of drawn from American weapons stocks, with the goal of strengthening Ukraine's air defences through the provision of additional laser-guided munitions to counter Russian drones (Unmanned Aerial Systems).

³²⁵ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3509116/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>.

³²⁶ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 6 September 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3516840/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>.

³²⁷ U.S. Aims to Bolster Ukraine's Long-Term Air Defence Capabilities, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3553946/us-aims-to-bolster-ukraines-long-term-air-defence-capabilities/>

³²⁸ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3553644/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³²⁹ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3569812/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³⁰ Additional U.S. Military Assistance for Ukraine, United States Embassy in Ukraine (Kyiv) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/additional-u-s-military-assistance-for-ukraine-6/>

³³¹ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3578754/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

On 20 November 2023, the Department of Defence announced a new security assistance package for Ukraine's security and defence needs valued at up to USD100 million. The package includes Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, one HIMARS and additional ammunition, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing, cold weather gear, spare parts, maintenance and other ancillary equipment.³³²

On 6 December 2023, the Department of Defence unveiled a new security assistance package for Ukraine, valued at up to USD175 million. The capabilities provided by the package include AIM-9M and AIM-7 air defence missiles; ammunition for HIMARS; high-speed anti-radiation missiles (HARMs); 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds; TOW missiles; over 4 million rounds of small arms ammunition; demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing; equipment to protect critical national infrastructure; ancillary equipment; and spare parts and vehicles to tow and haul equipment.³³³

On 12 December 2023, the Department of Defence announced a new tranche of military aid for Ukraine, valued at up to USD200 million. The package consists of security and defence assistance, including AIM-9M missiles; air defence system components; HIMARS ammunition; 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds; HARMs; TOW missiles; Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems; over 4 million rounds of small arms ammunition; demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing; equipment for the protection of critical national infrastructure; and ancillary equipment, including spare parts, generators and maintenance equipment.³³⁴

On 27 December 2023, the Department of Defence announced a new round of security and military assistance for Ukraine, valued at up to USD250 million. The capabilities in the package include Stinger anti-aircraft missiles; air defence system components; HIMARS ammunition; 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds; TOW missiles; Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems; over 15 million rounds of small arms ammunition; demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing; NASAMS munitions; and ancillary equipment such as maintenance gear, spare parts and medical equipment.³³⁵

On 12 March 2024, the Department of Defence revealed another tranche of military aid for Ukraine, valued at up to USD300 million. The package was the first since December 2023 due to unavailability of replacement funds, and includes capabilities such as Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, HIMARS ammunition, 105mm and 155mm artillery rounds, AT-4 anti-armour systems, small arms ammunitions, demolitions munitions, spare parts, and maintenance and ancillary equipment.³³⁶

On 24 April 2024, the Department of Defence announced a significant security assistance package for Ukraine, supported by a recent national security supplemental signed into law by President Joe Biden. This tranche of aid has an estimated value of USD1 billion. Capabilities included in this package include RIM-7 and AIM-9M air defence missiles, Stinger missiles, small arms and ammunition, HIMARS ammunition, 155mm, 105mm, and 60mm rounds, Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles, Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles, logistics support vehicles, tactical vehicles for towing and hauling equipment,

³³² Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 20 November 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3594318/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³³ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 6 December 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3608913/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³⁴ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 12 December 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3615582/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³⁵ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 27 December 2023. Access Date: 28 February 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3627179/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³⁶ Biden Administration Announces Urgent Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 12 March 2024. Access Date: 3 April 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3704975/biden-administration-announces-urgent-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, precision aerial munitions, airfield support equipment, anti-armour mines, Claymore anti-personnel munitions, demolitions munitions, night vision devices, spare parts, field equipment, training munitions, and maintenance and ancillary equipment.³³⁷

On 10 May 2024, the Department of State announced a new package of equipment for Ukraine, valued at USD400 million. The package contains an assortment air and ground military defence munitions, including missiles, launchers, grenades, fighting and protected vehicles.³³⁸

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. The Department of Defence has been a leader in military assistance for Ukraine since the end of the Hiroshima conference. The United States has provided millions of dollars' worth of security assistance that supports diverse and varied military capabilities, from artillery to anti-drone to small arms equipment. The extensive and comprehensive aid provided by the United States is directly and strongly supportive of the Ukrainian capacity for security and defence against Russian aggression.

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

Analyst: Rachel Strathdee

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 11 July 2023, Josep Borrell, High Representative for Foreign Affairs, outlined a EUR22 billion fund proposal to provide Ukraine with weapons, ammunition and military aid against Russian aggression through the European Peace Facility.³³⁹ However, difficulties arose following the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Vilnius, Lithuania, with Hungarian opposition to earmarked EUR556 million funds.

On 8 August 2023, High Representative Borrell proposed a new target of 40,000 Ukrainian soldiers to be trained as part of the European Union Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) in the Toledo Infantry Academy, Toledo, Spain.³⁴⁰ This follows the previous commitments to train roughly 30,000 Ukrainian service personnel in weapons systems, military command and control and medical support by the end of 2024.³⁴¹

On 23 October 2023, the European Union made the current priority of aid to Ukraine to replace ammunition stocks and increase production and procurement to match Ukrainian and domestic needs by 2024.³⁴² This includes a EUR2.1 billion investment for joint procurement and delivery of up to one million rounds of artillery

³³⁷ Biden Administration Announces Significant New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 24 April 2024. Access Date: 25 April 2024. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3704975/biden-administration-announces-urgent-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

³³⁸ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, S Department of Defence (Arlington) 10 May 2024. Access Date: 15 May 2024. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/homelessness-prevention-grant-homes-for-ukraine-scheme-support/allocations-of-uk-wide-allocation-of-120-million-funding-for-ukraine-and-homelessness-pressures-2024-2025-technical-note>

³³⁹ EU draws up plans for 22Bn Ukraine Weapons Fund, Al Jazeera (Doha) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/7/20/eu-draws-up-plans-for-22bn-ukraine-weapons-fund>

³⁴⁰ Press remarks by High Representative Josep Borrell at the press conference, EEAS Press (Brussels) 31 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/informal-foreign-affairs-council-gymnich-press-remarks-high-representative-josep-borrell-press_en?s=410260

³⁴¹ The European Training Mission EUMAM UA, Bundeswehr (Berlin) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bundeswehr.de/en/organization/further-fmod-departments/bundeswehr-homeland-defence-command/germany-eumam-ua>

³⁴² Russian War of Aggression in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2023/10/23/>

ammunition and a further EUR535 million to urgently boost the EU defence industry in artillery ammunition production with the express purpose of delivering ammunition to Ukraine.³⁴³

On 18 March 2024, the Council of the European Union apportioned EUR 5 billion to the support of Ukraine under the European Peace Facility.³⁴⁴ This action established the Ukraine Assistance Fund and raised the financial ceiling of the facility. As a substantial amount of monetary aid, this measure complies with the commitment of the EU to fund the Ukrainian military and deliver stronger financial and developmental support to Ukraine. The funding will be allocated to lethal and non-lethal military equipment.

On 21 March 2024, the leaders of the European Union member states publicly proclaimed their continued support for Ukraine against the unlawful Russian war of aggression.³⁴⁵ The leaders noted the significance of expediting the delivery of military equipment and assistance measures as well as increasing arms and ammunition procurement for the Ukrainian military. An 8th support package for Ukraine was discussed alongside the adoption of the 13th sanctions package and the condemnation of ongoing human rights violations by Russia. They further condemned the unlawful elections in occupied Ukrainian territories and asserted that these elections are not recognized by the EU. This statement by the EU leaders represents a strong continuation of moral, military, and financial support to Ukraine for the ongoing war.

On 17 April 2024, the leaders of the European Union at the special European Council announced their intention to increase assistance to Ukraine regarding humanitarian and civil protections.³⁴⁶ They additionally declared the criticality of escalating military assistance, with a focus on artillery ammunition and missiles. These measures will work to provide a stronger Ukrainian air defense as Russia continues to target the Ukrainian infrastructure and energy sectors. This condemnation of Russia and declaration of continued support for Ukraine complies with the commitment of the EU to provide military support for the nation in its war with Russia.

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. This includes the implementation of the EUMAM program to train Ukrainian military personnel. The EU has also implemented new aid packages, including through the European Peace Facility.

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

Analyst: Blair Shang

³⁴³ EU Assistance to Ukraine, Delegation of the European Union to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/united-states-america/eu-assistance-ukraine-us-dollars_en?s=253

³⁴⁴ Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 18 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

³⁴⁵ Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 21 March 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>

³⁴⁶ Timeline - EU response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 17 April 2024. Access Date: 23 April 2024. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/eu-response-ukraine-invasion/timeline-eu-response-ukraine-invasion/>