The Ukraine Support Tracker:

Which countries help Ukraine and how?
ABSTRACT

THE UKRAINE SUPPORT TRACKER:
WHICH COUNTRIES HELP UKRAINE AND HOW?

Arianna Antezza, André Frank, Pascal Frank, Lukas Franz, Ekaterina Rebinskaya and Christoph Trebesch

NOTE: This is the third version (May 18, 2022) of the paper and database. In the coming weeks, we plan to continuously expand, correct, and improve this project. We therefore very much welcome any help to improve the tracker. Please send us feedback and comments to ukrainetracker@ifw-kiel.de. We are greatly indebted to dozens of readers who have sent us helpful comments and suggestions.

This paper presents the “Ukraine Support Tracker”, which lists and quantifies military, financial and humanitarian aid to Ukraine in the context of the Russia-Ukraine war. This third version covers government commitments between January 24 and May 10, 2022. We now track support by 37 governments, including all G7 and European Union member countries, plus the support by EU institutions (thus including 38 donors). We also added a section estimating government cost of hosting Ukrainian refugees. Private donations and aid through non-governmental organizations are still not included due to a lack of systematic data. To value in-kind support like military equipment or weapons, we rely on government statements as well as own calculations using market prices. We find significant differences in the scale of support across countries, both in absolute terms and as percent of donor country GDP. In billions of Euros, by far the largest bilateral supporter of Ukraine is the United States, followed by Poland, the United Kingdom, and the EU institutions. In percent of donor GDP, Eastern European countries stand out as particularly generous, and this is even more so once we account for refugee costs.

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1. Introduction

Russia’s attack on Ukraine is causing staggering human suffering and destruction. Many Western leaders have pledged to “stand with Ukraine” and announced major military and humanitarian support. This paper asks: What do the numbers say? How large is the support for Ukraine? What are the most supportive governments? And what type of support do countries offer – military, humanitarian, and/or financial aid? To address these questions, we create a new database, the “Ukraine Support Tracker”, which lists and quantifies the support of Western governments to Ukraine. In this, third, version we trace aid commitments between January 24, 2022 (the day NATO put some of its troops on standby), and May 10, 2022.

This project fills a gap in the economic discussion on the Russia-Ukraine war. Thus far, the debate has focused on sanctions and other measures to hurt Russia (e.g., Bachmann et al. 2022). Less attention has been devoted to measures to support Ukraine (one notable exception being Becker et al. 2022). Indeed, most of the discussion on aid to Ukraine has been anecdotal, while systematic data and rigor has been missing.

The paper can be seen as an extension of the 200-year panorama in Horn, Reinhart and Trebesch (2020), which traces international support via government-to-government loans and grants in major wars, financial crises and natural disasters back to 1790 and worldwide. Indeed, in future versions of this paper, we plan to add historical comparisons to place the current international support for Ukraine into a bigger picture.

The main aim of our database is to quantify the scale of aid to Ukraine and to make the support measures comparable across donor countries. We quantify the support flows by Western governments to Ukraine in millions of Euros, accounting for both financial and in-kind transfers. To do so, we set up a comprehensive database that brings together information from official government sources, existing lists of Ukraine aid, and reports by renowned news media.

An important challenge is to quantify non-financial transfers, such as in-kind shipments of military equipment, weapons, medicines, or foodstuff. In many cases, governments report the value of their in-kind donations in their national currency, which we can use as the baseline value. In other cases, however, governments do not report the value of aid but only mention the items supplied, such as specific weapons or several “tons of foodstuff”. We assign a monetary value to in-kind aid using market prices and data on previous instances of international aid deliveries, thus facilitating the comparison of assistance provided across countries.

We mainly focus on bilateral (government-to-government) commitments to are intended to flow towards Ukraine, not remain in the committing country. This means that not all types of support are covered. In our baseline figures, we therefore do not quantify the large-scale effort and expenses to help refugees having fled Ukraine, especially by neighboring countries like Poland or Moldova (see Section 7). Quantifying the cost of supporting refugees is hard, since there is no internationally comparable data, much of the help for refugees is in-kind and incurred by private households rather than governments, and the available statistics on Ukrainian refugees are noisy and incomplete. We also do not count private donations, commitments by international financial organizations, or those by non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
available evidence suggests that private donations are sizable in some countries and can surpass the scale of support by governments.\(^2\)

We also cannot provide a complete picture of bilateral aid, because some governments do not share details on their support to Ukraine, especially when it comes to sending military equipment and weapons. However, we did our best to meticulously list and quantify all support measures that have become publicly known. This means that we also evaluate leaks of official documents, which list the type and value of military aid in detail, e.g. by Germany or Italy. Moreover, in many cases, weapon deliveries ultimately become public once they have been made, which allows tracking them ex-post, e.g. in the case of Poland.

In total we trace €64.6 billion in government-to-government commitments\(^3\) from January 24, 2022, until May 10, 2022. This sum includes commitments by 37 countries, including 31 G7 and EU member countries, plus commitments by the European Union institutions (EU Commission and EU Council), as well as six countries which we add in this third version of the paper: Australia, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland and Turkey.

The United States (US) is by far the largest bilateral supporter of Ukraine having committed €42.9 billion, or 66% of total commitments in our 38 donor database. All EU country governments combined committed €9.78 billion, plus €4.12 billion from the EU Commission, and a further €2 billion from the European Investment Bank. This brings total EU country commitments to €15.9 billion. It is remarkable that the US alone has committed almost three times as much all EU countries combined, in whose immediate neighborhood the war is raging.

Our main dataset does not include multilateral loans and grants by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, but we add these flows in a separate sheet and find additional commitments worth €4.4 billion (see Section 3).\(^4\) In comparison, the commitments by other international organizations like the United Nations or the Red Cross appear minor. We could trace only ca. €55 million of aid to Ukraine from these organizations, but data is scattered and incomplete and therefore not included.

The remainder of the paper is structured as follows. Section 2 gives an overview of how we construct the database, focusing on bilateral (government-to-government) support. Section 3 discusses multilateral and European-level aid. Section 4 summarizes data on aid to Ukraine prior to January 24, 2022. Section 5 presents the main insights from our new database, in particular the country rankings. Section 6 presents an overview on heavy weapons committed to Ukraine. Section 7 shows (rough) estimates on the government cost of hosting Ukrainian refugees. The last section concludes.

\(^2\) In Germany, for example, private donations for humanitarian aid to Ukraine exceed €631 million as of March 25 (according to DZI 2022, which gathers data on donations to 67 aid organizations and foundations). This sum is higher than the total amount of humanitarian aid promised by the government at that point in time.

\(^3\) Bilateral commitments include bilateral commitments assistance provided made through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

\(^4\) Note that we include bilateral loan and grant commitments that are made via the World Bank and IMF. Bilateral commitments via other organizations, such as the International Red Cross and the UNHCR are not (yet) included, because they do not report systematic information or data and because the aid is mainly in-kind and, thus, much hard to quantify.
2. Bilateral Support for Ukraine - Data Construction, Definitions and Challenges

This section provides an overview of definitions, sources, and measurement of assistance included in our new database. First, we discuss the types of aid considered. We then describe the data collection process, the primary sources, and the value estimation procedure for in-kind aid like military equipment, medicines, or food aid. Lastly, we discuss coding challenges and “tricky” cases, including “hidden flows”, weapon reimbursement schemes (“circle exchanges”) and the specifics of US aid.

**Country sample:** We focus on government commitments from 37 countries, plus the EU institutions. The largest country group are the 27 EU members: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, and Sweden. In addition, we include member countries of the Group of 7 (G7), meaning that we also code support by Canada, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States. In this third version we furthermore added six additional countries, namely Norway, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, South Korea, and Turkey.

**What type of assistance do we track? Government-to-government support:** This version of the database focuses on government commitments made to the government of Ukraine. We only consider flows going into Ukraine, but not the support to neighboring countries such as Moldova or Poland, which welcomed record refugee numbers. Accordingly, we also do not include support extended between fellow NATO members.5

Since we focus on flows directed to Ukraine, *this version of the database does not include other types of support, in particular not domestic spending for Ukrainian refugees that have fled the country*. Given the very large number of refugees, the costs and efforts for hosting them can be substantial and likely surpass the value of total commitments to the government of Ukraine for a number of donor countries. This is especially true for neighboring countries like Poland, which have reportedly admitted 3 million Ukrainian refugees, but also Moldova, where Ukrainian refugees now reportedly exceed 15% of the population. Section 7 presents more details on the support for Ukrainian refugees.

Similarly, we do not count donations by private individuals, companies, churches, or non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Providing a systematic overview of these types of donations remains challenging as there is no standardized reporting or data on these types of aid, and press reporting is unsystematic.6

We have also *not* (yet) systematically collected support from international organizations like the Red Cross or the United Nations, mainly because of the lack of data and reporting by most of them. We plan to include estimates on these flows in one of the next updates of the database. In this version of the paper, we provide a short overview on easily identifiable commitments by

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5 Whenever we were unable to disentangle the aid sent directly to Ukraine’s government from aid sent to neighboring countries, we assumed upper bounds and reported the total value of the aid for Ukraine. One example is the US commitment of $647 million for an “Economic Support Fund” that allocates resources not only to Ukraine, but also to other countries affected by the Russia-Ukraine war (dataset ID: USH3).

6 Some private donations are also channeled through international organizations. For example, UNHCR’s Ukraine emergency response received more than $200 million from companies, foundations, and individuals (UNHCR 2022c; reported on March 14). Furthermore, there are in-kind donations that are hard to evaluate. Private firm SpaceX reported to have sent “thousands” of Starlink satellite internet kits to Ukraine following the Russian invasion (Sheetz 2022), although these donations seem to have been financed by the US government (Lima 2022).
international organizations in Section 3. This includes information on commitments by international financial institutions like the IMF, the World Bank, and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). Commitments by the European Investment Bank (EIB) are counted as EU aid, because the “EIB is the bank of the European Union”, according to their website and statutes.

Moreover, a new addition in this version and data release is that we now include bilateral grants and loans made through the IMF or World Bank as bilateral aid in our core dataset. Examples include grants and loans made to a multi-donor support fund for Ukraine set up by the World Bank, or a Canadian bilateral loan worth €730 million made through the IMF. The reason we count these contributions is that they are “top up” bilateral commitments that are merely channeled through these organizations and thus equivalent to a direct bilateral transfer. These cases are highlighted in the main database and can be easily dropped by users of the data (“Main Database”, column S).

**Defining humanitarian, financial, and military support:** We distinguish between military, humanitarian, and financial assistance. Military support includes all types of weapons and military equipment alongside items explicitly donated to the Ukrainian army (such as bottled water, gasoline, or foodstuff). Humanitarian aid refers to assistance supporting the civilian population, mainly food, medicines, and other relief items.

Financial support includes grants, loans and loan guarantees made to the government of Ukraine.\(^7\) We also consider currency swap lines extended to the Ukrainian central bank, since these are standing credit lines allowing Ukraine to pay for imports and urgent war necessities in foreign currency (Poland extended a $1 billion line on February 24). Financial support that is tied to military purposes is counted as military aid. This includes Sweden’s grant to the Ukrainian Armed Forces (of kr 500 million or €48.3 million on February 27) or Germany’s more recent €1.2 billion financial commitments for weapon purchases by Ukraine. Other important examples are the United States’ “Foreign Military Financing Program” for Ukraine, which provides loans and grants for the purchase of weapons and defence equipment, as well as the European Union’s €1.5 billion European Peace Facility (EPF) which is set up to reimburse the cost of military weapons and equipment to EU member countries who deliver military material to Ukraine.

**Commitments vs. disbursements:** We generally report commitments instead of actual deliveries, as information on deliveries is typically scarce. We may thus overestimate the actual amount of aid delivered in some cases.

**Sources:** To create our new database, we follow the approach of existing trackers such as the “United Nations COVID-19 Vaccine Market Dashboard” and combine official government sources with information from international news media and existing overviews on aid to Ukraine. Specifically, we follow three steps consulting different types of sources:

- Our starting point consists in several helpful *cross-country overview lists on military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine*. Two such lists are assembled and regularly updated by the

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\(^7\) These include, for example, Italy’s grant of €110 million (approved on February 27); France’s loan of €300 million with a 1.04% interest rate and maturity of 15 years (committed in early March, approved on March 28) and Japan’s loan of $100 million (committed on March 25), which is channelled as “parallel financing” by the World Bank.
British House of Commons Library (Curtis and Mills 2022 and Brien and Loft 2022). We also draw on the Wikipedia page “List of foreign aid to Ukraine during the Russo-Ukrainian War”8, and a factsheet of EU aid by the European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations9. Furthermore, there exists data collected by The Forum on Arms Trade10, Politico11, and Aljazeera12. Neither of these lists is complete, and a systematic comparison revealed errors and inconsistencies. Moreover, these lists state individual aid announcements without systematically quantifying the value of assistance, making comparisons across donors challenging.

- The main sources for coding were government press releases and government statements, mainly published on websites of the central governments (prime ministers or governments) and by key ministries (foreign office, defense, economics, and finance). Besides searching through these websites, we also considered the Twitter accounts of governments, their departments, and ministers, which often contain detailed announcements.

- To supplement the government sources and gather additional details, we also conducted a systematic media search using Google News. For this purpose, we used the following keywords in various combinations: “[donor country name]”, “Ukraine”, “aid”, “military aid”, “humanitarian aid”, “solidarity”, “weapons”, “support”.

**Coding procedure:** We use official sources, when available, as the main source. At least two separate people coded each entry. In case of inconsistencies between coding entries or sources, we made an in-depth inquiry based on additional sources, which solved the issue in all but a few cases. For almost any transaction we can draw on more than one serious source to confirm the data entries. We evaluated and ranked the sources by their reliability, taking governmental press releases and government websites as the most reliable source, followed by governments’ statements on social media and news articles reported in renowned international media outlets.

**Quantifying in-kind donations – how we measure the value of weapons or foodstuff:** Our aim is to move beyond anecdotal evidence and instead quantify the value of support to Ukraine in millions of Euros. Whenever governments report the value of their donations in their national currency, we use these numbers as the baseline value. In many cases, however, governments do not report the value of aid, but only the items supplied like specific weapons or several “tons of foodstuff”.

Valuing these types of in-kind donations is challenging and requires some element of judgment. We plan to continuously improve our estimates and appreciate feedback on individual items to ukrainetracker@ifw-kiel.de.

To summarize, we value in-kind donations by drawing on government sources whenever possible but also resort to price information available from online marketplaces and stores when unavoidable. Moreover, as a general rule, we use upper bounds of prices to avoid underestimating the true scale of support. Furthermore, we use the same unit price for identical items across donors.

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10 See [https://www.forumarmstrade.org/ukrainearms.html](https://www.forumarmstrade.org/ukrainearms.html).
For military equipment and weapons, typical prices are often provided on Wikipedia. When possible, we use prices for the exact item (for example, when the exact weapon name or type is known). For protective or supportive military equipment like helmets, vests, or tents, we take averages of latest available retail prices.\(^{13}\) For ammunition prices, we consult online stores and use single cartridge costs. We generally ignore bulk discounts, again choosing upper bound values. When the type of ammunition is not specified, we assume that they refer to the kind of weaponry delivered with the ammunition.

To estimate the value of everyday items with no fixed prices like “pair of shoes” or “bottled water”, we approximate a reasonable value using information from online stores. When possible, we draw on prices and unit costs listed by NGOs or private firms which have donated a specific type of item in this or past crises (for example, sleeping mats).

To estimate the value of medical supplies or “tons of medicines”, we use an average of prices listed by NGO sources.\(^{14}\) As for “tons of food” delivered, we consult the literature and government info on the value of wasted food, while accounting for luxury and perishable items which would not have been donated (Buzby et al. 2014). “Tons of necessities” are valued at the average price of medical and food deliveries.

**Checking for errors – benchmarking our valuation of in-kind donations:** To check the reliability of our quantification approach, we have made a number of sensitivity checks. Most importantly, we benchmark our valuation results for in-kind donations for those cases in which we know both the full list of donated items as well as the official value of the package. For those cases, we can use our coding approach and put a monetary value on the arms and other military equipment in the package and then benchmark our estimated total value against the official value given by the donor government itself. Below are four examples for which this type of benchmarking was possible. The comparison is overall reasurring.

- **United States:** On March 16, President Biden announced an additional security assistance package to Ukraine valued at $800 million, including various anti-armor and infantry weapons, drones, and ammunition (The White House 2022a).\(^{15}\) Following our assumptions, we estimate a total value of $773.3 million\(^{16}\) for the package, which is close to the $800 million reported by the US government.

- **Germany:** The German government has not shared systematic information on its weapon deliveries to Ukraine. However, on March 24, the magazine Der Spiegel published a detailed leaked list from the German Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs that values

\(^{13}\) If the exact type or model is undisclosed, we draw on the donor’s military endowments. For example, if a country’s military largely relies on one type of machine gun, we assume that ammunition of that gun is sent.

\(^{14}\) This follows the valuation approach by Doctors Without Borders during the Bosnia war, see Annex 5 B: Value Estimation here: https://www.aerzte-ohne-grenzen.de/sites/default/files/mediathek/entity/document/1998-01-bosnia-report-donation-practices.pdf.

\(^{15}\) According to the New York Times, the included 100 Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems are of the type AeroVironment Switchblade (Barnes and Ismay 2022). These kinds of drones, also known as suicide drones, are cheaper compared to other models and are evaluated at $6000 per piece according to our source (Rationalinsurgent 2022). Moreover, we value the 20 million rounds of ammunition at $5 per round according to our sources. This was done to account for rounds sent for grenade launchers and mortars.

\(^{16}\) Specifically, we assign the following values to the contents of the package: 800 Stinger anti-aircraft systems (our per-unit price assumption: $119,000 per unit), 2000 Javelins ($256,000), 1000 light anti-armor weapons ($2,000), 6,000 AT-4 anti-armor systems ($1,500), 100 Tactical Unmanned Aerial Systems ($6,000), 100 grenade launchers ($2,250), 5,000 rifles ($700), 1,000 pistols ($800), 400 machine guns ($5,300), 400 shotguns ($1,100), 20,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunitions, grenade launchers and mortar rounds ($5 per round), 25,000 sets of body armor ($500), 25,000 helmets ($1,400).
Germany’s shipments of military equipment to Ukraine at a total of €37.3 million up to March 7 (Gebauer 2022). In the list, €31.3 million refer to “major and lethal weapons”, while €5.8 million are “additional military equipment” (the remaining €200,000 are unspecified). The package includes 500 Stinger missiles and 1,000 Panzerfäuste 3 (lethal weapons), plus a number of less valuable items including 23,000 helmets, as well as protective vests, and night vision devices.\textsuperscript{17} Using our coding approach and price assumptions, we get to a combined value of €63 million for the Stingers and Panzerfäuste 3.\textsuperscript{18} This is almost twice the value of €31.3 million reported by Der Spiegel, quite likely because we use prices for new weapons, while the ministry uses second-hand prices. In the database we use the more reliable amount of €31.3 million.

- **Czech Republic:** According to Czech media reports, the Czech government provided Kč 750 million (€30.4 million) worth of military assistance to Ukraine between end February and mid-March (Fraňková 2022). Using our valuation approach, we get to a total value of military assistance of Kč 785 million (€31.85 million) for the same time frame, which is almost identical to the sum reported in the press.\textsuperscript{19} In these calculations we do not include the aid delivered in April, since it follows the aforementioned announcement of the Czech government.

- **Canada:** According to Chapter 5.1 of the Canadian budget for the year 2022, Canada committed CA$1.2 billion in direct aid to Ukraine and CA$1.6 billion in loan support for the Ukrainian government (Government of Canada 2022a). The entries in our dataset match these numbers closely. Based on our valuation approach for in-kind commitments, we got to at a total of CA$1.18 billion in military and humanitarian assistance by Canada. This is almost identical to the number on direct aid now revealed by Canada (CA$1.2 billion). On financial aid, we get to a total of CA$1.5 billion, compared to CA$1.6 billion listed by the government. The discrepancy is explained by a CA$120 million loan, which we do not include because it was committed on January 21 and thus three days before we start coding commitments (January 24).

**Cases of “hidden support” and missing information:** Since end-February, some governments announced not to share further details on their military support for Ukraine. In our database, that is true for five countries in particular, namely Finland, France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. As time passes, however, also these countries ultimately revealed the value of most of their military aid.

\textsuperscript{17} Another detailed list, by Der Tagesspiegel of March 29 reported an additional dispatch of 8 million rounds of ammunitions, 100 MG3 machine guns and 64 vehicles of which 14 are armored (Krause 2022). In addition, the German government announced the supply of 2,700 Strela missiles on March 3, of which 2,000 have eventually been delivered, while 700 missiles were reportedly unsafe and unsuitable for use (Gebauer and von Hammerstein 2022a).

\textsuperscript{18} Specifically, we assume a price of $119,000 for each of the 500 Stinger anti-aircraft systems as well as $10,000 for each of the 1000 Panzerfäuste 3.

\textsuperscript{19} Specifically, we get to a total value of Kč 224.7 million (€9.1 million) for the first two military shipments and an additional supply of weapons and equipment worth Kč 400 million (€16.2 million) approved on February 27. Adding Kč 17 million (€690,000) in weapons donated by private arm manufacturers, Kč 31.5 (€1.3 million) in additional military aid, Kč 24 million (€1 million) in additional material and Kč 53.26 million (€2.2 million) in equipment, Kč 30 million (€1.2 million) in fuel and petrol for the Ukrainian Armed Forces, Kč 4.5 million (€182,593) in fire engines, we arrive to a total of Kč 785 million (€31.85 million).
For Germany and Italy, the press reported many details, so that the picture seems rather complete overall. Indeed, despite a lack of official data, leading government politicians in Germany have repeatedly confirmed details on individual deliveries in interviews or Twitter statements over the past weeks (see the section on “Sensitivity checks” above). Nonetheless, some parts of the military contributions of both countries remain unclear and hard to quantify, including some recent German commitments made through a so called “circle exchange” scheme (or “Ringtausch”), as discussed below Nienaber and Adghirni (2022).

In France, Thierry Burkhard, chief of staff of the French army, explained that France will provide no details on the kind of weapons it intends to send to Ukraine to avoid provoking a military conflict with Russia (Dalton 2022). Accordingly, in the first release of the paper, the only available information on military aid was a vague press statement by the Élysée on February 26. On April 13, however, a tweet by Florence Parley, the French Minister of Defence, revealed that, until that date, France had sent weapons and military equipment worth €100 million since the invasion on February 24. This announcement, along with the commitment of 12 Ceasar artillery howitzers made public on April 23 (valued at $5.5 million each), help to further quantify the French military assistance. What we still cannot quantify, however, is the additional military equipment announced by President Macron on April 30 (Reuters 2022).

Spain’s government initially shared information on military shipments, but stopped doing so. Specifically, on March 2, it announced that it will be sending 1,370 anti-tank grenade launchers as well as 700,000 rifles, plus light machine guns and ammunition. On March 11, the government then announced an additional shipment of weapons for which the Spanish Foreign Minister Jose Manuel Albares refused to specify any detail. In this version of the database, we could however track two additional packages of military aid. The first, minor one, was announced on March 29 and estimated to be worth €644,000. The second package was committed on April 21 and which we could value at €21.1 million based on supplementary information from news media.

Finland is another country that is not fully transparent with respect to its military assistance to Ukraine. In our second release, we were able to quantify military assistance only until late February, due to a lack of information about the two military packages committed on March 24 and April 19. However, on May 4, the Ministry of Defense announced that the overall military aid sent up until that date amounted to €29.3 million. This information allows us to quantify the previously unquantified commitments and to include their overall value in our third release, leaving the military commitment made on May 5 as the only remaining unquantified military aid of Finland.

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20 Total Italian military aid is valued at €150 million in our database. According to the newspaper La Repubblica, the Italian Minister of Defense Lorenzo Guerini stated on February 28 that the total value of weapons and equipment deployed to Ukraine lies between €100 and €150 million (Mattera and Vitale 2022). Apart from this aggregate information, we know little regarding the total number of items and equipment of Italian military assistance to Ukraine. According to Il Fatto Quotidiano, Italy sent dozens of Stinger launchers to Ukraine, together with millions of rounds of ammunition caliber 12.7, thousands of mortar bombs, browning machine guns, thousands of helmets, Milan launchers and thousands of food rations (Pacelli 2022). As Termometro Politico reports, equipment material accounts for €50 million out of the €150 million in total military aid (Sano 2022). On April 17, the Prime Minister announced the decision of sending a second tranche of military equipment, which was officially authorized on April 22. However, no further information about the content of the shipment is available, besides the shipment of an undisclosed amount of FH70 155 mm howitzers.
Bulgaria’s government is divided between Russia-leaning forces, insisting on the necessity to remain neutral, and other forces that favor direct military assistance to Ukraine (Nikolov 2022). After weeks of debate, the government on May 4 announced that Ukrainian military apparel would be repaired in Bulgarian factories going forward (Todorov 2022). Due to a lack of further details, this particular form of assistance could however not be quantified here.

**Replacement or “circle exchange” arrangements for weapons:** In recent weeks, several governments have announced weapon replacement and reimbursement arrangements. In the German public debate, these have become known as “Ringtausch” or “circle exchange”. In essence, these schemes envisage countries delivering weapons to Ukraine to receive replacement weapons for their shipments from either another Western country or through a designated reimbursement fund like the European Peace Facility (EPF). In the context of the Russia-Ukraine war, this typically means that old, Soviet-era weapons shipped to Ukraine are replaced with new, Western weapons systems worth much more than the old weapons. This raises the incentives to deliver military aid to Ukraine, while providing the Ukrainian army with Soviet weapon systems they are experienced with.

The usage and financing of these schemes still remain largely opaque. Weapon replacements and monetary flows are not made transparent by governments and some of the “circle exchanges” may never become public. As a result, it is impossible for us to quantify these flows systematically.

The EPF, for example, is an off-budget funding mechanism not bound to transparency or control by the European Parliament, even though it is financed by member states’ contributions. As a result, we do not know which countries received funds from the EPF, for what type and number or replacement weapons this occurred, and when financial reimbursements via the EPF are made. Adding EPF commitments is thus likely to lead to bias and double counting. For this reason, when adding EU aid shares country by country, we do not count the EPF funds. However, we do count and show the EPF commitments as a contribution from the EU institutions in the rankings below.

From public sources, we could so far identify three cases of weapon replacement schemes:

- **US-Slovakia exchange (S-300 air defense system):** In early April, Slovakia announced to send its S-300 air weapon defense system to Ukraine (a Soviet/Russian system worth $68 million, ID: SKM5). In parallel, the United States announced to replace it with one battery of their Patriot systems.\(^2\) If we were to attribute the delivery of the air defense system to the United States rather than Slovakia, this would importantly affect Slovakia’s position in the donor rankings of Section 5. Specifically, Slovakia would move from 21st to 26th place in absolute terms, and from 8th to 16th when counting aid in percent of donor country GDP.

- **Germany-Slovenia exchange (T-72 tanks):** On May 6, the Slovenian government announced to send 30 T-72 tanks and 35 BMP-1 tanks to Ukraine in exchange for adequate replacements provided by Germany (Gebauer and von Hammerstein 2022b). Since then, Germany and Slovakia have not (yet) been able to agree on what replacement tanks will be sent, so that the deal has not moved forward (Gebauer and von Hammerstein 2022b).

- **British-Polish exchange (T-72 tanks):** On April 22, it was reported that the British government intends to send Challenger 2 tanks to Poland in exchange for T-72 tanks sent

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\(^2\) A few weeks earlier, NATO allies Germany and Netherlands had already agreed to temporarily station three batteries of their Patriot systems in Slovakia.
from Poland to Ukraine (Grylls and Swinford 2022). The British prime minister confirmed that the UK is going to reimburse Poland, however without revealing further details, e.g. on the number of tanks (Adamowski 2022).

Next to the three cases mentioned above, the US provides significant assistance to the Baltic states within the US Security Assistance framework, which, however, are not to be confused with direct reimbursement.22

**Details on US aid commitments and the Ukraine Supplemental Acts:** The United States is a large and transparent donor, but the timing and size of US commitments can be confusing, resulting in sometimes contradictory press coverage. According to the available data, the US committed $8.89 billion in humanitarian aid, $24.11 billion in military assistance and $9.95 billion in financial assistance in the period covered here.

To provide major amounts of military aid, the US President needs an act from US Congress, which in the case of Ukraine took the form of the *Ukraine Supplemental Act* that passed on March 10, 2022. The act enabled the president to transfer military equipment and weapons to Ukraine up to a total value of $3.5 billion. Specifically, it expanded the scope of the so-called presidential drawdown authority, which allows military items to be sent directly from U.S. stocks at the direction of the President (Congressional Research Service 2022, see also US Foreign Assistance Act of 1961).

US military aid to Ukraine therefore mostly takes the form of successive drawdowns, as documented in Table 1 of the report by the Congressional Research Service (2022) as well as by the US Department of Defense (2022). During February and March 2022, the Biden Administration announced three such drawdowns: $350 million on February 25, $200 million on March 12 and $800 million on March 16. More recently, it announced drawdowns of $100 million on April 5, $800 million on April 13, $800 million on April 21 and another $150 million on May 6. A drawdown of $200 million was already announced in December 2021. Because we consider commitments throughout this paper, we added the entire sum of all drawdowns available after January 24 ($3.3 bn) to the database, and already did so in the previous versions. This means that the drawdowns of April and May did not increase the aggregate support for the US in the previous update. In addition, the United States committed $650 million to Ukraine through the Foreign Military Financing Program (Congressional Research Service 2022), $100 million as a provision to the Civil Security Assistance (US Department of State 2022) and up to $300 million provided by the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (US Department of Defense 2022), a mechanism that differs from the presidential drawdown authority (Congressional Research Service 2022).

Taken together, in the last release of the dataset, we arrived at a total of $4.35 billion of US military aid committed to Ukraine between January 24 and April 23, 2022. With the May 6 drawdown of a further $150 million total drawdown had reached $3.4 billion, thus almost exhausting the $3.5 billion drawdowns allowed by the Ukraine Supplemental Act.

In this release we take into account the second major US aid package, announced only recently against the backdrop of exhausted funds to draw down for Ukraine. In end-April President

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22 Specifically, the US intends to provide $180 million to Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania through the Baltic Security Initiative in 2022, which represents an increase of $10 million compared to 2021 (Ministry of Defence of Estonia 2022).
Biden requested an additional $33 billion assistance package (The White House 2022b). Following this request, the US House of Representatives passed the *Additional Ukraine Supplemental Act* on May 10, which focuses on the financing side and is paired with the *Ukraine Lend Lease Act*, which facilitates weapon deliveries to Ukraine and neighboring countries via a lend and lease scheme. During the negotiation in Congress, the total size of the Supplemental Act was further increased, to a total of $40 billion, plus $11 billion in additional funds for presidential drawdowns for Ukraine, bringing this package to a whopping $51 billion. For coding, we assume that this bill will pass the Senate, and therefore treat it as a commitment that we include.

Out of the $40 billion in the main bill, $25.14 billion represent military support, of which $10.1 billion are directed to Ukraine proper, while $15.04 billion of the bill will go to other military purposes, in particular U.S. defence and strategic resilience. On top of that, the act stipulates a sum of $11 billion for presidential drawdowns for Ukraine, which brings the total sum of new military aid commitments directed to Ukraine to $21.1 billion, which we add to this version of the database.

Besides military support, the Ukrainian Supplemental Appropriations Act also includes $5.825 billion in direct humanitarian aid, as well as $8.506 billion in direct financial assistance. Of the $5.825 billion is in humanitarian support, $4.502 is directed to Ukraine (and thus added to our database), while $1.324 billion is mainly directed to refugees outside Ukraine. Out of the $10.05 billion in financial support, a total of $8.506 billion is directed to the Ukrainian government, while $1.544 billion is directed to other countries and institutions (and thus not included here).

### 3. Multilateral and European-Level Support

#### 3.1 Mechanisms of European Union Support

Our main dataset tracks *bilateral commitments* worth €24 billion of EU and G7 member countries to Ukraine since January 24, 2022 until April 23, 2022. To adequately capture
European support for Ukraine, we also account for aid provided through the European Union (Commission and Council) and its various foreign assistance mechanism.

- The European Peace Facility (EPF): In late February 2022, the Council of the European Union approved the creation of a new fund to finance arms and equipment for the Ukrainian army, initially worth €500 million, then doubled to €1 billion on March 23 (European Council 2022a) and further increased to €1.5 billion on April 13 (European Council 2022b). The funds, financed by member state contributions, will not flow directly to the Ukrainian government, but will instead be used over a longer time period to reimburse EU member countries for the expenses of sending military aid to Ukraine. The exact workings of this fund remain vague and little official details have been published. A recent analysis by Fotidiadis and Schmidt (2022) provides the most detailed analysis, suggesting that there is little agreement on details between EU governments, no systematic data collection, and that “decisions on reimbursement are made unanimously by member states” on a case-by-case basis. In line with this, we found little evidence of how and when this facility has been used in practice, with only Ireland revealing some details. Some announcements can be confusing. For example, in April the German government announced the provision of €400 million to the EPF, which sounded like an add-on commitment. However, this amount roughly corresponds to Germany’s share in financing the total EPF fund of €1.5 billion (€387 million), so that we do not count this commitment twice, and attribute it to the EU rather than to Germany in Section 5 (Tagesschau 2022).

- The European Union’s Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) program is a vehicle to support non-EU countries that face a balance of payment crisis via loans and grants. On February 1, before the start of the war, the European Commission agreed to a new emergency MFA program for Ukraine of up to €1.2 billion in concessional loans (the sixth MFA operation in Ukraine since 2014). In response to the war, payouts were fast-tracked, with the first loan instalment of €600 million disbursed in two tranches on March 11 and 18 (European Commission 2022a). The remaining €600 million of low-interest rate loans will be disbursed “later in the year”. We report the MFA position as part of the EU (Commission and Council) commitments in the main dataset.

- The EU Civil Protection Mechanism is an instrument aimed to improve the prevention, preparedness, and response to disasters. For Ukraine, our data show that about €155 million have been committed through this vehicle since the start of the war. Since this is a

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28 Ireland announced to commit €33 million of its EPF contribution in-kind and directly to Ukraine, specifically for the provision of at least 10 tons of ready-to-eat meals and 200 units of body armor (See https://www.rferl.org/a/ukraine-ireland-visit-coveney/31803832.html and https://www.gov.ie/en/press-release/d6856-minister-for-defence-approves-the-provision-of-specific-additional-support-to-ukraine-including-body-armour-and-meals/). To avoid double counting we do not attribute this contribution to Ireland but rather count it as EU aid. 200 units of body armor.

29 Note that similar cases are reported for Portugal and Latvia. Latvia announced on March 1 to provide 1.2 million EUR to the European Peace Facility to support Ukraine, which corresponds to its calculated share of the EPF volume at that time, 500 million EUR (see https://www.mfa.gov.lv/en/article/latvian-foreign-ministry-channel-eur-24000000-towards-assistance-ukraine?utm_source=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.google.com%2F). Similarly, Portugal announced on February 28 to provide between 8 to 10 million EUR to the EPF, which corresponds to its share to the EPF of 7.34 million EUR (see https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/short_news/portugals-to-contribute-e8-10-million-to-eus-arms-package-to-ukraine/).

13
coordinating mechanism rather than a fund of its own, we attribute the aid through this instrument to the country providing aid and not to the European Commission.

- The European Investment Bank (EIB) is a separate entity from the European Commission, with its own funding and decision-making process. In March 2022, the EIB announced an emergency solidarity loan for Ukraine of €2 billion plus a small humanitarian package worth €2.5 million. The €2 billion commitment includes the immediate provision of €668 million as liquidity assistance to the Ukrainian authorities, plus €1.3 billion EUR of commitments made for infrastructure projects and reconstruction to be paid out “as soon as conditions allow”. Part of the emergency funding seems to have been committed already before the war (“originally granted to support SMEs and the agricultural sector in Ukraine”), but details are hard to find (European Union 2022). We do not include EIB commitments in our main dataset because the latter focuses only on the EU member countries and the European Commission. However, we do include these commitments in the “Non-Bilateral Aid” sheet in our dataset as well as in the figures below, assigning EU support to the contributing member countries.

### 3.2 Support by International Organizations

This section offers a brief overview of support to Ukraine by major international organizations. Support by other multilaterals such as the United Nations or the Red Cross will be added in future versions (details on aid amounts by these organizations are not easy to find or not published at all).

- **IMF programs**: On March 9, the International Monetary Fund announced and disbursed an emergency assistance loan of $1.4 billion to Ukraine under the umbrella of its Rapid Financing Instrument. The purpose is “to help meeting urgent financing needs including to mitigate the economic impact of the war” (IMF 2022a). Moreover, Canada provided on April 8 around €726 million through the Administration Account (IMF 2022b). This account enables countries to provide financial assistance to Ukraine (IMF 2022b). We report assistance provided by the International Monetary Fund in both the “Main Dataset” and in the “Non-Bilateral Aid”. In the former, we include it by dividing the IMF packages into country level data. In the latter, we include packages with their total sums, focusing on the IMF as a donor and not on the countries using it as a tool for financial assistance.

- **The World Bank** mobilized a $723 million emergency package for Ukraine in early March (World Bank 2022a). The package consists of a $350 concessional loan by the World Bank, grant financing of $134 million ($100 million by Great Britain, the rest from Denmark, Latvia, Lithuania, and Iceland), as well as loan guarantees by the Netherlands ($89 million) and Sweden ($50 million) and $100 million of “parallel financing” in form of a loan by Japan. On March 14, the World Bank provided an additional amount of $200 million to bolster social services in Ukraine for vulnerable people (World Bank 2022b). Finally, on April 12 the World Bank announced additional assistance amounting to $1.5 billion (Lawder and Shalal 2022). Just like in the aforementioned case of the International Monetary Fund, we include the assistance provided by the World Bank in both the “Main Dataset” and the “Non-Bilateral Aid”. In the former, we focus on the countries and their assistance through the World Bank. In the latter, we focus on the assistance provided by the World Bank as a donor entity and not as a vehicle.
On March 9, the **European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)** announced a support package for Ukraine and neighboring countries totaling $2 billion. The package includes deferred loans, liquidity support, and trade finance (Porter 2022), but there are few further details available.

### 3.3 “Stand up for Ukraine” Event

On April 9, Ursula von der Leyen, President of the European Commission, and Justin Trudeau, Prime Minister of Canada, convened the “Stand up for Ukraine” event in Warsaw. Its aim was to raise money for refugees fleeing Ukraine and internally displaced people. The organizers state that €10.1 billion in donations was raised for Ukraine. Some of the funds, however, had already been pledged in earlier announcements and by far the biggest chunk will not flow to Ukraine proper, but is intended to support European countries welcoming Ukrainian refugees.

In line with our approach explained above, we count those commitments that are intended to go directly to Ukraine, mainly to support internally displaced people. These Ukraine-directed commitments account for €806 million of the €10.1 billion total (less than 10%). Specifically, we count €600 million by the European Commission, €83 million by Belgium, €70 million by Germany, and €53 million by Ireland.

The remaining €9.3 billion are not part of our main database, since they are going to European countries receiving refugees having fled Ukraine, but not to Ukraine itself (European Commission 2022d). For example, the EIB’s loan of €4 billion is intended for European countries to “finance the development of key social infrastructure for the provision of public services to refugees, including housing, schools, hospitals and kindergartens.” Another loan of €1 billion was pledged by the EBRD to countries welcoming Ukrainian refugees. However, this loan had already been announced as part of the EBRD’s “resilience package” on March 9 (see ID: EBF1) and is therefore neither a new commitment nor going to Ukraine. Also, the €1 billion grant by the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB) is not included, since it appears to be aimed exclusively to support refugees outside Ukraine. The EU Commission pledged €1 billion but of these €400 million are intended to support other countries, so that only €600 million enter our dataset. Finally, there are 13 pledges by individual countries to support Ukrainian refugees at home or in other European countries, but not in Ukraine itself (€3 billion total). These are again excluded. Appendix Figure A1 shows an overview of the pledges made in this event.

A second, follow-up international donors’ conference for Ukraine was arranged on May 5, but no longer under the “Stand Up for Ukraine” header. This event was co-hosted by the Prime Minister of Sweden and the Prime Minister of Poland in partnership with the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission (Republic of Poland 2022). The conference reportedly raised around $6.5 billion (€6 billion), although other sources point to €3.4 billion in new commitments (Euractiv 2022). Having gone through all individual commitments, we include €799 million by individual European countries and €200 million by the European Union. The large rest is not included because no details could be found and because many

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30 More precisely, the country-level contributions we include are the following: €300 million by France, €125 million by Germany, €100 million by Poland, €118 million by Hungary, €73 million by Romania, €30 million by Belgium, €23 million by Sweden, €18 million by the Czech Republic, €5 million by Croatia, €5 million by Latvia, €2 million by Lithuania plus an unknown amount of military equipment by Finland.
commitments were made for hosting Ukrainian refugees (Poland, for example, pledged €3.4 billion for refugees until end-2022).

4. Aid to Ukraine prior to January 24, 2022

This section offers a brief overview of international assistance to Ukraine prior to time frame covered by our dataset, which starts on January 24, 2022, the day several NATO members put their troops on alert and the US started to evacuate its embassy staff. We start by summarizing the aggregate support between 2014 and 2021 and then highlight individual commitments made in early January 2022.

4.1 Support to Ukraine between 2014 and 2021

Since its independence in 1991, Ukraine has been a regular recipient of bilateral and multilateral support. Russia’s occupation of Crimea in 2014 and its subsequent invasion of the Donbass motivated a new wave of commitments by Western governments, with the United States, the IMF, and EU institutions standing out (Mills 2022).

The EU institutions have been by far the largest financial supporters of Ukraine in the years 2014-2021. EU aid took the form of grants and loans for financial and humanitarian support, but little to no military aid. The EU’s scope of support was increased drastically after March 2014, following Russia’s occupation of Crimea. Specifically, the EU announced a major new financial aid package of up to €11 billion to Ukraine, which was partly motivated to counter Russia’s $15 billion financial aid offer to President Yanukovych in December of 2013. That package contained €1.6 billion in MFA loans, €1.4 billion of grants, up to €8 billion in loans from the EBRD and the EIB, and potentially another €3.5 billion through the “Neighborhood Investment Facility” (European Commission 2022b). Since then, total aid was further increased to a volume of €17 billion, mostly in the form of loans and including several more MFA programs (European Parliament 2022; European Commission 2022c).

With a view to international financial institutions, the IMF approved several major support packages, starting with a March 2014 announcement of up to $18 billion in new financial aid (Giucci and Zachmann 2014) and a renewed IMF program in 2015 (the disbursements were ultimately much smaller, however). Also, the World Bank and the EBRD offered major packages.

Turning to individual countries, the US has been by far the largest bilateral supporter, including large amounts of military aid (see King 2019 for country comparison until 2019). According to the United States’ Congressional Research Service (2021), the US government has provided more than $2.5 billion in security assistance to Ukraine between 2014 and 2021, mainly through the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative and Foreign Military Financing. In addition, the US Department of State and USAID provided more than $3 billion in bilateral, non-military aid since 2014.

The next most important bilateral supporters are Germany followed by Canada. Since 2014, Germany provided more than €1.8 billion in financial support to Ukraine. This support included €750 million in development assistance (mostly GIZ, KfW and PTB projects), €150 million in humanitarian aid (“for clearance and the disposal of explosive remnants of war”) and a loan guarantee facility of €500 million (Federal Foreign Office 2022). Moreover, Canada has
provided more than €650 million (890 million Canadian dollars) in aid to Ukraine since January 2014 (Government of Canada 2022b).

4.2 Commitments in January 2022

This section lists a few noteworthy commitments made just prior to January 24, the day our data tracking starts. The largest such commitment was made on January 17, when the US government announced a new sovereign loan guarantee of up to $1 billion to stabilize Ukraine’s economy (Biden 2022). On the same day, the British government announced its intention to supply military equipment and weapon systems to the Ukrainian Armed Forces, including 2,000 new light anti-tank weapons (Allison 2022). Moreover, on January 21, Canada announced a loan of up to 120 million Canadian dollars and a technical assistance grant of up to 6 million Canadian dollars (Government of Canada 2022c).

5. Country Rankings

In this section, we summarize the main results from our dataset. Taken together, our main database tracks almost €65 billion of bilateral humanitarian, military, and financial support from 38 bilateral donors, made between January 24 and May 10, 2022.

In Figure 1, we compare the size of total commitments to Ukraine across the US, the EU countries and the remaining countries (in billion Euros). The total EU commitments of €15.92 billion include bilateral commitments by all 27 EU member country governments (a total of €9.80 billion), plus commitments of €4.12 billion from the EU Commission and Council (including €1.2 billion of Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) and the European Peace Facility (EPF) worth €1.5 billion) and €2 billion by the European Investment Bank (EIB). The remaining countries committed a combined total of €7.70 billion.

Figure 1. Overview: Government support to Ukraine, € billion

*Other donor countries include Great Britain, Canada, Japan, Australia, South Korea, Turkey, Norway, New Zealand, Switzerland

Note: This figure summarizes the support commitments to Ukraine in billion Euros between January 24 and May 10, 2022. EU commitments include bilateral commitments of all 27 EU member countries (a total of €9.80 billion), plus commitments of €4.12 billion from the EU Commission and Council (including €1.2 billion Macro-Financial Assistance and the €1.5 billion EPF), plus €2 billion by the EIB.
A main insight is that the United States alone (€42.95 billion) committed almost three times the assistance to Ukraine than all EU countries and institutions combined (€15.92 billion). Moreover, other donor countries committed a total of €7.70 billion in assistance, from which most comes from the UK (€4.79 billion) and Canada (€2.01 billion). In total, the EU accounts only for less than a quarter of total committed support to neighboring Ukraine.

In Figure 2, we rank countries by their total bilateral commitments since January 24 and differentiate by type of aid. The US clearly tops the list and accounts for two thirds of total bilateral aid commitments. Next comes the UK (€4.79 billion), the EU institutions (€4.12 billion) as well as Poland, which is the largest EU donor (€2.57 billion) owing in large part to its large military aid and its financial commitment in form of the Polish central bank currency swap line (we show rough estimates on the costs of welcoming Ukrainian refugees in Section 7, adding these would bring Poland to second place in absolute terms), Germany is ranked fifth (€2.35 billion).

Figure 2. Government support to Ukraine - by type of assistance, € billion

*Figure 2. Government support to Ukraine - by type of assistance, € billion*

*Bilateral commitments January 24 to May 10, 2022*

*Note:* This figure shows total bilateral aid commitments to Ukraine across donor governments in billion Euros (January 24 to May 10, 2022). Each bar besides illustrates the type of assistance, meaning financial assistance (loans, grants, and swap lines), humanitarian aid (assistance directed to the civilian population including food and medical items), and military assistance (arms, equipment, and utilities provided to the Ukrainian military). Military aid includes direct financial assistance that is tied to military purposes. Please refer to the main text and our dataset for details on data collection and sources.

As a next step, we scale bilateral aid commitments by each donor country’s GDP (in percent). Figure 3 shows that Eastern European countries stand out as particularly generous when considering the size of their economy, with Estonia, Latvia, Poland, and Slovakia ranging among the top ten donors. The United States (being the largest donor in absolute terms) comes...
in 4th, with assistance worth around 0.22 percent of its GDP. As shown in Section 7, Eastern European countries show even higher commitments to GDP if one were to account for support by hosting Ukranian refugees.

Figure 3. Government support to Ukraine - as percent of donor country GDP

*Bilateral commitments January 24 to May 10, 2022*

![Graph showing bilateral commitments]

**Note:** This figure ranks countries by the scale of bilateral aid as percentage share of each donor’s GDP. We consider total commitments to Ukraine between January 24 and May 10, 2022. The data on GDP (current US$) is for 2020 and taken from the World Bank. See the main text for details on data collection and sources.

Figure 4 takes a different perspective than Figure 3 as it assigns EU commitments across EU countries (the corresponding graph in billions of Euros is shown in Appendix I). The blue bar segments indicate bilateral aid (those of Figure 2), while the brown segments represent each country’s share in commitments through the various European institutions and mechanisms, which include the European Commission and Council, the Macro-Financial Assistance

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We map commitments by the EU (European Commission and European Peace Facility) into (additional) bilateral commitments in line with each donor’s contribution to the EU’s budget in 2020 (Clark 2022). Commitments by the European Investment Bank (EIB) equivalently translate into bilateral assistance following each EU member’s relative capital subscription in 2012 (European Union 2012; Protocol (No 5), Article 4). The amount of EIB subscribed capital is based on the economic power of a member country when joining the EU. All commitments are taken as percent of the country’s GDP.
program, the European Peace Facility and the European Investment Bank. More specifically, we assign EU-level commitments as follows. EU commitments, Macro-Financial Assistance and the European Peace Facility are allotted based on each member country’s relative contribution to the EU budget. Similarly, we assign EIB commitments using each country weight in the EIB’s capital subscription shares. The contribution share is transformed from euros into percentage of the donor country’s GDP, represented by the orange segments.

Figure 4. Government support to Ukraine including EU share - percent of donor GDP

Bilateral and EU commitments January 24 to May 10, 2022

Note: This figure shows a ranking of bilateral commitments after accounting for EU-level aid and financing vehicles. We assign EU-level commitments as follows: EU commitments (Macro-Financial Assistance, EPF, humanitarian aid) are allotted based on each member country’s relative contribution to the EU budget. Similarly, we assign EIB commitments using each country weight in the EIB’s capital subscription shares. See the main text for details on data collection and sources.

As can be seen, the overall picture does not change much when adding EU support. Estonia remains the largest donor (0.85% of GDP), Latvia remains in second place (0.76%), and Poland is third (0.51%). Overall, the ranking remains very similar to the one presented in Figure 3 (only bilateral assistance).
Turning to the type of aid, we find that the ranking of military aid differs from the overall ranking of Figure 2. Figure 5 shows a ranking of total military aid, differentiating between commitments to deliver weapons and military equipment and other military support, including financial commitments for future weapons purchases. Similar to the above, the US clearly tops the list (€24 billion total military aid, of which €14 billion in weapons and equipment commitments and €10.18 billion in financial aid with a military purpose). Next comes the UK (€2.34 billion, all for specific weapon and equipment deliveries), Poland (€1.52 billion, all for specific weapons and equipment), the EU (Commission and Council, namely the €1.5 billion financial EPF facility on which little is known) and Germany (€1.39 billion total, €0.59 billion for specific weapons and equipment, and €0.79 billion of additional financial aid with military purpose).

![Figure 5. Military aid (including financial) in € billion (top 15 of 38 donors)](image)

*Bilateral commitments January 24 to May 10, 2022*

*Note:* This figure shows a ranking of the top 15 donors (out of 38) that have offered military aid in the form of weapons and equipment and financial aid with military purpose to Ukraine between January 24 and May 10, 2022 (bilateral disclosed military commitments only). To avoid double counting, we do not include EU (Commission and Council) contributions. Financial commitments that are made explicitly for military purposes and weapons purchases are counted as military aid.

### 6. Heavy Weapons

Since the start of the invasion in late February, Ukraine’s president Volodymyr Zelensky repeatedly emphasized his country’s need for heavy weapons such as tanks, artillery, or armored vehicles. As of March, only the US and a few Eastern European countries had sent heavy weapons to Ukraine, while Western and Northern European countries were more
hesitant, sending infantry weapons or portable anti-tank weapons instead (e.g. Javelins, NLAWs, or MILAN launchers). Over the course of April, however, additional Western governments started to commit heavy weapons to Ukraine. This section provides an overview which heavy weapons have been committed and/or sent so far. We highlight weapons not yet delivered and provide the underlying source.

**Artillery (howitzers):**

- **DANA howitzers:**
  - 20 by the Czech Republic (delivered)
- **D-30 122 mm howitzers:**
  - At least 9 by Estonia (delivered)
- **M777 howitzers:**
  - 4 by Canada (delivered)
  - 6 by Australia (delivered)
  - 90 by US (partially delivered)
- **CAESAR howitzers:**
  - 12 by France (delivered)
- **FH70 howitzers:**
  - undisclosed number by Italy (committed on May 9, 2022, not yet delivered)
- **M109 howitzers:**
  - undisclosed number by Belgium (committed on April 22, 2022, not yet delivered)
- **Panzerhaubitze 2000:**
  - 7 by Germany (committed on May 4, 2022, not yet delivered. Still, the training of Ukrainian soldiers on the use of Panzerhaubitze 2000 has started on May 17 in Germany)
  - 5 by the Netherlands (delivered)

**Multiple Rocket Launcher:**

- **RM-70:**
  - 20 by the Czech Republic (delivered)
- **Czech made RM-70 missiles:**

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37 [https://www.armyrecognition.com/defense_news_april_2022_global_security_army_industry/netherlands_provided_pzh_2000_155_mm_howitzer_ukraine_and_germany_will_provide_training_and_ammunition.html](https://www.armyrecognition.com/defense_news_april_2022_global_security_army_industry/netherlands_provided_pzh_2000_155_mm_howitzer_ukraine_and_germany_will_provide_training_and_ammunition.html)
40 [https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/ausbildung-ukrainischer-soldaten-hat-begonnen-100.html](https://www.deutschlandfunk.de/ausbildung-ukrainischer-soldaten-hat-begonnen-100.html)
41 [https://www.armyrecognition.com/defense_news_april_2022_global_security_army_industry/netherlands_provided_pzh_2000_155_mm_howitzer_ukraine_and_germany_will_provide_training_and_ammunition.html](https://www.armyrecognition.com/defense_news_april_2022_global_security_army_industry/netherlands_provided_pzh_2000_155_mm_howitzer_ukraine_and_germany_will_provide_training_and_ammunition.html)
o 122 by Greece (delivered43)

**Armored Vehicles:**

- Mastiff (6x6) protected patrol vehicle:
  o 120 by the UK (committed on April 9, 2022, not yet delivered. Still, the training of Ukrainian soldiers for the use of started recently in UK44)
- Armored high-mobility multipurpose wheeled vehicles:
  o more than 100 by the US (delivered45)
- Tactical vehicle to tow M777 155mm howitzer:
  o 72 by the US (committed on April 21, 2022, not yet delivered46)
- Bushmaster protected mobility vehicles:
  o 20 by Australia (delivered47)
- VAMTAC 4x4 lightly armored vehicles:
  o 20 by Spain (delivered48)
- Undisclosed type of armored vehicles:
  o 14 by Germany (delivered49)
  o 8 by Canada (committed on April 22, 2022, not yet delivered50)

**Tanks:**

- T-72 tank:
  o 240 by Poland (delivered51) in exchange for Challenger 2 tanks from the UK52 (delivered53)
  o 12 sent by the Czech Republic (delivered54)
- M133 armored personnel carriers:
  o 200 by the US (delivered55)

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43 https://www.thenationalherald.com/russias-ukraine-invasion-sees-greece-taking-bigger-nato-role/#:~:text=Greece%20sent%20Ukraine%20military%20equipment%20compatible%20with%20that%20rocket%20launchers%2C%20defending%20ukraine%20with%20NATO%20E2%80%99s%20indirect%20assistance.%3C_msclbid=6dac7726ab8911ec980d9386f90d3180.%3E
On February 23, Latvia delivered 113 tracked armored vehicles and ammunition to Ukraine.66

- YPR-765 infantry vehicles:
  - undisclosed number by the Netherlands (delivered57)
- BVP-1 infantry fighting vehicles:
  - at least 5 by the Czech Republic (delivered58)
- Gepard anti-aircraft armored vehicle:
  - 50 by Germany (committed on April 26, 2022, not yet delivered59)

**Air-defense systems:**

- S-300:
  - 1 unit by Slovakia in exchange for a Patriot battery from the US (the agreement was made with the US and other NATO allies) (delivered60)

**Man-portable air-defense systems:**

- Piorun:
  - undisclosed number by the Poland (delivered61)
- Starstreak:
  - undisclosed number by the UK (delivered62)
- Mistral:
  - 100 by Norway (delivered63)
- Stinger:
  - 800 by the US (delivered64)
  - 500 by Germany (delivered65)
  - 200 by the Netherlands (delivered66)
  - undisclosed number by Italy (information kept undisclosed)
  - undisclosed number by Latvia (delivered67)
- Undisclosed type of man-portable air-defense system:

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56 https://www.armyrecognition.com/defense_news_april_2022_global_security_army_industry/denmark_approves_delivery_of_m113_tracked_armored_vehicles_and_ammunition_to_ukraine.html
60 https://www.nytimes.com/2022/04/14/world/europe/ukraine-russia-nato-s300.html
63 https://techartica.com/this-is-the-first-view-of-the-mistral-antiaircraft-system-in-ukraine-it-shows-how-civilian-cars-are-used-at-war-front/
65 https://www.n-tv.de/politik/Deutsche-Waffenlieferungen-an-die-Ukraine-Nicht-alle-Exporte-werden-erfasst-article23304309.html
66 https://www.joint-forces.com/world-news/51646-dutch-weapons-sent-to-ukraine
160 by the Czech Republic (delivered\textsuperscript{68})

**Aircraft:**

- Mi-17 military helicopters:
  - 11 by the US (committed on April 13, 2022, not yet delivered\textsuperscript{69}). The 5 Mi-17 military helicopters already sent until now by the US are not tracked in our dataset, since their shipment was approved before January 24).

**Unmanned aerial systems (incl. drones):**

- FlyEye:
  - undisclosed number by Poland (unclear, the drones were already in Ukrainian territory before February 24\textsuperscript{70})

- Warmate:
  - undisclosed number by Poland (unclear, the drones were already in Ukrainian territory before February 24\textsuperscript{71})

- Switchblade:
  - at least 700 by the US (partially delivered\textsuperscript{72})

- Phoenix Ghost:
  - 121 by US (partially delivered\textsuperscript{73})

- Puma:
  - undisclosed number by US (committed on April 1, 2022, not yet delivered\textsuperscript{74})

- Bayraktar TB2:
  - Turkish-Ukrainian co-production agreement (unclear, whether the drones were already in Ukrainian territory before February 24\textsuperscript{75})

7. Support for Ukrainian Refugees abroad

With over seven million people fleeing Ukraine until May 10, 2022, the Russia-Ukraine war has caused the largest European refugee crisis since WWII (Harding 2022). The support of neighboring countries to welcome and host Ukrainian refugees is not to be underestimated, but quantifying and comparing the value of this support is hard.

A first challenge is the data on refugee numbers. The United Nations provides country-level estimates on the number of refugees fleeing from Ukraine, but only to its direct neighbor countries, meaning Poland, Romania, Hungary, and Slovakia (UNHCR 2022a). Beyond that we can only rely on the data assembled on Wikipedia (2022) which is largely based on government reported figures from various points in time. These numbers are unreliable, also

\textsuperscript{69} https://www.newsweek.com/us-pledged-mi-17-helicopters-arrive-ukraine-11-more-go-1703208
\textsuperscript{70} https://radar.rp.pl/przemysl-obronny/art35751811-pioruny-drony-i-amunicja-polskie-uzbrojenie-w-drodze-na-ukraine.
\textsuperscript{71} https://radar.rp.pl/przemysl-obronny/art35751811-pioruny-drony-i-amunicja-polskie-uzbrojenie-w-drodze-na-ukraine.
\textsuperscript{72} https://19fortyfive.com/2022/04/switchblade-the-drone-giving-ukraine-a-big-edge-against-russia/
\textsuperscript{73} https://nationalinterest.org/blog/buzz/us-phoenix-ghost-drones-are-helping-ukraine-take-fight-russia-202249
\textsuperscript{74} https://www.washingtonpost.com/national-security/2022/05/06/pentagon-weapons-drones-ukraine/
because refugees can move freely within the Schengen area and because some refugees have returned to Ukraine.

In Figure 6, we show the distribution of Ukrainian refugees across Europe. The left panel shows the number of incoming Ukrainian refugees as a share of total population, while the right panel shows the number of refugees in millions. In absolute numbers, Poland clearly ranks first among European countries, with more than three million refugees. Romania follows in 2nd place, with an estimated 883,655 refugees, and Hungary (572,760) and Moldova (457,066) are 3rd and 4th, respectively. When taking into account the population size in each welcoming country, Moldova tops the list (with a share of 17.4%), Poland comes 2nd (8.5%), followed by Slovakia (7.4%). Taken together, Eastern European countries clearly stand out in terms of incoming refugees.

**Figure 6. Incoming Ukrainian refugees until May 10, 2022**

Panel A: as % of country population  
Panel B: in millions

**Note:** This figure shows the number of incoming Ukrainian refugees by country between February 24 and May 10, 2022. The data for countries neighboring Ukraine comes from UNHCR (2022a), while data for the remaining countries are taken from Wikipedia (2022). This latter data is likely subject to double counting given the right to move freely within the Schengen area and few border checks (see UNHCR 2022a for details).

An even greater challenge is to calculate the actual costs incurred by governments. To our knowledge, there is no internationally comparable database or reliable estimates on the cost of hosting refugees, e.g., for schooling, medical expenses or social transfers, especially not for Eastern European countries. Some numbers exist from previous refugee crises, mostly from high income countries in Western Europe. Darvas (2022), for example, explains that annual refugee costs range between €9,000 and €25,000 (converted to 2022 prices), which translates into monthly costs between €750 and €2,083 (see also Ruist 2016 for the case of Sweden). Indeed, the variation across countries is large. Pisani-Ferry (2022) estimates annual refugee costs of €13,500 based on budgetary expenses in Germany for (mostly Afghan and Syrian) refugees in 2016. According to the European Commission (2016), annual refugee costs (converted to 2022 prices) correspond to €20,700 in Sweden, €16,400 in Austria, €15,900 in Germany, €15,100 in Finland, €15,200 in Belgium, €22,500 for the Netherlands and €9,400 for
Greece. Finally, the OECD (2015) suggests that the cost of processing and accommodating asylum seekers can range between €8,000 and €12,000 (2015 prices).

These existing estimates are of limited use in the context of the Ukraine-Russia war, for several reasons. First, most Ukrainian refugees are hosted by Eastern European countries, which have lower average incomes and lower average expenses for social security compared to Western European countries. The government expenses for refugees in Lithuania or Romania is likely to be significantly lower than in Sweden or the Netherlands. Second, Ukrainian refugees differ from the average asylum seeker in Western Europe. They reportedly have a high level of education and skills and partly continue to work for their Ukrainian employers remotely (Hofmann 2022). Third, the refugees often have savings and assets and therefore do not apply for state support (Pandey 2022). Fourth, there is anecdotal evidence that a considerable part of the help for Ukrainian refugees in countries like Poland has been in-kind and incurred by private households rather than by the government (Duszczyk 2022). It therefore does not seem adequate to use monthly government costs of up to €2000 per person, but there are not good alternative estimates either.

Given these limitations, we had decided not to include estimates on refugee costs in earlier versions of this paper. Moreover, conceptually, our database focuses on support flowing into Ukraine, which naturally does not include refugee hosting costs outside of Ukraine. To nevertheless get a rough idea of the scale of support of hosting Ukrainian refugees, we next provide back-of-the-envelope estimates on potential government costs between February 24 and May 10, 2022, and combine these with our data on bilateral commitments to Ukraine.

As a baseline, we assume government costs of €500 for hosting one Ukrainian refugee per month. To reiterate, this number is not backed by reliable data or evidence. Instead, we chose this number ad hoc, largely based on anecdotal evidence. For example, the government of Latvia explains that official transfers to refugees range between a minimum of €266 and a maximum of €881 per month (Republic of Latvia 2022).\textsuperscript{76} Our ad hoc assumption of €500 per person and month lies roughly between these two bounds. Similarly, the government of Poland, announced monthly support transfers per refugee ranging between PLN 647 and 1,376 per month (equivalent to €140 and €300) and this does not include potential medical costs or school costs.\textsuperscript{77} All included, the maximum monthly in-cash allowance given by Poland to Ukrainian refugees corresponds to around €570 according to UNHCR (2022b).

We also compute costs using an upper and lower bound of monthly government expenses per refugee. For this purpose, we choose €250 and €750, respectively, again pretty much ad hoc. The lower bound is close to the size of potential cash transfer offered to refugees in Poland and also to the minimum income currently offered to refugees by Latvia. The upper bound is close to Latvia’s maximum transfer and corresponds to the lower bound reported for high income countries by the OECD (2015), the European Commission (2016) and Darvas (2022).

This said, the upper bound of €750 per person/month seems high, not least because the EU has announced large financial transfers for countries hosting Ukrainian refugees. Specifically, on April 4, 2022, the Council of the European Union adopted the Cohesion’s Actions for Refugees

\textsuperscript{76} The minimum is calculated based on the guaranteed minimum income per person, e.g. contributions to a child or to another dependent family member. The maximum captures the contribution given to an adult willing to work and requesting a start-up employment allowance.

in Europe (CARE) and also amended the use of 2014-2020 home affairs funds and of the 2021-2027 Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund. Among other aspects, the legislation allows EU members to use up to €9.5 billion under the 2022 tranche of REACT-EU (an EU public investment program in response to the Covid-19 pandemic) for refugee expenses. Effectively, these decisions release more than €17 billion for EU countries to reimburse them for the costs of welcoming and accommodating Ukrainian refugees (European Council 2022c).

With all these caveats in mind, we created Figure 7, which shows our rough cost estimates across countries between February 24 and May 10, using estimates of €250, €500, and €750 for monthly refugee cost, respectively. The total refugee cost is computed based on the number of Ukrainian refugees in each country (as of May 6) times 2.5, which is the number of months since the beginning of the war until May 10. As one can see from the figure, the country estimated to incur by far the highest cost is Poland (€4.04 billion at the baseline cost of €500 per person/month), followed by Romania (€1.1 billion) Hungary (€716 million) and Germany (€504 million).

Figure 7. Rough cost estimates for hosting Ukrainian refugees in billion Euros

Note: This figure shows the total costs paid by each country for welcoming refugees until May 10, 2022. The total cost has been computed by using country-level data provided by UNHCR (2022a) and Wikipedia (2022) on Ukrainian refugees, along with three different estimates for monthly refugee cost (€250, €500, and €750). See the main text for details.

We next add the estimated refugee costs to other types of support from Figure 2, using the baseline assumption of €500 per refugee and month. The resulting country ranking is shown in
Figure 8. The United States remains in first place (€42.95 billion), now followed by Poland with €6.61 billion, whose overall contribution has increased by more than €4 billion. Other Eastern European countries also rank higher now, especially Romania, Hungary, Slovakia and the Czech Republic (three of which are direct neighbors of Ukraine) which now come in 7th, the 8th, the 9th, and 11th, respectively.

Figure 8. Adding bilateral aid and rough refugee cost estimate

Note: This figure shows aid to Ukraine and incoming Ukrainian refugees until May 10, 2022. Each bar besides illustrates the type of assistance, meaning financial assistance (loans, grants, and swap lines), humanitarian aid (assistance directed to the civilian population including food and medical items), and military assistance (arms, equipment, and utilities provided to the Ukrainian military). Military aid includes direct financial assistance that is tied to military purposes. Assistance to refugees is estimated with country-level data provided by UNHCR (2022a) and Wikipedia (2022), and an estimate of the monthly cost per refugee of €500 (see main text).

Finally, we show Figure 9 which includes estimated refugee costs and shows the ranking as percent of each country’s GDP. In comparison to Figure 3, Poland comes now in first place, with 0.72% of its GDP aimed at welcoming Ukrainian refugees. Estonia comes in second (0.16% of GDP dedicated to refugees), followed by Latvia (0.11%) and Slovakia (0.51%). Hungary comes now in 5th, using 0.49% of its GDP on refugees, while Romania comes in 6th and uses 0.47%.
8. Concluding Remarks

This paper introduces and updates the “Ukraine Support Tracker”, which provides a comprehensive picture of the assistance offered by Western donors to Ukraine since the escalation of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine on January 24 2022, and up until May 10, 2022. Our dataset tracks more than €65 billion of financial, humanitarian, and military aid committed to Ukraine since January 24, 2022. In the coming weeks, we plan to continuously improve and expand the database and this working paper. For this purpose, we very much welcome comments and suggestions to ukrainetracker@ifw-kiel.de.
References


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Reuters (2022). France promises to increase military and humanitarian aid to Ukraine. 


Sheetz, M. (2022). Elon Musk’s SpaceX sent Ukraine thousands of Starlink satellite internet dishes to Ukraine, company’s president said. 


The White House (2022b). Fact Sheet: White House Calls on Congress to Provide Additional Support for Ukraine. 


UNHCR (2022b). Cash offers a lifeline to refugees from Ukraine arriving in Poland. 


Appendix I: Additional Figures

Bilateral aid to Ukraine including EU shares (in billion euros)

In Figure A1, we take into account assistance provided through the EU’s institutions and financing vehicles since January 24, 2022, in billions of euros. EU aid include that by the European Commission and Council, the Macro-Financial Assistance program, the European Peace Facility and the European Investment Bank. The figure complements Figure 4, which shows total (bilateral + EU) commitments as share of donor country GDP. As above, the blue bar segments illustrate bilateral aid (as in Figure 3), followed by each country’s share in EU-level commitments. There is a risk of double counting reimbursements via the EPF.

Figure A1. Government support to Ukraine including EU shares - in € billion

Commitments January 24 to May 10, 2022

Note: This figure shows a ranking of bilateral commitments after accounting for EU-level aid and financing vehicles (in billion euros). We assign EU-level commitments as follows: EU commitments (Macro-Financial Assistance, humanitarian aid) are allotted based on each member country’s relative contribution to the EU budget. Similarly, we assign EIB commitments using each country weight in the EIB’s capital subscription shares. See Figure 4 in the main text for a ranking of total (bilateral + EU) assistance in terms of country GDP. Please refer to the main text for details on data collection and sources.

78 See Section 5 for details on how we assign EU commitments to individual countries.
Overall, the US remains the largest individual donor (€42.95 billion), but European countries see a significant increase in contributions, partly because we now double count entries in case of weapon deliveries that are reimbursed through non-transparent schemes like the EPF. This is why this graph should be taken with care and is only shown in the Appendix. Germany is now on 3rd place (€3.79 billion), after the UK (€4.79 billion) and ahead of France (€3.36 billion), Poland (€2.89 billion) and Canada (€2.01 billion). Moreover, Spain considerably moves up the ranking when taking into account its EU contributions, from 24th to 8th place.

“Stand Up for Ukraine” event

Figure A2 shows the pledged during the “Stand Up for Ukraine” event across countries (see Section 3.3 in the main text). The figure distinguishes between donations to Ukraine and assistance to countries other than Ukraine, including self-pledges by governments to their own budget (primarily aimed at supporting Ukrainian refugee inflows). Of the 13 countries shown in the figure, only Belgium, Germany, and Ireland committed direct assistance to Ukraine during this event. Moreover, the European Commission offered assistance to Ukraine (€600 million) as well as to other countries (€400 million), while the European Investment Bank (EIB) tops the list with a total commitment of €4 billion to countries other than Ukraine.

Figure A2. Country pledges during the “Stand up for Ukraine” event

Note: This figure shows the country pledges during the “Stand up for Ukraine” event that took place on April 9, 2022, in Warsaw. The pledges are separated into assistance to Ukraine (for internally displaced civilians; brown) and to other countries (for refugees outside Ukraine; green).
Appendix II: Main Sources by Country

This section provides a list of particularly relevant sources by country. Whenever possible, we rank official (government) sources higher than media reports and other types of sources.

- Australia:
  - Media Statements by the Prime Minister
    https://www.pm.gov.au/media/australian-support-ukraine
    https://www.pm.gov.au/media/additional-military-assistance-ukraine#:~:text=This%20will%20bring%20Australia%27s%20total,Ukrainian%20community%20groups%20in%20Australia
    https://www.pm.gov.au/media/additional-support-ukraine

- Austria:
  - Press release by the Ministry of the Interior
  - Press release by the World Bank

- Belgium:
  - Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY
  - Tweets by Alexander De Croo
    https://twitter.com/alexanderdecroo/status/1512804572728897539
    https://twitter.com/alexanderdecroo/status/1497542000228417537
    https://twitter.com/alexanderdecroo/status/1497914776063594502
  - Lesoir.be

- Bulgaria:
  - Sofiaglobe.com
    https://sofiaglobe.com/2022/02/27/bulgaria-to-provide-humanitarian-military-logistical-aid-to-ukraine/?msclkid=2fb3d8c7b05511ec86aca56bb6424b21

- Canada:
  - Press release on the governmental website
Czech Republic:

- Press release on the governmental website

- Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY

- English.radio.cz

Cyprus:

- Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Croatia:

- Press release on the governmental website

- Press report on the governmental website
  https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

- Press report on the governmental website
  https://zurna.gv.hr/centrum/aktualne/vlada-centralne-informacije-2022-03-08/dvosusje-morale-s-njihovim-zastitom-vijaci-ukraine?msclkid=456651f7285b11ed8bb78c5a8b06b0a5

- Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY

- English.radio.cz

Report by Global Citizen

https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/stand-up-for-ukraine-impact-report/

Press report on the website of the Prime Minister

Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

Press report on the website of the Prime Minister
https://english.radio.cz/czech

Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY

Press report on the governmental website
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

Press release on the governmental website
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

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https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

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https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

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Press report on the governmental website
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia

Press report on the governmental website
https://www.vlada.gov.hr/news/croatia
- **Denmark:**
  - Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
    [https://um.dk/danida/lande-og-regioner/ukraine](https://um.dk/danida/lande-og-regioner/ukraine)
  - Press release by the Ministry of Health
  - Press release by the World Bank
  - Reuters.com

- **Estonia:**
  - Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  - Tweet by the Prime Minister
    [https://twitter.com/kajakallas/status/1522215001934557186](https://twitter.com/kajakallas/status/1522215001934557186)

- **Finland:**
  - Press release on the governmental website
  - Press release by the Ministry of Defense
  - Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
    [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY)
  - Tweet by a member of the Parliament for Southwest Finland
- **France:**
  
  - Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs

  - Press release by the Presidency of France
    - [https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/02/27/entretien-telephonique-avec-volodymyr-zelensky-president-de-la-republique-ukraine](https://www.elysee.fr/emmanuel-macron/2022/02/27/entretien-telephonique-avec-volodymyr-zelensky-president-de-la-republique-ukraine)

  - Press release on the website of the European Commission

  - Tweet by the Minister of Defence
    - [https://twitter.com/florence_parly/status/1514275166158790666](https://twitter.com/florence_parly/status/1514275166158790666)

  - Interfax.com

  - Reuters.com

  - Aa.com

- **Germany:**
  
  - Press release on the governmental website
    - [https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg](https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg)

  - Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
    - [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY)

  - Interfax.com

  - n-tv.de

  - Tagesschau.de

- **Greece:**
  
  - Press release by the Ministry of Defense

  - Tweet by the Prime Minister
    - [https://twitter.com/AnnikaSaarikko/status/1519361293823746049?s=20&t=bCGiZWqdKQAC7geTzWxcRw](https://twitter.com/AnnikaSaarikko/status/1519361293823746049?s=20&t=bCGiZWqdKQAC7geTzWxcRw)
https://twitter.com/PrimeministerGR/status/1504800257447706626?ref_src=twsrc%5 Ftfw%7Ctwcamp%5Etweetembed%7Ctwterm%5E1504800257447706626%7Ctwgr%5 E%7Ctwtweet%5E1&_ref_url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.KEEPtalkinggreece.com%2 FF2022%2F03%2F18%2Fgreece-rebuild-maternity-hospital-mariupol%2F

- Press release by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
  https://hellenicaid.mfa.gr/en/epikairotita/anakoinoseis/episkeupourgou-exoterikon-nikou.html#:~:text=On%203%20April%202022%2C%20Greek%20Minister%20of%20Foreign,relief%20to%20the%20city%E2%80%99s%20population%2C%20including%20Greek%20diaspora

- Hungary:
  - Press release on the governmental website
  - Telex.hu
    https://telex.hu/kulford/2022/02/27/magyarorszag-100-ezer-liter-uzemanyagot-adomanyozott-karpataljanak
  - Video conference on May 5 by the European Commission
    https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vzENx6dTpqY
  - Dailynewshungary.com
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- Ireland:
  - Press release on the governmental website
  - Report by Global Citizen
    https://www.globalcitizen.org/en/content/stand-up-for-ukraine-impact-report/
  - Irishtimes.com
    1.4810982#:~:text=The%20Irish%20government%20is%20to%20provide%20%E2%82%AC10%20million,to%20coordinate%20a%20response%20to%20the%20Russian%20invasion

- Italy:
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https://www.ansa.it/sito/notizie/topnews/2022/02/27/di-maio-da-italia-110-milioni-di-euro-al-governo-di-kiev_946fac9e-f0a8-492e-9b12-7b64efc6bac.html

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    https://english.kyodonews.net/news/2022/04/00e4cd64dc1c-japan-to-offer-protective-masks-clothing-drones-to-ukraine.html
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Slovakia:
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- France24

Spain:
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- Turkey:
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- Switzerland:
  - Press release of the Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- European Union:
  o Press release on the website of the European Commission
    https://ec.europa.eu/info/strategy/priorities-2019-2024/stronger-europe-world/eu-
    solidarity-ukraine/eu-assistance-ukraine_en
  o Review on the website of the European Parliament
    https://www.europarl.europa.eu/RegData/etudes/ATAG/2022/729301/EPRS_ATA(20
    22)729301_EN.pdf