

# EU SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

#StandWithUkraine August 2024



The EU stands united in its unwavering support for Ukraine in the face of Russia's war of aggression and its illegal attempts to annex Ukrainian territory.

The EU continues to work relentlessly with international partners to make sure Ukraine receives the material support it needs and to hold Russia accountable for its actions.

The EU has also offered temporary protection to over four million people fleeing the war and is committed to continue providing strong political, financial, economic, humanitarian, military and diplomatic support to Ukraine and its people for as long as it takes.

Following the recommendation from the Commission, in December 2023 the European Council decided to open accession negotiations with Ukraine.

The EU has established a dedicated financing instrument of up to €50 billion to provide predictable and flexible support to Ukraine for the period 2024-2027 to support its recovery, reconstruction and modernisation, in line with its EU path. The Ukraine Facility is operational since 1 March 2024.



in overall support to Ukraine and Ukrainians

#### SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE'S ECONOMY



In 2024, a total of €13.8 billion has been mobilised under all three pillars of the Ukraine Facility and €12.2 billion disbursed so far. As part of the Ukraine Investment Framework, the first €1.4 billion in grants and guarantee agreements were signed in June at the Ukraine Recovery Conference in Berlin to support Ukraine's recovery and attract private sector invesments. They will notably focus on the repair, rehabilitation and development of energy infrastructure, but also transport and support municipalities, as well as enhance finance for small and medium sized enterprises. On 26 July, the EU made available in support of Ukraine the first payment of €1.5 billion generated from immobilised Russian assets.

The money will now be channelled through the European Peace Facility and to the Ukraine Facility to support Ukraine's military capabilities as well as to support the country's reconstruction.

In 2023, the EU budget has enabled €19.5 billion in assistance to Ukraine, including an unprecedented support package of €18 billion in concessional loans. This was on top of €11.6 billion provided in loans and grants in 2022. Thanks to this, Ukraine is able to keep paying wages, pensions, restore critical infrastructure that is destroyed by the war, maintain essential public services, such as hospitals, schools, and housing for relocated people, and overall ensure macroeconomic stability. As part of this assistance in 2023, the EU has mobilised €1 billion for fast recovery, while guarantee agreements signed with international financial institutions have the potential capacity to unlock over €800 million in investments from the Ukrainian private sector for the recovery and reconstruction of the country's economy.

At the request of the European Commission, the Energy Community Fund has made available around €500 million to cover the immediate needs in Ukraine's energy sector. Support for specific needs has also been mobilised. For example, as part of the 2022 assistance, a €330 million emergency package focused on housing solutions for internally displaced persons. The EU has suspended import duties, quotas and trade defence measures on Ukrainian exports to the EU until 5 June 2025, helping to stimulate the national economy. Ukraine also participates in a series of EU programmes such as Connecting Europe Facility, the Single Market programme and Horizon 2020.

billion

made available to Member States to cater for the needs of people fleeing the war €39 billion

in military assistance for Ukraine under the European Peace Facility and by Member States individually

It includes

€6.1 billion

under EPF to support the delivery of military equipment

€57.8 billion

in financial and budget support, and humanitarian assistance

€12.2 billion

from EU Member States, including humanitarian assistance €45.6 billion

in macro-financial assistance, budget support, humanitarian and emergency support, provided or guaranteed by the EU budget

This includes:

€13.8 billion

under the Ukraine Facility, considering all three pillars

€25.2 billion

in disbursed macro-financial assistance to help Ukraine address urgent needs on the ground including €18 billion in 2023

€2.6 billion

in loans and guarantees by the EIB, EBRD and other international financial institutions guaranteed by the EU, to help Ukraine meet its financing needs, support strategic state-owned companies, repair damaged infrastructure and ensure municipal service €1.2 billion

in bilateral cooperation to increase Ukraine's resilience and support reforms and meet urgent needs on the ground

€860 million

in humanitarian assistance

€330 million

emergency package to support needs of internally displaced population, municipalities, health support, critical infrastructure rehabilitation, media and cyber-security

€286 million

for ongoing projects adjusted to meet urgent needs on the ground

€114 million

€100 million for rehabilitating schools, and €14 million for school buses as part of bilateral cooperation and humanitarian aid

€182 million

for crisis response measures

€31 million

for civil society

€250 million

under Connecting Europe Facility for Solidarity Lanes

€30 million

for nuclear safety cooperation



The Solidarity Lanes were set out in May 2022 in order to ensure that Ukraine can export grain and other agricultural products, as well as import the goods it needs, from humanitarian aid to animal feed and fertilisers. According to Ukrainian customs registers, since May 2022 the Solidarity Lanes have enabled Ukraine to export about 136 million tonnes of goods, including around 70 million tonnes of grain, oilseeds and other related products, and to import around more than 52 million tonnes of goods it needs for a total estimated total value of €157 billion, including around €50 billion for Ukrainian farmers and business.

Over €2 billion has been mobilised to scale up the Solidarity Lanes, including contributions by the Commission, the European Investment Bank, the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the World Bank.



The EU activated immediately the Temporary Protection Directive giving people fleeing the war in Ukraine residency rights, access to the labour market, and means to access suitable accommodation, medical care, and education for children in the EU.

EU countries have welcomed over four million people under this temporary protection scheme, which has been extended until March 2026. The Commission has introduced maximum flexibility so that Member States can support people fleeing the war using unspent cohesion funds, thus making available up to €17 billion.





## HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION



The Commission has allocated €860 million for humanitarian aid programmes in Ukraine to be implemented by humanitarian partners on the ground. In line with the priorities of the Ukrainian government, EU humanitarian assistance provides shelter, cash support, healthcare, food assistance, education, and water and sanitation.



In addition, more than 149 000 tonnes of in-kind assistance with an estimated value of over €884 million has been delivered to Ukraine from EU Member States and partners via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. This includes over €157 million via the rescEU emergency stockpiles in the form of shelter, energy, medical and specialised equipment for public health risks (such as chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear threats) and private donations under rescEU.



More than €110 million has been provided by the EU and Member States for humanitarian demining, including €21.5 million from the EU budget. The EU has also coordinated over 3 500 medical evacuations of Ukrainian patients to provide them with specialised healthcare in hospitals across Europe.



The EU Civil Protection Mechanism has offered over **7 700 power generators** to Ukraine. Further **2 500 generators** have been delivered via a repurposed cooperation programme. The EU has also delivered **35 million LED light bulbs** for Ukraine.



# SUPPORT FOR UKRAINIAN SCHOOL CHILDREN

Since the start of the war, the EU has worked to support safe access of children to education in Ukraine with €100 million. This support is used for school rehabilitation, establishment of learning spaces, mine risk awareness, and psychosocial support to children, teachers and caregivers. Furthermore, thanks to €14 million from the European Commission and an EU-wide solidarity campaign, more than 380 school buses have been donated. The Commission also delivered half a million textbooks to students which will support a new generation of learners.





### SUPPORT FOR RESILIENCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY



The EU has stepped up its support to strengthen Ukraine's cyber resilience. Equipment, software, and other related support in the value of €10 million has been delivered. Further €19 million has been provided to support a resilient digital transformation, and €31 million has been provided to support civil society under the Civil Society and the Human Rights and Democracy thematic programmes.



#### **HOLDING RUSSIA ACCOUNTABLE**

Russia must pay for its actions in Ukraine. That is why the EU has stepped up its support investigations and the collection of evidence.

The EU is supporting the International Criminal Court's capacities with €7.25 million. Moreover, Eurojust supports a Joint Investigation Team into international crimes committed in Ukraine set up by Poland, Latvia, Estonia, Slovakia, Romania, Lithuania, and Ukraine, with the International Criminal Court and Europol as participants.

To help coordinate the collection of evidence, the International Centre for the Prosecution of the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine has been established and is also based at Eurojust. The Centre supports the coordination of investigations and collection of evidence of war crimes committed against Ukraine.

Furthermore, about €210 billion in assets of the Russian Central Bank are immobilised in the EU. The EU took a decision to use of proceeds from immobilised Russian assets for Ukraine. Depending on interest rates, revenues generated from these immobilised assets are likely to yield around €2.5-3 billion a year for the benefit of Ukraine. More than €28 billion of private assets of listed persons and entities have been frozen so far.



### SUPPORT FOR MILITARY **EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING**

The EU and its Member States have mobilised €39 billion in military support for Ukraine, including €6.1 billion under the European Peace Facility. The EU has allocated €11.1 billion under the European Peace Facility, including the recently adopted Ukraine Assistance Fund worth €5 billion. In addition, the EU Military Assistance Mission for Ukraine is tackling training needs of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and has trained 52 000 Ukrainian soldiers.

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