



EU SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

#StandWithUkraine

February 2026



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**. The EU opened accession negotiations with Ukraine.

€194.9 billion
in overall support
to Ukraine and Ukrainians
including **€3.7 billion**
from the proceeds of
Russian immobilised
assets



SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE'S ECONOMY

The EU has established the **Ukraine Facility** 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.

So far, a total amount of **more than 26.8 billion** of direct assistance to Ukraine has been provided. Equipped with **€9.5 billion** in guarantees and grants for 2024-2027, the **Ukraine Investment Framework** aims to mobilise up to **€40 billion** in public and private investment for Ukraine's recovery and reconstruction, working closely together with EU Member States, the Government of Ukraine, and European and international financial institutions. With the new packages announced, total EU commitments now reach **€6.9 billion**, expecting to leverage over **€21 billion** in investments.

Following up on the commitments by G7 leaders and based on a proposal by the Commission, the EU adopted a financial assistance package consisting of an exceptional **macro-financial assistance (MFA)** loan of **€18.1 billion** already disbursed and a loan cooperation mechanism. The loan cooperation mechanism is financed by extraordinary revenues stemming from immobilised Russian sovereign assets.

On 29 October 2025 the **EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area** entered into force.

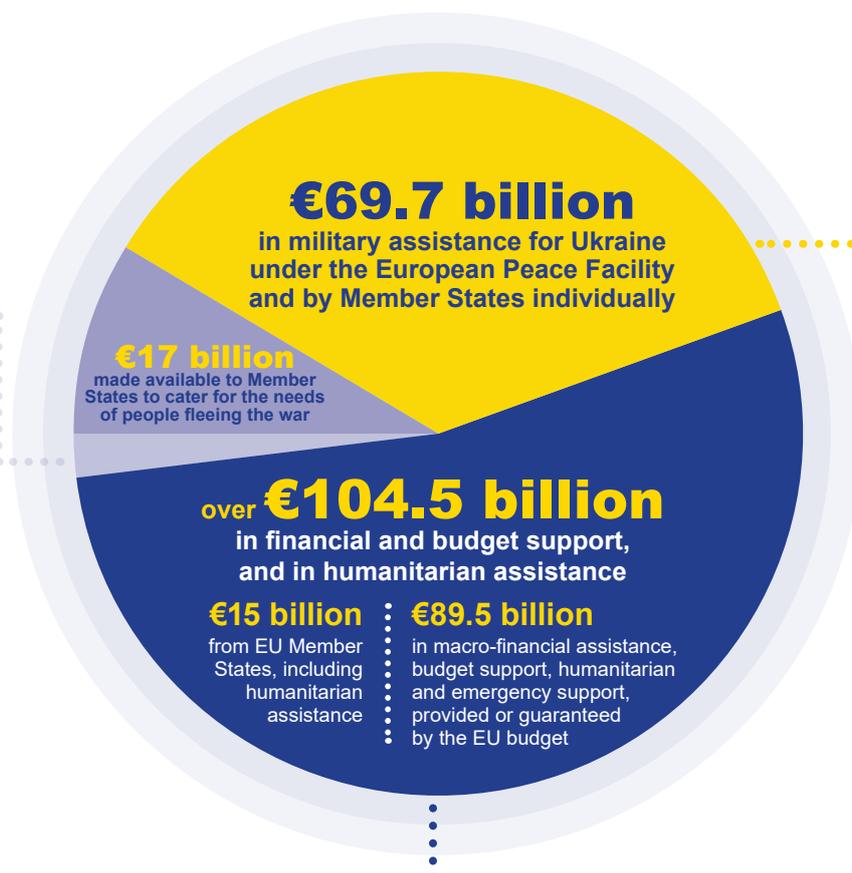
The EU agreed to provide up to **€90 billion with the Ukraine support loan** for 2026 and 2027, to be based on EU borrowing on the capital markets backed by the EU budget headroom.

In **2023**, the EU budget enabled **€19.5 billion** in assistance to Ukraine, including an unprecedented support package of **€18 billion** for MFA+. Furthermore, the EU mobilised **€1 billion** for fast recovery, while guarantee agreements were signed with international financial institutions with potential capacity to unlock over **€800 million** in investments from the Ukrainian private sector for the recovery and reconstruction of the country's economy.

In **2022**, a total of **€11.6 billion** was provided in loans and grants. This support helped Ukraine keep paying wages and pensions, restore critical infrastructure that is destroyed by the war, maintain essential public services, such as hospitals, schools, and housing for relocated people, and ensure overall macroeconomic stability.



€3.7 billion
from the proceeds of
Russian immobilised
assets



It includes **€6.4 billion**
under EPF
to support
the delivery
of military
equipment

This includes:

€36.8 billion
of direct and indirect assistance
(through IFIs) under the Ukraine Facility

€43.3 billion
in disbursed macro-financial assistance
to help Ukraine address urgent needs
on the ground

€1.1 billion
MFA+ interest rate subsidy

€2.8 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

€1.3 billion
in humanitarian assistance

€330 million
emergency package to support needs
of internally displaced population,
municipalities, health support, critical
infrastructure rehabilitation, media
and cyber-security

€315 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 an aid

€283 million
for crisis response measures

€31 million
for civil society

€1.6 billion
under Connecting Europe Facility
for Solidarity Lanes

€85 million
for nuclear safety cooperation



THE EU-UKRAINE SOLIDARITY LANES

The Solidarity Lanes were set out in May 2022 to ensure that Ukraine can export grain and other products, as well as import the goods it needs, from an aid to animal feed and fertilisers. According to Ukrainian customs registers, since May 2022 the Solidarity Lanes have enabled Ukraine to export **209 million tonnes of goods**, including **nearly 90 million tonnes of grain, oilseeds and other related products**, and to import **around 95 million tonnes of goods** it needs. The total value of trade via the Solidarity Lanes since May 2022 is **around €260 billion**, including **around €190 billion** imports to Ukraine.

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.





WELCOMING PEOPLE FLEEING THE WAR

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 2027.

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 **over €1.3 billion** for humanitarian aid programmes in Ukraine to be implemented by partners on the ground. In line with the priorities of the Ukrainian government, EU humanitarian assistance provides shelter, cash support, healthcare, food assistance, education, water and sanitation among other forms of support. Team Europe has allocated more than **€360 million** for humanitarian mine action in Ukraine.



In addition, **over 157 000 tonnes** of in-kind assistance have been delivered to Ukraine from EU Member States and partners via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM). This includes **over €181 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.



The EU has also coordinated **over 4881 medical evacuations** of Ukrainian patients to provide them with specialised healthcare in hospitals across Europe.



Under the UCPM, substantial assistance has been offered to Ukraine, including **11 278 power generators, 7 276 transformers, and 6 autotransformers, thousands of electrical components and millions of efficient LED bulbs**. As part of the assistance with generators, the Emergency Response Coordination Centre has mobilised a total of **4 138 generators** from the rescEU stockpile. The UCPM has offered over **9 500 power generators** to Ukraine. Of the latter, **4 138** are from the rescEU stockpiles and **178** from the private sector.



SUPPORTING UKRAINE'S ENERGY SECURITY

At least **€3 billion** of support for energy security has already been provided to Ukraine since Russia's full-scale invasion, via the Ukraine Energy Support Fund and the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, among others. The EU made available an additional amount of close to **€160 million** to support Ukraine's energy security for the winter. The European Commission has also successfully relocated a full thermal power plant from Lithuania to Ukraine.



REPAIR

Restore power plants and deliver more equipment - covering 15% of Ukraine's needs



CONNECT

Increase EU electricity exports to cover 12% of Ukraine's needs



STABILISE

Boost decentralised power production, including delivery of solar panels to hospitals



SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Since the start of the war, the EU has dedicated **€100 million** to support safe access to education for children in Ukraine. More than **380 school buses** have been donated. The Commission also delivered **1.5 million textbooks to students**.

Since 2022, Creative Europe has provided **€20 million** to cultural organisations, including **€700,000** in mobility grants for artists and cultural professionals.





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 the 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. The EU made available to Ukraine **€3.7 billion** of extraordinary revenues generated from immobilised Russian assets in 2024, channelled through the European Peace Facility and the Ukraine Facility, respectively to support Ukraine's military capabilities and reconstruction.



SUPPORT FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

The EU and its Member States have mobilised **€69.7 billion** in military support for Ukraine, including **€6.4 billion** under the European Peace Facility. The EU Military Assistance Mission for Ukraine is tackling

The payments of these extraordinary revenues support the repayment by Ukraine of the G7 ERA loans, including the €18.1 billion MFA loan provided by the EU. In August 2025, the European Union received **€1.6 billion** in so-called windfall profits generated by the interest on the cash balances originating from immobilised assets of the Russian Central Bank, held by central securities depositories. More than **€28 billion** of private assets of listed persons and entities have been frozen so far.

An international coalition, including the Commission, the High Representative, the Council of Europe and Ukraine agreed on the **establishment of a Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine** to hold Russian political and military leaders accountable for the crime of aggression. The EU and the Council of Europe agreed to set up an advance team for the Tribunal to lay down the groundwork for essential elements such as election of judges and prosecutor, the development of the rules of procedure and evidence and management system.

Additionally, the European Commission also adopted a Recommendation to the Council to participate in the formal negotiations to set up an **International Claims Commission for Ukraine**. It will review, assess and decide eligible claims recorded in the Register of Damage and determine the amount of compensation due in each case.



training needs of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and has trained **86 800 Ukrainian soldiers**.

