European Commission

SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

June 2026

It has been over four years since Vladimir Putin launched his full-scale war of aggression against Ukraine. **Europe has been by Ukraine's side**, united and committed to offer its support for as long as it takes to achieve a just and lasting peace. **We have led efforts to support Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and legitimate defence**, mobilising unique economic, humanitarian, and military assistance.

The EU is Ukraine's largest contributor. So far, the total support provided by the EU and its Member States is **€215.2 billion**.

Ukraine is a **sovereign, democratic nation.** It has freely decided that it wants to **join our European family**. We are **gradually integrating Ukraine into the Single Market** by associating it with several EU programmes and extending to Ukrainian citizens many of the benefits that European citizens enjoy. At the same time, we are working closely with our Ukrainian counterparts to **facilitate the accession process** and implement the required reforms.

We welcome the efforts by the United States to stop the killing in Ukraine, end Russia's war of aggression, and achieve just and lasting peace. **Ukraine needs robust and credible security guarantees** to effectively defend its sovereignty and territorial integrity. The EU is fully engaged in the Coalition of the Willing and will **contribute to Ukraine's security guarantees**.

We are also working with the United States and Ukraine on a unified **Prosperity Framework for Ukraine**, that focusses on boosting Ukraine's prosperity, especially once a ceasefire is achieved.

In the meantime, the EU will not waver in helping Ukraine get the means to defend itself and keep its economy running. We will provide Ukraine with **up to €90 billion under the Ukraine Support Loan between 2026 and 2027**, including €60 billion for strengthening the military. In addition, in its proposal for the next EU long-term budget of 2028-2034, the Commission proposed **a specially dedicated reserve of up to €100 billion for Ukraine**.

We will maintain diplomatic and economic pressure on Russia. We will continue to strengthen our hard-biting sanctions in coordination with our allies. To date, the EU has approved **20 sanctions packages sanctions** and a 21st package has been proposed by the Commission.

Furthermore, the Commission is committed to work so that **every Ukrainian child forcefully transferred to Russia is returned to their families**. The EU has joined **the International Coalition for the Return of Ukrainian Children,** and on 11 May 2026 we co-hosted a high-level international summit together with Ukraine and Canada to put the issue at the forefront of the world's agenda**.**

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

• Giving Ukraine the means to meet its most urgent financial needs

Providing Ukraine with the financial means to fight the war and protect its independence has been a priority for the Commission. Our support has **allowed Ukraine to close its budgetary gap, continue paying wages and pensions, provide basic services in schools and hospitals, and restore critical infrastructure damaged by Russia**.

Since 2022, the EU budget has enabled **almost €90 billion** in economic and financial assistance to Ukraine.

Thanks to the **Ukraine Facility**, we are supporting Ukraine with up to **€50 billion** in regular, predictable payments until 2027. On top of it, in 2025, a Macro-Financial Assistance loan made available **€18.1 billion** to be repaid with the proceeds of immobilised Russian State assets in the EU, and further Macro-Financial Assistance programmes have been delivered in previous years.

Going on, the EU's Ukraine Support Loan will provide Ukraine with **up to €90 billion** in loans, to secure its finances in 2026-2027: €30 billion for budget support and €60 billion for defence procurement. Ukraine will only be required to pay back the loan once it receives **war reparations from Russia**.

In June 2026, the first disbursements under the **Ukraine Support Loan** took place, with €3.2 billion for budget support and €3.9 billion for the procurement of drones. More disbursements will follow shortly.

At the same time, the **Ukraine Investment Framework** is attracting public and private investment for recovery and reconstruction. So far, EU commitments reach **€8.5 billion** and are expected to mobilise **nearly €26 billion in investments**.

The **EU-Ukraine Solidarity Lanes** continue to facilitate trade between Ukraine and the rest of the world. Since their inception, the Solidarity Lanes have enabled trade for over **€280 billion**. This includes the export of 220 million tonnes of goods and the import of over 100 million tonnes of goods into Ukraine.

To further strengthen EU-Ukraine trade, an upgraded **Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area** has been in force since October 2025, delivering additional, mutually beneficial trade liberalisation while taking into account the sensitivity of certain agriculture sectors and contributing to Ukraine's integration into the Single Market.

• Helping Ukraine defend itself

The EU and its Member States have taken **unprecedented steps to support Ukraine militarily**, mobilising **€77 billion in military assistance**, including through the European Peace Facility.

The **EU Military Assistance Mission**, has trained over **93,000 of the Ukrainian military personnel**, making the EU the largest provider of military training to Ukraine.

Soon, **€60 billion** of the new Ukraine Support Lan will be allocated to strengthen Ukraine's defence capabilities and support the procurement of military equipment.

Furthermore, we are associating Ukraine to our European defence initiatives, such as **SAFE**, and we are promoting closer integration between our defence industrial base, including through initiatives like **BraveTech EU** and the backing of Ukrainian projects by the **European Defence Fund**.

In 2024, the EU and Ukraine signed **joint security commitments**: the European Union and its Members States pledged continued assistance to Ukraine in its defence, resistance to destabilisation efforts and deterrence of future acts of aggression. Ukraine, on its side, committed to continue reforms in the areas of security, intelligence and defence, strengthen transparency and accountability, and share information with the EU and its Member States for their own security.

Ukraine needs **strong, long-term security guarantees**, with no restrictions on the size or equipment of its armed forces nor on its cooperation with third countries. **Ukraine must become a steel porcupine, undigestible to invaders.** We welcome President Trump's willingness to contribute to Article 5-like security guarantees for Ukraine.

At the same time, we know that the work of defending Europe is **first and foremost Europe's responsibility**, and we have taken unprecedented steps to speed up and scale up Europe's defence capabilities. This is in the interest of both Ukraine and Europe.

• Providing relief and shelter to Ukrainians

The Commission has allocated **€1.4 billion in humanitarian aid**, providing life-saving support to the most vulnerable in Ukraine. This includes solid fuels, heating appliances and insulation, emergency heating points, as well as over 11,000 generators and 7,200 transformers, helping Ukrainians endure extreme winter conditions. Besides, through the **EU Civil Protection Mechanism (UCPM)**, we have provided almost **160,000 tonnes of aid**. We have also established the **medical evacuation system**, enabling the evacuation of over **5,100 Ukrainian patients** to hospitals across Europe.

The Commission has supported **Ukraine's energy security** with at least **€3 billion**, which has been used to repair damaged energy infrastructure, renewables, generators, shelters, emergency gas purchases and other energy measures.

We are also working to **integrate Ukraine into the EU energy market**. The Commission has proposed measures to facilitate Ukraine's integration into the EU electricity market by early 2027 and to further integrate the gas sector.

Only days after the start of the Russian invasion, the Commission proposed to activate the **Temporary Protection Directive**. This has protected Ukrainian people fleeing the war, granting them rights in the EU, including residence permits, access to the labour market and education for children. More than **4.3 million individuals, mostly women and children, have benefitted from this temporary protection**, which has been extended until March 2027. In June 2026, the Commission proposed to extend the protection regime for another year, until March 2028. At the same time, to reconcile the protection needs with Ukraine's overall ability to defend itself, temporary protection is not to be granted to newly arriving persons who are not authorised by the Ukrainian authorities to leave Ukraine in view of their military obligations.

At the same time, the Commission made available **financial support to Member States** to help communities hosting people fleeing the war.

• Imposing sanctions to cripple Russia's war machine and inflict economic and political costs

The EU has imposed **20 sanctions packages against Russia and its supporters**, and the 21st package was presented in June.

We have worked to ensure that our sanctions target Russia's war economy, whilst minimising negative effects on the EU economy. Notably, they **do not affect agrifood exports from Russia to third countries**.

Our measures target those outside Russia who support its aggression, such as Belarus, Iran, and North Korea, those who enable the Russian military and industrial complex, and those who help circumvent EU sanctions.

The Commission supports Member States in the enforcement of sanctions, and engages with third countries to address the risk of sanction circumvention, including through an **International Special Envoy for the Implementation of Sanctions**.

Our sanctions focus on:

Individuals, companies, and organisations

EU sanctions have immobilised **around €28 billion** in assets belonging to **over 2,700 individuals and entities**. Targeted individuals are also subject to a travel ban. They include high-ranking regime and army officials, oligarchs, proxy authorities installed in the occupied territories, and people involved in the illegal abduction of Ukrainian children to Russia. Individuals from Belarus, Iran, and North Korea are also included in the list.

We have **strengthened the rules on the recovery and confiscation of assets** and **harmonised criminal offences and penalties for violations of restrictive measures**, such as failing to freeze assets, breaching travel bans, and providing prohibited financial services. This work is coordinated by the **Freeze and Seize Task Force**.

Additionally, the EU has listed **entities that support Russia's military and industrial complex**. These entities are subject to more robust export controls on dual-use goods, including entities based in third countries such as China, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and the UAE.

Furthermore, the EU has listed over **600 vessels that are part of Russia's shadow fleet**. These vessels have engaged in high-risk shipping practices when transporting Russian oil or petroleum products, arms deliveries, and grain theft. They are subject to a port access ban and a ban on provision of services.

Economic, financial and trade measures

Current trade sanctions include a ban on steel products and aluminium, an internationally coordinated diamond ban, and bans in areas where Russia is vulnerable due to its high dependence on EU supplies.

We have extended export controls on **dual-use goods** and limited access to crucial technologies, such as **drones, software for encryption devices or semiconductors and advanced electronics**.

The export **ban on EU technology items** has shrunk Russian technology-intensive industries, such as cars, transport equipment, and computers. We have also disrupted Russia's aviation sector, with a **ban on the export, sale, supply or transfer of all aircraft**, **and the closure of EU airspace** to all Russian-owned, registered or controlled aircraft.

The EU has also imposed asset freezes and financing sanctions on a number of Russian banks, **cutting their access to the EU's capital markets and excluding them from the SWIFT system**. It has also targeted the crypto sector on which Russia increasingly relies for international transactions.

Furthermore, we have immobilised assets held in the EU by the Russian Central Bank, estimated at over **€210 billion**.

For the first time, the EU has activated its anti-circumvention tool and has prohibited the export of computer numerical control machines and radios to Kyrgyzstan, where there is a risk that products be re-exported to Russia.

Energy sector

The EU has **banned the import of seaborne crude oil and refined petroleum products from Russia**. Additionally, **price caps** agreed with the international G7+Price Cap Coalition have **reduced Russia's oil revenues (by a fifth in 2025 compared to 2024)**. The price caps prevent EU operators, for example, from providing transport or insurance services for the transport of Russian oil above the fixed price.

We stopped **imports of Russian coal and liquefied petroleum gas**. And a **full ban of LNG imports** will take effect at the beginning of 2027, while pipeline gas imports will be banned as of autumn 2027.

We also imposed a **full transaction ban on Nord Stream 1 and 2**, preventing the completion, maintenance, operation and any future use of these pipelines.

Russia's disinformation machine

Russia's regime deliberately exploits its media organisations to manipulate and spread disinformation about its atrocities in Ukraine and the reasons for its illegal invasion.

Disinformation and information manipulation have no place in the EU, which is why we have **suspended broadcasting activities and licences of over 20 Russian media outlets**, including Russia Today, Sputnik, and their subsidiaries.

• Holding Russia accountable and making it pay for the damage it causes

About **€210 billion** in Russian Central Bank assets are immobilised in the EU. In an unprecedented move, we have taken measures to **support Ukraine with the revenue generated by these immobilised assets**: since 2024, the EU made available **€3.8 billion** stemming from this extraordinary revenue to be channelled through the European Peace Facility and the Ukraine Facility.

In 2025, **€18.1 billion** was disbursed to Ukraine under **exceptional Macro-Financial Assistance**. That was the EU's contribution to the €45 billion G7-led Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration loan initiative. Repayments are ensured through revenues stemming from the immobilised assets.

We remain at the forefront to **ensure Russia's accountability** for its atrocities in Ukraine. An international coalition of States, as well as the Commission, the High Representative and the Council of Europe, agreed on the establishment of a **Special Tribunal for the Crime of Aggression against Ukraine**. The tribunal will have the power to hold to account Russian political and military leaders for the crime of aggression.

The EU has committed **€10 million to the preparation of the institutional, logistical and organisational foundations of the Special Tribunal**, which will be hosted by the Council of Europe.

The EU is also supporting the Ukrainian authorities in the **collection of evidence** and the training of investigators through the EU Advisory Mission in Ukraine and Eurojust. Prosecutors from Ukraine and five Member States have been working side by side to prepare cases for the future Special Tribunal.

In addition, the Commission has ratified, on behalf of the EU, the Convention establishing the **International Claims Commission for Ukraine**, which will serve as the central body for compensation of the victims of this brutal war. Ukrainians can already submit claims through the **Register of Damage** to claim reparation.

• Welcoming Ukraine into the EU

The Commission supports **Ukraine's ambition to join the European Union**.

The EU and Ukraine formally opened accession in June 2024 and the first cluster on 'fundamentals' was opened in June 2026. The speed of progress is witness to the **outstanding reform efforts carried out even during wartime**.

The Commission reiterates its assessment that **Ukraine is ready to open all six clusters of accession negotiations**.

In the meantime, we are working to gradually **integrate Ukraine into the EU Single Market** and allow Ukrainians to already benefit from some of the advantages European citizens enjoy. **Ukraine has been associated with several EU programmes** including Horizon Europe, Creative Europe, Digital Europe, EU4Health, LIFE, the Single Market Programme, the Union Civil Protection Mechanism, the Connecting Europe Facility, and many others.

Since the beginning of 2026, **Ukraine has been part of the EU roaming-free area**, reducing costs for calls between people in Ukraine and the European Union.

• Ensuring Europe's security and independence

The war in Ukraine has shown that Europe needs to take **more responsibility for its own security and defence**.

The Commission has taken unprecedented measures to support Member States in boosting their defence expenditure.

Those efforts are paying off. In 2025, defence spending in Europe was **up by almost 80%** since before the war in Ukraine.

The Commission put forward its **Readiness 2030 strategy** with concrete proposals to strengthen Europe's defence capabilities. First amongst them is **SAFE (Security Action for Europe)**, with which the Commission will provide Member States with **up to €150 billion in loans** backed by the EU budget.

The funds will be used in **common procurement from the European defence industry and from Ukraine**. National plans for eighteen Member States have been approved by the Council, and the first payment took place in May, when Poland received the first €6.6 billion of SAFE funds.

The Commission also suggested that Member States activate the **National Escape Clause** under the Stability and Growth Pact, allowing additional flexibility in national defence spending of **up to 1.5% of GDP each year** over the period 2025-2028, without risking an Excessive Deficit Procedure. Seventeen Member States have activated the National Escape Clause.

Furthermore, the Commission reviewed the **cohesion instruments** to ensure they can support defence investments that benefit local communities through job creation and skill development. It has also proposed a **simplification package** to support the European defence industry, which could **save up to €1.2 billion annually**.

These current actions build on others taken immediately at the start of Russia's full-scale invasion. For example, the **Act in Support of Ammunition Production** (ASAP) made available **€500 million** to ramp up ammunition production in the EU, while the **European Defence Industry Reinforcement through common Procurement Act** (EDIRPA) is providing **€300 million** to five projects based on **joint procurement** in the areas of air and missile defence systems, modern armoured vehicles, and ammunition.

Moreover, the **European Defence Industry Programme**, with **€1.5 billion** until 2027, will bring cooperation with Ukraine to an unprecedented level and strengthen the EU's Defence Technological and Industrial Base.

Looking ahead, the Commission's proposal for the next Multiannual Financial Framework (MFF) includes a **European Competitiveness Fund** with a dedicated "defence and space window" of €131 billion, five times the funding at the EU level compared to the current MFF.

Russia's war of aggression was also a wake-up call for Europe regarding our **energy security**. Before the full-scale invasion, 45% of the EU's gas, 50% of its coal, and 27% of its oil came from Russia.

Thanks to **REPowerEU** and the **REPowerEU Roadmap**, Europe has reduced this dangerous dependency, diversified energy suppliers, and accelerated the energy transition.

Today, we have **stopped coal imports from Russia; Russian oil accounts for only 3% of the EU's imports, and gas imports are down to less than 20% of total imports**.

In 2027, the EU will go one step further. **Russian LNG imports will be banned from the beginning of the year, followed by pipeline gas imports in the autumn.**

This shows our determination to increase our energy security and reduce dependence on unreliable suppliers like Russia.