# EU SOLIDARITY WITH UKRAINE

#StandWithUkraine

November 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.

**€245.5 billion**

**in overall support to Ukraine and Ukrainians including €3.8 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 recovery, reconstruction and modernisation, in line with its EU path. So far, a total amount of more than **€34.1 billion** of direct assistance to Ukraine has been provided (excluding external contributions). The total EU commitments under the **Ukraine Investment Framework** now reach **€8.5 billion**, expecting to leverage over **€25.7 billion** in investments.

The EU set up a **€90 billion Ukraine Support Loan** for **2026 and 2027**, based on EU borrowing on the capital markets backed by the EU budget headroom. Two thirds are indicatively dedicated to defence procurement support, and one third to overall budgetary assistance. **€31 billion** has been disbursed so far, of which **€6.9 billion** as macro-financial assistance, **€18.1 billion** for defence procurement, and **€5.9 billion** channelled through the Ukraine Facility, following the satisfactorily completion of reforms.

In **2025**, following up on the commitments by G7 leaders and based on a proposal by the Commission, the EU adopted and disbursed a financial assistance package consisting of an exceptional **macro-financial assistance (MFA)** loan of **€18.1 billion**. As part of the package, a loan cooperation mechanism is financed by extraordinary revenues stemming from immobilised Russian sovereign assets.

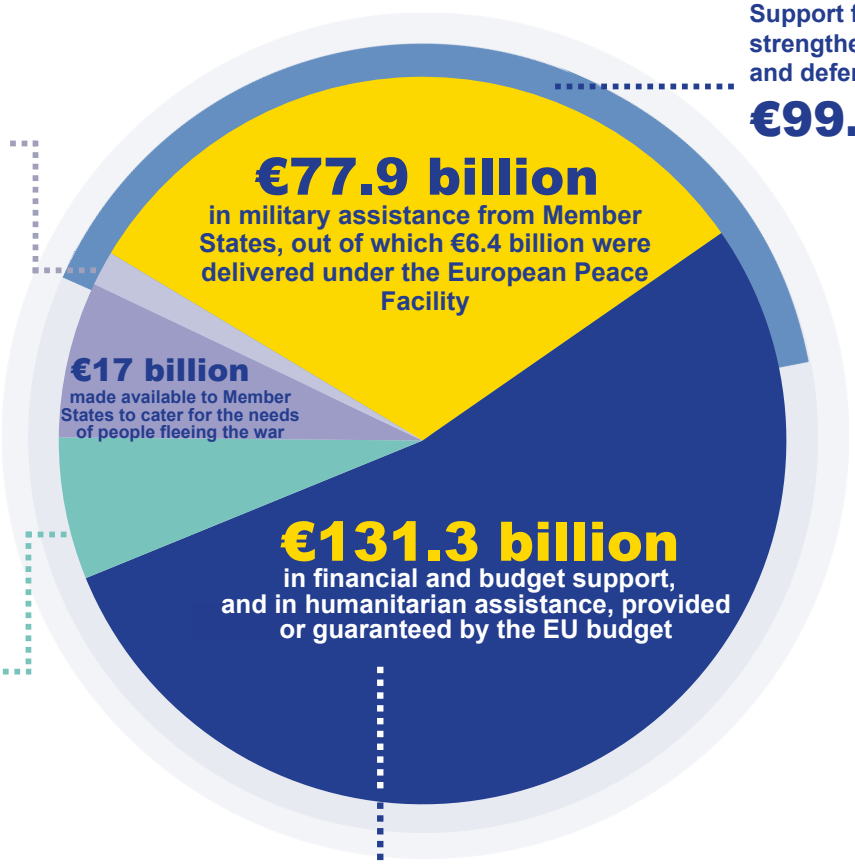
On 29 October 2025 the **EU-Ukraine Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Area** entered into force.

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. These 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.

**€3.8 billion**
from the proceeds of Russian immobilised assets

**Support for strengthening military and defence capabilities**
**€99.7 billion**




**€15.5 billion**
from EU Member States, including humanitarian assistance

**This includes:**

**€46.6 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 including €18 billion in 2023

**€30.9 billion**
disbursed under the Ukraine Support Loan

**€1.7 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,

**€1.2 billion**
in bilateral cooperation to increase Ukraine's resilience and support reforms and meet urgent needs on the ground

**€1.4 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

**€114 million**
€100 million for rehabilitating schools, and €14 million for school buses as part of bilateral cooperation and an aid

**€339 million**
for crisis response measures

**€315 million**
for ongoing projects adjusted to meet urgent needs on the ground

**€1.6 billion**
under Connecting Europe Facility for Solidarity Lanes

**€108 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 ca. **240 million tonnes of goods**, including ca. **99 million tonnes of grain, oilseeds and other related products**, and to import **around 116 million tonnes of goods** it needs. The total value of trade via the Solidarity Lanes since May 2022 is **€324 billion**, including **around €241 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 2028.

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 €1.4 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.

In addition, almost **160 000 tonnes** of in-kind assistance have been delivered to Ukraine from EU Member States and partners via the EU Civil Protection Mechanism. **3 204** offers of in-kind assistance have been accepted by Ukraine since the start of the invasion to support various sectors. **733** offers have been accepted in 2026.

**€380 million** has been provided by the EU, its Member States and EFTA partners for humanitarian demining, including **€80 million** from the EU budget. The EU has also coordinated **5 424 medical evacuations** of Ukrainian patients to provide them with specialised healthcare in hospitals across Europe.

Under the EU Civil Protection Mechanism substantial assistance has been offered to Ukraine, including **11 772 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 ERCC has mobilised a total of **4 139 generators** from the rescEU stockpile. The European Commission has also successfully relocated a full thermal power plant from Lithuania to Ukraine. On 26 September 2026, further **€52 million** were announced to support winterisation, shelter, essential services, and energy-related support, ahead of the coming winter.

## SUPPORTING UKRAINE'S ENERGY SECURITY

More than **€4 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 EU Civil Protection Mechanism, among others. On 24 February 2026, President von der Leyen announced an additional **€920 million** package for winter 2026/2027, providing critical support for energy generation, grid resilience, energy efficiency, and heat supply.

| REPAIR | REBUILD | RESTART |
|---|---|---|
| Restore power plants and deliver more equipment - covering 15% of Ukraine's needs | Increase EU electricity exports to cover 12% of Ukraine's needs | Boost decentralised power production, including delivery of solar panels to hospitals |

## SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION AND CULTURE

Since 2022, Erasmus+ has mobilised close to **€270 million** for projects involving Ukraine and Ukrainian people. This has enabled over **66,900 learning mobilities** and funded 112 capacity-building projects.

Creative Europe has mobilised **€23 million** to support Ukraine's cultural, creative and audiovisual sectors. In a Team Europe approach, the Commission and 24 Member States are implementing **89 actions** to strengthen Ukraine's cultural heritage.



## 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. The EU has stepped up its support investigations and the collection of evidence.

The EU has supported 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, 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.

Since 2024, the EU has made available **€8 billion** in proceeds generated by immobilised Russian Central Bank assets to support Ukraine, including **€3.8 billion** has been channelled through the European Peace Facility and the Ukraine Facility. Since January 2025, the additional extraordinary revenues are contributed to the Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism to support the repayment by Ukraine of the **G7 ERA Loans.**

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.

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.

## SUPPORT FOR MILITARY EQUIPMENT AND TRAINING

The EU and its Member States have mobilised **€99.7 billion** in support for strengthening military and defence capabilities of Ukraine, including military assistance under the European Peace Facility and by Member States individually, the **Ukraine Support Loan** and part of the proceeds from immobilised assets.




The **EU Military Assistance Mission for Ukraine** is tackling training needs of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and has trained almost **100 000 Ukrainian soldiers**. On 8 September 2026, the EU Member States agreed on a derogation for Ukraine to purchase crucial products for Patriot air defence systems.

**Website EU solidarity with Ukraine:**eu-solidarity-ukraine.ec.europa.eu/index_en

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