CORISK

Allied support to Ukraine 2022-2026

Total support and trends for 8 key allied countries



Corisk Report Series No 14, 2026

Erlend Bjørtvedt, Bjørn Johan Berger

Publisher: **Corisk AS**

Front page photo: © Hallstaspotter, Sweden, 23 April 2025.

Copyrights: Authors' license: Creative Commons Non-Commercial (CC-BY-4.0).

Any views expressed in this publication are those of the authors. They should not be interpreted as reflecting the views of Corisk AS or the authors' other affiliated institutions.

July 2026

CORISK

Corisk AS is a research-driven sanction risk analyst environment and consultancy. Since 2022 we have provided expert testimony on sanctions progress and their economic effects to several European governments, EU institutions, the OECD Plenary, and the G7+ sanctions expert seminars. We cooperate with leading European human rights experts, universities, and research institutions.

www.corisk.no

post@corisk.no

[+ 47] 9225 9227

Allied support to Ukraine 2022-2026

Total support and trends for 8 key allied countries

The Authors





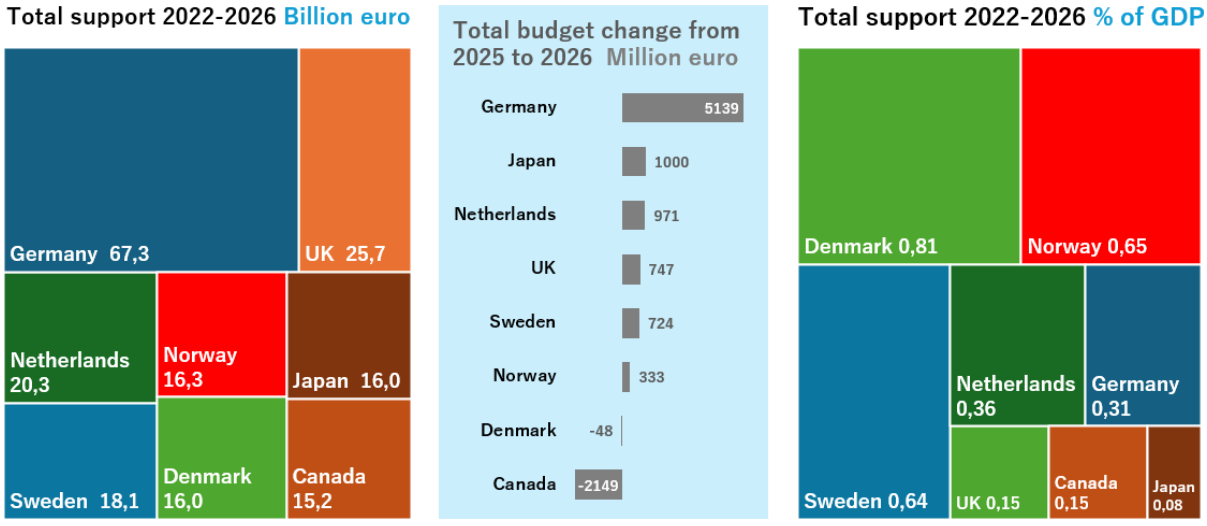
Erlend B Bjørtvedt
Corisk

Bjørn Johan Berger
Corisk

Table of contents

1 Summary 7
2 Methodology 12
3 Relative support to Ukraine 13
4 Total support to Ukraine 14
5 Budget estimates and sources 15

8 allied countries' support to Ukraine 2022-2026



Above, data include historical allocations for 2022-2025, and total budgeted commitments for 2026. Budget change from 2025 to 2026 is based on the formal budget commitments for both years.

1 Summary

Since the start of Russia's full-scale, illegal invasion of Ukraine, key allied countries have supported Ukraine's defensive war effort to resist occupation and free occupied territories. As presented in a previous Corisk report, the total allied support is 70-80 billion euros per year, adding to the 50-60 billion euro defence budget of Ukraine. Ukraine's war effort currently requires total monetary and equipment resources of ~ 130 billion euro per year, of which 20 billion were underfunded in the first half of 2026.

To Ukraine, the funding of the war effort takes precedence as the single most resource demanding public expenditure. Both military and civilian purposes are funded by a combination of Ukrainian fiscal revenues and foreign support, where allied support is roughly split 50-50 between military and civilian donations. There is a total budget support of roughly 30 billion euros per year, in addition to bilateral civilian, humanitarian and reconstruction programs. Therefore, we do not attempt to study military and civilian support in isolation, but rather explore the total resources that each country provides.

In this study, we explore the development in total support from eight key allies:

Canada, Japan, United Kingdom, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

They are all substantial donors, have provided long-term and integrated military support, and developed extensive military-industrial partnerships with Ukraine. The countries are also chosen for their assessed comprehensive reporting of total support values, first of all through the Kiel Institute's *Ukraine Support Tracker* and national reporting. Besides, half of them are non-members of the EU, giving occasion to compare the level of support that Member States channel through common loans and budgets. For reasons of lack of transparency, Finland and France are not included, as they often provide non-quantified military support that may lead to under-estimation of total support in comparative analysis.

Chapter 2 presents the total support for Ukraine per year, and its relative share of GDP per country.

For the period 2022-2025, relative allocations were the highest for Denmark (0.82% of GDP), followed by Sweden (0.47%), Norway (0.44%), and the Netherlands (0.33%). For the full period 2022-2026, including projections of 2026 budgets and GDP, the highest relative support comes from Denmark (0.81 % of GDP), Norway (0.65%), Sweden (0.64%), the Netherlands (0.36%), and Germany (0.31 %). Applying adjusted national government data instead of Kiel data for Norway, yields a relative support at 0.87% of GDP.

From Figure 1, we see that Denmark has spent 0.8% of GDP over the whole period 2022-2026 if we assess the budget for 2026 as allocated that year and we apply the IMF projection for GDP that year. The national allocations and commitments for the period are equal to those of Norway, at 0.65% of GDP, but Danmark's shares of EU programs and loans add another 0.15% of GDP to the support totals.

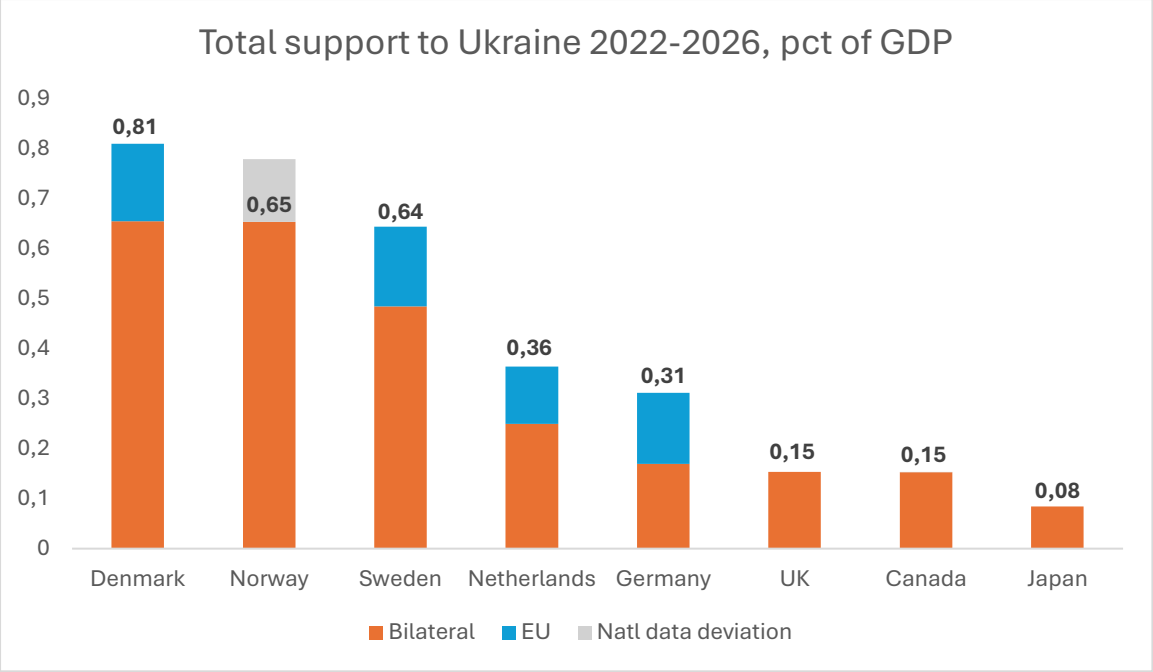


Figure 1: Total support to Ukraine 2022-2026, in percent of current GDP.
Sources: Corisk estimates, based on Kiel Institute, IMF, Eurostat, national budgets.

When we add the 2026 state budget figures to what the Kiel Institute accounts of what Norway has allocated, the country has provided support equal to 065% of GDP. In these data we have deducted from the budget level the support given in 2026 to domestic industry, administration, and Moldova.

Sweden is spending 0.64% of GDP on support for Ukraine over the period 2022-2026, which is virtually equal to the Norwegian relative support level. It is the EU program share (0.16%) that brings Sweden up to parity with Norway in relative terms. The Netherlands at 0.36% of GDP, and Germany at 0.31%, stand almost equal after the substantial German increase in funding for 2025 and 2026. However, almost half of Germany's contribution to Ukraine comes via the nation's share of EU budgets and loans.

The United Kingdom and Canada are both contributing 0.15% of GDP - with the caveat that 2026 budgets may marginally increase later in 2026. Japan has made smaller relative donations, but in 2026 the country's new and enlarged budget brings relative support to a level more than twice that of previous years. The full period total support equals 0.08% of the Japanese GDP.

Chapter 3 presents the raw data for historic support (2022-2025) and available budget commitment for 2026. Applying the same sources as for Table 1, we record that the largest overall historic contributions to Ukraine for the accounted period 2020-2025 were provided by Germany (43.6 billion euros), the United Kingdom (19.3 bn), the Netherlands (14.2 bn), Canada (13.7 bn), Denmark (12.8 bn), Japan (10.5 bn), Sweden (10.2 bn) and Norway (8.9 bn). For that historic period, Germany contributed 18.5 billion euros via its contribution to EU budgets, while the Netherlands contributed 3.8 billion via EU budgets.

In Figure 2, we further add the budgeted support committed through national and EU budgets and loans for 2026, and arrive at the total support per country over the whole 2022-2026 period, in euro.

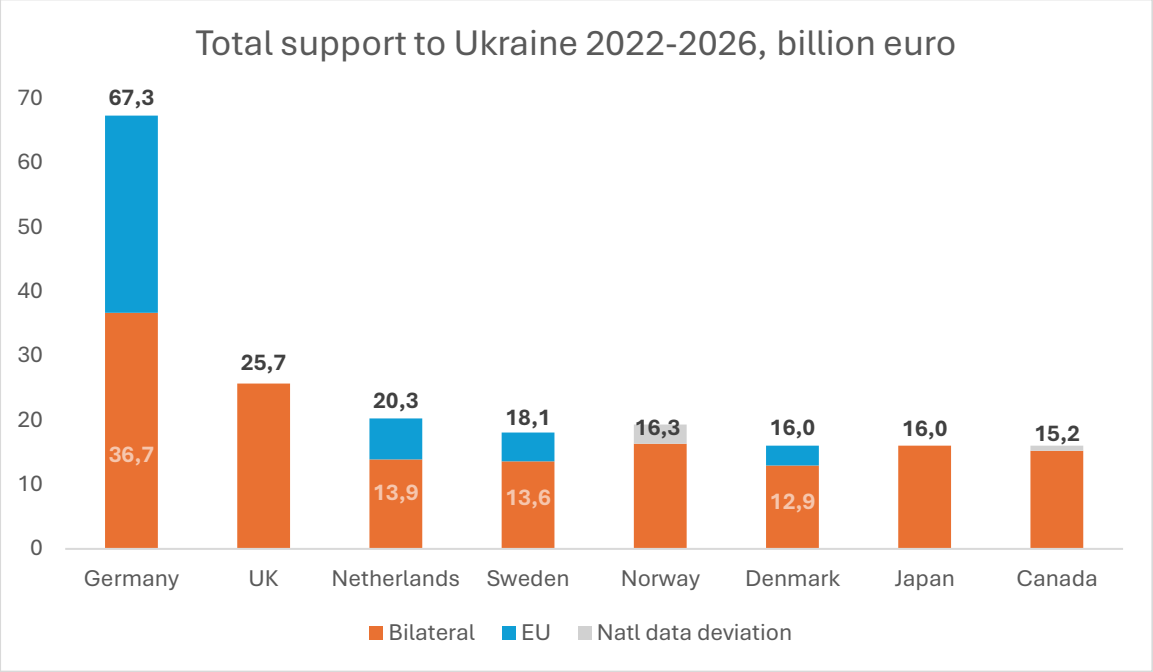


Figure 2: Total support to Ukraine 2022-2026, in billion euro.
Sources: Corisk estimates, based on Kiel Institute, IMF, Eurostat, national budgets.

We observe for the whole period 2022-2026, that Germany by far contributed most with 67.3 bn euro, of which 36.7 billion euros were bilateral support and 30.7 billion were Germany's share of EUs budgets for joint programs of Ukraine grants and loans. In the budget year 2026, Germany reached 11.5 billion euros in bilateral budgets, but their share of the EU Loan was even higher at 12.2 billion euros. The United Kingdom has contributed a total 25.7 bn euros, including a record budget for Ukraine support of 6.41 billion euros during the current fiscal year. Again, the Netherlands provides the third largest support among our eight countries, with 20.3 bn euros including a 2026 budget commitment of 6.04 billion euros when the share in the new EU Loan is included .

In the Nordic region, Sweden has provided the largest support so far, with 18.1 bn euros including 13.5 billion in bilateral support and 4.6 billion via its national share in committed EU budgets and the EU Loan. Then follow the remaining four countries with almost identical support for Ukraine: Norway (16.3 bn euro), Denmark and Japan (16 bn), and finally Canada (15.2 bn).

In Figure 3 we present the change in total budget commitments for Ukraine between 2025 and 2026, including commitments in the form of shares of committed EU budgets and loans earmarked for supporting Ukraine. Both the total budgets for 2025 and 2026, and the gross value of change (positive or negative) are presented. The substantial increase in support from many EU Member States derives from the expanded support via the EU Loan in 2026, which alone exceeds previous annual EU programs.

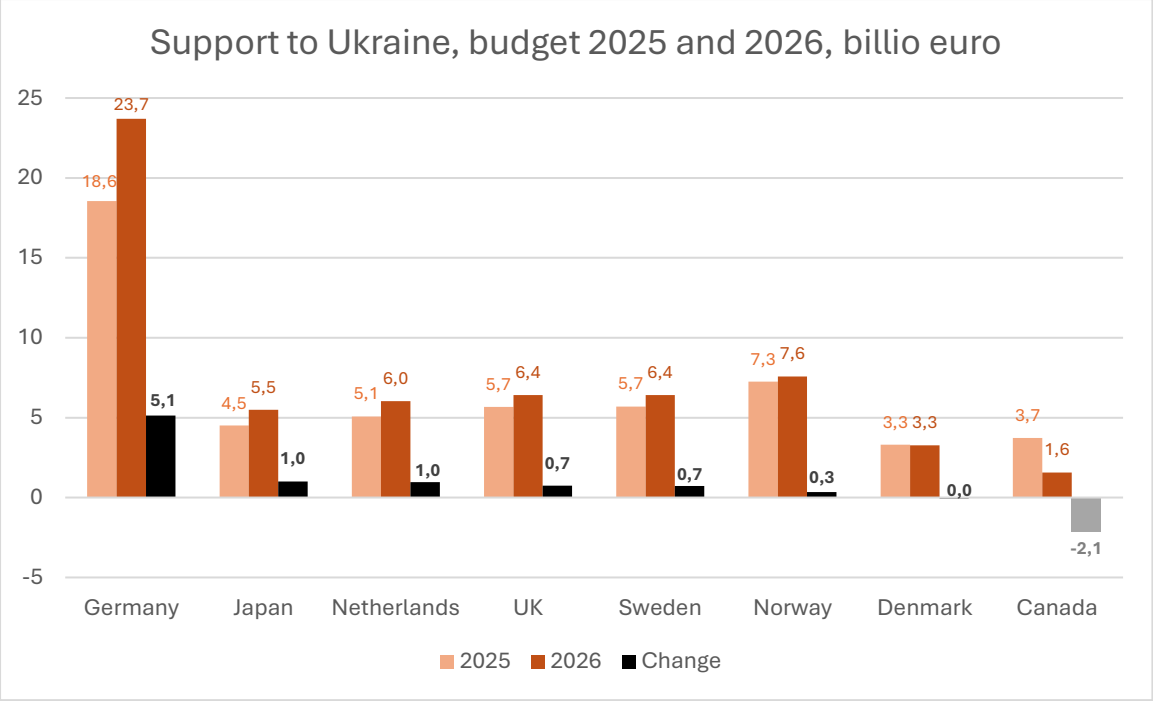


Figure 3: Budgets support to Ukraine in 2025 and 2026, change between the years, in billion euro. *Sources: Corisk estimates, based on Kiel Institute, IMF, Eurostat, national budgets.*

From Figure 3, we observe that Germany has increased overall support by 5.1 bn euro, through an increase in national budgets with 950 million euro, and a share in increased EU support programs amounting to almost 4.2 billion euro. Japan, who almost exclusively provide civilian support, recently increased their total support by 1 billion euro. The Netherlands increased its national commitments to Ukraine by 98 million euros, and discuss further increases in their bilateral support for Ukraine. The share of EU grants and loans to Ukraine has increased by 873 million euros. The United Kingdom has approved an only marginally increased military support, but added an extra 2 billion dollar loan guarantee for urgent budget support via the World Bank, increasing totals by 747 million euros.

Sweden and Norway only increased the value of national support through the appreciation of their currencies – the nominal budgets in local currency were held constant, while their value measured in euro increased. However, Sweden also funds a share of increasing EU support for Ukraine. Thereby, Sweden increases total funding by more than twice as much as Norway. Denmark maintains a net balanced support by reducing the bilateral funding while increasing funding via the EU. On the other hand,

The substantial reduction in support by Canada is partly a function of the budgeting procedure, where additional funding can be committed successively through the year. Therefore, Cana has yet to finalise the full 2026/27 budget commitments before comparisons become meaningful.

Figure 4 presents only the changes in total support to Ukraine from 2025 to 2026, as they appear from national budget documents (orange), or increases in the country's share in the EU Loan and the remaining capital in the Ukraine Facility Fund. For Norway, and partly for Sweden, changes in the support level as measured in euro, derive from strengthening of the currencies versus the Euro. Note that several countries consider the option of increasing support further in 2026.

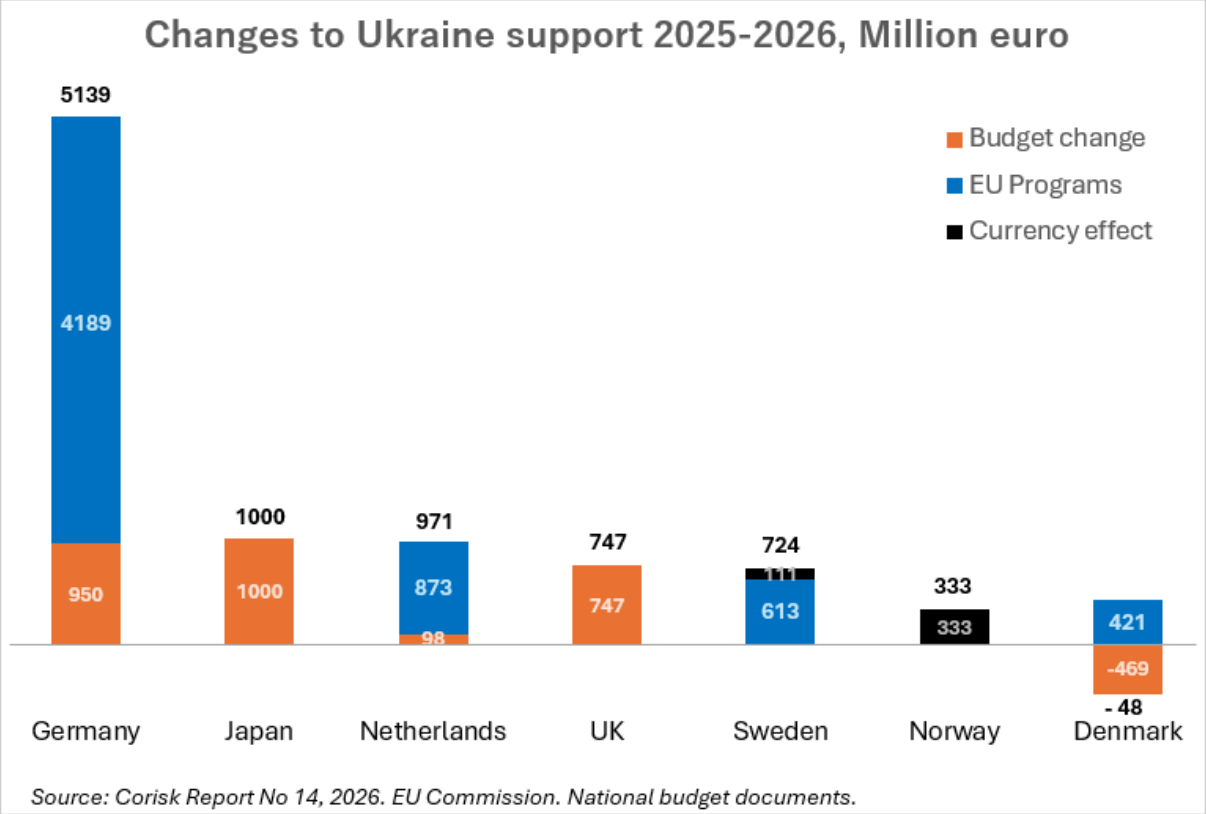


Figure 4: Changes in support to Ukraine from 2025 to 2026, million euro.
Sources: Corisk, based on EU Commission and national budgets. EU Programs = EU Loan + UF

2 Methodology

We apply annual, non-adjusted GDP data in current prices from the IMF, including the IMF projections for 2026. We assume these to be consistent with the countries' budgeting assumptions for domestic GDP.

Historic allocations to Ukraine are sourced from the Kiel Institute database. With present additional national data from Canada, Denmark and Norway, but these are not being applied in the comparative estimates. They are visible for Norway and Canada in Figures 1-2 in grey colour, but not altering support value data and comparisons. We avoid double counting by treating as EU allocations and EU budgets only those programs that are explicitly funded over the EU budget. Before 2026, we simply apply the Kiel Institute data which distinguish between national and EU allocations. For 2026, we include as EU programs only the new EU Loan and the remaining funds in the Ukraine Facility.

For budgets covering 2025 and 2026, we have studied national documents and statements, which are still incomplete for Canada and the United Kingdom. Their fiscal years run from 1 April till 31 March with in-year budget bills, meaning that current budget may become expanded later in 2026. We use a somewhat conservative approach when determining whether statements indicate supplementary funding, or are already included under previous spending commitments. Canada's government accounts that it has spent the equivalent of 14.45 billion euros during 2022-2025, a total higher than that estimated by the Kiel Institute. The United Kingdom accounts that it has provided approximately 21.2 billion euros (18.3 billion pounds) by mid-year 2026, well in line with our total value of 24.5 billion euros including all of 2026.

Applying average annual currency rates from OFX, including averages for the first six months of 2026 as proxy for 2026, we derive at accurate relative support levels expressed as a percentage of GDP. The Danish krone is regarded as pegged to euro at 0,134 EUR. It depreciated slightly from 0.1342 to 0,1338 over the period, but this does not affect our historic data as these are stated by all sources in euros.

For Norway, in excess of the levels stated by the Kiel Institute, the national Nansen program accounts a further 0.126% of GDP. in support for Ukraine, but these data account values by a different methodology than what the Kiel Institute applies for all countries, and should be avoided for comparison. The Kiel Institute perform their own valuation of in-kind contributions, and excludes support to domestic industry or export finance. For Norway, we have also deducted from Kiel Institute data the value of protective masks that were not delivered (9 million euros), and the value of four out of six F-16 fighter airplanes (deducted 152 million euros). From national data we have deducted provisions to Moldova, transfers to Norwegian industry, and the cost of program administration.

The study excludes support via the European Investment Bank (EIB), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Disbursements were small in the period, and it is a difficult to identify the exact share of countries in their programs.

3 Relative support to Ukraine

Table 1. National support to Ukraine as a percentage of GDP

Sources: Kiel Institute *Ukraine Support Tracker.* National budgets. IMF: *World Economic Outlook*, April 2026, current GDP. Eurostat: Gross Domestic Product. OFX average currency rates, 2026 per 1 July.

	ALLOCATED					BUDGET		PROJECTION
Million, %	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022-2025	2025	2026 *	2022-2026
Japan %	0.0324	0.1191	0.0995	0.0179	0.0685	0.1145	0.1498	0,0841 %
Support EUR	1,139	4,836	3,857	703	10,535	4,500	5,500	16,035 m
GDP EUR	3520.4	4059.7	3875.1	3929.4	15384.6	3929.4	3672.6	19,057 bn
GDP JPY	484,901	616,033	634,226	663,757	2498,917	663,757	677,601	
JPY/EUR	0.00726	0.00659	0.00611	0.00592		0.00592	*0.00542*	
Canada %	0,1738	0.1382	0.1031	0.2608	0.1696	0.1810	0.0739	0,1496 %
Support EUR	3,639	2,514	2,162	5,360	13,675	3,720	1,571 **	15,246 m
GDP EUR	2093.4	1818.7	2096.8	2055.1	8064.0	2055.1	2126.3	10,190 bn
GDP CAD	2864.2	2656.2	3108.6	3243.5	12181.4	3243.5	3418.5	
CAD/EUR	0.7309	0.6847	0.6745	0.6336		0,6336	*0.6220*	
Germany %	0.1957	0.2343	0.1980	0.3883	0.2565	0.4151	0.5124	0,3112 %
Support EUR	7,808	9,884	8,573	17,357	43,623	18,554	23,693	67,316 m
GDP EUR	3989.4	4219.3	4329.0	4469.8	17007.6	4469.8	4624.1	21.632 bn
Denmark %	0.2493	1.2146	0.8632	0.9440	0.8190	0.8065	0.7647	0,8088 %
Support EUR	949	4,545	3,387	3,874	12,787	3,310	3,262	16,049 m
Denmark (Gov) %	981	3,697	4,466	3,363	12,508			15,767 m
GDP EUR	380.6	374.2	392.4	410.4	1557.6	410.4	426.6	1,984 bn
GDP DKK	2831.3	2787,9	2926.9	3057.4	11603.5	3057.4	3183.8	
Norway %	0.1719	0.2229	0.4721	0.9619	0.4411	1,5412	1.4611	0.6525 %
Support EUR	1,010	1,035	2,185	4,525	8,755	7,250	7,583	16,338 m
Norway (Gov) %	0.1775	0.3420	0.4659	1.5125	0.5996	7,250	7,583	0.7782 %
Support EUR	1,043	1,588	2,156	7,115	11,902			19,485 m
GDP EUR	587.5	464.3	462.8	470.4	1985.0	470.4	519.0	2,504 bn
GDP NOK	5935.0	5304.9	5382.4	5517.6	22140.0	5517.6	5799.0	
NOK/EUR	0.0990	0.0876	0.0860	0.0853		0.0853	*0.0895*	
Sweden %	0.2090	0.4189	0.5639	0.9317	0.4661	1.0094	1.0106	0.6427 %
Support EUR	1,116	2,292	3,018	5,251	11,677	5,689	6,413	18,090 m
GDP EUR	534.0	547.2	535.2	563.6	2180.0	563.6	634.6	2,815 bn
GDP SEK	5816.4	6143.2	6391.6	6570.0	24921.2	6570.0	6851.4	
SEK/EUR	0.0941	0.0871	0.0874	0.0904		0.0904	0.0926	
UK %	0,1968	0.1121	0.1164	0.1633	0.1467	0.1599	0.1773 **	0.1533 % **
Support EUR	5,958	3,568	3,973	5,789	19,287	5,666	6,412 **	25,699 m
GDP EUR	3028.2	3162.8	3413.6	3544.6	13149.2	3544.6	3616.3	16,765 bn
GDP GBP	2580.9	2752.2	2890.7	3037.6	11261.4	3037.6	3137.2	
GBP/EUR	1.1733	1.1492	1.1809	1.1669		1.1669	1.1527	
Netherlands %	0.2110	0.3859	0.3192	0.3819	0.3275	0.4298	0.4914	0.3636 %
Support EUR	2,097	4,052	3,580	4,505	14,234	5,070	6,041	20,275 m
GDP EUR	993.8	1050.1	1121.5	1179.7	4346.1	1179.7	1229.4	5,576 bn

Note: * For 2026, GDP is a projection by IMF *World Economic Outlook*, April 2026. ** Per July 2026

4 Total support to Ukraine

Table 2. Total bilateral support and share of EU support

Sources: Kiel Institute *Ukraine Support Tracker*, "Allocations per Month". National documents, budgets.

	ALLOCATED						BUDGET		
Mio €	2022	2023	2024	2025	2022-2025		2025	2026	2026
BLUE = Kiel data					RED = Govt data		Revised	Original	Revised
Japan	1,139	4,836	3,857	703	10,535		4,500		5,500
Canada	3,639	2,514	2,162	5,360	13,675	14,450	3,720	..	1,571 **
Germany	7,808	9,884	8,573	17,357	43,623		18,554		23,693
Bilateral	5,775	5,634	4,400	9,353	25,162		10,550	8,500	11,500
EU share	2,033	4,250	4,173	8,004	18,461		8,004		12,193 **
Denmark	949	4,545	3,387	3,874	12,787		3,310		3,262
Bilateral	745	4,118	2,968	3,070	10,902				
Govt data	777	3,270	4,047	2,559	10,653		2,506		2,037
EU share	204	427	419	804	1,855		804		1,225 **
Norway	1,010	1,035	2,194	4,677	8,916		7,250		7,583 *
Adjusted	1,010	1,035	2,185	4,525	8,755				
Govt data	1,043	1,588	2,156	7,115	11,902				
Sweden	1,116	2,292	3,018	5,251	11,677		5,689		6,413
Bilateral	819	1,671	2,409	4,082	8,982		4,520		4,631 *
EU share	297	621	609	1,169	2,696		1,169		1,782 **
UK	5,958	3,568	3,973	5,789	19,287		5,666		6,412 **
In Pounds £							4,856		5,563 **
Netherlands	2,097	4,052	3,580	4,505	14,234		5,070		6,041
Bilateral	1,673	3,166	2,710	2,837	10,386		3,402		3,500
EU share	424	886	870	1,668	3,848		1,668		2,541 **
EU (Kiel)	8,920	18,650	18,313	35,122	81,005		35,122		
EU (Budget)	11,600	19,500	35,600	40,400	107,100		40,400		53,500
MFA	11,600	19,500	12,200		43,300				
UF			17,600	15,900	33,500		15,900	4,800	8,500**
ERA				18,100	18,100		18,100		
EPF+			5,800	6,400	12,200		6.400		
Loan								3,200	45,000

Note: * Changes 2025-2026 derive only from changes in currency rates. ** Estimated per 1 July 2026.

For EU Member States, the values of support per country are split between bilateral support and support via the country shares of EU allocations and budgets. We apply the shares of EU allocations and budgets stated by Kiel Institute: Denmark 2.29%. Germany 22.79%. Netherlands 4,75%. Sweden 3.33%. We have not re-estimated shares of commitments in the EU Loan after two Member States declined to take part. Military support via the European Peace Facility (EPF) are counted as bilateral, as more than 90% of those funds are direct national allocations that must be contained in national military support data.

5 Budget estimates and sources

THE EUROPEAN UNION provides six major kinds of support:
Macro-Financial Assistance (MFA) since 2022 provides direct budgetary support, and has allocated 43-46 billion euro over the period.
Ukraine Facility, facilitating the Ukraine Plan, will distribute 50 billion euros over the period 2024-2027. There has been a clear tendency towards front-loading: Only 4.8 billion was originally allocated for 2026, but by end of June there had already been allocations of 8.5 billion.
European Peace Facility (EPF) is a military support program, but it operates off-budget and attracts fund directly from member States, and 3.4 billion euros so far from frozen Russian assets.
Extended Revenue Acceleration Program (ERA) is a G7 loan scheme backed by frozen Russian assets,
Joint programs with the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD). This has amounted to 2.8 billion euros over the period.
Humanitarian and other programs, having distributed only about 7 billion euros in EU budget funds, including for the Connecting Europe Facility, various humanitarian emergency packages, direct bilateral EU-Ukraine programs, and interest rate subsidy schemes..
The EU Ukraine Loan Cooperation Mechanism ("The EU Loan") committed 90 billion euro over 2026-2027, originally planned with 1/3 civilian and 2/3 military support, equally between the years. For 2026, the military component was set at 28 billion euros and the civilian at 17 billion euros.

JAPAN announced in January 2026 that it will allocate around 6 billion US dollars in total support of Ukraine in 2026. For 2025, The Kiel Institute only accorded 703 million euro in bilateral support during the calendar year, but total support is assessed at 4.5 - 5.0 billion euro, most of that budget support via the World Bank. The budget support via the WBG was accounted at 4.2 billion dollars in 2024, and 9.5 billion dollars by end 2025, implying that roughly 5 billion dollars were allocated in 2025. Japan also had a 700 million dollars share in the G7 ERA program. In addition, there are support schemes via development aid (JIDA) and 14.7 million dollars via the NATO-PURL program.

CANADA has a budget year running from 1 April to 31 March, and provides both military and civilian support. The first spring budget approvals are often low, with significant supplementary packages being approved during summer and fall. There is not a comprehensive support budget approved, but rather several allocations of current and previous budget funds over several ministries. Based on total budgeting, and based on a reasonable distribution of 2026 funds between the budget period (January-March) and the later nine months, the total budgeted funds and loans for the 2025-26 Fiscal Year are estimated at 2,300 + 57 + 200 + 2,000 + 31 + (2,500 /4) = 5,213 million CA dollars, excluding some humanitarian and civilian support items that were largely parts of more general aid budgets. The basic *Spring Economic Update* allocated *c.* 700 million dollars for the coming fiscal year (2 billion over three years), and we estimate a similar level for 2025. At currency rate CAD = 0.62 EUR, we estimate a budgeted support in the 2025-26 fiscal year at 6 billion CA dollars = 3,720 million euro.

The government in June 2025 announced a share of 2.3 billion CA dollars to the G7 ERA loan mechanism, and 57,4 million in security-related assistance, and in July 2025 Canada announced 200 million CA dollars via the World bank. In August 2025 Canada budgeted 2 billion CA dollars in military support, and 31 million CA dollars in humanitarian assistance. Early in December Canada announced 200 million CA dollars for PURL and 50 million via the Drone Capability Coalition, which we assess to be part of the total military support budget, while 35 million CA dollars via NATOs Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) seems to be additional. Later in December, Canada promised another 2.5 billion CA dollars which includes 1.3 million via the World Bank for 2026, approximately 900 million via the IMF, and 322 million via the EBRD. Since the start in August 2025 Canada had by end-2025 donated 892 million CA dollars to PURL, which we generally regard as being included in the military support budgets.

For the 2026-2027 Fiscal Year, Canada has already indicated 2.005 billion CA dollars in military support plus the donation of 400 armoured vehicles, which we estimate at 500 million CA dollars. We assess the donation of the armoured vehicles as being additional, because it is mentioned in a separate bullet point from the monetary budget commitment, and because the vehicles are already specified by numbers and brands, indicating that they are an in-kind donation of already existing military vehicles in stock. There was at the same time a commitment of 20 million dollars to the energy support fund. In addition, in the April 2026 Spring Update, 499 million dollars was committed to the UNIFIER project to train Ukrainian soldiers, but we will conservatively regard these and the 300 million dollars proclaimed in direct bilateral military assistance as being already included in the 2.05 billion total military budget. This brings totals to 2,005 + 500 + 20 = 2,525 million CA dollars, equivalent to 1,571 million euro. However, further supplementary packages must be expected during 2026.

GERMANY originally budgeted a total Ukraine support of 8,3 billion euros for 2025, and added another 3 billion euros in March 2025 of which 2.25 billion was bilateral and the rest going via EU schemes. This brought the bilateral totals to 10,550 million euros. For the Fiscal Year 2026, Germany originally approved 8.5 billion euros, but in November 2025 increased the support package to 11.5 billion euros. Germany's part of the EU Ukraine Support Loan and other EU facilities comes in addition.

DENMARK does not provide a comprehensive and clear annual budget for support Ukraine, but rather draws from the multi-year Ukraine Fund. For 2025, Denmark approved originally 12.95 billion kroner for

military support, plus another 3 billion from the Ukraine Fund, 500 million kroner in revenue from the sale of F-16s to Argentina - and 1,700 million kroner in total civilian support. This brought totals to 18.7 billion kroner in the 2025 budget year. For 2026, Denmark approved a total of 14 billion kroner for military support and again an estimated 1,700 million kroner in civilian support. Government added 10 billion kroner in increased spending on defence and Ukraine combined, of which it was decided in February 2026 that 3.8 billion kroner be allocated to the Ukraine Fund. In addition, 600 million kroner was added from the revenues of selling F-16s to Argentina, and there was a carry-forward tranche of 1 billion kroner. Including 1,200 million kroner in civilian support, this brough the 2026 totals up to 15.2 billion kroner. The actual allocations in 2025 were somewhat higher than the budgeted, 19.1 billion kroner against a budget of 18.7 billion kroner. Therefore, it is hard to accurately foresee total 2026 funding.

NORWAY is also reported by the Kiel Institute, and from these numbers we deduct the donation of non-delivered protective masks for Ukraine (9 mio euros in 2025), and reduce the donation of six F-16 (227.57 million euros in 2024) by a total of 151,71 million euros so that the donation of two fighter jets remains (75.86 million euros). The four dis-assembled aircraft are per 2026 still stored in Belgium, and as far as can be assessed, are not yet utilised for spare parts. The Government accounts 142,571 mio kroner incl. Moldova at 2,131 mio kr, yielding net 140,440 over the period 2022-25. Converting annual allocations at average annual currency rates, deducting program administration, support to Moldova and to domestic industry, yields these annual allocations in euros: 2022 (10,830-287) / 10.1128 = 1,043 mio euro. 2023 (18,951-795) / 11.4305 = 1,588 mio euro. 2024 (27,657-2,033-549) / 11.6300 = 2,156 mio euro. 2025 (85,133-1,151-500-60) / 11.7246 = 7,115 mio euro. 2026 (76,499-700-456-87) / 11.2097 = 6,713 mio euro. In these numbers, investment in the military training facility in Poland are included, despite these investments not benefiting Ukraine (only the training itself benefits Ukraine). However, when accounting the 2025 and 2026 budget data, we apply the formal budgets of 85 billion kroner each year. Based on currency rates, this yields budgets of 7.250 million euro in 2025, and 7.583 million euro in 2026.

SWEDEN in December 2025 announced 2 billion kroner in budget support for 2026 to be allocated via the EU Ukraine Facility. The total framework for military bilateral support is 80 billion kroner for 2026-2027, i.e. 40 billion kroner per year (the same as in 2025). At current currency rates this gives military support of 40,000 * 0,0904 = 3.616 billion euros in 2025, and 40,000 * 0,0926 = 3.705 billion euros in 2026, Similarly, the framework for civilian is 10 billion kroner per year in 2025 and 2026-2027, and at least 11,5 billion kroner in 2028. At current currency rates this yields 904 million euros in 2025 and 926 million euros in 2026. In the Fiscal Year 2025, Sweden donated 340 million euros in humanitarian aid and 20 million euros in bilateral financial support, in total 360 million euro apart from budget support via EU mechanisms (Kiel: “Allocations per Month Financial”). No other bilateral budget support was allocated in 2025 (Kiel: “Financial disb per Month (€)”). In the Fiscal Year 2026, the donation of *JAS Gripen C/D* versions are not additional, but included in the total framework already committed under the 2026 budget. However, Sweden’s part of the EU Ukraine Support Loan and other EU facilities are additional.

THE NETHERLANDS has a comprehensive website covering accounted aid for Ukraine. The Government’s grand total accounted support was 1810 million euro for 2022 (deducted 200 mio via the

EU MFA), 2,056 million euro in 2023 (deducted 1,062 million in guarantees via the EU MFA), and 2,262 million euros in 2024. In April 2024, the Netherlands increased the budget to reach a total of 3 billion euros plus 400 million euros in support to Ukraine's economy, for the Fiscal Year 2024. At the same time, the government pledged 3 billion euros in military support for 2025, plus 252 million for civilian programs, but the total civilian spending this year was in fact 607 million euros. In March 2025, the Netherlands announced that spending would increase to 3.5 billion euros for the Fiscal Year of 2026. Apart from that, the government in 2025 proclaimed an additional 300 million euro package for reconstruction and recovery for the years 2025-2026. Further, in October the government announced an additional 25 million euro for energy support in 2026. That brings totals to 3,000 + 252 + 150 = 3,402 million euro for the year 2025, and similarly 3,500 + 150 + 25 = 3.675 million euro for 2026. In March, the Prime Minister of the Netherlands pledged a total of 3,5 billion euros in total support, and we apply this number.
The total committed (budgeted) support for all the years 2022-2026 is 20.8 billion euros, of which 13.6 billion is military support and 7.2 billion civilian support.

THE UNITED KINGDOM has a Fiscal Year running from April to March, and the budgeting is spread over several ministries and decision points during the year. There is a website reporting the committed and accounted support to Ukraine. The UK in 2024 committed 3 billion pounds in minimum military support every year until the 2030/31 Fiscal Year. In June 2023, the UK also approved a 3 billion US dollars multi-year loan guarantee to support World Bank budget support to Ukraine. By June 2023, the UK had provided 4.1 billion pounds in budget support and 640 million pounds in bilateral assistance.
For the Fiscal Year 2025/26 military support of 4.5 billion pounds, including 3 billion in direct aid and 1.5 billion from the UK share in the G7 ERA loan mechanism (total UK share 2.26 billion pounds). For the Fiscal Year 2025/26 the UK also set aside 283 million pounds in civilian bilateral assistance (it was 240 million on the 2023/24 budget) and 83 million pounds under minor multiannual programs. This brings 2025 budgets to a total of 4,856 million pounds. At rate 0.1669 it corresponds to 5,666 million euro.

For the Fiscal year of 2026/27, the UK committed 3 billion pounds in military aid and 752 million from the last instalment of the ERA. In February 2026, the Minister of Defence announced "an extra" air defence package of 500 million pounds. In March, this package was supplemented with "additional" 100 million pounds. We have assessed these commitment as being included in the original 3 billion budget. There has also been a bilateral aid allotment of 240 million pounds, further small multiannual programs of 83 million pounds, and a loan guarantee via the World Bank of 2 billion US dollar for budget support to Ukraine in 2026 alone, announced in March 2026. Further funding may be proclaimed through the year. All of this brings the total for the year to 3,000 + 752 + 240 + 83 million pounds at a total of 4,075 million pounds. Additional is the World Bank loan guarantee of 2 billion dollars, or 1,715 million euro, or 1,488 million pounds (USD = 0.8574 EUR on average during the first half of 2026). Totals will then amount to 5,663 million pounds. At rate 1.1527 this corresponds to 6,412 million euro.

In May 2026, there were discussions on possibly joining the 90 bn euro EU Loan, by which the UK would have to cover some of the interest costs. By June 2026, the UK had committed 21.8 billion pounds in total since 2022, including 13 billion in military support, 5.3 billion in civilian support, and 3.5 billion in cover limits on export finance guarantees (not included in our estimations).