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MILITARY AND ECONOMIC SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE FROM INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Military-economic support for Ukraine from international partners in 2022–2025 has undergone a qualitative transformation. If the initial stage was dominated by an approach based on the transfer of Soviet-era weaponry or outdated systems from storage, 2024–2025 sees a transition to industrial contracts that involve increasing the production of defense products specifically for Ukraine's needs. Simultaneously, a long-term financial support mechanism is being formed, ensuring the predictability and sustainability of foreign assistance. European countries already allocated €10.5 billion in military aid in May–June 2025, of which at least €4.6 billion was directed to new defense procurement contracts [1, 2].

In 2022–2025, Europe financed at least €35.1 billion in military aid through defense procurement, which is €4.4 billion more than the comparable figures for the United States [3] (Fig. 1).

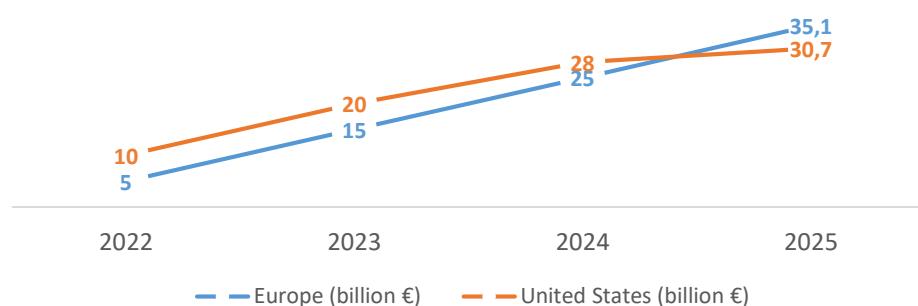


Fig. 1. Military aid provided to Ukraine by the EU and the US through defense procurement

Source: [3].

The provided volumes of assistance are an indicator of the formation of a long-term defense-industrial strategy in the EU, aimed not only at supporting

Ukraine but also at strengthening its own defense-industrial complex. European states primarily conclude contracts with companies located in the EU and Ukraine, which stimulates the growth of the European defense sector, accelerates the cycle of production and supply, forms long-term logistics and technological chains, and ensures higher predictability and stability of defense support for Ukraine.

In parallel with military aid, the EU and G7 countries are implementing a large-scale financial mechanism to help Ukraine – ERA (Extraordinary Revenue Acceleration). The total volume of loans under ERA amounts to €45 billion, financed by profits generated from frozen Russian assets. In May–June 2025, the EU allocated €2 billion of this support, Canada – €1.5 billion, and Japan – €2.8 billion [4]. Aid within the framework of ERA allows Ukraine to maintain macro-financial stability during a period of significant growth in defense and reconstruction expenditures. However, the active use of this instrument in 2026–2027 may create financial risks if partner countries do not decide to extend or expand its operation [5; 6].

Thus, current trends in military-economic support for Ukraine form a new format of transatlantic cooperation [7]. The EU is increasingly substituting the US in the field of defense industrial contracts. Ukraine is integrating into the European defense-industrial base as a consumer, partner, and future manufacturer. Guaranteed financing through ERA strengthens Ukraine's economic resilience, which is critically important for its defense capability. In this way, the transformation of international assistance demonstrates a transition from emergency measures to institutionalized, systemic military-industrial and financial support, focused on the long-term strengthening of Ukraine's defense potential.

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