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2023 G7 Hiroshima Summit Interim Compliance Report

22 May 2023 to 3 December 2023

Prepared by

Samraggi Hazra and Ambra Bisagni
and the G7 Research Group

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www.g7.utoronto.ca • g7@utoronto.ca • [@g7_rg](https://twitter.com/g7_rg)

“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

G7 summits are a moment for people to judge whether aspirational intent is met by concrete commitments. The G7 Research Group provides a report card on the implementation of G7 and G20 commitments. It is a good moment for the public to interact with leaders and say, you took a leadership position on these issues — a year later, or three years later, what have you accomplished?

Achim Steiner, Administrator, United Nations Development Programme,
in G7 Canada: The 2018 Charlevoix Summit

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2. Regional Security: Security Assistance for Ukraine

“We commit to continuing our security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring our support to Ukraine’s needs.”

G7 Leaders’ Statement on Ukraine

Assessment

	No Compliance	Partial Compliance	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union		0	
Average		+0.63 (81%)	

Background

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, the G7 has made efforts in subsequent summits to address regional stability and economic cooperation with the former Soviet states, especially Russia.¹²³ The backdrop of the current Russia-Ukraine conflict first became evident in 2014, through Russia’s illegal annexation of Crimea and support of separatist groups in Ukraine. Currently, the G7 looks to support the implementation of the Minsk agreements and ensure Ukraine’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity against the Russian Federation’s continued military aggression and violation of international agreements.

On the road to the originally scheduled G8’s 2014 Sochi Summit, G7 leaders called upon Russia to de-escalate the conflict in Crimea and abandon efforts to annex from Ukraine, withdraw its forces back to pre-crisis levels, and respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine by engaging in direct diplomatic discussions with the government of Ukraine.¹²⁴ G7 leaders affirmed their intention to take further action individually and collectively, including suspending Russia from G7 activities should Russia continue its violation of the constitution of Ukraine, as well as its obligations under the United Nations Charter and the Russian-Ukrainian 1997 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Partnership, and the Russia-Ukraine 1997 basing agreement and commitments under the Helsinki Final Act and Budapest Memorandum of 1994. They withdrew from the preparations for the Sochi Summit and planned to meet at Brussels in June.¹²⁵

At the 2014 Brussels Summit, G7 leaders expressed concern over Russia’s continued undermining of Ukraine’s sovereignty and territorial integrity, emphasizing the illegal annexation of Crimea and de-stabilization efforts in eastern Ukraine.¹²⁶ In an effort to halt Russia’s support of separatists in eastern Ukraine and increasing “flow of weapons, equipment, and militants across the border,” G7 leaders announced additional coordinated sanctions on Russia’s key economic sectors. The G7 called for a peaceful settlement of the crisis in Ukraine, with a swift and sustainable cease-fire and effective Russian border control to ensure the necessary conditions for de-escalation.

¹²³ Economic Declaration: Working Together for Growth and a Safer World, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 July 1992. Access Date: 1 October 2023. [http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1992munich/commrique/index.html](http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/1992munich/communique/index.html)

¹²⁴ Statement by G7 Leaders on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 12 March 2014. Access Date: 1 October 2023. http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014sochi/ukraine_140312.html

¹²⁵ G7: The Hague declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2014. Access date: http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/hague_140324.html

¹²⁶ G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto), 5 June 2014. Access date: 30 September 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>

At the 2015 Elmau Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their support for Ukrainian sovereignty and economic reform, along with continued non-recognition of Crimea's annexation by Russia.¹²⁷ The G7 leaders renewed calls for diplomacy and ceasefire in Ukraine, and highlighted their willingness to impose further restrictive measures, in addition to existing sanctions, with the condition of Russia cooperating to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements.

At the 2016 Ise-Shima Summit, G7 leaders reaffirmed their policy of non-recognition of the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and sanctions against an uncooperative Russia.¹²⁸ Regarding the Ukrainian regions of Donetsk and Luhansk, the G7 urged all sides to fulfill their commitments under the Minsk agreements and respect Ukrainian sovereignty. The G7 leaders declared their full support towards Ukraine's "comprehensive structural, governance and economic reforms" and the diplomatic work of the Normandy format and Trilateral Contact Group. Further, the G7 voiced the importance of maintaining dialogue with Russia in order to reach a "comprehensive, sustainable and peaceful solution" to the Ukrainian crisis.

At the 2017 Taormina Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their call for full implementation by all parties of the Minsk agreements, their policy of non-recognition concerning Russia's annexation of Crimea and imposition of sanctions against Russia as well as support for Ukraine's reform agenda, "independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty" and the de-escalation efforts of the Normandy Group.¹²⁹

At the 2018 Charlevoix Summit, G7 leaders once again affirmed their condemnation of the illegal annexation of Crimea and enduring support for Ukrainian sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity through the continuation of sanctions against Russia.¹³⁰ The G7 leaders maintained their commitment to assisting Ukrainian reform and "efforts within the Normandy Format and Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe for a solution to the conflict in Eastern Ukraine."

At the 2019 Biarritz Summit, the topic of Ukraine was brought up by the G7 leaders in which France and Germany were to organize a Normandy format summit "to achieve tangible results."¹³¹ The subsequent Normandy Summit saw Ukraine and Russia agree to a new ceasefire and limited prisoner exchange.¹³²

At the 2021 Cornwall Summit, G7 leaders reiterated their support for Ukrainian independence, sovereignty, democracy and territorial integrity as well as the Normandy Process' work towards securing the implementation of the Minsk agreements. The G7 leaders demanded for Russia to comply with international obligations and the ceasefire and withdraw its military troops from Crimea and the eastern border of Ukraine.¹³³

Over the course of the 2022 Elmau Summit cycle, the G7 leaders repeatedly expressed the strongest condemnation towards Russia's "unjustifiable, unprovoked, and illegal aggression" and "war of choice against independent and sovereign Ukraine."¹³⁴ This included deliberate and comprehensive destruction of civilian and

¹²⁷ Leaders' Declaration: G7 Summit, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 8 June 2015. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2015elmau/2015-G7-declaration-en.html>

¹²⁸ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.html>

¹²⁹ G7 Taormina Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2017. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2017taormina/communique.html>

¹³⁰ The Charlevoix G7 Summit Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 9 June 2018. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2018charlevoix/communique.html>

¹³¹ G7 Leaders' Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 26 August 2019. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2019biarritz/declaration-of-leaders.html>

¹³² Overall agreed conclusions of the Paris Summit in the Normandy format of December 9, 2019, The Presidential Office of Ukraine (Kyiv) 10 December 2019. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/zagalni-uzgodzheni-visnovki-parizkogo-samitu-v-normandskomu-58797>

¹³³ Carbis Bay G7 Summit Communiqué: Our Shared Agenda for Global Action to Build Back Better, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 13 June 2021. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2021cornwall/210613-communique.html>

¹³⁴ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220324-statement.html>

public infrastructure.¹³⁵ The G7 leaders reaffirmed over the course of various statements their full support for the government and people of Ukraine and demands for Russia to withdraw its military forces and equipment from the entire territory of Ukraine and comply with relevant international nuclear obligations. Additionally, the G7 leaders declared the strongest intentions to continue supporting Ukraine through military and defence assistance, cyber-network protection, the provision of humanitarian aid and bolstering of Ukraine's democratic resilience.¹³⁶ The G7 leaders also asserted their firm resolve in imposing escalating economic and financial measures and restrictions on Russia, banning investments in key sectors of the Russian economy and its participation from the global financial system, reducing reliance on Russian energy and elevating campaigns and sanctions against the financial elite supporting Putin's war effort.¹³⁷

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, the G7 leaders reaffirmed their unwavering support for Ukraine and commitment to providing Ukraine with financial, military, humanitarian and diplomatic support.^{138,139} They increased the cost for Russia to continue its outrageous war of aggression through unprecedented and coordinated sanctions.¹⁴⁰ The G7 leaders repeatedly condemned in the strongest terms Russia's serious violation of Ukrainian sovereignty and international law, irresponsible nuclear rhetoric as well as destruction of critical and civilian infrastructure. Further, the G7 resolved to hold Russia responsible for all of the immense damage of the war.¹⁴¹ They called for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of Russian troops and military equipment from Ukraine and restated their intention to coordinate with Ukraine, partner countries and international organizations to support Ukraine's reconstruction and reform.¹⁴²

Commitment Features

At the 2023 Hiroshima Summit, leaders committed to "continuing [their] security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring [their] support to Ukraine's needs."¹⁴³

Definitions and Concepts

"Continuing" is understood to mean a reaffirmation of existing commitments. In the context of this commitment, it refers to "new actions" that are added to existing ones; however, it should not be understood to mean "no new allocations."¹⁴⁴ Continuing is understood to mean "needing no renewal" or "enduring."¹⁴⁵ In the context of this commitment, it refers to the consistent reaffirmation of existing commitments to provide security support Ukraine. In addition to the reassertion of past commitments, the term "continuing" must also be interpreted to include new commitments. Thus, the term "continuing" will comprise both the reaffirmation

¹³⁵ Statement by the G7 Development Ministers on the Global Effects of Russia's War of Aggression against Ukraine, and the G7's Comprehensive Support for Ukraine, Affected Neighbouring Countries as well as Countries of the Global South, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/dev/220519-ukraine.html>

¹³⁶ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 March 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220324-statement.html>

¹³⁷ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 7 April 2022. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2022elmau/220407-statement.html>

¹³⁸ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html>

¹³⁹ G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

¹⁴⁰ G7 Leaders' Statement, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 24 February 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230224-statement.html>

¹⁴¹ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

¹⁴² G7 Leaders' Statement on Ukraine, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 19 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230519-ukraine.html>

¹⁴³ G7 Hiroshima Leaders' Communiqué - Executive Summary, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 20 May 2023. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <http://www.g7.utoronto.ca/summit/2023hiroshima/230520-communique.html>

¹⁴⁴ Compliance Coding Manual for International Institutional Commitments, Global Governance Program (Toronto) 12 November 2020. Access Date: 2 October 2023.

¹⁴⁵ Continuing, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/continuing>

of past commitments as well as new commitments to provide security support to Ukraine. “Security” is understood to mean “measures taken to guard against espionage or sabotage, crime, attack.”¹⁴⁶ It can also be interpreted as “the quality or state of being secure.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the Ukrainian effort to counter Russian aggression, including but not limited to the Ukrainian military counteroffensive.

“Assistance” is understood to mean “the act of helping someone or the help supplied.” In the context of this commitment, it can be understood as the provision of aid and military equipment with the aim of assisting Ukraine’s counteroffensive measures against Russia.¹⁴⁷

“Defends” is understood to mean “to drive danger or attack away from.”¹⁴⁸ In the context of this commitment, it is understood to mean Ukraine’s defensive efforts against Russia.

“Aggression” is understood to mean “the practice of making attack or encroachments” particularly in the case of an “unprovoked violation by one country of the territorial integrity of another.”¹⁴⁹ This would include the capture and occupation of cities and key infrastructure, including but not limited to military bases, civilian buildings, airports, and nuclear plants; unprovoked rocket and artillery strikes on civilian targets and infrastructure, including critical power infrastructure, hospitals, schools, water treatment plants, and bomb shelters; and the annexation, or recognition of independence, of territories belonging to another country. In the context of this commitment, “Russia’s aggression” is understood to mean the ongoing Russo-Ukrainian War.

General Interpretive Guidelines

The strength of compliance with this commitment can be assessed based on the type of assistance provided to Ukraine, each of which has a corresponding strength. Compliance with this commitment will involve taking action to increase security assistance to Ukraine, and strength will be assessed on the basis of how directly it can be used to defend Ukraine against Russian aggression. Examples of strong action include providing training and technical support to Ukraine, providing equipment and weapons to the Ukrainian military effort and providing funding to build up Ukrainian infrastructure. Examples of weak, or less than strong actions, include verbal affirmations of the commitment and support for Ukraine, attending bilateral or multilateral talks regarding the Russian war effort and signing agreements without specific obligations to provide support to Ukraine.

Full compliance, or a score of +1, will be given to G7 members that have taken several strong actions in continuing to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian attacks, including tailoring their assistance to the specific needs of Ukraine. This includes supplying Ukraine with military land, air, and sea equipment, including but not limited to armoured fighting vehicles (such as tanks), arms, and long-range missiles; providing training to Ukrainian troops, such as the EU Military Assistance Missions in support of Ukraine; information sharing to support Ukraine’s intelligence networks; cybersecurity support; and defence research funding in accordance with the needs of Ukraine.

Partial compliance, or a score of 0, will be assigned to G7 members that have taken weak action or few strong actions to continue providing security assistance to Ukraine. This includes but is not limited to providing humanitarian and refugee aid in place of military support; providing economic support for rebuilding; imposing sanctions on key Russian actors; and providing political support and advocating for peace on behalf of Ukraine. This is based on the interpretation of “security assistance” as assisting Ukraine to become “secure,” rather than providing Ukraine with assistance to defend against “espionage or sabotage, crime, and attack.” Weak actions

¹⁴⁶ Security, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/security>

¹⁴⁷ Assistance, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/assistance>

¹⁴⁸ Defend, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 1 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/defends>

¹⁴⁹ Aggression, Merriam-Webster Dictionary (Springfield) n.d. Access Date: 8 October 2023. <https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/aggression>

will also include failing to abide by commitments to support Ukraine, attending meetings centred on supporting Ukraine that ultimately do not result in meaningful action, and committing to support Ukraine through insubstantial actions. The scoring is heavily affected by the extent to which a G7 member addresses the specific needs of Ukraine in defence of Russian aggression.

Non-compliance, or a score of -1, will be assigned if the G7 member has not taken action or has taken very little action to continue providing, or has never provided, security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member has NOT continued providing or has provided very little security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.
0	The G7 member has taken some strong or several less than strong actions to provide security assistance to Ukraine as it defends against Russian aggression according to Ukraine's needs.
+1	The G7 member has taken several strong actions to continue providing assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression, according to Ukraine's needs.

Compliance Director: Kiara Senanayake

Lead Analyst: Catherine Wu

Canada: +1

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 25 May 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand announced military assistance for Ukraine at the Ukraine Defence Contact Group (UDCG).¹⁵⁰ Minister Anand announced the increase of Canadian presence in Poland under operation UNIFER, including additional Canadian Armed Forces (CAF) medical trainers to join the advanced medical skills training program for Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) medical forces. Minister Anand also announced that Canada would donate 43 AIM-9 missiles to Ukraine and as well as donations of small arms and ammunition that were announced in April.

On 10 June 2023, Prime Minister Justin Trudeau visited Kyiv and reaffirmed Canada's support for Ukraine for as long as necessary.¹⁵¹ In addition, Prime Minister Trudeau also announced new military assistance measures for Ukraine, including CAD500 million in funding to support the AFU. Prime Minister Trudeau also announced the extension of Operation UNIFER until 2026 to support Ukrainian training needs, the delivery of 288 AIM-7 missiles, 10,000 rounds of 105mm ammunition and 122 Roshel vehicles to aid in the AFU's efforts. Furthermore, Prime Minister Trudeau announced further sanctions on Russian assets, as well as CAD10 million in new funding and the redirection of CAD37.5 million in previous funding as humanitarian assistance after the collapse of the Nova Kakhovka dam.

On 15 June 2023, Minister of National Defence Anita Anand participated in the 13th meeting of the UDCG where she provided updates on Canada's military contributions to Ukraine. She reported that 200 Senator armoured vehicles had been produced, with 116 vehicles already being delivered.¹⁵² She also announced that

¹⁵⁰ Defence Minister Anita Anand announces military aid for Ukraine at the twelfth meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 25 May 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/05/defence-minister-anita-anand-announces-military-aid-for-ukraine-at-the-twelfth-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

¹⁵¹ Prime Minister visits Kyiv, Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Kyiv) 10 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/news-releases/2023/06/10/prime-minister-visits-kyiv-ukraine>

¹⁵² Defence Minister Anita Anand participates in 13th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Brussels) 15 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/06/defence-minister-anita-anand-participates-in-13th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

6,750 assault rifles, 1.1 million rounds of 7.62mm ammunition, 250,000 rounds of 5.56mm ammunition and 70,000 rounds of sniper ammunition would be delivered in the following days.

On 11 July 2023, Minister Anand, along with the Ministers of Defence of Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Sweden and the United Kingdom, released a joint statement on establishing a joint coalition to train the Ukrainian Air force in F-16 operations and maintenance.¹⁵³ The ministers agreed to make relevant staff, trainers and equipment available for the Ukrainian Air Force to ensure it is fully functional in its F-16 capability.

On 12 July 2023, Canada, along with the other G7 leaders, released a joint declaration, emphasizing the members' unwavering support for Ukraine against Russia's illegal and unprovoked aggressions.¹⁵⁴ The declaration outlined that the G7 leaders' "intend, in accordance with [our] respective legal and constitutional requirements, to provide Ukraine with swift and sustained security assistance, modern military equipment across land, sea and air domains, and economic assistance, to impose economic and other costs on Russia, and to consult with Ukraine on its needs as it exercises its right self-defence enshrined in Article 51 of the UN Charter."

On 14 August 2023, Operation UNIFIER, at the request of the Ukrainian government, deployed a team of technicians from the Corps of Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers to Poland to provide M777A2 howitzer maintenance training to the Armed Forces of Ukraine to improve the AFU's combat effectiveness.¹⁵⁵

On 17 September 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair announced Canada's imminent contribution of CAD33 million to the United Kingdom partnership providing air defence equipment to Ukraine.¹⁵⁶ The funds will help provide urgently needed air defence missiles to help Ukraine defend against Russian missile and drone attacks."

On 22 September 2023, Prime Minister Trudeau, alongside Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy, reiterated Canada's unwavering support for Ukraine and outlined the ways in which Canada would continue to support the nation. As part of this support, Prime Minister Trudeau announced CAD650 million, that would be directed towards supplying 50 armoured vehicles to Ukraine over the next three year in an effort to provide sustainable, "multi-year assistance." The Prime Minister further resolved to provide Ukraine with instructors to the Joint Coalition F-16 and Leopard 2 tank maintenance, as well as small arms and ammunition and 35 drone cameras.¹⁵⁷ Additionally, Prime Minister Trudeau affirmed that in order to support civil society, Canada will "help the Ukrainian Parliament to improve its cyber resilience."

On 11 October 2023, Minister of National Defence Bill Blair participated in the sixteenth UDCG where he announced that Canada will donate CAD25 million worth of winter clothing and equipment to Ukraine, funded

¹⁵³ Statement on a joint coalition on F-16 training of the Ukrainian Air Force, Government of Canada (Ottawa) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/07/statement-on-a-joint-coalition-on-f-16-training-of-the-ukrainian-air-force.html>

¹⁵⁴ Joint Declaration of Support for Ukraine, Prime Minister of Canada (Vilnius) 12 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/news/statements/2023/07/12/g7-joint-declaration-support-ukraine>

¹⁵⁵ Operation UNIFIER provides M777 maintenance training to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Government of Canada (Ottawa), 14 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/maple-leaf/defence/2023/10/operation-unifier-provides-maintenance-training-to-armed-forces-of-ukraine.html>

¹⁵⁶ Canada to contribute \$33 million to British-led partnership delivering high priority air defence equipment to Ukraine, Government of Canada (Lydd) 17 September 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/09/canada-to-contribute-33-million-to-british-led-partnership-delivering-high-priority-air-defence-equipment-to-ukraine.html>

¹⁵⁷Canada reaffirms our unwavering support for Ukraine for as long as it takes, Prime Minister of Canada (Ottawa) 22 September 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.pm.gc.ca/en/videos/2023/09/22/canada-reaffirms-our-unwavering-support-ukraine-long-it-takes>

by the CAD500 million previously donated.¹⁵⁸ The winter clothing includes boots, thermal layers and new uniforms for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. He also announced the delivery of previously promised ammunition, bombs, artillery smoke and gas masks. Minister Blair also announced that Canada will provide new donations of artillery from the Canadian Armed Forces Inventory, including 2,000 additional rounds of 155mm ammunition, 955 rounds of 155mm artillery smoke and over 2,000 rounds of 81mm mortar smoke, 2,260 gas masks, 277 1,000-pound aircraft bombs and various types of 76mm naval ammunition.

Canada has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. Canada has allocated substantial funds through loans and donations to safeguard Ukrainian well-being and society. Canada has consistently taken action to provide Ukraine's military and government operations with equipment, technology, personnel and intelligence in order to ensure the nation's functionality. Additionally, Canada has continued to express its unwavering support for Ukraine in verbal discussions with the Ukrainian president and G7 members.

Thus, Canada receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nousha Reaz

France: +1

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 1 June 2023, President Emmanuel Macron and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky released a joint statement that reiterated France's "support to air defence capabilities of Ukraine."¹⁵⁹ The ministers of defence of France, the United States, and other willing countries, at the request of Ukraine, were tasked with creating training programs for Ukrainian pilots and technical staff.

On 11 July 2023, President Macron announced that France would send SCALP long range cruise missiles to aid in Ukraine's counter offensive.¹⁶⁰ President Macron claimed that these missiles would help Ukraine defend itself against Russian threats "in depth" and stated that providing these missiles to Ukraine is "in coherence with our [France's] doctrine."

On 17 August 2023, Political Coordinator to the United Nations Isis Jaraud Darnault re-established France's unwavering support for Ukraine as it defends itself against Russian aggression.¹⁶¹ Political Coordinator Darnault announced that France has pledged itself alongside other nations to provide military assistance and aid in Ukraine's counteroffensive for "as long as necessary." Political Coordinator Darnault stated further that France views the Russian strikes on civilian infrastructure in Ukraine as a "flagrant violation of international humanitarian law."

On 12 September 2023, United Nations Representative Nicola De Rivière released a statement announcing that France will legally supply Ukraine with equipment to bolster its defence system. This includes the transfer of air defence capabilities to Ukraine, to help it defend itself against Russia's indiscriminate strikes against its

¹⁵⁸ Minister Blair announces new military donations for Ukraine at the 16th meeting of the Ukraine Defense Contact Group, Government of Canada (Brussels) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.canada.ca/en/department-national-defence/news/2023/10/minister-blair-announces-new-military-donations-for-ukraine-at-the-16th-meeting-of-the-ukraine-defense-contact-group.html>

¹⁵⁹ Joint Statement of the President of the French Republic Emmanuel Macron and the President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky, Élysée (Paris) 1 June 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/2023/06/01/joint-statement-of-the-president-of-the-french-republic-emmanuel-macron-and-the-president-of-ukraine-volodymyr-zelensky>

¹⁶⁰ France to send SCALP long-range missiles to Ukraine, Le Monde (Vilnius) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.lemonde.fr/en/international/article/2023/07/11/france-to-send-scalp-long-range-missiles-to-ukraine_6049285_4.html

¹⁶¹ Our support for Ukraine will not waver, Mission Permanente De La France Auprès Des Nations Unies à New York (New York) 17 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/our-support-for-ukraine-will-not-waver>

civilian infrastructure.¹⁶² Representative De Rivière stated that the “sole aim of this military aid is to enable the Ukrainians to stand up for themselves.”

On 5 October 2023, France released a statement condemning the Russian missile strike carried out in Ukraine.¹⁶³ The Minister for Europe and Foreign Affairs, Catherine Colonna, reemphasized France’s previous position in favour of Ukraine, and again stated France’s continued support for Ukraine in the International Criminal Court in order to bring Russian crimes to justice.

On 19 October 2023, France condemned the Russian strikes in Ukraine on 17-18 October 2023. Minister Colonna stated that France would continue to work closely with its partners to provide Ukraine with the help it needs to guarantee its legitimate defence.¹⁶⁴ Minister Colonna also reiterated that France will work with the International Criminal Courts and Ukrainian courts to get justice for Russian crimes committed against Ukraine.

On 21 November 2023, France reaffirmed its unwavering support to Ukraine, as well as its intention to ensure Ukraine’s legitimate defence, and “integration into the European family.”¹⁶⁵ France’s support was notably made on the Tenth anniversary of the “Revolution of Dignity” in which Ukrainians demonstrated a desire for a closer relationship with the European Union, and its underpinning values of freedom, democracy and the rule of law.

On 25 November 2023, France condemned the air strikes launched by Russia in Ukraine, majority of which were conducted by drones, and targeted Ukraine’s energy infrastructure.¹⁶⁶ The airstrikes are the largest air attack by Russia since the Ukrainian invasion and Minister Colonna has said that Russia must be held accountable for such war crimes.

France has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. France has donated extensive military equipment and training consistently. It has also affirmed its support for Ukraine by restating its commitment on the international stage alongside other G7 members.

Thus, France receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Nousha Reaz

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

On 13 May 2023, Germany announced a new comprehensive military aid package, including anti-air, artillery, ammunition and combat vehicles totalling over EUR2.7 billion.¹⁶⁷ This package follows previous priorities and

¹⁶² France supports Ukraine in exercising its right to self-defence, Mission Permanente De La France Auprès Des Nations Unies à New York (New York) 12 September 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://onu.delegfrance.org/nouvelle-traduction-france-supports-ukraine-in-exercising-its-right-to-self>

¹⁶³ Condemnation of Russian strikes on Ukrainian civilian targets, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 5 October 2023. Translation provided by Analyst. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/condemnation-of-russian-strikes-on-ukrainian-civilian-targets-05-10-23>

¹⁶⁴ Ukraine – France condemns the latest round of Russian airstrikes against Ukraine, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 19 October 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-france-condemns-the-latest-round-of-russian-airstrikes-against-ukraine>

¹⁶⁵ Ukraine – Tenth anniversary of the Euromaidan “Revolution of Dignity” in Ukraine, Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 21 November 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/ukraine-tenth-anniversary-of-the-euromaidan-revolution-of-dignity-in-ukraine-21>

¹⁶⁶ Russian air attack on Ukraine (25 November 2023), Ministère De L’Europe Et Des Affaires Étrangères (Paris) 25 November 2023. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/ukraine/news/article/russian-air-attack-on-ukraine-25-nov-2023>

¹⁶⁷ Package of Measures for Ukraine worth over 2.7 billion EUR, Federal Ministry of Defense (Berlin) 13 May 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/presse/militaerisches-unterstuetzungspaket-fuer-die-ukraine-5623392>

commitments to support Ukraine's defence in artillery, air defence, armoured combat vehicles and engineering capabilities against Russian aggression and provided vital support for the later Ukrainian Summer counteroffensive in July 2023.

On 31 May 2023, Germany, along with 23 other European participants, recognised the European Union Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) as an official mission included in a support package for Ukrainian defence against Russia.¹⁶⁸ It aims to train roughly 30,000 Ukrainian service personnel in weapons systems, military command and control and medical support by the end of 2024.

On 11 July 2023, Defence Minister Boris Pistorius announced a new EUR700 million aid package at the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in Vilnius, Lithuania, that supplied vital ammunition needed for the continuation of the Ukrainian Summer Offensive in 2023.¹⁶⁹ The aid package included two Patriot Air Defense Systems, 25 Leopard 1A5 main battle tanks, 40 Marder infantry fighting vehicles, 25,000 assorted artillery rounds and extensive reconnaissance and drone defence systems.¹⁷⁰

On 13 September 2023, Germany launched the "Skills4Recovery" project with the aim of supporting training in Ukrainian economic sectors.¹⁷¹ The project will support 20 educational services to strengthen quality of training, bring in vulnerable populations into the educational process and promote cooperation with employers.

On 15 September 2023, Germany announced that it had contributed a total of EUR1.63 billion in 2023 for various projects under German direct military assistance to Ukraine, such as Project EIBReg and Ringtausch, which transfer old Soviet equipment to Ukraine through Slovenian stockpiles.¹⁷²

On 19 September 2023, Germany announced a EUR400 million package, detailing air defence systems, ammunition and mine clearance systems at the Ramstein format, continuing previous commitments to support the Ukrainian Summer 2023 counteroffensive through artillery, air defence, ammunition and logistical support.¹⁷³ The package also provides a second winter package, with additional winter equipment, spare parts and medical systems, as well as the continuation of military training under EUNAM.

On 10 October 2023, Minister Pistorius announced another EUR1.1 billion winter military aid package, which included an assortment of equipment, such as needed Patriot and Iris-T air defence systems, three more Gepard anti-aircraft tanks and ten Leopard 1A5 main battle tanks, anticipating further Russian attacks on Ukrainian infrastructure.¹⁷⁴

¹⁶⁸ The European Training Mission EUMAM UA, Bundeswehr (Berlin) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bundeswehr.de/en/organization/further-fmod-departments/bundeswehr-homeland-defence-command/germany-eumam-ua>

¹⁶⁹ Berlin Finalises 700 Million-Euro Military Aid Package for Ukraine, Reuters (London) 11 July 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/berlin-finalises-700-mln-euro-military-aid-package-ukraine-2023-07-11/>

¹⁷⁰ This is how Germany is helping Ukraine in its Defensive Battles, Federal Ministry of Defense (Berlin) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/so-hilft-deutschland-der-ukraine-im-abwehrkampf-5539890>

¹⁷¹ Відкриття проекту Skills4Recovery: Навчання кваліфікованої робочої сили для відновлення України, Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (Berlin) 13 September 2023. Translation provided by Google Translæ. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/132119.html>

¹⁷² Deutsche Unterstützungsleistungen für die Ukraine nach Ressorts, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 15 September 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/so-hilft-deutschland-der-ukraine-im-abwehrkampf-5539890>

¹⁷³ Neues 400-Millionen-Euro-Unterstützungspaket für ukrainische Streitkräfte, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 19 September 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 5 December 2023.

<https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/neues-400-millionen-euro-paket-fuer-ukrainische-streitkraefte-5679858>

¹⁷⁴ Germany Announces 1.1B Military Aid Package for Ukraine, AA news (Berlin) 10 October 2023. Access Date: 29 October 2023. <https://www.aa.com.tr/en/europe/germany-announces-11b-military-aid-package-for-ukraine/3014609>

On 15 November 2023, Germany participated in a meeting of EU defence ministers, in which Ukrainian support was discussed.¹⁷⁵ Minister Pistorius reiterated that Germany will support Ukraine “with everything that is possible.” Germany also reported that they are making progress in its initiative to train Ukrainian soldiers, and that over 8000 Ukrainian soldiers have been trained already.

On 15 November 2023, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, along with the City of Leipzig, hosted the German-Ukrainian Municipal Partnerships Conference, where 600 representatives of German and Ukrainian cities discussed partnerships between the municipalities and continuing Germany’s support of these cities through funds dedicated towards generators, equipment, hospitals and medical devices.¹⁷⁶

On 23 November 2023, Germany, along with the other member states of the Ukrainian Defence Contact Group have continued military aid to Ukraine.¹⁷⁷ The German contribution, known as the Ramstein format, includes a variety of support for Ukraine, including fire-units of the anti-aircraft system IRIS-T SLM with guided missiles, drones and drone defense systems, mine clearance vehicles, satellite communication, radar devices, warfare equipment, winter equipment, modern anti-tank directional mines, and more rounds of artillery ammunition.

On 1 December 2023, the KfW Development Bank signed an agreement with Ukrainian Minister of Finance Sergii Marchenko to provide Ukraine EUR50 million to finance the 5-7-9 program created by the Business Development Fund.¹⁷⁸ This initiative helps provide financing to small- and medium-sized enterprises during the war. Germany’s funding adds on to the previous EUR150 million provided in 2022.

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs. It has supported Ukraine with needed equipment and ammunition to replenish Ukrainian stocks. In continuing commitments, Germany has officially designated the EUMAM as a German mission to support Ukraine militarily in leading the crucial training of Ukrainian military personnel as part of the European Union. Germany has continued to provide military aid packages that assists Ukraine in both their defensive and offensive capabilities against Russian aggression. The aid conforms to Ukrainian needs and meets previous German commitments made at the Ramstein format through the aid of artillery, air defence, armoured combat vehicles and logistical support to Ukraine.

Thus, Germany receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Blair Shang

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia’s aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine’s needs.

¹⁷⁵ EU-Treffen: Ukraine im zweiten Kriegswinter weiter unterstützen, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 14 December 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023. <https://www.bmvg.de/de/aktuelles/eu-treffen-ukraine-im-zweiten-kriegswinter-weiter-unterstuetzen-5703822>

¹⁷⁶ Municipal partnerships for reconstruction, Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (Leipzig) 15 November 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://www.bmz.de/en/news/press-releases/ukraine-conference-in-leipzig-189464>

¹⁷⁷ Ramstein-Format: Deutschland liefert vier weitere Feuereinheiten IRIS-T SLM, Bundesministerium der Verteidigung (Berlin) 23 November 2023. Translation Provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 19 December 2023.

¹⁷⁸ KfW on behalf of the German government provides EUR 50 million grant financing for 5-7-9 program , Deutsche Botschaft Kiew (Berlin) 1 December 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://kiew.diplo.de/ua-de/-/2634062>

On 4 July 2023, the Bank of Italy's anti-money laundering unit stated in its annual report that Italy has frozen around EUR2.5 billion worth of Russian assets, including bank accounts, cars, luxury villas and yachts, as part of the European Union sanction against Russia due to its illegal invasion of Ukraine.¹⁷⁹

On 13 July 2023, Italy and 16 members of the European Union pledged to gather a total funding of EUR383.3 million to support Ukraine's agenda of recovery and reconstruction through the European Investment Bank.¹⁸⁰ Italy alone has provided EUR100 million, which will be invested in public and private sectors to boost the economy and well-being of civilians. Italian Minister of Economy and Finance Giancarlo Giorgetti welcomed the success of the initiative, reinstating Italy's support for Ukraine through its reconstruction which will positively impact the country and the world.

On 13 July 2023, Prime Minister Giorgia Meloni reiterated Italy's support for Ukraine's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and restated Italy's commitment to providing additional soldiers and weapons to Ukraine at the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania.¹⁸¹ Prime Minister Meloni also pledged to spend two per cent of Italy's gross domestic product on helping Ukraine as required by all NATO members.

On 13 September 2023, the Ambassador to Ukraine, Pier Francesco Zazo, inaugurated the first Honorary Consulate of Italy in Odessa, Ukraine, to support Italian nationals and businesses in Odessa in order to revive the local economy.¹⁸² The ceremony was attended by prominent Italian and Ukraine representatives from the business, cultural and scientific communities to discuss the future of Ukraine support. The objective of Italy is to extend its support to Ukraine in the face of Russian aggression.

On 2 October 2023, Foreign Minister Antonio Tajani announced the eighth military aid package that will be delivered by the end of the year, and promised continued material support of weapons and civilian material to reiterate Italy's support of Ukrainian resilience.¹⁸³ The Foreign Minister stressed, "the Italian Government is strongly committed to Ukraine's reconstruction and eventual accession to the European Union."

On 5 October 2023, Prime Minister Meloni met Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy at the European Political Summit in Granada, Spain, to talk about methods to counter Russian aggression. They further discussed additional military support for Ukraine, including improving Ukraine's air defence to protect the people and the grain infrastructure.¹⁸⁴

On 11 October 2023, Ambassador to Ukraine Edmondo Cirielli announced Italy's plan to investigate the contaminated mines in Ukraine which were affected by Russia's aggression over the territory at the International Donor Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine co-organized by Croatia and Ukraine's government. Italy plans to support this effort through funding organizations to work in the field in partnership with the

¹⁷⁹ Italy has frozen Russian oligarchs' assets worth \$2.5 billion, Reuters (London) 4 July 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.reuters.com/world/europe/italy-has-frozen-russian-oligarchs-assets-worth-25-billion-2023-07-04/>

¹⁸⁰ EU Member States pledge over €400 million to the EIB's Fund supporting Ukraine, European Investment Bank (Luxembourg) 13 July 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.eib.org/en/press/all/2023-272-eu-member-states-pledge-over-eur400-million-to-the-eib-s-fund-supporting-ukraine>

¹⁸¹ Meloni reiterates Italy's military support to Ukraine at NATO summit, EURACTIVE (Brussels) 13 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/politics/news/meloni-reiterates-italys-military-support-to-ukraine-at-nato-summit/>

¹⁸² Honorary Consulate of Italy inaugurated in Odessa, the first in Ukraine, Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 September 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023.

https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/retediplomatica/2023/09/odessa-inaugurata-sede-consolato-onorario-ditalia-il-primo-in-ucraina/

¹⁸³ Italy readies eight weapons package, pushes on Ukraine EU accession talks, Decode 39 Geopolitical Insights From Italy (Rome) 2 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://decode39.com/7907/italy-ukraine-eight-weapons-package-eu-accession/>

¹⁸⁴ President of Ukraine met with Prime Minister of Italy Giorgia Meloni in Granada, President of Ukraine (Kyiv) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.president.gov.ua/en/news/u-granadi-prezident-ukrayini-zustrivsa-z-premyer-ministerko-86113>

Ukrainian government. This initiative aims to provide economic and humanitarian aid to Ukraine through cleared productive lands and to recover Ukraine's agricultural land to ensure global food security.¹⁸⁵

On 31 October 2023, the Italian government, along with the Government of Ukraine and two Italian cultural foundations, namely the Milan Triennale and the Museo nazionale delle arti del XXI secolo, launched the "Laboratory for Ukraine's Reconstruction" with the goal of bringing together different countries, international organizations, international financial organizations and private sector representatives to help rebuild Ukrainian infrastructure.¹⁸⁶

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. Italy has supplied military aid packages and has provided economic assistance to Ukraine. This includes rebuilding Odessa's cathedral, participating in various conferences to talk about Ukraine's future and supporting its membership into the European Union and NATO. While having taken some strong actions, Italy requires more actions to receive a full score.

Thus, Italy receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Poornashree Surashetti Raju

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 24 May 2023, Vice Defence Minister Toshiro Ino hosted a ceremony at the Defence Ministry. The ceremony included the promise of a donation of transport vehicles to Ukrainian Ambassador to Japan Sergiy Korsunsky. The planned donation consists of a mix of three types of transport vehicles: half-ton trucks, high mobility vehicles and material handling vehicles.¹⁸⁷

On 4 June 2023, Defence Minister Yasukazu Hamada met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Oleksii Reznikov and affirmed the Japanese commitment made on 24 May 2023 to provide around 100 vehicles from the Japan Self-Defence Forces (SDF) to Ukraine.¹⁸⁸

On 23 June 2023, the Government of Japan promised to provide assistance to those impacted by the destruction of the Kakhovka Dam in Ukraine.¹⁸⁹ The humanitarian assistance provided by Japan directly mitigates the impact of the disaster and supports the thousands of Ukrainians facing severe consequences due to the destruction of critical infrastructure.¹⁹⁰

On 28 September 2023, the Government of Japan transferred two autotransformers to the Government of Ukraine in alignment with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) "Promotion of Human Security in

¹⁸⁵ Participation of Deputy Minister Edmondo Cirielli at the International Donor Conference on Humanitarian Demining in Ukraine, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (Rome) 13 October 2023. Access date: 1 November 2023. https://www.esteri.it/en/sala_stampa/archivionotizie/comunicati/2023/10/partecipazione-del-vice-ministro-edmondo-cirielli-all-a-conferenza-internazionale-dei-donatori-per-lo-sminamento-umanitario-in-ucraina/

¹⁸⁶ A multi-stakeholder platform to promote the recovery of Ukrainian cultural heritage, Council of the European Union (Brussels) 17 November 2023. Access Date: 15 February 2024. <https://data.consilium.europa.eu/doc/document/ST-15609-2023-INIT/en/pdf>

¹⁸⁷ Japan to provide 100 military vehicles to Ukraine, AP News (Tokyo) 24 May 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://apnews.com/article/japan-ukraine-military-vehicles-f9c38c363defa96b9e72fd64021fc2f3>

¹⁸⁸ 日ウクライナ防衛相会談について], 防衛省 (Tokyo) 4 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/2023/20230604_ukr-j.html

¹⁸⁹ ウクライナ南部における洪水被害に対する追加支援, 外務省 (Tokyo) 23 June 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 November 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press7e_000015.html

¹⁹⁰ With Kherson Dam's Destruction, Plight of Ukraine's People Will Only Get Worse, Emergency Relief Coordinator Warns Security Council, United Nations (New York) 6 June 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://press.un.org/en/2023/sc15310.doc.htm>

Ukraine through Responding to the Multidimensional Crisis Caused by the War” initiative.¹⁹¹ The autotransformers are an essential component of power infrastructure as they convert electricity from higher to lower voltages, which allows it to be distributed to the Ukrainian people.¹⁹² Autotransformers are of particular importance to Ukraine as they were targeted by Russian attacks in winter of 2022; the UNDP’s Energy Damage Assessment found that the reduction in Ukraine’s power generation capacity made investments in energy a priority.¹⁹³

On 19 October 2023, Defence Minister Minoru Kihara met with Ukrainian Defence Minister Rustem Umerov over videoconference.¹⁹⁴ In this videoconference, Minister Kihara promised that the Ministry of Defence would continue to support Ukraine “as much as possible,” including through the provision of SDF equipment and the treatment of Ukrainian soldiers at a Japanese military hospital.¹⁹⁵

On 8 November 2023, Prime Minister Fumio Kishida met with Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelenskyy in a summit telephone talk. During this talk, Prime Minister Kishida reaffirmed Japan’s commitment to continued solidarity with Ukraine and sanctions against Russia and promised winterization assistance for Ukraine consisting of two autotransformers. Prime Minister Kishida and Ukrainian President Zelenskyy also agreed to hold the Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction in Tokyo on 19 February 2024.¹⁹⁶

On 20 November 2023, State Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry Iwata Kazuchika and State Minister for Foreign Affairs Tsuji Kiyoto visited Ukraine with representatives from Japanese business sectors to exchange ideas surrounding recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine with Ukrainian Prime Minister Denys Shmyhal and representatives of Ukrainian business sectors. The visit was intended to ascertain Ukrainian needs and form ideas for projects that will be further developed during the upcoming Japan-Ukraine Conference for Promotion of Economic Reconstruction.¹⁹⁷

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine in its defence against Russia’s aggression, tailoring support to Ukraine’s needs. Japan has taken weak action to provide security assistance to Ukraine. As the extent of Japan’s military support has consisted of SDF vehicles, primarily designed for transport as opposed to combat, and a vague promise of continued support, Japan has not meaningfully supported Ukraine’s capacity to undertake counteroffensive initiatives or defend against Russian espionage, crime or aggression. Japan’s contributions to Ukrainian security have primarily been humanitarian, as in the donation of funds and resources for flood mitigation, and economic, through sanctions, restrictions and support for reconstruction. These initiatives have been undertaken with Ukrainian needs in mind, but the lack of military assistance means that Japan’s efforts align with the definition of partial compliance.

Thus, Japan receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Rachel Strathdee

¹⁹¹ ウクライナに対するエネルギー・インフラ分野における復旧・復興支援(大型変圧施設の供与), 外務省 (Tokyo) 28 September 2023.

Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 November 2023.

https://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press7e_000041.html

¹⁹² Japan-funded electrical transformers handed to Ukraine before winter, The Japan Times (Kyiv) 6 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2023/10/06/japan/ukraine-electricity-aid/>

¹⁹³ UNDP and Japan deliver high-power autotransformers to Ukraine, ensure unbroken energy supplies to over half a million people, United Nations Development Programme (Kyiv) 5 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023.

<https://www.undp.org/ukraine/press-releases/undp-and-japan-deliver-high-power-autotransformers-ukraine-ensure-unbroken-energy-supplies-over-half-million-people>

¹⁹⁴ ウクライナ, 防衛省 (Tokyo) 19 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023.

<https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/euro/ukraine.html>

¹⁹⁵ 日ウクライナ防衛相テレビ会談について, 防衛省 (Tokyo) 19 October 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.mod.go.jp/j/approach/exchange/area/2023/20231019 Ukr-j.html>

¹⁹⁶ 日・ウクライナ首脳電話会談, 外務省 (Tokyo) 8 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.mofa.go.jp/erp/c_see/ua/page4e_001506.html

¹⁹⁷ 岩田経済産業副大臣及び辻外務副大臣がウクライナを訪問します, 経済産業省 (Tokyo) 20 November 2023. Translation provided by Google Translate. Access Date: 2 December 2023. https://www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2023/1120_001.html

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 16 June 2023, Defence Secretary Ben Wallace announced the United Kingdom's contribution of GBP60 million to the "Comprehensive Assistance Package" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) in order to assist Ukraine at the NATO defence ministers' meeting in Brussels. The package consists of secure communications: combat rations, fuel and medical supplies; body armour; winter clothing and supplies to counter mines and chemical and biological threats.¹⁹⁸ The objective of this assistance package is to "fund a wide range of capacity-building programmes focused on improving Ukrainian cyber and logistics."

On 21 June 2023, Prime Minister Rishi Sunak promised GBP3 billion to Ukraine through the World Bank loan guarantees to help rebuild Ukraine's economy and prevent devastating humanitarian impacts on the people.¹⁹⁹

On 12 July 2023, Prime Minister Sunak met with President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelensky during the NATO summit in Vilnius, Lithuania to show his support and pay tribute to the "unwavering courage" shown by the Ukrainian armed forces against Russia.²⁰⁰ Prime Minister Sunak introduced a new support package to be extended to Ukraine by the United Kingdom to safeguard Ukraine's sovereignty and its people.

On 20 July 2023, the United Kingdom pledged to continue providing GBP347 million for humanitarian assistance to Ukraine to help their people and refugees receive medical supplies and other necessities until 2025, as well as a three-year aid of GBP100 million to support vulnerable parts of Ukraine's economy.²⁰¹

On 20 September 2023, Deputy Prime Minister Oliver Dowden gave a speech at the United Nations Security Council meeting emphasizing the UK's solidarity with Ukraine and reiterating the various principles of the United Nations that Russia has violated. The United Kingdom demonstrated an intention to punish Russia for its war crimes and further pledged to contribute GBP3 million to the "Grain from Ukraine" initiative.²⁰²

On 28 September 2023, Secretary Wallace met Ukrainian President Zelensky to show further support for Ukraine by promising 300,000 rounds of artillery ammunition, hundreds of vehicles and weapons systems and personal protective equipment.²⁰³ The United Kingdom also set the goal of training more than 30,000 Ukrainian soldiers by the end of 2023, having already trained 26,500 soldiers to help Ukraine.

On 29 November 2023, Foreign Secretary David Cameron joined the meeting for foreign ministers and promised unwavering "moral, diplomatic, economic and military" support from the United Kingdom at the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe Ministerial Council.²⁰⁴ The Foreign Secretary condemned Russian actions as "indefensible," highlighting Russia's violation of the 10 principles of the Helsinki Final Act.

¹⁹⁸ UK commits £60 million to NATO's Ukraine fund, Ministry of Defence, GOV.UK (London) 16 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-commits-60-million-to-natos-ukraine-fund>

¹⁹⁹ Ukraine war: Push to rebuild economy starts with UK's \$3bn, BBC News (London) 21 June 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-65969456>

²⁰⁰ UK Prime Minister Rishi Sunak commits to support Ukraine. Open Access Government (Cheshire) 14 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.openaccessgovernment.org/uk-prime-minister-rishi-sunak-ukraine-president-zelenskyy/163755/>

²⁰¹ Ukraine: UK aid and humanitarian situation 2023-2023, UK Parliament House of Commons library (London) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-9467/>

²⁰² Deputy Prime Minister's speech at the United Nations Security Council, GOV.UK (London) 20 September 2023. Access Date: 3 November. <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/ukraines-fight-for-freedom-is-also-a-fight-for-the-un-charter-uk-statement-at-the-security-council>

²⁰³ Further support for Ukraine promised as Defence Secretary meets President Zelenskyy in Kyiv, GOV.UK (London) 20 September 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/further-support-for-ukraine-promised-as-defence-secretary-meets-president-zelenskyy-in-kyiv>

²⁰⁴ UK affirms support to Ukraine at OSCE foreign ministers meeting, GOV.UK (London) 29 November 2023. Access Date: 03 December 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-affirms-support-to-ukraine-at-osce-foreign-ministers-meeting>

On 4 December 2023, the United Kingdom planned to impose additional duties on selected goods originating from Russia and Belarus.²⁰⁵ This duty prevents Russia and Belarus from benefiting from the UK's "National Tariff Treatment." The objective of this measure is to weaken both countries' economies by increasing the cost of importing goods into the United Kingdom to show the United Kingdom's solidarity for Ukraine.

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. It has supported Ukraine by consistently providing humanitarian aid worth GBP347 million, imposing sanctions and freezing assets of Russia to weaken its economy and prevent Russia from further attacking Ukraine. The United Kingdom's government has also taken actions to rebuild Ukraine's economy through financing loans and taking personal projects to reconstruct Kyiv. The government recognizes Ukraine's sovereignty and supports its admission into NATO and other organizations. UK fully supports the measures Ukraine needs to adopt to defend itself from Russia.

Thus, the United Kingdom receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Poornashree Surashetti Raju

United States: +1

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 14 August 2023, the Department of Defence announced a security assistance package for Ukraine valued at USD200 million. Included in the package are munitions for Patriot air defence systems, ammunition for High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS), mine clearing equipment, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 120mm tank ammunition, Tube-Launched, Optically Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW) missiles, anti-armour systems and rockets, 37 tactical vehicles, 58 water trailers, demolitions munitions and more than 12 million rounds of small arms ammunition.²⁰⁶

On 29 August 2023, the Department of Defence unveiled a military assistance round for Ukraine with aid valued at USD250 million. The package includes AIM-9M missiles, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, mine clearing equipment, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, Hydra-70 rockets, armoured medical treatment vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicle ambulances, demolitions munitions and more than three million rounds of small arms ammunition.²⁰⁷

On 6 September 2023, Secretary of State Anthony Blinken announced a comprehensive assistance package for Ukraine valued at over USD1 billion, with USD175 million devoted to a weapons package and over USD665 million in military and civilian security assistance. Included in the weapons package are 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, 81mm mortars systems and rounds, 120mm depleted uranium tank ammunition for Abrams tanks, TOW missiles, anti-armour systems, ammunition for HIMARS, equipment for Ukrainian air defence systems, tactical air navigation systems, demolitions munitions and tactical secure communications systems.²⁰⁸

On 11 October 2023, Secretary of Defence Lloyd Austin announced a security assistance package worth USD200 million and the formation of new international coalitions focused on improving Ukraine's defence

²⁰⁵ Additional duties on goods originating in Russia and Belarus, GOV.UK (London) 04 December 2023. Access Date: 03 December 2023. <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/additional-duties-on-goods-originating-in-russia-and-belarus#full-publication-update-history>

²⁰⁶ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 14 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3491937/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

²⁰⁷ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 29 August 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3509116/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>.

²⁰⁸ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 6 September 2023. Access Date: 1 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3516840/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>.

capabilities following a meeting of the Ukraine Defence Contact Group.²⁰⁹ Capabilities included in the package include Counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems equipment, ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, precision aerial munitions, electronic warfare equipment, TOW missiles, AT-4 anti-armour systems, small arms and over 16 million rounds of small rounds ammunition and demolitions munitions.²¹⁰

On 26 October 2023, the Department of Defence announced a tranche of military aid for Ukraine from Department of Defence inventories valued at up to USD150 million. The package includes munitions for National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS), ammunition for HIMARS, AIM-9M missiles, Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin anti-armour systems, over 2 million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions and night vision devices.²¹¹

On 3 November 2023, Secretary Blinken announced a new military aid package of arms and equipment to support the people of Ukraine.²¹² The security assistance includes USD125 million of Department of Defence inventories, including munitions for NASAMS, ammunition for HIMARS, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition and grenades, demolitions munitions, M18A1 Claymore anti-personnel munitions and 12 trucks for equipment transportation.²¹³ An additional USD300 million will be drawn from the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, which allows arms to be purchased from industry instead of drawn from American weapons stocks, with the goal of strengthening Ukraine's air defences through the provision of additional laser-guided munitions to counter Russian drones (Unmanned Aerial Systems).

On 20 November 2023, the Department of Defence announced a new security assistance package for Ukraine's security and defence needs valued at up to USD100 million. The package includes Stinger anti-aircraft missiles, one HIMARS and additional ammunition, 155mm and 105mm artillery rounds, TOW missiles, Javelin and AT-4 anti-armour systems, over three million rounds of small arms ammunition, demolitions munitions for obstacle clearing, cold weather gear, spare parts, maintenance and other ancillary equipment.²¹⁴

The United States has fully complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. The Department of Defence has been a leader in military assistance for Ukraine since the end of the Hiroshima conference. The United States has provided millions of dollars' worth of security assistance that supports diverse and varied military capabilities, from artillery to anti-drone to small arms equipment. The extensive and comprehensive aid provided by the United States is directly and strongly supportive of the Ukrainian capacity for security and defence against Russian aggression.

²⁰⁹ U.S. Aims to Bolster Ukraine's Long-Term Air Defence Capabilities, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/News-Stories/Article/Article/3553946/us-aims-to-bolster-ukraines-long-term-air-defence-capabilities/>

²¹⁰ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 11 October 2023. Access Date: 3 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3553644/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

²¹¹ Biden Administration Announces Additional Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 26 October 2023. Access Date: 2 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3569812/biden-administration-announces-additional-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

²¹² Additional U.S. Military Assistance for Ukraine, United States Embassy in Ukraine (Kyiv) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://ua.usembassy.gov/additional-u-s-military-assistance-for-ukraine-6/>

²¹³ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 3 November 2023. Access Date: 4 November 2023. <https://www.defence.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3578754/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

²¹⁴ Biden Administration Announces New Security Assistance for Ukraine, United States Department of Defence (Arlington) 20 November 2023. Access Date: 2 December 2023. <https://www.defense.gov/News/Releases/Release/Article/3594318/biden-administration-announces-new-security-assistance-for-ukraine/>

Thus, the United States receives a score of +1.

Analyst: Rachel Strathdee

European Union: 0

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs.

On 11 July 2023, Josep Borrell, High Representative for Foreign Affairs, outlined a EUR22 billion fund proposal to provide Ukraine with weapons, ammunition and military aid against Russian aggression through the European Peace Facility. However, difficulties arose following the summit of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization at Vilnius, Lithuania, with Hungarian opposition to earmarked EUR556 million funds.²¹⁵

On 8 August 2023, High Representative Borrell proposed a new target of 40,000 Ukrainian soldiers to be trained as part of the European Union Military Assistance Mission (EUMAM) in the Toledo Infantry Academy, Toledo, Spain.²¹⁶ This follows the previous commitments to train roughly 30,000 Ukrainian service personnel in weapons systems, military command and control and medical support by the end of 2024.²¹⁷

On 23 October 2023, the European Union made the current priority of aid to Ukraine to replace ammunition stocks and increase production and procurement to match Ukrainian and domestic needs by 2024.²¹⁸ This includes a EUR2.1 billion investment for joint procurement and delivery of up to one million rounds of artillery ammunition and a further EUR535 million to urgently boost the EU defence industry in artillery ammunition production with the express purpose of delivering ammunition to Ukraine.²¹⁹

The European Union has partially complied with its commitment to continuing its security assistance to Ukraine as it defends itself against Russia's aggression, tailoring its support to Ukraine's needs. This includes the implementation of the EUMAM program to train Ukrainian military personnel. However, the European Union receives partial compliance due to the political impasse over continuing any future commitments with the proposed EUR22 billion funds and the shortage of ammunition stocks which complicate the provision of short-term support. There is subsequently a lack of new initiatives by the EU, such that the EU only maintains its existing projects, proposes new initiatives, but has yet to implement any new aid packages.

Thus, the European Union receives a score of 0.

Analyst: Blair Shang

²¹⁵ EU draws up plans for 22Bn Ukraine Weapons Fund, Al Jazeera (Doha) 20 July 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/7/20/eu-draws-up-plans-for-22bn-ukraine-weapons-fund>

²¹⁶ Press remarks by High Representative Josep Borrell at the press conference, EEAS Press (Brussels) 31 August 2023. Access Date: 5 November 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/informal-foreign-affairs-council-gymnich-press-remarks-high-representative-josep-borrell-press_en?s=410260

²¹⁷ The European Training Mission EUMAM UA, Bundeswehr (Berlin) 31 May 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.bundeswehr.de/en/organization/further-fmod-departments/bundeswehr-homeland-defence-command/germany-eumam-ua>

²¹⁸ Russian War of Aggression in Ukraine, Foreign Affairs Council of the European Union (Brussels) 23 October 2023. Access Date: 31 October 2023. <https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/meetings/fac/2023/10/23/>

²¹⁹ EU Assistance to Ukraine, Delegation of the European Union to the United States of America (Washington D.C.) 16 October 2023. Access Date: 30 October 2023. https://www.eeas.europa.eu/delegations/united-states-america/eu-assistance-ukraine-us-dollars_en?s=253