

Research Briefing

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Ukraine crisis 2022: Aid and refugees

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Summary

This is a fast-moving situation, and this briefing should be read as correct at time of publication.

On 24 February 2022 Russia launched military action in Ukraine, with forces crossing into the country from Belarus in the north, Russia in the east and Crimea in the south. After failing to take the capital, Kyiv, fighting is now focused in south and eastern Ukraine.

Russia's military actions have forced many Ukrainians to leave the country and resulted in significant damage to Ukrainian infrastructure and public services, creating a substantial level of humanitarian need.

The events of 2022 have exacerbated the humanitarian crisis that has been ongoing in eastern Ukraine since 2014. In that year, Russia annexed the Crimea. Two regions in the Donbas, controlled by Russian-backed separatist forces, also declared independence.

The briefing describes the humanitarian situation in Ukraine, the number of displaced people, and what aid the UK and others have pledged in 2022.

For updates on the military situation in Ukraine, sanctions, and other geopolitical aspects to these events, visit the Commons Library's [Ukraine crisis](#) page.

Humanitarian needs

The crisis in eastern Ukraine since 2014 saw the country's humanitarian needs grow. To January 2021, [over 3,000 civilians were killed](#) (PDF) and the UN estimated around [2.9 million people were in need of humanitarian aid](#) (eg, to access food, shelter or health services) (at February 2022).

Between February and July 2022, nearly [4,900 civilian deaths](#) have been reported, and the numbers in need of humanitarian assistance has [risen to 15.7 million](#)—over a third of Ukraine's 44 million population.

The Ukrainian Government has estimated around [US\\$100 billion of damage has also been done to the country's infrastructure](#), such as roads, hospitals and schools. The World Bank projects Ukraine will see a [reduction in its economy of 45% in 2022](#), and the proportion of the [population with an income below the national poverty line may reach 70% in 2022](#), up from 18% in 2021.

Many people have been displaced

Around [8.8 million refugees have left Ukraine](#), and around 6.3 million are displaced within the country.

While Poland has seen the highest number of border crossings from Ukraine (4.5 million), it no longer hosts the highest number of refugees as they have moved to other European countries. [Russia hosts the highest number](#), at 1.5 million and Poland, the second, at 1.2 million. The UK has [registered 91,000](#).

Around 1,000 UK troops are on standby for humanitarian support in the countries immediately adjoining Ukraine, and will be [“deployed as and when those countries ask for them.”](#)

The UK has pledged aid and loan guarantees

From 2010 to 2020, the UK provided a total of around [£173 million in bilateral aid](#) (that is, aid given for a specific programme or purpose) to Ukraine.

Several tranches of funding have been pledged by the UK since February 2022. Section 4.3 provides a full list, but includes:

- A [three-year £100 million package of aid](#), primarily to support the part of Ukraine’s economy that is most vulnerable to Russia, namely energy.
- [£220 million to provide humanitarian assistance](#), medical supplies and other necessities to the Ukrainian population and for refugees in neighbouring countries.
- [US\\$100 million \(£74 million\)](#) for the Ukrainian Government’s budget to support public sector salaries, social protection, and core services. This forms part of a World Bank scheme (see below).

The Chair of the International Development Committee, Sarah Champion MP, has [criticised the pace at which UK humanitarian aid has been delivered](#). To 26 May 2022, the UK has [disbursed £85 million](#) of the £220 million.

The UK is also willing to guarantee lending to Ukraine from the World Bank. As of July 2022, it said it had [guaranteed US\\$950 million](#) (£720 million) in World Bank lending and was ready to provide a further guarantee of US\$525 million (£429 million).

Support from the G7 and international bodies

G7 members include the UK, Germany, and Japan. At the G7 summit in June, members pledged to collectively [mobilise US\\$29.5 billion in budget support for Ukraine \(£24 billion\)](#), and [US\\$2.8 billion in humanitarian aid](#) (£2.3 billion)

The World Bank has [mobilised US\\$4 billion](#) to provide loans and financing for Ukrainian public sector salaries and pensions. The UK’s £74 million pledge for Ukraine forms part of this. The International Monetary Fund has also [approved US\\$1.4 billion in emergency financing](#) (around £1.1 billion).

1

Ukraine from 2014 to February 2022

Section 1 of the Commons Library briefing, [Russia's "red lines"](#) has a two-page summary of events since 2014.

Russia's actions to 2022

Conflict in Ukraine has been ongoing since 2014, when Russian troops took control of Crimea. Russia then annexed Crimea following a disputed referendum.

Russian-backed separatists also took control of two areas in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of eastern Ukraine. They proclaimed independence, establishing the de-facto Donetsk People's Republic and Luhansk People's Republic.

Civilian casualties

From April 2014 to January 2021, 3,077 civilians were killed, and the total number of injured civilians was estimated to be over 7,000.¹

Humanitarian needs and access

As of 11 February 2022, the UN assisted 1.8 million people with humanitarian assistance. However, 2.9 million were already estimated to be in humanitarian need.²

Humanitarian needs included difficulties in accessing water, markets, work and health services, and shortages of medical personnel.³

Forced displacement

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) recorded in August 2021:

- 734,000 internally displaced people (IDPs)
- 35,875 stateless persons
- 162,000 others of concern (eg, having humanitarian needs).⁴

Ukraine's Government provides a higher figure of IDPs, at 1.5 million displaced since 2014.⁵

¹ UN Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights, [Report on the human rights situation in Ukraine, 1 August 2020 to 31 January 2021](#) (PDF), March 2021, para 28

² UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), [Ukraine](#), accessed 24 February 2022

³ ACAPS, [Ukraine](#), accessed 24 February 2022

⁴ UNHCR, [Refugee statistics 2021](#), accessed 15 February 2022

⁵ UNHCR, [IDPs](#), accessed 15 February 2022

Terminology on forced displacement

- **Internally displaced persons (IDPs):** Those who have been forced to leave their homes but have not crossed an international border.
- **Refugees:** Have been forced to leave their homes and have crossed an international border.
- **Stateless people:** Those with an undetermined nationality or who are not considered nationals of any state. They generally are people holding expired Soviet passports, homeless people, prisoners, and Roma.⁶

2

Humanitarian needs in 2022

Headline figures of need, July 2022

The UN has recorded 4,889 civilian deaths and 6,263 injuries (as of 4 July 2022)

As of July 2022, the UN estimates that there are 15.7 million Ukrainians in need, of which 10.3 million have been reached by aid agencies. This includes:

- **13 million in need of water, sanitation, and hygiene assistance**
- **12.1 million in need of health assistance.**
- **10.2 million in need of food and livelihood assistance.** 600,000 were estimated to need nutrition support between March and August 2022. This includes infants and pregnant women.
- **6.2 million in need of shelter and household items** due to the destruction of houses or being displaced.⁷

Impact on infrastructure, services and poverty

The war has caused substantial damage to Ukraine's infrastructure, agriculture, and urban areas, particularly in the east of the country:

- The UN reports that there has been **“widespread” damage to water, electricity, and gas infrastructure in eastern Ukraine.**
- The World Health Organization (WHO) reports **health services have been “severely affected.”** Around 92% of HIV facilities nationwide continue to provide treatment, but only 9% in the eastern Luhansk oblast (region).

⁶ UNHCR, [Methodology](#) and [Strengthened protection for stateless people in Ukraine \[...\]](#), 31 January 2022, accessed 15 February 2022

⁷ UNOCHA, [Ukraine: Situation report](#), last updated 8 July 2022

- Around 5.7 million school-aged children have been affected since the start of the war, including 3.6 million due to the closure of **education institutions**.⁸
- Since February 2022, there have been 369 recorded **attacks on health facilities** and 2,315 **attacks on education facilities**.⁹

In March 2022, the UN Development Programme (UNDP), quoting one Ukrainian official, estimated US\$100 billion worth of infrastructure, buildings and other physical assets [had been destroyed since fighting began](#).¹⁰

In April 2022, the World Bank projected Ukraine's economy to contract by 45% this year.¹¹ It also projected that the share of the population with an income below the national poverty line may reach 70% in 2022, up from 18% in 2021.¹²

Resources on the humanitarian situation in Ukraine

- UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, [Reports on the human rights situation in Ukraine](#). These reports are on aspects of the armed conflict and its effects on civilians.
- UN Refugee Agency, [Ukraine](#). Provides data and briefings on refugees.
- UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA), [Ukraine: Situation reports](#). Describes the UN's work in the country, humanitarian assistance and key statistics in short "flash" reports.
- UNOCHA, [Thematic maps: Operational presence](#). Shows where aid agencies can operate in the country.
- ACAPS, [Ukraine](#), provides information on humanitarian access and assistance. ACAPS is an NGO project.
- UK Humanitarian Innovation Hub, [Enabling the local response; Emerging humanitarian priorities in Ukraine March-May 2022](#), June 2022. Describes how aid was distributed in the first months of the crisis.

3

Displaced people in 2022

Around 15 million of Ukraine's 44 million people are now displaced, either internally within Ukraine or abroad, particularly in Eastern Europe.

⁸ UNOCHA, [Ukraine: Situation report](#), last updated 8 July 2022

⁹ UNOCHA, [Ukraine data explorer](#), accessed 12 July 2022

¹⁰ UNDP, [Impact of the war in Ukraine: Initial projections](#), 16 March 2022, accessed 17 March 2022

¹¹ World Bank, [Russian invasion to shrink Ukraine economy by 45 percent this year](#), 10 April 2022, accessed 19 April 2022

¹² World Bank, [Europe and Central Asia: War in the region](#), April 2022, p100

Internally displaced

As of 23 June 2022, the UN's International Organization for Migration estimates 6.3 million people are internally displaced. Most are in Eastern and Western Ukraine.¹³

Displaced abroad

As of 12 July 2022, 8.8 million refugees have left Ukraine.¹⁴ Women and children form the majority.

While Poland has seen the highest number of border crossings from Ukraine (4.5 million), it no longer hosts the highest number of refugees as they have moved to other European countries. The five largest concentrations are:

1. Russia: 1.5 million
2. Poland: 1.2 million
3. Germany: 870,000
4. Czech Republic/Czechia: 388,000
5. Turkey/Türkiye: 145,000

The UK has registered around 91,000 under the Ukraine family scheme and Ukraine sponsorship scheme.¹⁵

Are Ukraine's neighbours able to manage?

Poland, Lithuania, and Latvia previously struggled to [manage refugees attempting to cross from Belarus in late 2021](#). The number of migrants in Belarus was unclear, with estimates ranging from 5,000 to 20,000.¹⁶

The EU has adopted measures providing temporary protections for people fleeing Ukraine for one year. This will allow for the coordination of information among EU member states and for Frontex, the EU border agency, to provide operational support if necessary. Poland had opposed support from Frontex during the Belarus migrant crisis.¹⁷

Poland has announced it has established sites at its border to provide food, medical assistance, and information for potential refugees.¹⁸ Hungary and

¹³ UNOCHA, [Ukraine data explorer](#), accessed 12 July 2022

¹⁴ As above

¹⁵ UNHCR, [Operational data portal: Ukraine refugee situation](#), accessed 13 July 2022

¹⁶ House of Commons Library, [Belarus/EU migrant crisis](#), 26 November 2021

¹⁷ Info Migrants, [European countries prepare for refugees from Ukraine](#), 23 February 2022, accessed 24 February 2022

¹⁸ TVN24, [Poland and other countries prepare to receive fleeing Ukrainians](#), 24 February 2022, accessed 24 February 2022

Slovakia have sent troops to their borders with Ukraine to manage any influx of people.¹⁹

The Commons Library Insight, [Refugee mental health and the response to the humanitarian crisis in Ukraine](#), July 2022, provides information on the impact of the conflict on the mental health of refugees and the support provided.

Around 1,000 UK troops are on standby for humanitarian support in the countries immediately adjoining Ukraine, and will be “[deployed as and when those countries ask for them](#).”²⁰

How does Ukraine’s refugee crisis compare?

In April 2022, the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) said Ukraine was “fastest growing refugee crisis since World War II.”²¹

The Agency has declared a “level three” emergency in Ukraine, the highest level of alert. This is intended to mobilise a whole-UN response, increased coordination, and for additional capacities and funding.²²

Level three emergencies are rare. The decision puts the crisis on par with Syria during its civil war from 2011. More than half of Syria’s pre-war population of 21 million is now displaced, either internally in Syria or as refugees abroad.²³

Countries including Iraq (due to the rise of Islamic State/Daesh from 2014 to 2017), the Democratic Republic of the Congo (due to ongoing conflict in the 2010s) and Yemen (in its civil war from 2014), have also been declared level three emergencies.²⁴

For more comparisons of refugee numbers, see Pew Research Center, [After a month of war, Ukrainian refugee crisis ranks among the world’s worst in recent history](#), 25 March 2022

¹⁹ Info Migrants, [European countries prepare for refugees from Ukraine](#), 23 February 2022, accessed 24 February 2022

²⁰ HC Deb, [25 February 2022](#), c623

²¹ UNHCR, [The refugee brief](#), 11 March 2022, accessed 19 April 2022

²² UNHCR, [Ukraine situation: UNHCR supplementary appeal 2022](#), 8 March 2022, accessed 19 April 2022

²³ Commons Library, [The Syrian civil war: Timeline and statistics](#), CBP9381, section 2.3

²⁴ Norwegian Refugee Council, [UN “level three emergency” declared in DR Congo highlights scale of crisis](#), 23 October 2017, accessed 19 April 2022

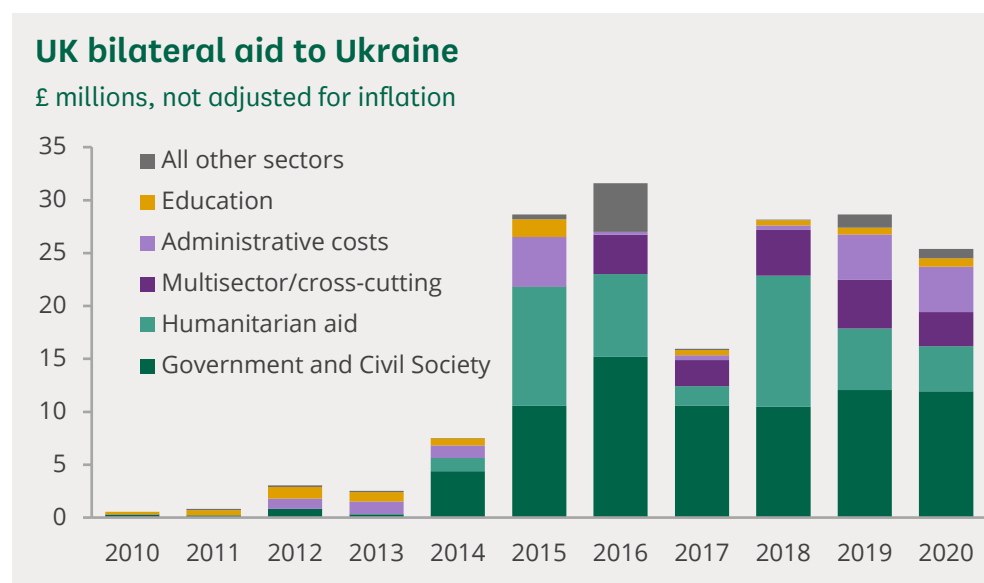
4 UK aid to Ukraine

UN appeal, 2022

For the period 1 March to 31 August 2022, the UN has requested US\$2.25 billion (around £1.7 billion at [April 2022 exchange rates](#)) to fund its humanitarian work in Ukraine and the needs of people seeking refuge in other countries. As of July 2022, this is 85% funded.²⁵

4.1 Past UK aid to Ukraine

From 2010 to 2020, the UK provided a total of £173 million in bilateral aid (aid given for a specific programme or purpose) to Ukraine. As the chart below shows, the amounts given increased sharply from 2015. This followed Russia's military actions in the Crimea and separatist movements in Eastern Ukraine.



Source: FCDO, [Statistics on International Development](#), multiple editions

Past UK aid to Ukraine has focused largely on:

- **Government and civil society:** Including areas such as peace building, conflict management, anti-corruption programmes and countering disinformation.

²⁵ HM Revenue & Customs, [HMRC exchange rates for 2022: Monthly](#), accessed 19 April 2022; UN Financial Tracking Service, [Ukraine flash appeal 2022](#), accessed 12 July 2022

- **Humanitarian aid:** In response to the effects of the ongoing conflict in eastern Ukraine. Much of the money funded the International Committee of the Red Cross.
- **Supporting Ukraine's armed forces:** Through the UK's [Operation ORBITAL](#) UK military forces conducted advisory and other non-lethal training.
- **Education and culture:** Through the British Council, the UK sought to improve English-language skills. Other funding tackled corruption and improved capacity in the Ukrainian education system.²⁶

4.2

Initial plans for 2021/22

UK had planned to end bilateral aid in 2021/22

In its September 2021 annual report, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) [did not allocate any bilateral Official Development Assistance \(ODA\) to Ukraine for 2021/22](#).

As a lower-middle income country, Ukraine remains eligible for ODA, which is aid intended to promote the economic welfare and development of lower-income countries.²⁷

Bilateral aid is that for a specific purpose of country. The FCDO did allocate aid to the wider East European and Central Europe region—it's possible some would have been spent in Ukraine.²⁸

4.3

UK support pledged from February 2022

Spending on military aid is generally not allowable as part of the ODA budget. This means the figures below are in addition to the military assistance to Ukraine the Government has committed since the Russian invasion.

The Library briefing [Military assistance to Ukraine since the Russian invasion](#), CBP9477 provides more.

²⁶ House of Commons Library, [Military assistance to Ukraine](#), provides more information on Operational ORBITAL; FCDO, [UK programme assistance to the Ukraine in 2020-2021](#), updated 11 February 2021 provides further details on each of these themes.

²⁷ Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, [Development Assistance Committee list of ODA recipients](#), accessed 12 July 2022

²⁸ FCDO, [Annual report and accounts 2020-21](#), September 2021, pp251-4

£220 million of humanitarian aid

The UK has pledged £220 million in humanitarian aid to Ukraine. This focuses on life-saving assistance, such as food and shelter, and will prioritise women, girls and the most vulnerable.

The figure includes £145 million to UN and Red Cross agencies and £25 million in matched funding to the Disasters Emergency Committee Appeal.²⁹

For examples of how this aid is being used, see the FCDO's [UK government's humanitarian response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine](#).

To 26 May 2022, the UK has disbursed £85 million of this funding.³⁰ In April, when £60 million had been spent, the Chair of the International Development Committee, Sarah Champion MP, [criticised the pace at which the spending has been delivered](#).³¹

Support for Ukraine's energy sector

Ukraine is heavily reliant on energy imports from Russia and is also a major transit country for gas. Transit fees are thought to account for almost 3% of Ukraine's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which will bring an expected revenue of US\$2-3 billion annually over the next five years.³²

In February 2022, the UK announced a three-year, £100 million package for Ukraine's energy sector, which is highly [vulnerable to Russia](#). This will co-finance a World Bank energy efficiency programme.³³

In July, the Government also confirmed an existing £10 million Energy Support Fund for Ukraine, which runs over three years. This will support repairs to energy infrastructure.³⁴

In the same month, £5 million was allocated to support Ukraine's nuclear energy sector, with aims including to help restore energy production.³⁵

²⁹ FCDO, [UK government's humanitarian response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine](#), updated 20 June 2022

³⁰ PQ 6904 [on [Ukraine: Humanitarian aid](#)], 26 May 2022

³¹ International Development Committee, [UK's humanitarian aid for Ukraine too slow](#), 19 April 2022, accessed 19 April 2022

³² House of Commons Library, [Geopolitical implications of Nord Stream 2](#), CBP9462

³³ FCDO, [UK sets out multi-million dollar economic package of support for Ukraine](#), 23 February 2022, accessed 24 February 2022

³⁴ FCDO, [Foreign Secretary announces major UK package of support to help rebuild Ukraine](#), 4 July 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

³⁵ FCDO and Department for Energy, Business & Industrial Strategy, [UK provides increased support for Ukraine's energy sector](#), 11 July 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

£74 million contribution to World Bank Programme

The UK has pledged US\$100 million (£74 million) for the Ukrainian Government's budget to support public sector salaries, social protection, and core services. This will be spent via the World Bank.³⁶

Note the pledge is committed in dollar terms—this means its Sterling value may change due to fluctuations in exchange rates.

UK support for loans, guarantees and exports

Borrowing is becoming increasingly important to Ukraine as its government revenues fall due to the conflict and increased level of spending on its armed forces. It borrows around US\$5 billion a month.³⁷

The UK Government has said it is willing to guarantee lending to Ukraine from the World Bank. As of July 2022, it said it had guaranteed US\$950 million (£720 million) in World Bank lending and was ready to provide a further guarantee of US\$525 million (£429 million).³⁸

It has also allowed for up to US\$50 million in potential guarantees on lending to Ukraine from the European Bank of Reconstruction and Development.³⁹

In December 2021, the Government announced UK Export Finance would have a “market risk appetite” for Ukraine of £3.5 billion. The figure was confirmed in March.⁴⁰ This is intended to help fund reconstruction projects and allow UK exporters and Ukrainian purchasers to access finance to strengthen trade.

Devolved Governments

- The Scottish Government has [announced £6.9 million in humanitarian aid](#) to Ukraine to provide water, sanitation, medicine, health services and shelter.⁴¹
- The Welsh Government has announced [£4 million of aid for Ukraine](#).⁴²

³⁶ Ten Downing Street, [UK injects \\$100m into Ukraine's economy \[...\]](#), 7 March 2022, accessed 8 March 2022

³⁷ Reuters, [Ukraine faces budget cut without \\$5 bln in monthly external aid—parliamentarian](#), 14 June 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

³⁸ FCDO, [Foreign Secretary announces major UK package of support to help rebuild Ukraine](#), 4 July 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

³⁹ HM Treasury, [Chancellor sets out further economic support for Ukraine at G7 meeting in Bonn](#), 19 May 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

⁴⁰ HCWS451 [[UK Export Finance: Ukraine](#)], 8 December 2021; HCWS678 [[UK Export Finance update](#)], 15 March 2022

⁴¹ Scottish Government, [Medical supplies for Ukraine](#), 2 March 2022, accessed 8 March 2022

⁴² Welsh Government, [First Minister announces £4 million of aid for Ukraine](#), 1 March 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

4.4

UK coordination with others

Partnership Fund for a Resilient Ukraine

In 2021, the UK launched the Partnership Fund for a Resilient Ukraine. This aims to support public services, energy efficiency and economic opportunities. This had intended to prepare the ground for the re-integration of non-government-controlled areas in eastern Ukraine before the Russian invasion in February.⁴³

Other participants in the fund include the US, Canada, Sweden, and Switzerland.⁴⁴

It intends to mobilise around £37 million in the three years from 2022.⁴⁵

International Ukraine support group

On 8 March 2022, the UK [announced a “solidarity pact” between the UK, Canada and the Netherlands](#) to ensure sustained support for Ukraine in the longer term.

It hopes for other countries to join, and for the mechanism to mobilise further assistance to Ukraine over the longer term.⁴⁶

Ukraine Recovery Conference, 2023

The UK Government intends to host the Ukraine recovery conference in 2023.⁴⁷

This follows a conference hosted by Switzerland in July 2022. The resulting [Ukraine Recovery Conference](#) committed participants to continue to support Ukraine and pledge that Ukraine’s recovery must go alongside further reforms in Ukraine (such as addressing corruption).⁴⁸

⁴³ FCDO, [UK-Ukraine strategic dialogue: Joint communique](#), 8 December 2021, accessed 24 February 2022; PQ 122672 [on [Ukraine: Humanitarian aid](#)], 21 February 2022

⁴⁴ USAID, [US Government joins multi-donor coalition to launch new partnership fund \[...\]](#), 2 February 2022, accessed 24 February 2022

⁴⁵ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Finland, [Partnership fund for a resilient Ukraine](#), accessed 12 July 2022

⁴⁶ Number Ten, [UK largest bilateral humanitarian donor to Ukraine \[...\]](#), 7 March 2022, accessed 8 March 2022

⁴⁷ Reuters, [UK to host 2023 Ukraine recovery conference](#), 4 July 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

⁴⁸ [Ukraine Recovery Conference](#), accessed 12 July 2022

5 Support from other countries and organisations

5.1 International organisations

World Bank

Together with international donors, the World Bank has mobilised US\$6.8 billion for Ukraine from February to July 2022 (around £5.5 billion at July 2022 exchange rates).⁴⁹

The Bank has mobilised US\$4 billion, of which half has been disbursed (as of 7 June 2022).⁵⁰ This includes a US\$925 million package (around £701 million) providing loans and financing to provide wages for hospital workers, pensions, and programmes for vulnerable Ukrainians. The UK's £74 million pledge for Ukraine forms part of this.⁵¹

The Bank has also announced funding for Ukraine's neighbours, including Moldova.⁵²

International Monetary Fund

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has approved US\$1.4 billion in emergency financing (circa £1.1 billion) to help mitigate the effects of the war on government revenue.⁵³

An additional US\$2.2 billion is expected by June as part of pre-existing commitments to Ukraine (around £1.7 billion).⁵⁴

⁴⁹ World Bank, [Anna Bjerde remarks: Ukraine recovery conference 2022](#), 4 July 2022; HMRC, [July 2022: Monthly exchange rates](#), accessed 12 July 2022

⁵⁰ World Bank, [World Bank announces additional US\\$1.49 billion financing support for Ukraine](#), 7 June 2022, accessed 12 July 2022

⁵¹ World Bank, [World Bank announces additional \\$200 million in financing to Ukraine](#), 14 March 2022, accessed 17 March 2022

⁵² Reuters, [World Bank to send Ukraine \\$1.5 billion as food, energy prices spike](#), 12 April 2022, accessed 19 April 2022

⁵³ IMF, [IMF Executive Board approves US\\$ 1.4 billion in emergency financing support to Ukraine](#), 9 March 2022, accessed 17 March 2022

⁵⁴ IMF, [Join IMF-World Bank Group statement on the war in Ukraine](#), 1 March 2022, accessed 2 March 2022

5.2 Other G7 countries

The below is not an exhaustive list of support and does not include any aid provided in kind. It focuses on G7 member-states.

Overall G7 pledge (including the UK)

At the G7 summit in June, G7 countries pledged to mobilise in 2022:

- **Budget support:** US\$29.5 billion (£24 billion at July exchange rates)
- **Humanitarian support:** US\$2.8 billion (£2.3 billion).⁵⁵

United States

- **Humanitarian aid:** The US has pledged US\$1.28 billion in humanitarian assistance to Ukraine and neighbouring countries (£1 billion).⁵⁶
- **Budgetary support:** To July 2022, the US has provided US\$4 billion in direct budgetary support to Ukraine (£3.3 billion). This has supported essential services, critical infrastructure, and the salaries of civil servants and teachers.⁵⁷

Canada

- **Humanitarian aid:** Committed C\$245 million (£154 million).
- **Loans:** Offered C\$620 million in bilateral loans (£389 million), of which C\$500 million was provided by June 2022. It has also offered up to C\$1.25 billion in additional loans via the IMF: C\$1 billion has been committed.⁵⁸

European Union

Note this will include some pledges from G7 members Italy, Germany, and France.

- **Humanitarian aid:** Since 28 February, €335 million has been allocated for Ukraine (£288 million).
- **Emergency support programme:** €330 million (£284 million) to help secure access to basic goods and services, such as food, energy and education.
- **Financial assistance:** €1.2 billion in EU financial and €120 million in budget support has been disbursed to July 2022 (a total of £1.1 billion).⁵⁹

⁵⁵ G7 Germany, [G7 summit at Schloss Elmau: The outcomes at a glance](#), 28 June 2022; HMRC, [July 2022: Monthly exchange rates](#). All sources in this section accessed 12 July 2022

⁵⁶ USAID, [The US announces additional humanitarian assistance to Ukraine](#), 9 July 2022.

⁵⁷ USAID, [The US contributes US\\$1.7 billion to support the Government of Ukraine](#), 12 July 2022

⁵⁸ Government of Canada, [How Canada is helping—Russian invasion of Ukraine](#), updated 23 June 2022

⁵⁹ European Commission, [EU assistance to Ukraine](#), accessed 12 July 2022

On 12 July, it was reported the EU Commission is to propose a further €1 billion in the form of a long-term concessional loan.⁶⁰

France

In May 2022, President Macron said France would provide US\$2 billion in financial aid to Ukraine in 2022 (£1.6 billion).⁶¹ Limited information is available on how this will be spent. It includes:

- **Humanitarian aid:** In March 2022, France announced €100 million package for Ukraine.⁶²
- **Loans:** In March, a loan of €300 million was announced.⁶³

Germany

- **Humanitarian aid:** To June 2022, Germany pledged US\$463 million (£376 million).⁶⁴
- **Budgetary support:** In May 2022, Germany pledged €1 billion (£860 million).⁶⁵

Italy

- **Humanitarian aid:** €25 million was pledged to UN and International Red Cross appeals (£22 million)
- **Budget support:** €110 million to support the general budget of the Ukrainian government was announced in February (£95 million)⁶⁶
- **Loans:** In May 2022, the Italian Government said it would lend Ukraine €200 million (£172 million).⁶⁷

Japan

- **Humanitarian:** Provide emergency humanitarian assistance of US\$300 million (£243 million).
- **Other financial support:** Up to US\$600 million, including in the form of loans.⁶⁸ An additional US\$475 million loan was announced in July 2022 (at total of £850 million).⁶⁹

⁶⁰ Politico, [EU capitals approve 1B in aid to Ukraine](#), 12 July 2022

⁶¹ Reuters, [France will increase financial support to Ukraine by \\$300 mln, Macron tells donor conference](#), 5 May 2022

⁶² France Diplomacy, [Ukraine-France steps up humanitarian relief effort for Ukraine](#), 10 March 2022

⁶³ French Finance Ministry, [Signature of a budget loan of 300 million euros from France to Ukraine](#), 31 March 2022

⁶⁴ G7 Germany, [G7 summit at Schloss Elmau: The outcomes at a glance](#), 28 June 2022.

⁶⁵ Reuters, [Germany pledges 1bln euro in grants to help Ukraine—finance minister](#), 19 May 2022

⁶⁶ Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, [Italy support of Ukraine](#), accessed 12 July 2022

⁶⁷ Reuters, [Italy to lend Ukraine 200 million euros, finance minister says](#), 20 May 2022

⁶⁸ Prime Minister of Japan and his Cabinet, [Japan stands with Ukraine](#), updated 9 June 2022

⁶⁹ Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan, [Additional support for emergency economic recovery](#), 7 June 2022

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