

U.S. Security Cooperation with Ukraine

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The United States, our allies, and our partners worldwide are united in support of Ukraine in response to Russia's premeditated, unprovoked, and unjustified war against Ukraine. We have not forgotten Russia's earlier aggression in eastern Ukraine and occupation following its unlawful seizure of Crimea in 2014. The United States reaffirms its unwavering support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity within its internationally recognized borders, extending to its territorial waters.

Ukraine is a key regional strategic partner that has undertaken significant efforts to modernize its military and increase its interoperability with NATO. It remains an urgent security assistance priority to provide Ukraine the equipment it needs to defend itself against Russia's war against Ukraine.

To date, we have provided \$61.4 billion in military assistance since Russia launched its premeditated, unprovoked, and brutal full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, and approximately \$64.1 billion in military assistance since Russia's initial invasion of Ukraine in 2014. We have now used the emergency Presidential Drawdown Authority on 55 occasions since August 2021 to provide Ukraine military assistance totaling approximately \$27.688 billion from DoD stockpiles.

Air Defense

- Three Patriot air defense batteries and munitions;
- 12 National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS) and munitions;
- HAWK air defense systems and munitions;
- AIM-7, RIM-7, and AIM-9M missiles for air defense;
- More than 3,000 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles;
- Avenger air defense systems;
- VAMPIRE counter-Unmanned Aerial Systems (c-UAS) and munitions;
- c-UAS gun trucks and ammunition;
- Mobile c-UAS laser-guided rocket systems;
- Other c-UAS equipment;
- Anti-aircraft guns and ammunition;
- Air defense systems components;
- Equipment to integrate Western launchers, missiles, and radars with Ukraine's systems;
- Equipment to support and sustain Ukraine's existing air defense capabilities; and
- 21 air surveillance radars.

Fires

- More than 40 High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS) and ammunition;
- Ground-Launched Small Diameter Bomb launchers and guided rockets;

- More than 200 155mm Howitzers and more than 3,000,000 155mm artillery rounds;
- More than 7,000 precision-guided 155mm artillery rounds;
- More than 100,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti-Armor Mine (RAAM) Systems;
- 72 105mm Howitzers and 1,000,000 105mm artillery rounds;
- 10,000 203mm artillery rounds;
- More than 400,000 152mm artillery rounds;
- Approximately 40,000 130mm artillery rounds;
- 40,000 122mm artillery rounds;
- 60,000 122mm GRAD rockets;
- More than 300 mortar systems;
- More than 700,000 mortar rounds;
- More than 100 counter-artillery and counter-mortar radars; and
- More than 50 multi-mission radars.

Ground Maneuver

- 31 Abrams tanks;
- 45 T-72B tanks;
- More than 300 Bradley Infantry Fighting Vehicles;
- Four Bradley Fire Support Team vehicles;
- More than 400 Stryker Armored Personnel Carriers;
- More than 900 M113 Armored Personnel Carriers;
- More than 400 M1117 Armored Security Vehicles;
- More than 1,000 Mine Resistant Ambush Protected (MRAP) Vehicles;
- More than 5,000 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs);
- More than 200 light tactical vehicles;
- 300 armored medical treatment vehicles;
- 80 trucks and more than 200 trailers to transport heavy equipment;
- More than 1,000 tactical vehicles to tow and haul equipment;
- 153 tactical vehicles to recover equipment;
- 10 command post vehicles;
- 30 ammunition support vehicles;
- 27 armored bridging systems;
- 20 logistics support vehicles and equipment;
- 239 fuel tankers and 105 fuel trailers;
- 58 water trailers;
- Six armored utility trucks;
- 125mm, 120mm, and 105mm tank ammunition;
- More than 1,800,000 rounds of 25mm ammunition; and
- Mine clearing equipment.

Aircraft and Unmanned Aerial Systems

- 20 Mi-17 helicopters;
- Switchblade Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS);
- Phoenix Ghost UAS;

- CyberLux K8 UAS;
- Higher-600 UAS;
- Jump-20 UAS;
- Hornet UAS
- Puma UAS;
- Scan Eagle UAS;
- Penguin UAS;
- Raven UAS;
- Other UAS;
- Two radars for UAS;
- High-speed Anti-radiation missiles (HARMs);
- Air-to-ground munitions;
- More than 6,000 Zuni aircraft rockets;
- More than 20,000 Hydra-70 aircraft rockets; and
- Munitions for UAS.

Anti-armor and Small Arms

- More than 10,000 Javelin anti-armor systems;
- More than 120,000 other anti-armor systems and munitions;
- More than 10,000 Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW) missiles;
- More than 50,000 grenade launchers and small arms;
- More than 500,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition and grenades;
- Laser-guided rocket systems and munitions;
- Rocket launchers and ammunition; and
- Anti-armor mines.

Maritime

- Two Harpoon coastal defense systems and anti-ship missiles;
- More than 100 coastal and riverine patrol boats;
- Unmanned Coastal Defense Vessels; and
- Port and harbor security equipment.

Other capabilities

- M18A1 Claymore anti-personnel munitions;
- C-4 explosives, demolition munitions, and demolition equipment for obstacle clearing;
- Obstacle emplacement equipment;
- Counter air defense capability;
- More than 100,000 sets of body armor and helmets;
- Tactical secure communications systems and support equipment;
- Four satellite communications (SATCOM) antennas;
- SATCOM terminals and services;
- Electronic warfare (EW) and counter-EW equipment;

- Commercial satellite imagery services;
- Night vision devices, surveillance and thermal imagery systems, optics, and rangefinders;
- Equipment to protect critical national infrastructure;
- Explosive ordnance disposal equipment and protective gear;
- Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Nuclear protective equipment;
- Medical supplies, including first aid kits, bandages, monitors, and other equipment;
- Field equipment, cold weather gear, generators, and spare parts; and
- Support for training, maintenance, and sustainment activities.

To date, nearly 50 Allies and partner countries have provided security assistance to Ukraine. Among their many contributions to Ukraine, Allies and partners have delivered 10 long-range Multiple Launch Rocket Systems (MLRS), 178 long-range artillery systems, nearly 100,000 rounds of long-range artillery ammunition, nearly 250,000 anti-tank munitions, 359 tanks, 629 armored personnel carriers and infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs), 8,214 short-range air defense missiles, and 88 lethal UAVs.

Presidential Drawdown Authority (PDA)

Pursuant to a delegation by the President, we have used the emergency Presidential Drawdown Authority on 55 occasions since August 2021 to provide Ukraine military assistance totaling approximately \$31.7 billion from DoD stockpiles.

On September 26, 2024, the Department notified Congress of the intent to direct the drawdown of up to approximately \$5.55 billion in defense articles and services from DoD stocks for military assistance to Ukraine under Presidential Drawdown Authority. This drawdown, if directed, will utilize the remaining authority of the Presidential Drawdown Authority under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance for fiscal year 2024 provided by the Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2024 (Div. B, P.L. 118-50) (USSAA), which will expire on September 30, 2024. As a result of this planned drawdown, the United States will be able to continue to provide defense articles and services to Ukraine from DoD stocks under Presidential Drawdown Authority on a continual basis and remains available for Ukraine regardless of the end of the fiscal year.

On August 14, 2023, the Department announced the first of several packages utilizing previously authorized PDA Authority. During DoD's regular oversight of their execution of previous Presidential Drawdown Authority for Ukraine, they discovered that they had been incorrectly overvaluing the weapons and equipment in previous PDAs that had been authorized or Ukraine. DoD then undertook a review using the appropriate accounting method, which restored \$6.2 billion that can be used under Congressionally authorized drawdown authority to provide arms and equipment to meet Ukraine's urgent security requirements. As PDA is an authority, not a funding source, once notified to Congress there is no 'expiration date' for the provision of defense articles and services up to the value that was notified. Any additional space within the previously notified PDAs, identified as a result of DOD's recalculation of the value of previous PDAs therefore remains available for Ukraine regardless of the end of the fiscal year.

Security Assistance

To date, Congress has appropriated \$4.65 billion in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) across two supplemental packages for Ukraine and “countries impacted by the situation in Ukraine.” Of this total, \$4 billion has been notified to Congress. The first Ukraine supplemental also provided \$4 billion in FMF loan authority and \$4 billion in loan guarantees to NATO Allies.

In FY 2023, DoD provided \$12.1 billion in security assistance to Ukraine under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) in eight separate tranches.

In FY 2023, the Department notified Congress of our intent to make an additional \$1.1 billion in long-term investments with FMF to bolster the security of Ukraine and 13 regional partners and allies in Europe who are at risk from potential future Russian aggression. These funds will help our allies and partners in the region to backfill military capabilities they have donated to Ukraine, enable new donations to Ukraine, and support longer-term military requirements in both the broader region and in Ukraine itself. On September 6, 2023, the Secretary announced an additional \$100 million in Foreign Military Financing to support Ukraine’s longer-term military requirements.

On September 8, 2022, the Department notified Congress of our intent to make a further \$2.2 billion available in long-term investments under Foreign Military Financing (FMF) to bolster the security of Ukraine and 17 of its regional neighbors; including both many of our NATO allies as well as other regional security partners who are most potentially at risk for future Russian aggression. These funds will help our allies and partners who have provided security assistance to Ukraine backfill their capabilities.

On April 24, 2022, the Department notified Congress of its intention to obligate more than \$713 million in Foreign Military Financing funding for Ukraine and 15 other Allied and partner nations in Central and Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Assistance in this Notification will help NATO Allies backfill capabilities they have donated to Ukraine from their own stockpiles to retain and strengthen NATO deterrence.

In FY 2022, DoD provided \$6.3 billion in security assistance to Ukraine under the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI) in seven separate tranches. All the FY2022 USAI funds appropriated by Congress have now been committed. In FY 2021, Ukraine received \$275 million under DoD’s Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI). This included \$75 million in lethal assistance.

In FY 2021, the Department provided Ukraine \$115 million in Foreign Military Financing (FMF) and \$3 million in International Military Education and Training (IMET) funding. Prior to Russia’s renewed invasion, FMF supported Ukraine’s acquisition of a wide array of capabilities including counter-mortar radars, secure radios, vehicles, electronic equipment, small arms and light weapons, and medical supplies, among others. The Global Security Contingency Fund, a joint program of the U.S. Departments of State and Defense, has provided more than \$42 million in training, advisory services, and equipment to assist the Government of Ukraine to further develop the tactical,

operational, and institutional capacities of its Special Operations Forces, National Guard, conventional forces, non-commissioned officer corps, and combat medical care since 2014.

Excess Defense Articles (EDA) On February 20, 2022, the United States utilized [the Excess Defense Articles program](#) to transfer Mi-17 helicopters to Ukraine.

Since 2018, the United States has provided Ukraine with four refitted U.S. Coast Guard Island-Class cutters. The refit was funded with Ukrainian national funds and FMF. Additional vessels are pending transfer.

Third Party Transfers (TPT)

In advance of Russia's invasion and after the outbreak of war in February 2022, the United States approved Third Party Transfers from 14 NATO Allies and close partners to provide U.S.-origin equipment from their inventories for use by Ukrainian forces.

Deliveries to date include almost 12,000 anti-armor systems of all types; more than 1,550 anti-air missiles; radars; night vision devices; machine guns; rifles and ammunition; and body armor. The contributions from our partners and Allies are vital and appreciated.

Foreign Military Sales

The United States has \$595.9 million in active government-to-government sales cases with Ukraine under the Foreign Military Sales (FMS) system. FMS sales notified to Congress are listed on the DSCA website, and significant prior sales include the: 2022 sale of non-standard artillery ammunition; 2018 sale of 210 Javelin anti-armor missiles, which first provided Ukraine with a critical anti-armor capability; the 2019 sale of 150 additional Javelins; and the 2020 Mark VI patrol boats sale. The Javelin sales were funded by a mixture of State Department FMF funds and Ukrainian national funds.

Direct Commercial Sales

From 2015 through 2023, the United States also authorized the permanent export of over \$1.6 billion in defense articles and services to Ukraine via Direct Commercial Sales (DCS). The top categories of DCS exports to Ukraine during that period were Fire Control, Laser, Imaging, and Guidance Equipment, (\$339.1 million); Personal Protective Equipment (\$247.3 million); and Ammunition and Ordnance (\$232 million).

Border Security

Since 2017, the Department of State's Bureau of International Security and Nonproliferation has provided over \$34.8 million in Nonproliferation, Anti-terrorism, Demining, and Related Programs support to Ukraine through the [Export Control and Border Security \(EXBS\) Program](#). The State Border Guard Service of Ukraine (SBGS) has been a primary recipient of EXBS assistance. EXBS also provided assistance to Ukraine Customs and export control and sanctions authorities. Until Russia's full-scale invasion in 2022, a major focus of EXBS efforts was the development of SBGS's Maritime

Border Guard operational and sustainment capabilities to replace capabilities lost during Russia's unlawful annexation of Crimea and introduce modernized equipment, training, and procedures. EXBS also provided advisory and equipment assistance for SBGS land border elements. Following Russia's further invasion in February 2022, EXBS transitioned to providing non-lethal assistance and continued advisory support to the SBGS and other government partners. In addition, EXBS is also providing \$6.9 million in regional NADR funding to support sanctions and export control implementation to respond to Russia's aggression.

Conventional Weapons Destruction On September 30, 2022 the Department awarded \$47.6 million to Tetra Tech to launch a large-scale train and equip project to strengthen the Government of Ukraine's demining and explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) capacity. This project forms part of the \$91.5 million in assistance that the Department will provide over FY2023 to help the Government of Ukraine address the urgent humanitarian challenges posed by explosive remnants of war created by Russia's brutal war of aggression. On September 6, 2023, the Department announced an additional \$90.5 million in humanitarian demining assistance.

Russia's war against Ukraine has littered massive swaths of the country with landmines and unexploded ordnance. The Government of Ukraine estimates that 160,000 square kilometers of its land may be contaminated – this is roughly the size of the states of Virginia, Maryland, and Connecticut combined, or nearly twice the size of Austria. These explosive hazards block access to farmland, delay or otherwise harm reconstruction efforts, and prevent displaced people from returning to their homes. They may also continue to kill and maim Ukrainian civilians for years to come.

Tetra Tech's expert instructors will train Government of Ukraine demining and EOD teams to international standards, provide equipment, and mentor trained personnel. The project also supports deploying additional clearance teams and explosive ordnance risk education teams through the local non-governmental organization Ukrainian Deminers Association (UDA).

From 2004 to 2021, the United States provided more than \$77.3 million to clear landmines and unexploded ordnance left by Russia's forces and Russia's proxies in the Donbas region, strengthen Ukraine's demining capacity, and enhance security services' capacity to manage weapons and ammunition stockpiles. In 2021 alone, the U.S. government funded Conventional Weapons Destruction (CWD) programs that cleared and returned more than 1.9 million square meters (477 acres) of land to local communities that was previously contaminated with explosive hazards. Since Russia's further invasion, U.S.-funded digital explosive ordnance risk education campaigns have provided lifesaving information to more than 18 million people in Ukraine. Additionally, Ukrainian demining authorities previously trained and equipped by the United States are leading emergency efforts to remediate the massive levels of explosive hazard contamination littered across the country by Russian forces.

Global Peacekeeping Operations

Ukraine was a significant troop contributor to United Nations peacekeeping operations before its troops were called home to defend Ukraine, including a helicopter unit to the United Nations Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO). Ukraine is also a partner country of the Global Peace Operations Initiative and has benefited from nearly \$4 million in peace operations capacity-building assistance.

State Partnership Program Ukraine is partnered with the California National Guard under DoD's State Partnership Program (SPP). Established in 1993, SPP's goal was to assist former Warsaw Pact and Soviet states in their democracy efforts and to reform their defense forces following the Soviet Union's collapse. Over the past 29 years, California National Guard conducted regular military-to-military engagements with Ukrainian forces, contributing to Ukraine's continued defense modernization.

Joint Exercises

Ukraine participates in multiple bilateral and multilateral military exercises with the United States, EU, and NATO Allies to include Rapid Trident, Sea Breeze, and Cossack Mace.