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### **INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR UKRAINE: EVALUATING THE IMPACT OF MILITARY, ECONOMIC, AND DIPLOMATIC AID**

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# International Support for Ukraine: Evaluating the Impact of Military, Economic, and Diplomatic Aid

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## Abstract

The article analyses the results of assistance to Ukraine from the international community and partner countries in the context of countering the brutal aggression of the Russian Federation. International support plays a crucial role in Ukraine's stability and recovery, and cooperation with the international community has become an essential factor in restoring and strengthening the country, increasing its defence capabilities and supporting the economy in the war zone. The paper identifies the main strategies that highlight the problems of Ukraine's foreign policy and determine the activities of the state on the world stage, aimed at ensuring the adaptation of the country's policy to changes in the international situation, in particular, in the context of the military conflict with Russia. It describes international projects of the European Union, the World Bank, the International

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Monetary Fund and the European Investment Bank aimed at supporting Ukraine in the war. Funding from the international community, financial institutions and partner countries strengthens Ukraine and its defence capabilities. The mechanisms and instruments of Ukraine's recovery in the post-war period (state reconstruction programmes, international grant initiatives, investment funds, concessional lending mechanisms, public-private partnership instruments, humanitarian aid and technical support) are considered. The practical value of the work lies in a detailed analysis of the conceptual strategies that form the basis for the implementation of the main goals of Ukraine's foreign activities and international projects to support the country in times of war (strategy of international diplomacy – active involvement of foreign partners through diplomatic initiatives; strategy of economic assistance – attraction of financial resources for recovery and development; strategy of defence cooperation – provision of military support and cooperation; strategy of humanitarian support – assistance to socially vulnerable groups)

*Keywords:* International community, support for Ukraine, military aid, economic aid, diplomatic aid, geopolitics, sanctions, humanitarian aid, stability in Ukraine.

## **Introduction**

The international community deals with various security issues, including arms control, conflict prevention, and the protection of human and civil rights and freedoms. Due to the political and economic crises caused by the war, Ukraine, which has witnessed significant challenges and transformations in recent decades, needs international assistance now more than ever. This assistance can help quickly and effectively rescue war victims, rebuild damaged infrastructure, and provide financial, technical, and advisory support to implement reforms and improve the country's economic and social situation. The impact of military reality on Ukraine's partnership with other countries requires a review of the system of diplomatic relations. Today, supporting Ukraine in its fight against Russian aggression and condemning the crimes of the Russian Federation as an aggressor are essential priorities and a strategic direction of bilateral relations. In addition, developing long-term mutual interests based on the principles of democracy, the rule of law and support for Ukraine's European integration is becoming increasingly important.

In the context of active hostilities, Ukraine is adjusting its foreign policy in response to military realities, which leads to a complex process of revising its goals, objectives, means and activities in the international arena. The country is improving effective foreign policy strategies and methods to ensure international support and protect national interests in this challenging situation. Despite the military losses, Ukraine's economy continues to function and demonstrates an impressive capacity for recovery and development. The country actively seeks

ways to overcome economic difficulties and reform its economy to ensure stability (Alekseieva *et al.*, 2023). The study aims to analyse the role of the international community in supporting Ukraine during the war, in particular, to assess the effectiveness of military, economic, and diplomatic assistance provided, as well as to identify key results and the impact of this support on the country's resilience and recovery.

## Literature review

Numerous scientific studies have examined the international community's influence on supporting Ukraine, confirming its high relevance and universality. In particular, Demianiuk (2018) in his work "International aid in financing sustainable development", described the global trend of official assistance to Ukraine. These trends include the growth of financial support, which indicates that donor countries are fulfilling their obligations to provide financial and technical assistance to our country's development. Bezzubko and Bezzubko (2020) and other authors have studied the problems of international technical assistance. In their scientific work "International Technical Assistance for Ukraine", B. Bezzubko and Yu. Bezzubko examined the essence and features of international technical assistance, which is very important for Ukraine's socio-economic development and the restoration of its regions.

Other scholars, such as Medinska *et al.* (2023), Moroz and Kosyk (2022), Shchypansky *et al.* (2022), Kruhlov *et al.* (2021) focused on aspects of financial assistance during the war and in the post-war reconstruction of Ukraine. Zdorovega (2014) notes that "global, regional and local (national) institutions, through their activities in international life, actually ensure the implementation of the principles of global civil society, self-organisation of international activities, monitoring and regulation of social and international processes, as well as the interaction of state and intergovernmental institutions with non-governmental structures". The growing role of international associations in the global system significantly affects both the formation of states' domestic economies and the development of harmonisation of international relations in general.

Security issues include virtually all areas of international cooperation in which there is a threat of international organisations' influence on the sovereignty of individual states (Chekalenko, 2017). Kulyk (2009) analysed the impact of the international community and its initiatives on Ukraine's security policy. He concluded that "the process of Ukraine's integration into the European Community requires the implementation of standards of a developed democratic society and new forms of involvement of international security-oriented institutions, as they are active participants in the state's security policy". Horbatiuk (2017) substantiates the contribution of international communities to the development of social and humanitarian human rights, which ensure social and human security at the national

and global levels. The researcher notes that “the significance of these communities as subjects of social and human security is determined by the need to support the humanistic process at all levels of state development, the formation of human rights protection and the integration of national organisations into the social and humanitarian space”.

Military studies focus primarily on the impact of military operations and wars on individuals and society as a whole (Pickering & Kisangani, 2006; Modell & Haggerty, 1991; Salvatore & Taniguchi, 2021), as well as on the human and social challenges caused by war (Caforio, 2009; Rizk, 2021) or wartime circumstances. Heiets (2022) notes that in times of crisis when the state’s domestic resources are limited and access to commercial borrowing is difficult, official financing from international organisations and foreign governments becomes a significant source of economic support. At the same time, the funds should be used to finance the budget deficit, implement structural reforms, and build export potential. Zhalilo *et al.* (2022) and other National Institute for Strategic Studies experts have studied Syria’s need for financial resources for post-war recovery and substantiated the priority areas for using international assistance. In particular, they emphasise the importance of supporting the real sector of the economy, small and medium-sized businesses, rebuilding critical infrastructure, and attracting green investments. Bohdan (2022) analysed the dynamics and structure of international assistance to Iraq in 2022–2023 by significant donors and instruments. She emphasises the need to strengthen Iraq’s institutional capacity to effectively use the funds raised and ensure transparent monitoring of their use. These scholars’ research covers various aspects of international cooperation aimed at addressing the problems and needs of our country in the modern era. However, despite studies on international cooperation in assisting Ukraine during the Russian-Ukrainian war, current global challenges and the emergence of new instruments for such assistance require a deeper analysis and justification.

*Research objectives.* To assess the effectiveness of military assistance from international partners. Economic support and its impact on the stability of the Ukrainian economy are studied. Diplomatic efforts to strengthen Ukraine’s position in the international arena are considered. The relationship between different types of assistance and their impact on protecting Ukraine’s national interests is determined. The mechanisms and instruments that will contribute to financial stability, economic recovery and reconstruction of Ukraine in the post-war period are also considered.

## **Methodology**

They are based on a systematic approach to assessing current problems caused by military aggression and its devastating consequences. In the course of the study, the methods of analysis and synthesis were operated to collect and summarise the

most critical scientific provisions of the topic. Statistical analysis was employed to study the data on the dynamics of international aid. The logical method was employed to summarise the results and substantiate the conclusions theoretically. In addition, the document analysis method was used to substantiate the main strategies that actualise the issues of Ukraine's foreign policy issues.

## Results

International military and technical assistance to Ukraine began on February 24 to counter a full-scale Russian invasion. Partner countries have received information that the Russian Federation has amassed 150,000 troops near the border with Ukraine, indicating that it is preparing for an invasion. In particular, in January 2021, the US Presidential Administration warned the Ukrainian leadership of the likelihood of such an invasion in February 2022.

For this reason, the United States and its partner countries have provided regular military assistance to Ukraine since the end of January. In particular, the United States has provided Ukraine with several shipments of lethal weapons and ammunition, including SMAW-D rocket-propelled grenade launchers and Javelin ATGMs. In January-February, the UK sent several aircraft with military supplies, including lethal weapons, 2,220 NLAW ATGMs, and ammunition and equipment for the territorial defence forces. In addition, British instructors helped train the Ukrainian army. Canada has sent 200 special forces to train the armed forces and has also provided several shipments of lethal weapons and equipment, including rifles, machine guns and night vision devices.

Lithuania provided Ukraine with military equipment, including Stinger man-portable air defence systems, and Estonia with ammunition for Javelin ATGMs. Poland provided GROM with drones, ammunition and man-portable air defence systems. Germany donated field hospitals and thousands of protective helmets.

Thus, Ukraine strengthened its armaments and coordinated its actions with partner countries even before the full-scale invasion. NSDC Secretary O. Danilova pointed this out, noting that the government was preparing for a Great War with Russia but could not publicly inform the public about it to avoid panic. It was expected that the Russian offensive would take place in the direction of Kharkiv, Donetsk, Luhansk, and Crimea, but the attack from Belarus came as a surprise.

With the outbreak of full-scale aggression, the President of Ukraine appealed to NATO member states for military and technical assistance. In his numerous statements, Volodymyr Zelenskyy repeatedly called on NATO to close the skies over Ukraine after Russian missiles struck infrastructure and civilian targets: "We repeat every day: close the skies over Ukraine. Close it for Russian missiles, fighter jets and all these terrorists. Create a humanitarian air zone - no missiles,

no bombs. We are human beings. Moreover, your humanitarian duty is to protect us and our people”.

In the context of countering Russia's armed aggression, international assistance should be seen as an “interaction between people and countries aimed at promoting the realisation of Ukraine's national interests, including through countering armed aggression. This is reflected in providing material and non-material support through the relevant state bodies, particularly central executive authorities” (Loyshyn et al., 2023).

The United States provides military assistance to Ukraine, including the supply of military supplies and equipment, primarily through the programme above and new programmes such as:

- The Foreign Military Financing (FMF) programme is the main form of support for Ukraine from the United States. It provides financial assistance to purchase military equipment, supplies and services for US allies.
- The European Security Initiative (ESI) programme, funded by the US Department of Defence, aims to strengthen America's security presence in Europe. It was launched in June 2014 at the initiative of then-US President Barack Obama.
- The Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAID) programme provides financial support from the US Department of Defence to strengthen Ukraine's defence capabilities. This assistance aims to increase the effectiveness of defence against Russian aggression through training of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, providing necessary equipment, and implementing advisory initiatives.

The three military aid packages approved by Congress include four main elements:

- Short-term military support (\$17 billion): This includes arms supplies, including weapons purchased by the United States and allies, training for the Ukrainian army, and intelligence sharing. Much of this is funded by the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI), although technically, it only covers the cost of replacing equipment supplied to Ukraine. However, the two are closely related.
- Long-term military support (\$10.4 billion) provides funds that Ukraine can use to purchase new weapons, mainly from the United States and other countries. However, producing these weapons takes time, leading to delays in their delivery. This often leads to misunderstandings in the Ministry of Defence's statement that the United States has “transferred” a certain amount of military equipment to Ukraine.
- US military operations (\$9.6 billion): In the spring, the United States deployed about 18,000 troops to Europe to strengthen defence and stop Russian aggression. This deployment cost more than the Ministry of Defence's original budget.

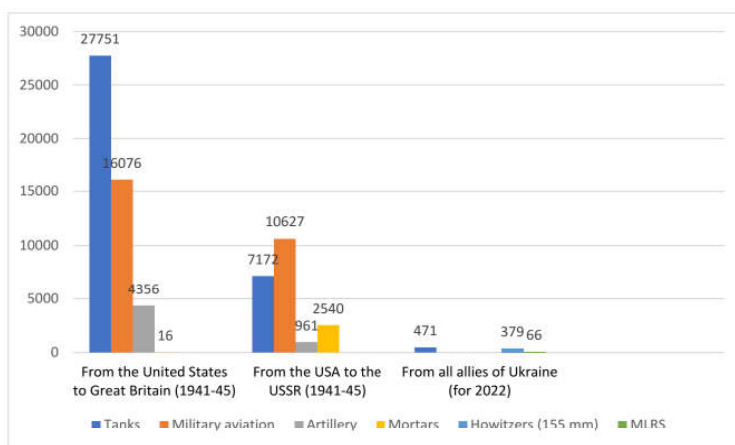
- Total support to the Ministry of Defence (\$1.2 billion) includes various activities, some of which are only indirectly related to Ukraine and are intended to prepare the Ministry of Defence for possible future conflicts (Cancian, 2022).

In September 2023, President of Ukraine Volodymyr Zelenskyy announced the arrival of the first batch of Abrams tanks in Ukraine. The United States has promised to provide 31 units of this equipment as part of the cooperation. The Ukrainian military has been training Abrams in Germany for several months, so these tanks will soon become an essential enhancement to the Ukrainian army's offensive capabilities on the battlefield (Ukrinform, 2023).

The prospect of supplying Ukraine with ATACMS missiles from the United States is still being discussed. This weapon has several modifications, including ATACMS Block I, ATACMS Block IA, ATACMS Block IVA, ATACMS-P, and the upgraded TACMS. It is a powerful weapon capable of engaging various targets, including air defence systems, command posts, communications centres, missile launchers, and ammunition depots.

Any transfer of missile modifications depends on the situation at the front and the United States military assessment of the battle. After Russia's massive invasion of Ukraine, US military assistance means focusing on the supply of more powerful, incredibly aggressive weapons not only to counter Russian aggression but also to provide financial resources for their acquisition.

According to the Kiel Institute, the United States transferred 27,751 tanks and 4,356 cannon artillery to the United Kingdom during World War II. In comparison, the Soviet Union received 7,172 tanks and 961 cannon artillery from the United States (Figure 1).



Source: compiled by the author based on (Growford Institute)

Figure 1: Military Assistance (in units of weapons) during World War II and the Russian-Ukrainian War, 1941–1945 and 2022



By comparison, in 2022, all allies pledged to provide Ukraine with 471 tanks and 379 howitzers. At the same time, Ukraine did not receive any support in the form of combat aircraft. Military analysts argue that Ukraine does not have the necessary number of weapons, from artillery shells to fighter jets, to dislodge Russian troops from their fortified positions. The main deterrent is also the Ukrainian army's lack of air superiority, and Western forces in modern warfare attack fortified enemy positions without this advantage.

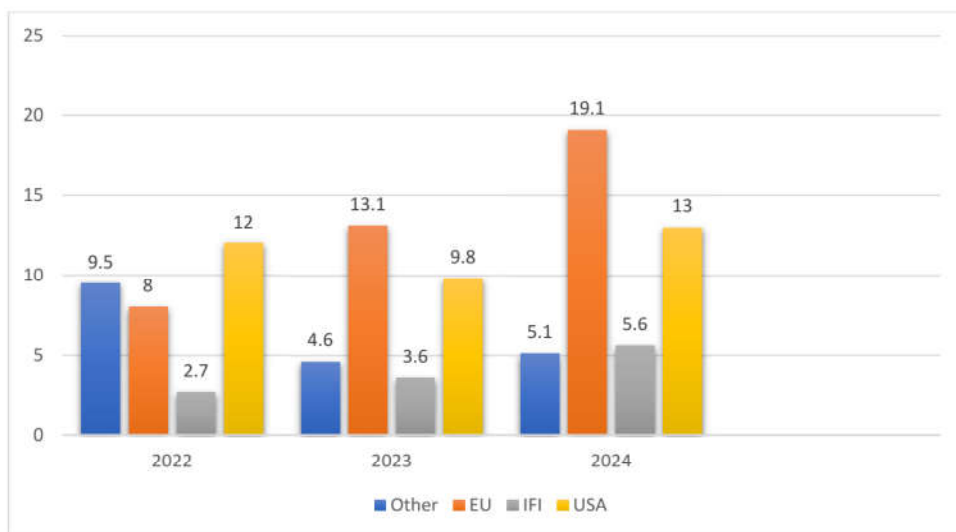
On May 9, the President of the United States signed the Lend-Lease Act, the old version of which helped the anti-Hitler coalition win World War II. The new Lend-Lease law, which aims to defend Ukraine's democracy in 2022, will expedite the transfer of critical military equipment and other vital supplies without unnecessary bureaucratic delays. It allows for transferring weapons and ammunition virtually free of charge, provided the recipient country pays the US later. With international economic and financial support from Ukraine's allies, the situation looks somewhat better than with military aid. "The general fund of the state budget of Ukraine received USD 58 billion, or UAH 2,128 billion, in 2023. The amount of assistance from international partners was USD 42.479 billion. Grant funding accounts for 27% of this amount, which is especially important for the state in the context of Russian aggression" (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2022). Ukraine has also received substantial financial assistance from the World Bank. Among the various projects, it is worth highlighting investments in agriculture worth \$132 million, which are aimed at accelerating the development of this strategically important sector of the economy – the project "Accelerating Private Investment in Agriculture" (Government Portal, 2023a). "Financing of €189.32 million from the International Development Association (IDA) and €63 million allocated to support public expenditures and ensure stable public administration in Ukraine under the World Bank's Public Expenditure Support for Enhanced Accountability and Responsiveness in Ukraine (PEACE) project" (Government Portal, 2023a). "Within the framework of investment projects implemented by the World Bank, 4,870 million US dollars and 452 million euros were invested in Ukraine" (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2024).

These investments aim to support Ukraine's economic development and social progress, improve living standards, and ensure sustainable economic growth. The International Monetary Fund of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) plays an equally significant role in supporting Ukraine. At the end of March 2023, the IMF Board of Directors approved an Extended Fund Facility for Ukraine. "This Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) Extended Funding Programme provides funding of USD 115.6 billion, which creates opportunities to attract investment in Ukraine, with a total investment estimated at USD 1,100 billion" (Government Portal, 2023b).

EFF's plan consists of two phases: the first phase focuses on raising revenue and budgeting, while the second phase covers reconstruction, post-war recovery and rehabilitation.

Ukraine received three significant tranches from the International Monetary Fund (IMF): the first in April, the second in July, and the third in December 2023. Thanks to this support, Ukraine's state budget has been replenished by \$2.7 billion, with \$890 million from the first tranche and about \$900 million from the third tranche (Ministry of Finance of Ukraine, 2023). On March 22 2024, the Board of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) met to discuss the third review of the Extended Fund Facility for Ukraine and decided to provide another tranche of \$880 million (Radio Liberty, 2024). To date, Ukraine has already attracted about \$4.5 billion of the planned \$15.6 billion under the Electronic Frontier Foundation (EFF) programme. This financial support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) is a critical step in a difficult economic situation and, for the first time in history, demonstrates the high level of confidence in Ukraine on the part of international financial institutions.

In 2023, Ukraine received the most funds from the European Union (EU), which is expected to be the primary funding source for the budget deficit in 2024 (Redko *et al.*, 2023). However, in 2022, the country received the most financial support from the United States (Figure 2).



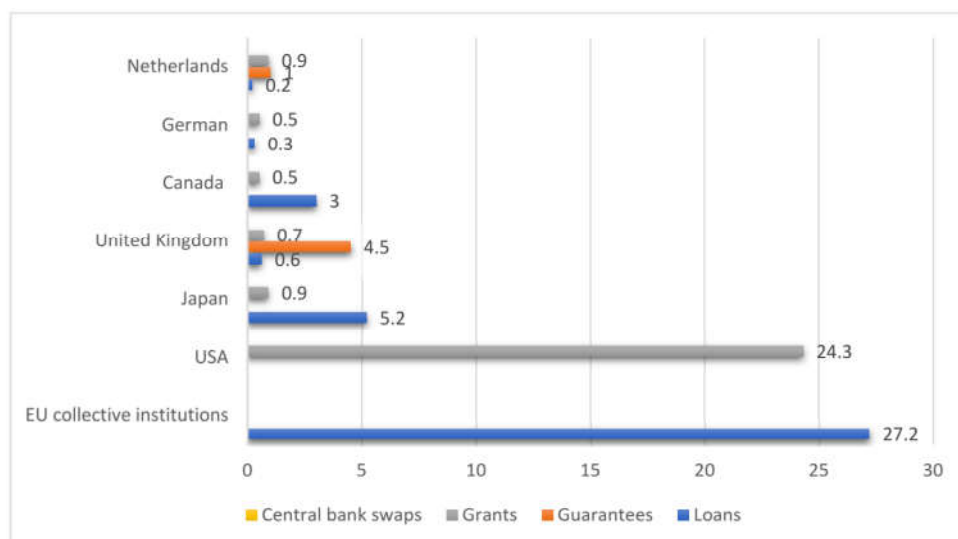
Source: compiled by the author based on (State budget web portal for citizens)

Figure 2: Financial Support to Ukraine in Billions of US Dollars from International Partners: Funds Received and Forecasts for 2024

The peculiarity of US financial assistance is that it comes in grants, i.e. non-repayable aid. Sooner or later, Ukrainians will have to return money from other partners.

The European Investment Bank's (EIB) support is also worth noting. In April 2023, the EIB provided additional financing of €20 million for Mykolaiv to develop the water supply and sewerage system.

As of mid-2023, foreign creditors and donors financed over 50% of the national budget expenditures in the year's first half. However, severe problems for Ukraine's financial stability arise from the predominance of external financing's loan component over the grant component. Thus, financial assistance from EU collective institutions is provided mainly through loans, but the share of grants is only 0.4% (Figure 3).



Source: compiled by the author based on (Growford Institute)

Figure 3: International Economic and Financial Assistance to Ukraine from Allied States in the Form of Loans, Grants, Swaps and Guarantees by June 1 2023, in Billions of Euros

As of June 1 2023, grants accounted for 42% of total financial assistance to Ukraine (thanks to a large grant contribution from the United States). According to the International Monetary Fund's forecast, the share of grants in the structure of external official financing receipts from 2023 to 2026 will average 20%. It is gratifying to note that US financial assistance includes 100% grants. The share of grants in the structure of financial assistance from the UK is 16.7%, Canada 14.2%, the Netherlands 74.5%, Germany 82.1%, Norway 100%, and Japan 14.4%. Portugal, Finland, and Denmark have also provided 100% of their aid to Ukraine through grants, although the amounts are still small.

Sanctions imposed by other countries on Russia are also extremely important for Ukraine. In turn, the allies have refused to trade with Russia, suspended partnerships and other relations, and demonstrated their unity with Ukrainians. The

West is developing a “Marshall Plan” for Ukraine – a set of measures to provide economic support for the country’s post-war recovery. This plan is reminiscent of the economic assistance programme for European countries introduced by the US Secretary of State in 1948 after World War II. The plan was launched before the end of the war in Europe, promoting not only economic recovery but also technological development. Therefore, if an agreement is reached, this economic plan can be implemented in Ukraine even before the victory over the Russian Federation. Under the Marshall Plan, 90% of the funding was provided through grants, while only 10% was in loans. This suggests that Ukraine could quickly recover and accelerate its economic development if a similar plan were developed. Current estimates of the cost of the damage caused by the war vary considerably, ranging from \$500 billion to \$1 trillion, depending on the duration of the conflict and the extent of damage caused by the Russians. Economic and financial support from international donors and partners is critical in times of war, as it ensures the stability of the Ukrainian state and its financial and economic viability.

A large number of states have also expressed their readiness to restore Ukraine’s destroyed regions and monuments after the war, which is precious support for Ukrainians from allied countries.

Among the countries that have volunteered to help with the reconstruction, it is worth noting:

- Germany – restoration of the Chernihiv region;
- Italy and Poland – restoration of the Donetsk region;
- Austria – restoration of the Zaporizhzhia region;
- Turkey and the United States – restoration of the Kharkiv region;
- Norway – restoration of the Kirovohrad region;
- Czech Republic, Sweden and Finland – restoration of the Luhansk region;
- The Netherlands and Sweden – the restoration of the Kherson region;
- other (Plan for the restoration of Ukraine, 2022).

Despite the challenging situation, Ukraine has managed to avoid a large-scale social and humanitarian catastrophe thanks to stable payments of salaries, pensions and other social benefits. The country provides material and financial assistance to internally displaced persons and those affected by the war. This achievement was made possible by international support from partner countries and financial institutions.

It is worth noting that Ukraine is not only withstanding the war but is also actively working on development in various fields. For example, the country’s scientific potential is steadily growing, the latest technologies are being implemented, and cultural life continues to flourish. Writers, actors and artists contribute to preserving the national identity and boosting the population’s morale. Ukraine continues on its path to peace, independence and prosperity with determination and commitment to its ideals and goals.

It has been identified the main strategies that highlight the problems of Ukraine's foreign policy and determine the state's activities in the world arena. These strategies aim to ensure the country's policy adaptation to changes in the international situation, particularly in the military conflict with Russia.

The article describes international projects of the European Union, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the European Investment Bank aimed at supporting Ukraine in the war. Funding from the international community, financial institutions and partner countries strengthens Ukraine and its defence capabilities.

The main strategies to support Ukraine include:

- Financial support through international financial institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.
- Investment projects from the European Investment Bank.
- European Union development and cooperation programmes.
- Defence support through funding and assistance from partner countries.

In Ukraine's most challenging period, President Volodymyr Zelenskyy's diplomatic team has provided unprecedented international support and significant pressure on Russia. It unites efforts to support Ukraine's victory and defend the United Nations (UN) Charter.

The solid military support of Ukraine by its allies is a top priority of military diplomacy. Thanks to the coordinated work at all levels - from the Head of State to the President, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Infrastructure, the Defence Intelligence of Ukraine (DIU) and the Foreign Intelligence Service (FISU) – significant progress has been made in attracting modern equipment, weapons, ammunition and ammunition from international partners. Ukraine is fulfilling this daily task, changing “no” to “yes” in key capitals and overcoming psychological barriers.

This included transitioning to North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) standard weapons, delivering multiple-launch rocket systems and other important milestones. Ukraine has taken all the necessary measures to provide its soldiers with all the weapons they need to liberate the territories. In addition, Ukraine is actively working to develop its defence industry, attracting foreign partners and their technologies. It is important not only to obtain weapons but also to strengthen our defence capabilities.

Ukraine continues to convey the main message to its allies: until Russian aggression is finally destroyed, no country can feel safe. At the president's instructions, Ukrainian diplomats are actively working on critical decisions for Ukraine. This activity is gradually changing the positions of allies and conditionally neutral countries, helping to find common interests and advantages.

From the very first days of the war, the foreign front became a real battlefield for Ukraine. Initially, our international partners doubted the advisability of

disconnecting Russian banks from the Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunications (SWIFT) payment system. Today, Ukraine has imposed unprecedented sanctions against Russia. It is actively demonstrating the solidarity of its Euro-Atlantic allies, the complete isolation of the aggressor state in the world, and significant restrictions on Russian energy supplies. And this is only a part of the achievements.

Ukraine has consistently limited Moscow’s capabilities, depriving Russia of the financial resources and tools it needs to continue its aggression.

On the diplomatic front, Ukraine is making daily efforts to support the de-occupation process. Ukrainian diplomats continuously work to convince their partners that Ukraine’s victory is in their common interest and that supporting our country is not just charity but the best investment in its national and regional security.

It is important not only to respond quickly to Russia’s crimes and escalation of the Kremlin’s actions but also to have a common strategy, new security mechanisms and decisive proactive steps. Ukraine is convinced of the need to create an effective global security architecture based on respect for international law and reliable security guarantees, not just declarations. The Ukrainian state is ready to become a driver of these processes in the global context.

Table 1 presents the critical international summits and meetings held to discuss and make decisions on supporting Ukraine in its fight against Russian aggression. It highlights important diplomatic events, such as NATO, UN, EU, and G7 summits, which adopted decisions to provide Ukraine with military, economic, and humanitarian assistance.

*Table 1: Major International Summits and Meetings in Support of Ukraine and their Results*

Date and Title of the Summit/ Meeting	Decisions made or results achieved
NATO Summit in Madrid (June 2022)	Reaffirmation of the open door policy for Ukraine, increased defence support, and increased funding to strengthen the Ukrainian army.
UN Security Council meeting (February 2022)	Discussion of Russia’s aggression against Ukraine; adoption of a resolution calling for an immediate ceasefire.
NATO Summit in Brussels (March 2022)	A decision was made to provide Ukraine with air defence systems and other military assistance.
Group of Seven (G7) Summit (June 2022)	Confirmation of further economic sanctions against Russia; financial support for Ukraine’s reconstruction and humanitarian needs.

UN General Assembly (March 2022)	Adoption of a resolution condemning Russia's invasion and calling for a complete withdrawal of troops.
EU Summit in Brussels (December 2022)	The 10th package of sanctions against Russia has been approved, and additional financial assistance for restoring Ukraine's infrastructure has been agreed upon.

*Source: compiled by the author based on their research*

Ukraine's mission and diplomacy are to continue uniting the world in the fight against terrorist Russia and other revisionist forces. This is vital for most sovereign states that adhere to the United Nations (UN) Charter. Consolidation of the international community determines not only the future of world order and democracy but also normal and stable life in all regions of the planet. The alternative is a return to a state of war of all against all and repeated crises on the continents.

Ukrainian diplomacy is actively expanding the international coalition supporting our country, strengthening Ukraine's position in the Global South. This is part of Ukraine's long-term strategy to open up new opportunities. The proactive efforts of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are already yielding positive results, including the historic vote for the resolution "Territorial integrity of Ukraine: upholding the principles of the United Nations Charter".

A record 143 countries voted in favour, including many African and Asian states changing their political positions and gradually moving away from a policy of unconditional neutrality. During the first-ever tour of Africa by a Ukrainian foreign minister in the history of Ukrainian diplomacy, all African countries visited by diplomat Dmytro Kuleba in May also expressed support for Ukraine.

Ukraine is actively expanding opportunities for Ukrainian companies and citizens outside the Euro-Atlantic region and protecting its interests in all regions, including Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Ukrainian diplomats have successfully resisted Russia's attempts to split the unity of Euro-Atlantic allies. The Russian Federation uses various methods, including energy blackmail, aggressive propaganda, and manipulation of "peace talks" in the context of nuclear threats. However, thanks to the concerted efforts of Ukraine and its partners, Russian subversive activities are systematically failing. Allies have never been more united. The democratic world supports Ukraine's vision of victory, which provides the conditions for restoring our country's territorial integrity.

Strategic partners are ready to provide Ukraine with maximum support to achieve victory. Even in times of war, Ukrainian diplomacy is focused on a

strategic perspective. Ukraine is actively shaping the future of the region and the international order. In this context, Ukraine will play a decisive role in the global coordinate system and take its rightful place.

## **Discussion**

The ongoing conflict in Ukraine underscores the critical need for international support to strengthen the country's resilience to external aggression. Military assistance has been one of Ukraine's most significant international support. Since the beginning of the conflict, a coalition of states, including North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) member states and other global players, has provided Ukraine with weapons, equipment, training and intelligence. The availability of modern defence systems, such as anti-tank missiles, drones and air defence systems, has enabled the Ukrainian military to balance the enemy's numerical and firepower. In addition, military training programmes led by North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) countries have significantly improved the professionalisation of the Ukrainian armed forces, increasing their operational capability and adaptability to complex combat operations.

The protracted nature of the war raises concerns about the possible depletion of resources and the willingness of the international community to maintain a high level of assistance over time. Additionally, logistical challenges, such as delivering modern weapons and ensuring their proper integration into Ukrainian military systems, have at times limited the effectiveness of this support. The international community has provided significant economic assistance in parallel to military support. Institutions such as the European Union, the International Monetary Fund, and the World Bank have expanded financial packages to stabilise the Ukrainian economy, provide basic public services, and mitigate the economic impact of the conflict. Economic assistance has also helped rebuild war-damaged infrastructure, allowing Ukraine to restore critical assets and maintain public morale.

Diplomatic actions included imposing sanctions on the aggressor state, diplomatic isolation, and significant support within international organisations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) and the European Union. Countries tried to influence the aggressor's economy to reduce its ability to conduct military operations by imposing harsh economic sanctions. In addition, Ukraine received strong support in international forums, where its territorial integrity and sovereignty were constantly reaffirmed.

However, diplomatic efforts face certain limitations. While sanctions do have an impact, they can take time to achieve the desired effect, and their success depends mainly on the active support of the international community.



## Conclusion

As a result, it has been found that the volume of US military assistance to Ukraine is currently highly appreciated, which gives hope for a quick end to the war. At the same time, by providing significant military support to Ukraine, the United States has an obligation to Ukraine, the international community and its taxpayers to ensure that this assistance does not increase security risks, including nuclear threats, and contributes to the creation of a new world order based on international legal norms and the right of states to independence. It is proved that further prospects for military assistance to Ukraine depend on the overall international political context.

Allies are rearming the Ukrainian army and providing shelter to millions of refugees. Governments' and civil society institutions' diplomatic efforts have ensured solidarity and support. This will help reduce the burden on state and local budgets, introduce international governance standards, modernise infrastructure and social facilities, and create new jobs.

Today, Ukraine plays a significant role in the global process. Strategies have been developed that demonstrate that strategic thinking, a proactive approach, and patriotism turn Ukrainian diplomacy into a powerful tool for protecting the state's interests, businesses, and citizens.

It has been confirmed that military successes and effective foreign policy testify to modern Ukraine's strength and active international presence.

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