

Monitoring of arms deliveries to Ukraine since January 2022

Methodology

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Objective	1
Information taken into account and structure of the monitoring	1
The compilation table (Excel file)	2
The information sheet	4
Sources	4

OBJECTIVE

The outbreak of the Russian-Ukrainian war on 24 February 2022 marked the return of high-intensity conflict to European territory. In order to cope with the large numerical and technical superiority of the Russian forces, the Ukrainian authorities requested foreign assistance in the supply of military equipment to be able to defend its territory. In response to this request, member states of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), the European Union (EU) and other European and non-European states have implemented individual and collective programmes of arms supply to Ukraine.

While the exact volume of arms delivered within these programmes remains uncertain, it is possible to identify open-source information on arms deliveries to the Ukrainian armed forces. The GRIP review begins on 1st January 2022, almost two months before the Russian invasion. It therefore covers a period during which the American authorities were already convinced of Russia's aggressive intentions. The Excel file produced by GRIP thus includes announcements by the countries authorities relating to arms supplies to Ukraine. An information sheet completes the Excel file in order to provide a summary of the main trends. The information sheet and the Excel file are intended to be used to support work on arms deliveries to Ukraine with a view to facilitating the monitoring of arms in the medium and long term. This work is far from exhaustive, but it should help strengthen the critical capacities of a public that is already aware of or interested in additional independent information on arms deliveries to Ukraine. This includes parliamentarians, civil servants, specialist journalists, members of civil society, graduate students and researchers in the field.

The information collected will be updated and corrected as necessary to provide the best possible account of arms deliveries to Ukraine in the context of the Russian war since 24 February 2022.

INFORMATION TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT AND STRUCTURE OF THE MONITORING

The deliveries included in this monitoring are limited to conventional weapons systems and military equipment classified in categories ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4, ML5, ML6, ML9 and ML10 of the [Common Military List of the European Union](#). Transfers of protective equipment (such as body armour, helmets, etc.), weapon parts, software and other components are therefore not explicitly covered. Where information on this is available, it is included in the total country estimates. The monitoring consists of two documents: the compilation table (Excel document), which collects the raw data of recorded arms

deliveries; and the fact sheet, which analyses the raw data and outlines the main trends of arms deliveries to Ukraine.

THE COMPILATION TABLE (EXCEL FILE)

As the name suggests, this table contains raw information on arms deliveries to Ukraine since 1st January 2022. It is important to note that a delivery is counted as such when there is one or more evidence of an arms transfer being announced, delivered or observed on Ukrainian territory.

The Excel spreadsheet compiling this information is divided into three parts:

- **Tab 1, "EU Deliveries"**: This section covers arms deliveries made or announced by EU Member States. It covers 22 countries in total. Up to 30 November 2022, Austria, Cyprus, Hungary, Ireland and Malta had not sent any arms to Ukraine. It should be noted that of these five countries, only one (Hungary) is a member of NATO.
- **Tab 2, "Other deliveries"**: This section focuses on deliveries of military equipment made or announced by non-EU NATO members and other third countries. Up to 30 November 2022, these countries are Albania, Australia, Bosnia, Canada, Israel, Jordan, Northern Macedonia, Norway, Pakistan, Taiwan, Turkey, United Kingdom and United States.
- **Tab 3, "NATO Deliveries"**: This section includes deliveries made by NATO member countries. It covers 27 countries in total. Up to 30 November 2022, Montenegro, Iceland and Hungary have not sent any weapons to Ukraine.
- **Tab 4, "Sources"**: This section lists the sources of the information contained in the two previous sections. The sources are listed in alphabetical order. Those relating to the first section (EU deliveries) appear first, and are followed by those related to the second section (Other deliveries). A direct link to each source is available in sections 1 and 2. Reversely, in the "sources" section, a link at the top of the page allows to return to tab 1 "EU deliveries" or tab 2 "Other deliveries".

The first two section provide the following information:

- **The category of the equipment delivered**: Classification according to the typology established by the [Common Military List of the European Union](#). Up to 30 November 2022, the information found concerns eight categories in particular. These are :

ML 1 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of less than 20 mm, other ARMS and automatic weapons with a calibre of 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches) or less and specially designed accessories and components therefor.
ML 2 Smooth-bore weapons with a calibre of 20 mm or more, other weapons or armament with a calibre greater than 12,7 mm (calibre 0,50 inches), projectors specially designed or modified for military use and accessories and specially designed components therefor.
ML 3 Ammunition and fuze setting devices and specially designed components therefor.
ML 4 Bombs, torpedoes, rockets, missiles, other explosive devices and charges and related equipment and accessories and specially designed components therefor.
ML 5 Fire control, surveillance and warning equipment, and related systems, test and alignment and countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML 6 Ground vehicles and components.

ML 9 Vessels of war (surface or underwater), special naval equipment, accessories, components and other surface vessels.
ML 10 "Aircraft", "lighter-than-air vehicles", "Unmanned Aerial Vehicles" ("UAVs"), aero-engines and "aircraft" equipment and related equipment, and components, specially designed or modified for military use.

The categories listed below do not appear in the Excel document as no information was found about them up to 30 December 2022. This can be subject to updates in the future, where such information will then be included in the document.

ML 7 Chemical agents, "biological agents", "riot control agents", radioactive materials, related equipment, components and materials.
ML 8 "Energetic materials", and related substances.
ML 11 Electronic equipment, "spacecraft" and components not specified elsewhere in the EU Common Military List.
ML 12 High velocity kinetic energy weapon systems and related equipment and specially designed components therefor.
ML 13 Armoured or protective equipment, constructions and components.
ML 14 "Specialised equipment for military training" for simulating military scenarios, simulators specially designed for training in the use of any firearm or weapon controlled by ML1 or ML2 and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML 15 Imaging or countermeasure equipment, specially designed for military use, and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML 16 Forgings, castings and other unfinished products, specially designed for items specified by ML1 to ML4, ML6, ML9, ML10, ML12 or ML19.
ML 17 Miscellaneous equipment, materials and "libraries" and specially designed components therefor.
ML 18 "Production" equipment, environmental test facilities and components.
ML 19 Directed Energy Weapon (DEW) systems, related or countermeasure equipment and test models and specially designed components therefor.
ML 20 Cryogenic and "superconductive" equipment and specially designed components and accessories therefor.
ML 21 "Software".
ML 22 "Technology".

- **The exact name of the type of material delivered.**
- **The amount of equipment** advertised, delivered or observed in the field.
- **The announcement date of an arm transfer**, of its effective delivery or observation in the field.
- **Comments and additional information** that may relate to the announcement of a delivery, the effective physical delivery of an equipment or its observation in the field. This includes information about the financial nature of a consignment (in millions of USD), a delay in delivery or details about the type of equipment delivered.
- **The total estimate of shipments per supplier country in current USD:** In many cases, the exact value of individual shipments has not been made public by the authorities of the countries under review. The data that has been published, which sometimes combines several shipments, has been compiled and entered into these tables as total estimates per country. For example, in the case of Germany, the total estimate is USD 4,127.9 million. However, the exact value of each delivery, corresponding to each row in the Germany section, is not always available. These values are stated in current USD at the date of the announcement. In cases where the figure was in EUR, a conversion to USD was made using the [European Central Bank converter](#) at the exchange rate of the day the announcement was made.

THE INFORMATION SHEET

The fact sheet is the result of the analysis of the raw data presented in the Excel file. The purpose of this document is to highlight the dynamics of arms deliveries to Ukraine since the beginning of 2022, when tensions with Russia escalated to the invasion of the country by Russian armed forces on 24 February 2022.

This fact sheet is divided into three main parts. The first part analyses the data collected on arms deliveries to Ukraine by EU member states. It presents the estimated overall value of the deliveries made by these countries and the main arms equipment shipped. The fact sheet also provides a more detailed picture of the deliveries made by the three main arms suppliers among the EU Member States.

The second part of the fact sheet focuses on non-EU NATO members and other third countries that have delivered arms to Ukraine in the context of the conflict with Russia. Like the first part, it presents the estimated overall value of the deliveries made by these countries and the main weapons equipment shipped. The fact sheet also provides a more detailed picture of the deliveries made by the three main arms suppliers in this group.

A third part focuses on arms deliveries by NATO member countries. It also presents the estimated overall value of these deliveries and the main equipment shipped.

The fourth part of the fact sheet is based on a thematic approach. It is structured to reflect the main trends at work. The structure is likely to change as data is updated and debates surrounding arms supplies to Ukraine develop.

SOURCES

The monitoring of arms deliveries to Ukraine is based on data obtained from public information sources, which are listed directly in Tab 3 "Sources" of the Excel file. The sources used include official documents issued by state authorities or international organisations, media articles and publications available in blogs or from social networks through which states have communicated extensively (particularly on Twitter).

The diversity of sources and the problem of the credibility of information shared via the media, blogs and social networks complicate the processing and verification of some of the data presented. To reduce the associated risks, GRIP has endeavoured to verify the sources consulted by cross-checking them with official information published by the authorities of the states or international organisations to which they belong. It is important to note that this compilation will be updated regularly when new information is released or when more reliable and corroborated sources become available. It is therefore possible that the information currently presented in the compilation table be subject to corrections on the basis of new data.