

U.S. Security Cooperation with Ukraine

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Fact Sheet

Bureau of Political-Military Affairs

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As President Trump and Secretary Rubio have stated, it is the policy of the United States that the conflict between Ukraine and Russia is unsustainable and must end. The United States will use its leverage, influence, and national power to advance peace and implement a sustainable solution to this conflict. The killing must stop.

Negotiations will involve complex and vigorous diplomacy, and both Russia and Ukraine will have to make difficult decisions. President Trump seeks to promote peace and, at his direction, the United States stands ready to provide the strong and decisive leadership necessary to reach a sustainable resolution.

The President has been clear that he is focused on peace. During talks in Jeddah on March 11, 2025, the Ukrainian delegation expressed readiness to accept the U.S. proposal to enact an immediate interim 30-day ceasefire. The United States has communicated to Russia that Russian reciprocity is the key to achieving peace.

To date, the United States has provided **\$66.9 billion in military assistance** since Russia launched its full scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, and **approximately \$69.7 billion in military assistance** since Russia's initial invasion in 2014.

The United States has used the emergency **Presidential Drawdown Authority** on **55 occasions since August 2021**, providing Ukraine with military assistance totaling **approximately \$31.7 billion from Department of Defense stockpiles**.

Air Defense

- Three Patriot air defense batteries and munitions
- Twelve 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 and munitions
 - Counter unmanned aerial systems gun trucks and ammunition
 - Mobile counter unmanned aerial systems laser guided rocket systems
 - Other counter unmanned aerial systems equipment
 - Anti aircraft guns and ammunition
 - Air defense system components
 - Equipment to integrate Western launchers, missiles, and radars with Ukraine's systems
 - Equipment to support and sustain Ukraine's existing air defense capabilities
 - Twenty one air surveillance radars
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Fires

- More than forty High Mobility Artillery Rocket Systems (HIMARS) and ammunition
- Ground launched small diameter bomb launchers and guided rockets
- More than two hundred 155mm howitzers and more than 3,000,000 rounds of 155mm artillery ammunition
- More than 7,000 precision guided 155mm artillery rounds
- More than 100,000 155mm rounds of Remote Anti Armor Mine systems
- Seventy two 105mm howitzers and 1,000,000 rounds of 105mm artillery ammunition
- 10,000 rounds of 203mm artillery ammunition
- More than 400,000 rounds of 152mm artillery ammunition
- Approximately 40,000 rounds of 130mm artillery ammunition

- 40,000 rounds of 122mm artillery ammunition
 - 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
 - More than 50 multi mission radars
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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 vehicles
- More than 5,000 High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles
- More than 200 light tactical vehicles
- 300 armored medical treatment vehicles
- 80 trucks and more than 200 trailers for transporting heavy equipment
- More than 1,000 tactical vehicles to tow and haul equipment
- 153 tactical recovery vehicles
- 10 command post vehicles

- 30 ammunition support vehicles
 - 29 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
 - Mine clearing equipment
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Aircraft and Unmanned Aerial Systems

- 20 Mi-17 helicopters
- Switchblade unmanned aerial systems
- Phoenix Ghost unmanned aerial systems
- CyberLux K8 unmanned aerial systems
- Higher-600 unmanned aerial systems
- Jump-20 unmanned aerial systems
- Hornet unmanned aerial systems
- Puma unmanned aerial systems
- Scan Eagle unmanned aerial systems
- Penguin unmanned aerial systems
- Raven unmanned aerial systems
- Other unmanned aerial systems

- Two radars for unmanned aerial systems
 - High speed anti radiation missiles
 - Air to ground munitions
 - Support equipment for F-16 aircraft
 - More than 6,000 Zuni aircraft rockets
 - More than 20,000 Hydra-70 aircraft rockets
 - Munitions for unmanned aerial systems
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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 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
 - Anti armor mines
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Maritime

- Two Harpoon coastal defense systems and anti ship missiles
- More than 100 coastal and riverine patrol boats
- Unmanned coastal defense vessels

- Port and harbor security equipment
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Other Capabilities

- M18A1 Claymore anti personnel munitions
 - C-4 explosives, demolition munitions, and demolition equipment
 - 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 antennas
 - Satellite communications terminals and services
 - Electronic warfare and counter electronic warfare 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, and nuclear protective equipment
 - Medical supplies including first aid kits, bandages, monitors, and related equipment
 - Field equipment, cold weather gear, generators, and spare parts
 - Support for training, maintenance, and sustainment activities
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Nearly **50 allied and partner countries** have also provided security assistance to Ukraine. Their contributions include:

- 10 long range Multiple Launch Rocket Systems
 - 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
 - 8,214 short range air defense missiles
 - 88 lethal unmanned aerial vehicles
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Presidential Drawdown Authority (PDA)

Under a delegation from the President, the United States has used **Presidential Drawdown Authority 55 times since August 2021**, providing **approximately \$31.7 billion in military assistance** from Department of Defense stockpiles.

On September 26, 2024, the Department notified Congress of the intent to direct a drawdown of **up to \$5.55 billion in defense articles and services** from Department of Defense stocks for Ukraine under Presidential Drawdown Authority. This drawdown, if directed, will utilize the remaining authority under section 506(a)(1) of the Foreign Assistance Act for fiscal year 2024 provided by the **Ukraine Security Supplemental Appropriations Act of 2024**.

This authority was scheduled to expire on September 30, 2024. However, because Presidential Drawdown Authority is an authority rather than a funding source, once Congress is notified there is no expiration date for the delivery of defense articles up to the value that was authorized.

During routine oversight, the Department of Defense determined that previous drawdowns had incorrectly overvalued certain weapons and equipment. After review using the correct accounting method, **\$6.2 billion in authority was restored**, allowing additional equipment transfers to Ukraine.

Security Assistance

Congress has appropriated **\$4.65 billion in Foreign Military Financing (FMF)** for Ukraine and countries impacted by the conflict. Of this total, **\$4 billion has been notified to Congress.**

Additional assistance has included:

- **\$12.1 billion in security assistance in FY 2023** through the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative (USAI)
- **\$6.3 billion in FY 2022** under USAI
- **\$275 million in FY 2021** under USAI

Ukraine also received:

- **\$115 million in FMF** in FY 2021
 - **\$3 million in International Military Education and Training funding**
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Border Security

Since 2017, the Department of State has provided **more than \$34.8 million** through the Export Control and Border Security Program to support Ukraine's border security capabilities, including the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

Conventional Weapons Destruction

On September 30, 2022, the Department awarded **\$47.6 million** to Tetra Tech to launch a major training and equipment program to strengthen Ukraine's explosive ordnance disposal and demining capabilities.

Russia's war has contaminated **approximately 160,000 square kilometers of Ukrainian land** with landmines and unexploded ordnance. These hazards restrict access to farmland, delay reconstruction, and threaten civilian lives.

The United States has committed **\$91.5 million in assistance for FY 2023** to address these humanitarian challenges, including **\$90.5 million announced on September 6, 2023 for humanitarian demining assistance.**

Global Peacekeeping Operations

Before the war, Ukraine contributed troops to United Nations peacekeeping operations, including a helicopter unit assigned to the United Nations stabilization mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Ukraine is also a partner country in the Global Peace Operations Initiative and has received **nearly \$4 million in capacity building assistance**.

State Partnership Program

Ukraine is partnered with the **California National Guard** through the Department of Defense State Partnership Program. Established in 1993, the program was designed to assist former Soviet and Warsaw Pact states in democratic transition and defense reform.

Over the past 29 years, the California National Guard has conducted regular military engagements with Ukrainian forces to support defense modernization.

Joint Exercises

Ukraine participates in multiple bilateral and multilateral military exercises with the United States, European partners, and NATO allies, including:

- Rapid Trident
 - Sea Breeze
 - Cossack Mace
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For additional information, contact the **Bureau of Political Military Affairs, Office of Congressional and Public Affairs** at:

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Educational Note: Dual Citizens, Noncombatants, and Proxy Warfare Context

Union of Saints

Dual Citizens and Military Recruitment

Dual citizens are currently being recruited into the Russian military. Some dual citizens may face imprisonment for treason under Russian law if they are perceived as supporting Ukraine or foreign military interests.

This period represents an extremely difficult time for Ukrainians, Ukrainian Americans, Russians, and Russian Americans. During proxy conflicts, civilians and diaspora populations are often placed under intense political, legal, and social pressure.

The United States government has acknowledged that American citizens have been targeted and killed during proxy conflicts connected to the war.

Both the United States and the Russian Federation have historically sought to avoid direct military confrontation in order to prevent catastrophic nuclear escalation.

Although tensions remain extremely high, the ongoing conflict continues to function as a proxy war in Ukraine rather than a direct military conflict between the United States and Russia.

Strategic Factors Influencing Escalation Risk

Several strategic factors influence the level of escalation risk in the current conflict.

Proxy Warfare

The present conflict is widely described as a proxy war. The United States provides military and logistical support to Ukraine while avoiding direct military engagement with Russian forces.

Nuclear Risk

Direct conflict between the United States and Russia carries a high probability of escalation into nuclear war due to both countries maintaining large strategic nuclear arsenals.

Expiration of the New START Treaty

On February 5, 2026, the final bilateral nuclear arms control agreement between the United States and Russia, the New START Treaty, expired. The treaty previously limited deployed strategic nuclear weapons and provided transparency measures between both countries.

The expiration of this agreement increases uncertainty regarding nuclear force levels and strategic deployments.

Military Leadership Assessments

United States military leadership has stated that a direct war with Russia is not inevitable and that current policies aim to avoid direct confrontation.

Definition: Noncombatants

What Is a Noncombatant

Civilians who do not participate in warfare are legally classified as **noncombatants**.

A noncombatant is a person who is not engaged in active fighting during a conflict. This category includes civilians and certain military personnel whose roles are humanitarian or religious rather than combat related.

Examples include:

- Medical personnel

- Religious chaplains
- Aid workers
- Civilian populations

The concept of the noncombatant is a central principle of the rules of war established in the **Geneva Conventions** and the broader framework of **International Humanitarian Law**.

These legal frameworks require combatants to distinguish between military targets and civilian populations.

Related Legal Terms

Civilian

A civilian is a person who is not a member of an armed force or organized combat group.

Protected Persons

Under the Fourth Geneva Convention, civilians in conflict zones are classified as protected persons and must not be targeted by military operations.

Neutral Civilians

Neutral civilians are individuals who are not participating in hostilities and are not supporting either side militarily.

Legal Distinction

Under international humanitarian law, civilians remain noncombatants unless they directly participate in hostilities.

If a civilian begins actively participating in military operations, that individual may temporarily lose protected noncombatant status under the laws of armed conflict.

The most precise legal term for civilians who do not participate in warfare is **noncombatants**.

Current Strategic Context: 2026

As of March 2026, relations between the United States and the Russian Federation are widely considered to be at their lowest point since the original Cold War.

Many analysts describe the current geopolitical environment as a **New Cold War** or **Cold War 2.0**.

Key drivers include:

- The ongoing Russia-Ukraine war
- NATO–Russia military tensions
- Cyber operations and sabotage campaigns
- The collapse of multiple nuclear arms control agreements
- Strategic alignment between Russia and China

Together, these developments have contributed to a renewed global nuclear arms competition and heightened geopolitical instability.

Cyber Warfare and Digital Exploitation

Modern cyber warfare increasingly includes the use of sexual exploitation and explicit digital content as tools of coercion, harassment, and blackmail.

These activities are often classified as **cyber sexual abuse** or **digital exploitation**.

Forms include:

Nonconsensual Image Distribution

The publication of intimate images without consent in order to humiliate, intimidate, or silence individuals.

Sextortion and Cyber Blackmail

Attackers obtain or fabricate sexual images and threaten public release unless victims provide money, information, or additional material.

Malware Distribution Through Adult Websites

Cybercriminal networks frequently use pornography websites to distribute malicious software that steals credentials and personal data.

Targeted Harassment and Cyberstalking

Explicit imagery is sometimes weaponized to degrade or psychologically attack individuals.

Artificial Intelligence Deepfakes

AI technology is increasingly used to create fabricated explicit imagery of real individuals for harassment, coercion, or extortion.

State-Linked Information Warfare

Some cyber campaigns have included the mass distribution of explicit or violent content to destabilize platforms or undermine public trust.

These forms of digital exploitation blur the line between traditional cybercrime, psychological warfare, and personal digital violence.

→ Mass Instrumentalized Migration as a Tool of War

Mass instrumentalized migration refers to the deliberate use or manipulation of population movements by governments or political actors in order to exert pressure on another state. In this strategy, migration flows are encouraged, facilitated, or forced for strategic purposes rather than occurring solely from humanitarian or economic causes. Political scientists describe this practice as **weaponized migration**, in which civilian populations become instruments within geopolitical conflict. According to research by Kelly M. Greenhill, migration crises can be engineered to create political instability, strain public resources, intensify social divisions, and compel policy concessions from targeted governments. Within modern hybrid warfare environments, mass migration pressure can function alongside cyber operations, economic sanctions, proxy conflicts, and information campaigns. Because democratic states operate under humanitarian law and asylum obligations, migration flows can create legal and political pressures that adversarial actors may attempt to exploit for strategic leverage.

Stay safe. ~US