

# Country Aid to Ukraine Summary

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## Data Visualisation

Looking at the scale effect of each countries commitments and allocations as a proportion of their total GDP. It is important to note here that Estonia's allocation was more than 75% of its GDP and Malta's more than 30%. This seems unlikely and is verifiably false. For example, a quick Google shows that Estonia's allocations as of 2024 amount to 1.4% of its GDP. This is likely due to measurement error and so these two countries have been removed from the data.

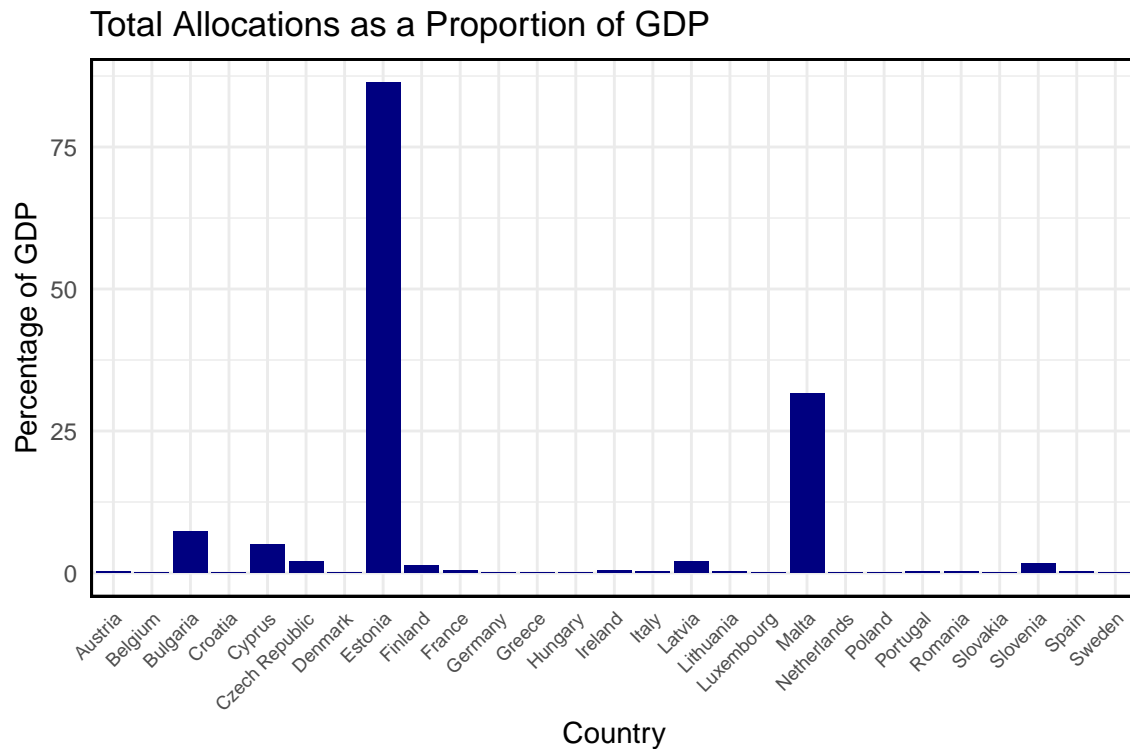


Figure 1: Allocations as a proportion of GDP.

With those two countries filtered out, plots of each EU members allocation versus their contribution are made.

From this we see that just over half of all EU members have allocated as much or more aid to Ukraine than what that committed.

We also see the which countries have the highest relative allocations.

## Allocations vs Commitments by Country

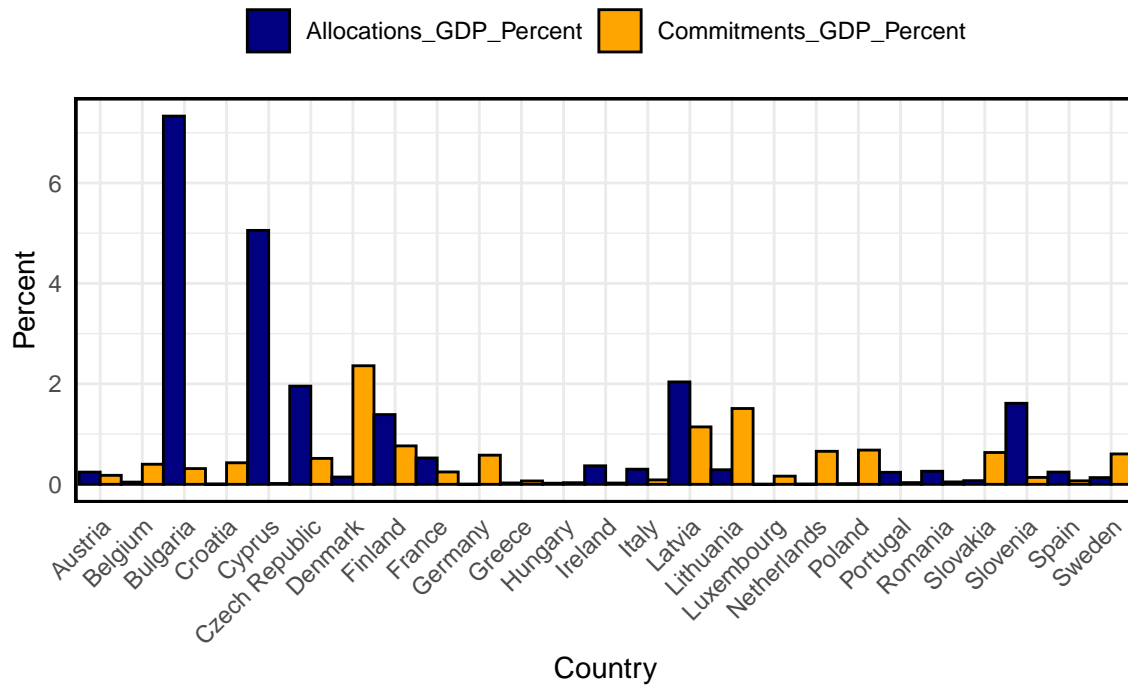


Figure 2: Allocation vs. Commitment.

## Percentage of EU Members That Met Their Commitment

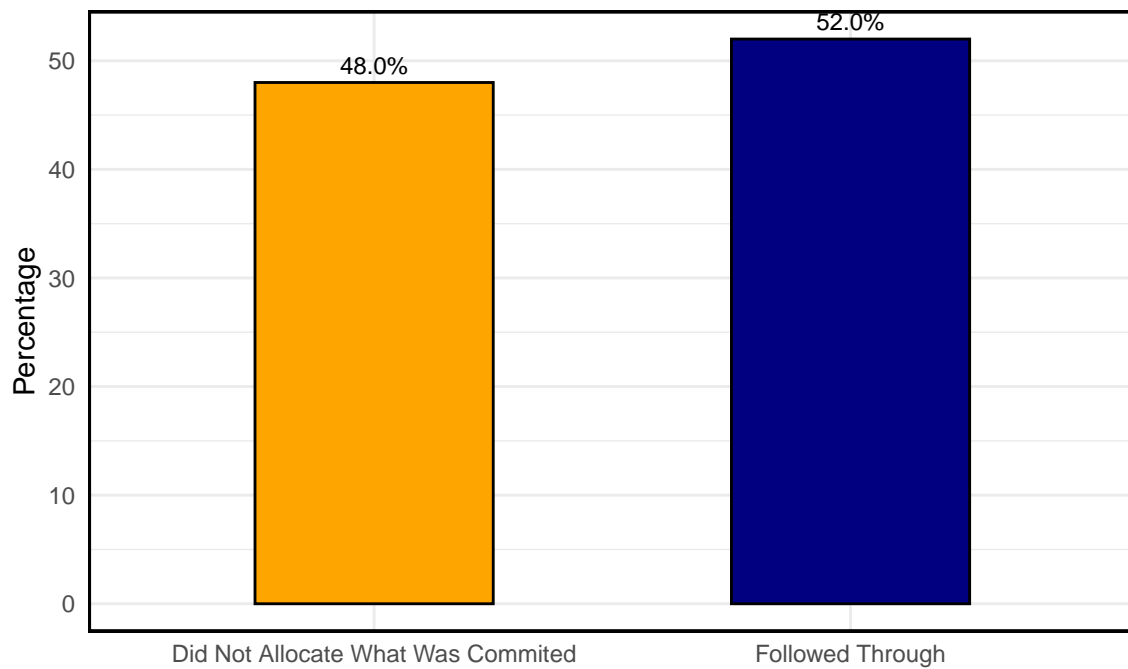


Figure 3: Proportion who allocate as much as they commit.

Table 1: Countries With Largest Relative Allocations

| <b>Countries</b> | <b>Allocation</b> | <b>Relation</b> |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| Bulgaria         | 7.33              | Slavic          |
| Cyprus           | 5.06              | Diplomatic      |
| Latvia           | 2.04              | Former USSR     |
| Czech Republic   | 1.96              | Slavic          |
| Slovenia         | 1.61              | Slavic          |

## Summary:

- While most EU members are allocating at least as much aid to Ukraine as what they committed, 48% still fail to meet their commitment.
- Countries closer to the conflict have the highest allocations, these including mostly slavic nations and former USSR occupants.
- It is possible that those further from the conflict are naturally more detached from the reality of what is goin on in Ukraine.