

# Russia-Ukraine Conflict

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## Abstract

This report provides insights on aid allocation with regard to Russia-Ukraine conflict and specifically analyses the “commitment gap”, showing which countries committed to more aid than they actually allocated. A focus lies on EU member countries.

*Keywords:* Ukraine, Russia, Conflict, Aid, Commitment gap

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## 1. Introduction

This report shows some rough insights into the Russia-Ukraine war, and specifically analyses aid provided by countries in the EU. The report focuses on whether the countries have kept their promises/commitments in providing allocation. A focus lies on the commitment gap, which shows whether the countries have pledged more aid than they have actually provided.

## 2. Data

The data used is on aid commitments and allocation. In the analysis, I focus on EU-member-countries and their commitments and actual allocations.

## 3. Analysis

Let us first have a look at the relationship between GDP in 2021 and total bilateral aid allocations. In general, one would expect a positive relationship, which means that economically better off countries allocate more.

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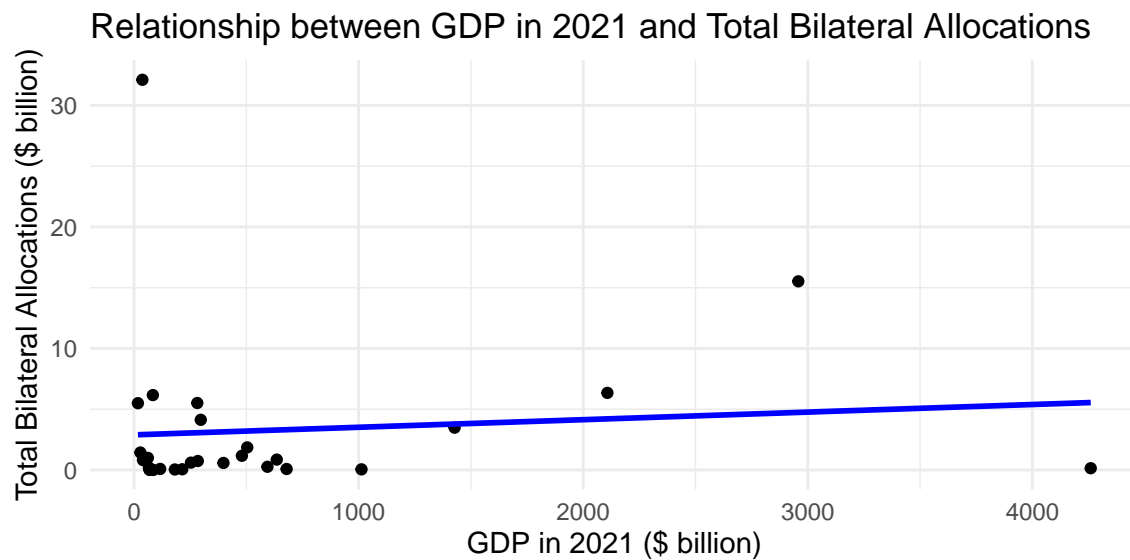


Figure 3.1: Who allocates Aid

It seems that there is a general positive relationship between GDP in 2021 and total bilateral aid.

Nevertheless, one might be interested in whether the countries actually allocated as much aid as they committed initially.

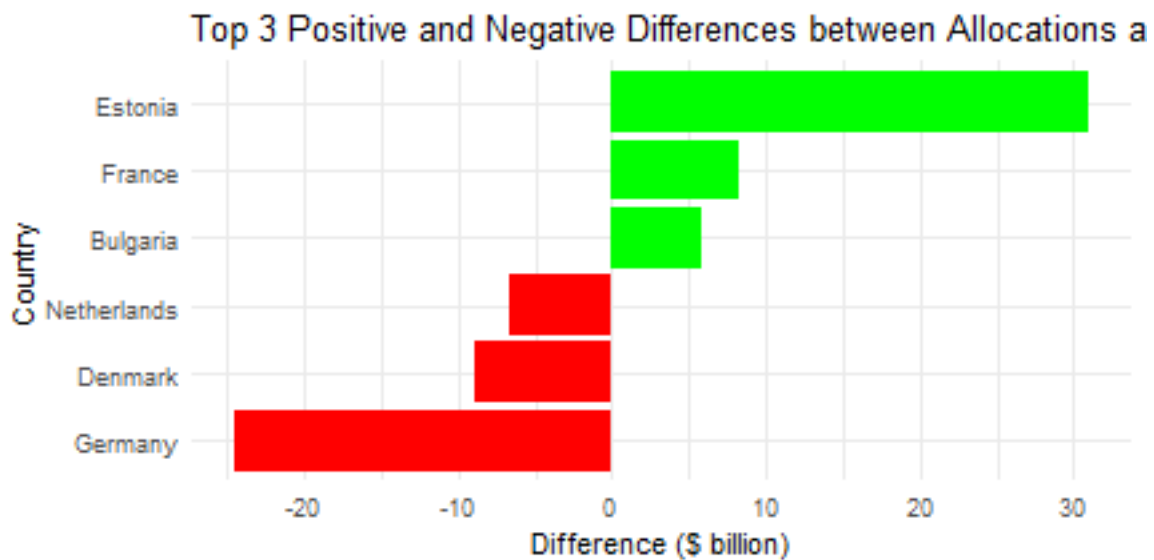


Figure 3.2: Commitment Gap

The difference between allocations and commitment should be 0 if countries allocated the same amount

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of money they actually committed to. However, for some countries the difference is either greater and smaller than 0. This graph shows the top 3 countries with greatest negative and positive difference. Germany has the biggest commitment gap. This means that they committed to a much larger sum of total aid as compared to their actual aid allocation in \$billion. The same holds for Denmark and the Netherlands. Estonia, France and Bulgaria actually allocated more than they committed.

In a next step, this report checks whether there is a correlation between Commitment Gap and GDP

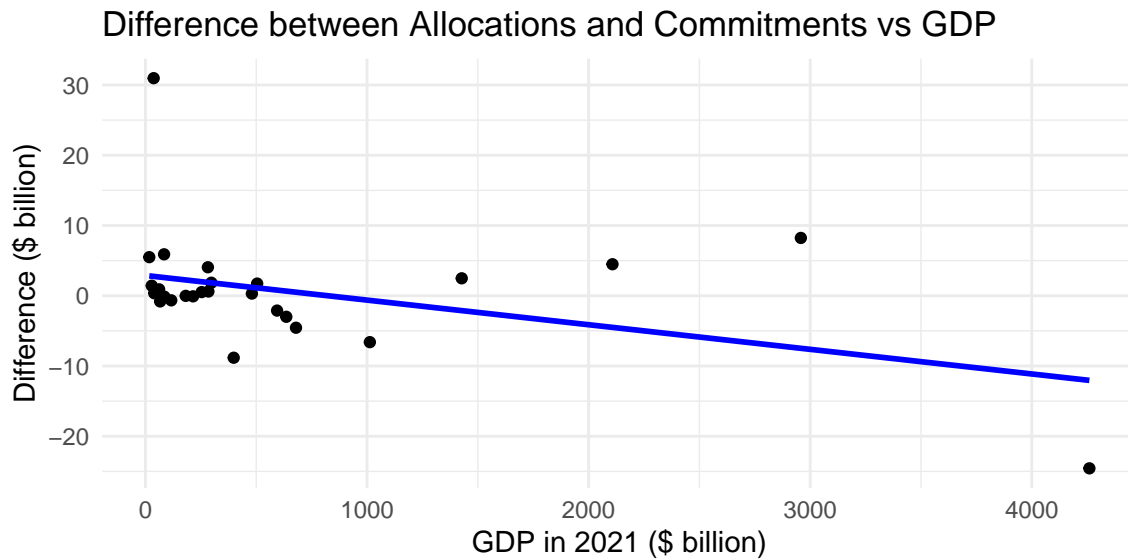


Figure 3.3: Commitment Gap and GDP

Now, we can see that the relationship between the commitment gap and GDP in 2021 is negative. This can be interpreted as that countries with higher GDP have a larger commitment gap, which means that they actually allocated less than they committed and the correlation seems relatively strong. However, one has to acknowledge the large variation in the data, especially with increasing GDP and that most data points are on the left of the graph.

#### 4. Conclusion

In conclusion, some countries have kept their promises and endeavored to do enough to stem the tide of war. Although, economically better off countries seem to allocate in general more (see 3.1), when looking at the difference between commitment and actual allocation, they do not seem to keep their promises (see 3.3). Especially countries with a higher GDP in 2021 (in \$billion), have not honored their original pledges and have provided less funding, meaning that there is a commitment gap for these countries.