

By the Numbers: Keeping Track of the Single Largest Arms Transfer in US History

Washington has given billions of dollars worth of weapons to Ukraine. A timeline of what and when, and the price tag, since the start of the war.

By [Connor Echols](#)

Global Research, August 22, 2022

[Responsible Statecraft](#) 18 August 2022

Region: [Europe](#), [USA](#)

Theme: [Militarization and WMD](#)

In-depth Report: [UKRAINE REPORT](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the “Translate Website” drop down menu on the top banner of our home page (Desktop version).

To receive Global Research’s Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Follow us on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Since Russia invaded Ukraine, the United States has sent over \$9 billion worth of military aid to support Kyiv’s war effort. This massive arms transfer has included a wide range of weapons, from anti-armor missiles to helicopters and beyond.

With the constant flow of news about the war, it can be hard to keep track of all these weapons packages, so we at Responsible Statecraft decided to put together a timeline of every arms shipment that has been announced since the war began. And whenever a new transfer is announced, we’ll update this page to reflect it.

Before jumping into the timeline, it is important to note a couple of things. First, this list only contains publicly announced information. The Pentagon [admitted](#) on August 11 to sending at least one type of missile that had not been previously mentioned in their press releases, so there’s reason to believe that this list is not exhaustive.

Second, there are two different sources for these lethal aid packages. One, which has made up the vast majority of transfers to date, is known as a “presidential drawdown.” This means that the White House and Pentagon agree to send weapons to Ukraine from U.S. stockpiles, after which DoD can use the funds to replenish their stocks by purchasing new arms from defense contractors. Biden has used this authority an unprecedented 18 times in order to send weapons to Ukraine, with most of the funding coming from money that Congress has set aside to arm Kyiv.

The other source of weapons is the Ukraine Security Assistance Initiative, or USAI. This is a special fund within the Pentagon’s budget that is used to purchase new weapons from contractors rather than drawing from existing stockpiles. Transfers from these funds [do not require additional approval from Congress](#).

Without further ado, here is a timeline of every major weapons shipment or funding package announced since February 24:

August 19

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send an additional \$775 million worth of security assistance to Ukraine via presidential drawdown, including:

- HIMARS ammunition
- Artillery ammunition
- Javelin anti-armor systems
- ScanEagle surveillance drones
- High-speed anti-radiation missiles (HARM) (These missiles are fired from planes at targets on the ground.)
- Various armored vehicles

August 8

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send \$1 billion worth of security assistance to Ukraine via presidential drawdown, including:

- HIMARS ammunition (This is an acronym for High Mobility Artillery Rocket System. These mobile missile launchers can fire a wide range of munitions, including rocket artillery and short-range ballistic missiles.)
- Artillery ammunition
- Javelin missiles and other anti-armor weapons

August 1

The Pentagon [announced](#) an additional \$550 million of security aid via presidential drawdown, including:

- HIMARS ammunition
- Artillery ammunition

July 22

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send \$270 million of military aid to Ukraine, with \$175 million authorized via presidential drawdown and the other \$95 million coming via USAI funds. This included:

- Four additional HIMARS
- HIMARS ammunition
- Four Command Post vehicles (These can be used as a tactical operations center or an armored ambulance, among other things.)
- Tank gun ammunition
- Phoenix Ghost drones (These are a type of “loitering munition,” or a weapon that can wait in the air for extended periods of time before attacking a target. This was [created](#) by the United States for use in Ukraine.)

July 8

The Pentagon [announced](#) an additional \$400 million of military assistance via presidential drawdown, including:

- Four additional HIMARS
- HIMARS ammunition
- Artillery ammunition

July 1

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send \$820 million of security aid, with \$50 million authorized via presidential drawdown and the remaining \$770 million coming via USAI funds. This

- HIMARS ammunition
- Two National Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile Systems (NASAMS) (This system launches missiles to defend against various types of aircraft, including drones.)
- Artillery ammunition

June 23

The Pentagon [announced](#) an additional \$450 million in military assistance via presidential drawdown, including:

- Four HIMARS
- Artillery ammunition
- Grenade launchers
- Patrol boats

June 15

The Pentagon [announced](#) an additional \$1 billion in lethal aid, with \$350 million authorized via presidential drawdown and \$650 million coming from USAI funds. This included:

- Howitzers (This is a popular long-range artillery weapon.)
- Artillery ammunition
- HIMARS ammunition
- Two Harpoon coastal defense systems (These launch missiles that fly just above the surface of the water to attack planes and ships.)

June 1

The Pentagon [announced](#) an additional \$700 million in military assistance via presidential drawdown,

- HIMARS
- HIMARS ammunition
- Javelin missiles and other anti-armor weapons
- Artillery ammunition
- Four Mi-17 helicopters (These can be used for transport or combat.)

May 19

The Pentagon [announced](#) \$100 million in lethal aid via presidential drawdown, including:

- Howitzers

On the same day, Congress [passed](#) a \$40 billion aid package for Ukraine, roughly half of which was earmarked for military assistance.

May 6

The Pentagon [announced](#) \$150 million in military aid via presidential drawdown, including:

- Artillery ammunition

April 21

DoD [announced](#) \$800 million in further aid via presidential drawdown,

- Howitzers
- Artillery ammunition
- Phoenix Ghost drones

April 13

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send an additional \$800 million in military assistance via presidential drawdown,

- Howitzers
- Artillery ammunition
- Switchblade drones (This is another form of loitering munition.)
- Javelin missiles and other anti-armor weapons
- Armored personnel carriers
- 11 Mi-17 helicopters
- Various types of explosives

April 6

The Pentagon [announced](#) an addition \$100 million in aid via presidential drawdown, including:

- Javelin anti-armor systems

April 1

DoD [announced](#) that it will send \$300 million in lethal aid using USAI funds, including:

- Laser-guided rocket systems
- Switchblade drones
- Puma surveillance drones
- Anti-drone systems

- Armored vehicles

March 16

The Pentagon [announced](#) that it will send \$800 million worth of military aid via presidential drawdown. The exact contents of this package are unclear, but it likely [included](#) Mi-17 helicopters, Javelin missiles, and Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

March 12

The White House [announced](#) that it will send \$200 million in lethal aid via presidential drawdown, including:

- Javelin missiles
- Stinger missiles

March 10

Congress [approved](#) \$13.6 billion in aid to Ukraine, roughly half of which was earmarked for military assistance.

February 25

The White House [announced](#) that it will send \$350 million in military aid via presidential drawdown, [including](#):

- Anti-armor weapons
- Small arms

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above or below. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Featured image: A Ukrainian soldier poses with a Javelin missile launcher during a parade in August 2021. (shutterstock/ Lina Reshetnyk)

The original source of this article is [Responsible Statecraft](#)
Copyright © [Connor Echols](#), [Responsible Statecraft](#), 2022

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Connor Echols](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca