MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

WHITE BOOK 2015

THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

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The White book is published according to the Law of Ukraine on the "Democratic Civilian Control over Military Organization and Law Enforcement Agencies of the State" with the aim to regularly inform the public on the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as well as the defense policy of the State and its challenges and solutions.

The eleventh publication, White Book 2015: the Armed Forces of Ukraine is dedicated to the issues of the optimization and restructuring of the Armed Forces. The publication highlights the current state of the Armed Forces and the main directions for further military development.

The publication could be useful for civilian and military experts in the field of military development, defense and security policy, as well as journalists, instructors and students of specialized educational institutions and to all interested in the state and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

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OPENING STATEMENT MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine publishes the eleventh annual edition of the «White Book – 2015. The Armed Forces of Ukraine» for the purposes of implementing objectives of democratic civilian control over the Armed Forces of Ukraine as an important component of the European and Euro-Atlantic integration, as well as recognizing the necessity of full and reliable public awareness on the Armed Forces activities.

The year of 2015 was not easy for the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The military came into it in combat against the illegal armed groups. Alongside with the warfare, the Ukrainian Army was building up its defensive capabilities and carried out the necessary reforms. Now we can state with confidence that the missions of the President of Ukraine – the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – have been accomplished: the armed forces have significantly increased the level of combat readiness over the year.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine, a new edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine and the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine have been approved according to the results of the comprehensive review of the security and defense sector. For the first time in history, Ukraine has determined the course towards European integration and intentions to join NATO. The Russian Federation was determined as the main threat and military adversary.

A new version of the Strategic Defense Bulletin of Ukraine has been elaborated together with foreign experts, its public discussion has been held. The State Target Defense Program on the Materiel Development for the period until 2020has been drafted. The endorsement of these documents is the issue of thestate decisions approval procedure.

The military-administrative division of the state has been approved. The Armed Forces command and control system was improved; the Joint Operational Headquarters was established. The first steps were taken towards organization and training of the High Mobility Assault Forces. The establishment of the Special Operation Forces as a separate branch of arms has been logically completed and the Special Operation Forces Command has been established. The forces are planned to acquire combat capabilities in 2016.

Forces' training was improved: the exercises involved instructors from the armed forces of NATO and the European Union member countries. In total, over 500 exercises were held in Ukraine and abroad. The most significant exercise was a command post exercise «Decisive Response-2015» involving military authorities and troops.

15 combat brigades have been established within the Armed Forces of Ukraine, district and city recruiting stations system has been restored since the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation in some areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. This made it possible to conduct partial mobilization activities. About 36,000 new, refurbished and restored samples of materiel have been supplied to the troops.

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine implements pilot projects in the sphere of logistics and provision of housing. In 2015 the Ministry of Defense was the first ministry which switched to procurement that made it possible to accelerate the bidding procedure and save public funds. Consequently, food standards for servicemen were brought up to the European level, and the clothing allowance system was brought up to NATO standards. Over 1,300 apartments were received by servicemen and their families, as well as service housing was provided for over 1,400 contracted servicemen.

The Armed Forces of Ukraine ensured the fulfillment of the obligations of Ukraine under international treaties. In its turn, the international dialogue of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine was aimed at the achievement by the Armed Forces of the criteria for NATO membership, increasing the capacity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and enhancing security and stability in the world. We have received an effective assistance from the leading NATO and the EU armies in countering the military aggression of the Russian Federation as well as consultative and advisory assistance while reforming the Ministry of Defense and significant humanitarian and logistics support amounted to USD 104 million in 2015. Ukraine has resumed its participation in the Partnership for Peace Planning and ReviewProcess (PARP), which was discontinued in 2014 due to the need to concentrate forces and assets for the combat against illegal armed groups.

The implementation of social guarantees to servicemen and their families was ensured with common efforts of all branches of power, including those conscripted under mobilization. Extra incentive compensation was set for participation in anti-terrorist operations, for the successful performance of combat missions within units, and for the destruction of adversary's military equipment. The servicemen allowance has been significantly increased since the beginning of 2016.

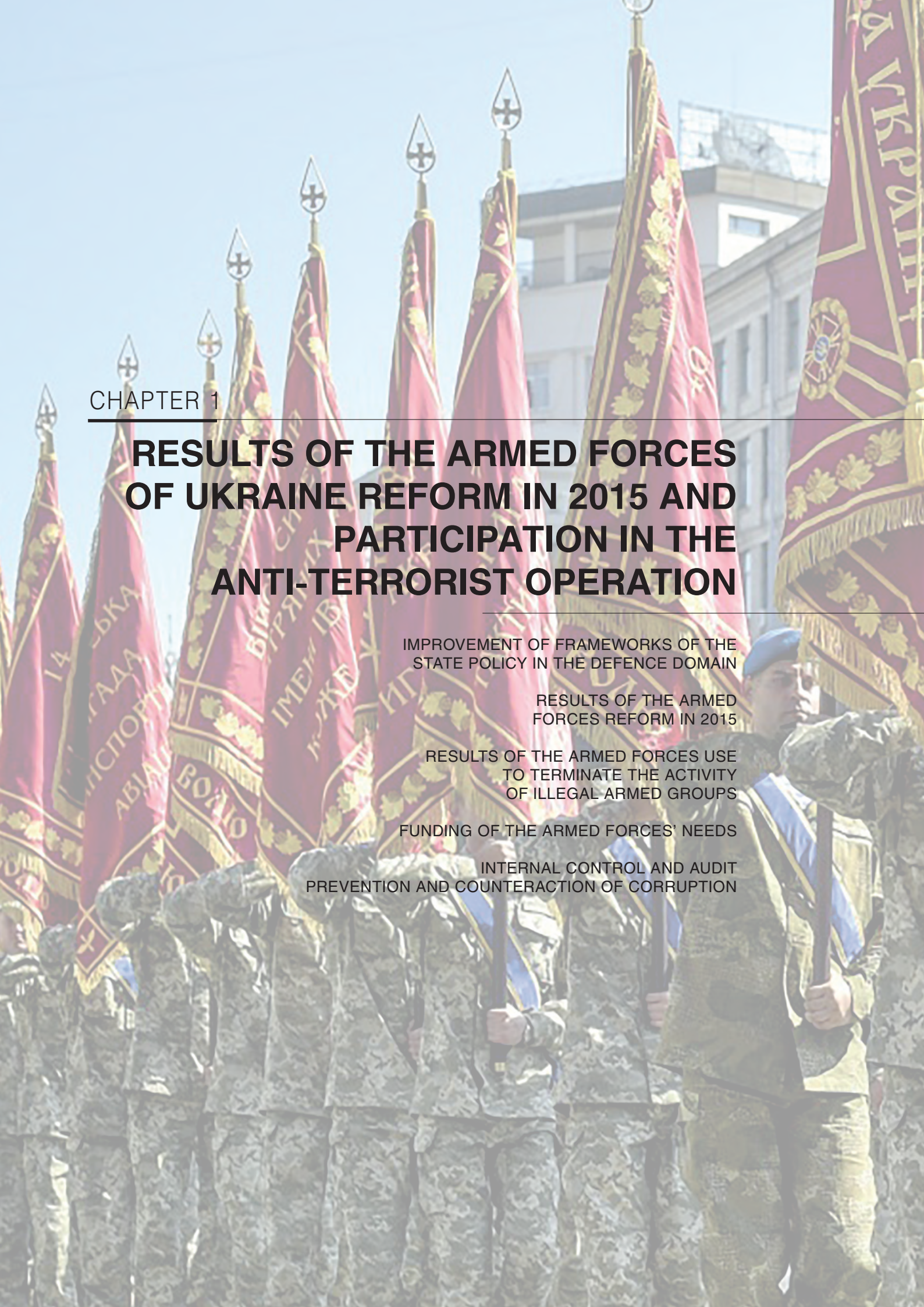
The medical support has been significantly improved.The main activities were aimed at improving soldiers' personal safety. The medical, psychological and social rehabilitation course for the anti-terrorist operation participants has been introduced.

The military service in Ukraine becomes prestigious, which positively affects the confidence of the Ukrainians in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The Army is supported by the political parties, public organizations and the media. The state authority's credibility has increased among servicemen as well.

There is still a lot of responsible work to do. We clearly know what should be done and do our best. We will certainly do it. We will win.

Minister of Defense of Ukraine

General of the Army of Ukraine Stepan POLTORAK



CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE REFORM IN 2015 AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

IMPROVEMENT OF FRAMEWORKS OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE DEFENCE DOMAIN

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES REFORM IN 2015

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES USE TO TERMINATE THE ACTIVITY OF ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT
PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE REFORM IN 2015 AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

Restoration of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces, maintenance of the desired level of combat and mobilization readiness as well as preparation for the performance of assigned tasks were the high-priority objectives of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff in 2015 since the events of the last two years around Ukraine and the conduct of anti-terrorist operation had revealed gaps in the national security system of our state.

IMPROVEMENT OF FRAMEWORKS OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE DEFENCE DOMAIN

The experience gained by the state in countering external aggression of the Russian Federation required the development of a fundamentally new national security system, especially immediate arrangement and solution of issues related to the increase of the defense capacity of the state, reform of the Armed Forces and other military formations as well as the development of the military-industrial complex.

In this regard, the President of Ukraine initiated the development of new conceptual documents in the sphere of national security and defense.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine organized and conducted a comprehensive review of the security and defense sector of Ukraine[1] according to the Action Plan and policy advices.

The National Security Strategy of Ukraine[2] was endorsed in May 2015according to its results. It is intended to implement priorities of the national security policy until 2020 as well as the reforms envisaged by the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU and the Strategy for Sustainable Development "Ukraine-2020"[3]. The Strategy is aimed to create a new national security and defense system, able to guarantee the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine from the whole complex of possible threats, especially from armed aggression (Note 1.1).

Note 1.1. The National Security Strategy of Ukraine goals:

- minimize threats to national sovereignty and create conditions for the restoration of the territorial integrity of Ukraine within internationally recognized state border of Ukraine, guarantee peaceful future of Ukraine as a sovereign, independent, democratic, social and law-governed state;
- strengthen rights and liberties of man and citizen, ensure a new quality of economic, social and humanitarian development, ensure the integration of Ukraine into the European Union and the creation of conditions for joining NATO.

The new edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine[4] analyzes modern military conflicts, sets out the principles and ways of their prevention, preparation of a state to a military conflict threat and the use of military force to protect state sovereignty and territorial integrity.

These documents form the main priorities for ensuring national security of Ukraine in the military sphere, designed to adapt defensive capabilities of Ukraine to NATO standards as much as possible, demonstrate openness and transparency of the military policy of Ukraine aimed at preserving the sovereignty, restoration of territorial integrity and inviolability (Note 1.2).

1 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Approval of the Action Plan on Comprehensive Review of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine and Policy Advices for its Conduct" # 139-r as of February 25, 2015.

2 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine as of May 6, 2015 "On the National Security Strategy of Ukraine" # 287/2015 as of May 26, 2015.

3 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Strategy for Sustainable Development "Ukraine-2020" # 5/2015 as of January 12, 2015.

4 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine as of September 2, 2015 "On the New Edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine" # 555/2015 as of September 24, 2015.

Note 1.2. Major aspects of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine:

- determine the Russian Federation as Ukraine's military adversary and define conditions for the liberation of temporary occupied territories of Ukraine;
- rely on high probability of a large-scale use of military force against Ukraine as the main threat to Ukraine's national security in the military sphere;
- reaffirm refusal from the non-block policy and resuming the strategic course towards Euro-Atlantic integration;
- define signals of armed conflicts emergence in Ukraine, including those instigated by foreign countries;
- take into account the increasing role of information and psychological operations;
- stress the need to improve mobilization and mobilization training system, and increase substantially the number of professionals in the structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations;
- define measures to prepare a state for defense, required to restore the state sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as outlines tasks of Ukrainian defense and security potential development as a prerequisite to rebuff military aggression

Note 1.3. The composition of the War Cabinet of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine:

The Chairman of the War Cabinet – the President of Ukraine;

The Secretary – the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine Secretary;

Members of the War Cabinet: the Prime Minister of Ukraine, the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, the Defense Minister of Ukraine, the Chairman of the Security Service of Ukraine, the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the Head of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine, the Commander of the National Guard of Ukraine, the Head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine, and the Head of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine subject to his consent.

The main content of these documents includes the abandonment of the non-block policy, Ukraine's integration into the EU and NATO, determining the Russian Federation as a military adversary, as well as a statement of a high probability of a large-scale use of military force against Ukraine.

The elaborated Concept for the Development of the Security and Defense Sector of Ukraine approved by the Government on December 2015, defines the ways of establishing a National Crisis Response System, ensuring timely detection, prevention and neutralization of internal and external threats to national security.

The provisions of these strategic documents became the framework for the revision of the defense planning documents, including the Strategic Defense Bulletin of Ukraine and policy documents for the reform and development of all components of the defense forces.

The work on the improvement of practical mechanisms for decision-making across the defense and military development spheres continued in 2015. The War Cabinet of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine (the War Cabinet) was established as a working authority of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine in special period[5] (Note 1.3).

The main tasks of the War Cabinet include prompt discussion and making suggestions to the President of Ukraine regarding the use of forces and assets of the security and defense sector of Ukraine to repel armed aggression against Ukraine, command over strategic deployment, training and use of forces and assets, organization of cooperation and identifying needs in comprehensive defense of the state, transferring national economy to functioning amid aspecial period and making decisions on general or partial mobilization and demobilization. The situation in the East of Ukraine, coordination of further measures, as well as humanitarian and economic issues were discussed at meetings of the War Cabinet in 2015.

The Interagency Commission on Military-Industrial Complex[6] was established for the purposes of determining the conceptual framework, priorities of military-technical and military-industrial policies and functioning of the military-industrial complexto meet the needs of the Armed Forces and other military formations in weaponry and military equipment.

The improvement of regulatory framework

The improvement of regulatory framework as a prerequisite for increasing the defense capacity of the state proceeded in three main directions: strengthening the national defense, conduct of defense reform and improvement of the Armed Forces comprehensive support system. 21 Laws of Ukraine, 19 Decrees of the President of Ukraine, 53 regulations and 48 orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine

5 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine as of February 18, 2015 "On Supplementary Measures to Strengthen National Security of Ukraine" # 139/2015 as of March 12, 2015.

6 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Interagency Commission on Military-Industrial Complex" # 329/2015 as of June 12, 2015.

were approved according to the results of the drafts regulatory legal acts elaborated in 2015, which allowed to:

- define the Armed Forces strength by law;
- provide training and recruitment of citizens for military service;
- increase responsibility of military personnel for violations of military discipline in the Armed Forces;
- improve the logistics of the Armed Forces, strengthen cooperation with NATO in the areas of support and supply, communication and information;
- improve the social protection of citizens of Ukraine who aredoing military service during the special period;
- adapt legislation to the norms of international law regarding the treatment of prisoners of war and interned persons in special period;
- resolve issues of providing national personnel involved in international peace and security operations with firearms (small arms) and ammunition;
- hold multinational exercises involving the armed forces of other states in Ukraine.

Thus, legislative and regulatory legal acts adopted (issued) in 2015, created the necessary conditions for the implementation of assigned tasks by the Armed Forces. The list of major regulatory legal acts is given in Appendix 1.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES REFORM IN 2015

Despite the enduring difficult situation in the zone of the antiterrorist operation and the risks of the armed confrontation resumption, the main task of the Ministry of Defensewas the reform of the Armed Forces for the purposes of creating combat-capable and well-equipped troops (forces) trained to perform the assigned tasks.

Services' Commands, four Operational Commands and three Air Commands acquired combat capabilities due to the performed activities. The command and control system was improved, Joint Operational Headquarters was established. The Special Operations Forces Command was established.

The operation of the Naval Forces Command and military units was restored, five boats (vessels) crews and a separate naval infantry brigade were established, the work proceeds on strengthening the artillery component of coastal defense.

The organizational structure of High Mobility Assault Forces was changed, airmobile brigade was established, brigades' firing capabilities were built up, their composition included units armed with tanks and self-propelled artillery, the reorganization of airmobile brigades into assault brigades started.

About 4,400 organizational activities on the Armed Forces optimization and reorganization, including 447 costly activities were conducted in 2015 (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Main indexes of the Armed Forces reform in 2015

Military authority	Organizational structures			
	Established	Disbanded	Reorganized	Redeployed (repositioned)
The Ministry of Defense	15	9	6	5
The General Staff	9	6	5	4
The Main Directorate of Operational Support	10	4	–	1
The Armaments of the Armed Force	2	–	5	–
The Logistics of the Armed Forced	6	3	4	–
The Land Forces	168	45	46	3
The Air Forces	13	17	1	2
The Naval Forces	6	8	3	29
High Mobility Assault Forces	5	1	3	3
Total	**234**	**93**	**73**	**47**

Overall, 15 combat brigades, a regiment, 5 battalions (divisions) and a brigade, 6 regiments and 11 battalions of operational (combat), logistics and technical support have been established in the Armed Forces since the beginning of the antiterrorist operation. The aircraft fleet and combat strength of the anti-aircraft missile troops has been increased and airdromes' and anti-aircraft missile stations' protection units have been established.

The operation of 138 district and city recruiting stations was restored, that allowed to hold six stages of partial mobilization and to draft over 200,000conscriptees.

The Armed Forces training in 2015 was organized according to the functionality and peculiarities of tasks performed by formations, military units and units (for details see Chapter 4).

Combat training of formations, military units and units was mainly practical and conducted in two main directions (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. Main directions of the Armed Forces combat training organization in 2015.

Military units and formations performing tasks in the area of anti-terrorist operation:	Military units and formations performing tasks in permanent dispositions, acquiring combat capabilities and restoring combat effectiveness:
• providing training of military units headquarters regarding organization of interaction between service arms units and units of other military formations and law enforcement agencies; • ensuring units' readiness to performmanoeuvre in designated positions; • enhancing cohesiveness of combat crews as for the conduct of combat activities (combat use); • increasing the efficiency of using weaponry combat capabilities; • increasing the level of aircrew readiness to perform tasks on a small (very small) altitude, in terms of counteringadversary's air defense means, electronic jamming, troops (forces) air support of aircraft redeployment at operational airfields and weapons and equipment airdrop	• acquisition (maintenance) of capabilities by the military units headquarters to command subordinate units when conducting daily activities and performing combat missions; • improving trainability of units to carry out march (manoeuvre), engineering equipment of positions (areas); • acquiring personnel'sskills in the use of organic weapon and target practice.

Providing troops (forces) with armament and materiel remains an important priority of the Ministry of Defenseactivity. The financial resources, allocated for the activities related to the development of armament and materiel in 2015 increased by 2.5 times in comparison with 2014 and by over 6.5 times in comparison with 2013. This made it possible to pass into service new items of materiel, procure, refurbish and restore about 27,000 items of armament and materiel (for details see Chapter 3).

The Armed Forces command and control and comprehensive support system was improved in 2015, namely: pilot projects were launched on public enterprises management, clothing, food and medical support of military personnel, automation of management processes and accounting processes and movement of material resources, as well as provision of housing for servicemen and their families. Implementation of pilot projects indicates the increaseof the efficiency of using financial resources more than twice. The Ministry of Defense was the first ministry which switched to e-procurement that made it possible to accelerate the bidding procedure. As a result nearly 1,000 tenders were held and considerable expenses were saved.

The implementation of social guarantees to servicemen and their families was ensured, including reservists called up under mobilization. Extra incentive compensation was set, in particular over UAH 3.9 billion are paid for participation in anti-terrorist operations, UAH 94.2 million – for direct participation in combat activities, UAH 4 million –for the successful performance of combat missions, and UAH 0.8 million –for the destruction of adversary's military equipment.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES USE TO TERMINATE THE ACTIVITY OF ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS

The illegal armed groups supported by the Russian Federation force groupings in Ukraine continued their activities aimed to destabilize the internal social and political situation, intimidate people, suppress their will to resist, disrupt functioning of the state authorities, local authorities, critical industries and infrastructure.

The Armed Forces together with other military formations and law enforcement agencies participated in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine[7] according to the legislation.

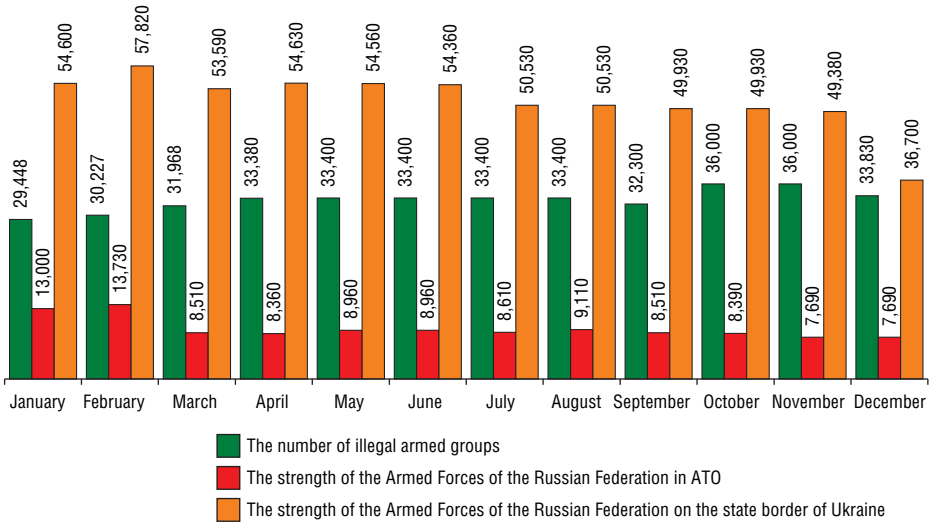
Results of the Armed Forces use to terminate the activity of illegal armed groups

The use of military units and detachments of the Armed Forces in the area of anti-terrorist operation in 2015 was based on the Minsk agreements concluded on September 19, 2014.

The Armed Forces and other military formations and law enforcement agencies of Ukraine conducted planned withdrawal of artillery systems withcalibermore than 100 mm to the prescribed distances following its provisions. The Anti-Terrorist Operation Headquarters did not plan and conduct active offensive actions despite a number of controversial issues regarding the demarcation line.

At the same time the illegal armed groups aimed to aggravate the confrontation and separate new areas (at least –to the administrative borders of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions) (Diagram 1.1).

Diagram 1.1. The dynamics of augmentation of troops of the Russian Federation and illegal armed groups in 2015



7 The Law of Ukraine "On Combating Terrorism" # 638-IV as of March 20, 2003.

At the beginning of 2015 the adversary intensified shelling of Ukrainian troops' positions, trying to find weaknesses on their defense. Such actions required additional decisions to maintain combat and mobilization readiness of the Armed Forces and other military formations of Ukraine at a level to ensure adequate response to threats to national security.

The partial mobilization[8] was announced on January 14, 2015. The following activities were conducted in this regard:

- draft-age persons and reservists were conscripted and vehicles were delivered;
- servicemen conscripted during mobilization in 2014 were transferred to the reserve (demobilized);
- conscripted servicemen were provided with seasonal field uniforms set and meals while changing the positions;
- the national economy of Ukraine was transferred to functioning under the special period conditions and the designated industries, enterprises, institutions and organizations – to the COMPLETE READINESS level.

The illegal armed groups started active hostilities to occupy the Donetsk airport on January 15, 2015, and implementation of plan regarding the expansion of controlled territories, whereby the main direction of the attack was the city of Debaltseve – in the second half of January.

The further retention of the Donetsk airport was impossible due to the complete destruction of premises in the new terminal in the second half of January 2015. The anti-terrorist operation forces left the airport, but continued fire control.

As a result of coordinated activities of units of the Armed Forces and other military formations enemy's concept to envelop friendly forces and defeat them in the area of the city ofDebaltseve, was disrupted. Theunits were withdrawn from the attacks of the enemy with minimal loss of personnel and went on the defensive in prepared defensive positions. More detailed information about the anti-terrorist operation in January – February2015 is given in Annex 2.

The main forms of the Armed Forces use were joint operations (combat operations) combined with territorial defense.

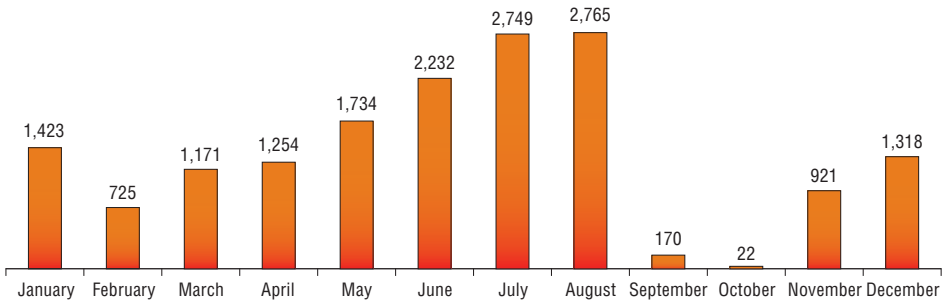
The activities of anti-terrorist operation forces significantly influenced the subsequent development of politico-military and military-strategic situation during 2014-2015 winter campaign. The Armed Forces performed all defined strategic tasks and were withdrawn from the enemy's attacks with minimal losses to new areas, and took up an advantageous operational position.

The enemy's offensive deep into the territory of Ukraine was brought to a halt. Losses inflicted by friendly forces, forced the enemy to abandon further offensive operations.

The overall situation in the area of anti-terrorist operations remained complex during 2015 and was characterized by provocative shelling of anti-terrorist operation forces' positions for the purposes of maintaining the level of tension along the demarcation line, demonstrating the presence and readiness for action, as well as maintaining a controlled escalation of the conflict as an element of pressure on Ukraine (Diagram 1.2).

8 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Partial Mobilization" # 15/2015 as of January 14, 2015.

Diagram 1.2. The total number of attacks on the Armed Forces units in 2015



Altogether units of the anti-terrorist operation forces were shelled over 16,400 times, including recorded 653 multiple launch rocket systems attacks, 1403 – artillery, 526 – tanks, 4238 – mortars, 155 – anti-tank guided missiles, 176 – infantry combat vehicles, 8307 – small arms as well as 205 firefights since February 15, 2015 after the establishment of the ceasefire as prescribed by the Minsk Agreements.

The system of engineer obstacles and strong points was established along the contact line and on threatening directions in the area of anti-terrorist operation to eliminate surprise attacks of illegal armed groups and their switch to active offensive operations.

However, despite the repeated establishment of ceasefire and measures taken to ensure personal security of soldiers, 468 soldiers were killed, 2,324 soldiers were injured in 2015.

Medical Support

The parliamentary hearings "On Military Medical Doctrine of Ukraine"[9] held on May 20, 2015 became an important component of the development of legal framework of the integrated medical environment in crisis situation in the East of Ukraine,

Recommendations were approved in relation to the formation and providing of common approaches to maintain and strengthen health of soldiers and civilians, organization of cooperation and integration of efforts of medical services of the Armed Forces and other military formations established under the laws of Ukraine and law enforcement agencies of Ukraine, and the civilian health care system as well as the priority measures for their implementation were defined according to the parliamentary hearings[10].

Note 1.4. Civil-Military Medical Treatment Coordination Staff

The Staff was established under the Joint Order of the Ministry of Defense, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service and the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine.

The main objective of the Staff is to coordinate the activities of central and local executive authorities related to the functioning of the state system of medical care provided to servicemen, workers of law enforcement agencies, civilians in the area of ATO and in areas where martial law is imposed.

The Civil-Military Medical Treatment Coordination Staff[11] was established by the Ministry of Defense together with the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Security Service and the National Academy of Medical Sciences for the purposes of ensuring operational efficiency and effectiveness of the medical service joint activities (Note 1.4).

According to the result of the Staff activity:

- needs and provisions of blood products in the area of antiterrorist operation were analyzed, mechanisms for emergency reinstatement were developed and

9 Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On Parliamentary hearings entitled "On Military Medical Doctrine of Ukraine" # 351-VIII as of April 22, 2015.

10 Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On Recommendations of the Parliamentary Hearings entitled "On Military Medical Doctrine of Ukraine" # 827-VIII as of November 25, 2015.

11 The Order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the Ministry of Health of Ukraine, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Security Service of Ukraine and the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine "On the Establishment of the Civil-Military Medical Treatment Coordination Staff" # 207/272/556/311/34 as of May 13, 2015.

implemented, among other the Agreement with Ukrzaliznytsia was concluded to provide free and express delivery to regions of antiterrorist operation. Provisions of long-term storing blood products were made amounting to 30% out of daily estimated requirements;

- partnership sanitation project was implemented in collaboration with the Association of Dentists of Ukraine and Central Dental Clinic of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, which enabled to provide 14 dental rooms, functioning of mobile dental clinics at ranges and regions of antiterrorist operation as well as sanitation for more than 10 thousand servicemen;
- quality of military physician board was improved. Testing for viral hepatitis was organized with due regard to the assistance of charity organizations.

Five additional military hospitals, three of which are mobile, were deployed to provide qualified and specialized medical care maximally close to wounded servicemen and to reinforce medical service of the Armed Forces. 12 physician teams, manned by medical professionals from medical institutions of the Ministry of Defense (anesthesiologists, traumatologists, vascular surgeons etc.) were formed within civil medical institutions, located in regions of antiterrorist operation to render professional health care to wounded servicemen. The Ministry of Defense has concluded agreement on cooperation with the National Academy of Medical Sciences of Ukraine on rendering free highly technical and professional health care within its 28 subordinate scientific medical institutions in order to improve the quality of health care rendered to wounded servicemen.

Program of medical and psychological as well as social rehabilitation for participants of antiterrorist operation was developed and implemented: during the year over 4,000 people have undergone treatment at medical institutions, 119 servicemen were sent abroad for treatment, 69 servicemen needed prosthetic care, prosthesis provided to 23 servicemen. As a whole the medical and psychological rehabilitation has covered 31 thousand people, including physical rehabilitation of 7,800 people.

Mine clearance activities at separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast.

Mine clearance of critical infrastructure facilities at regions of antiterrorist operation was organized and performed in order support mine disarming activities at separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast by forces and means of the Armed Forces jointly with the State Special Transportation Service of Ukraine and the State Emergency Service of Ukraine (Note 1.5).

Note 1.5. Key facilities of mine disarming:

- railroad hauls, bridges, roads;
- electricity transmission lines, which connect the Interconnected Power System of Ukraine with the electrical power system of temporarily uncontrolled territories of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast;
- water lines, pump stations;
- buildings

From January till November 2015, 35 mine clearing detachments of the Armed Forces were involved into mine disarming of the above mentioned infrastructure facilities, the area, which amounts to over 1100 ha, was examined and more than 18 thousand explosive ordnance were found and destroyed.

In December 2015 in Minsk (the Republic of Belarus) working subgroup on security issues of Trilateral Contact Team evaluated the necessity of mine disarming activities at regions of antiterrorist operation, considered and approved 12 priority areas in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast for disarming activities to be carried out at.

9 mine clearing detachments of the Armed Forces, 9 pyrotechnic groups of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and 2 mine clearing detachments of the State Special Transportation Service of Ukraine[12] were involved into mine disarming activities of the above mentioned areas.

The total area of more than 100 ha of priority territories was examined and more than 186 explosive ordnance were found and destroyed in 2015.

Furthermore by forces of mine clearing detachments of the Armed Forces and pyrotechnic groups of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine the total area of 117.3 ha was cleared out of explosive ordnance and over 77 thousand explosive ordnance were found and destroyed in framework of emergency relief operations conducted at the field storage site of tube, rocket and missile artillery ordnance in Svatove city.

The total area of 1317 ha was checked for explosive ordnance, more than 95 thousand explosive ordnance were found and destroyed in 2015.

Civil and military cooperation

The civil and military cooperation system (Note 1.6) was implemented within the Armed Forces in 2015 to prevent any pre-requisites for a humanitarian crisis at regions of antiterrorist operation, social tension at other territories of Ukraine as well as to help form positive public opinion of the activity of the Armed Forces during the special period and emergency relief operations.

Note 1.6. Definition of the term "Civil and military cooperation"

Civil and military cooperation is a systematic activity of the Armed Forces on coordination and cooperation with bodies of executive power, local government bodies, non-governmental organizations as well as other organizations and citizens in the areas where military units of the Armed Forces are deployed, in order to form positive public opinion and provide conditions to perform the assigned tasks and functions of the Armed Forces by means of assistance provided to civil population in solving their living issues using military and non-military forces and means.

During the year forces and means of civil and military cooperation were first applied to render free assistance to civil population according to established procedure, providing supplies, works and services in framework of the following measures:

- jointly with the State government bodies, conditions were provided to hold elections of local government at regions of antiterrorist operation, which are under the control of Ukraine;
- nearly 1.5 tons of humanitarian cargoes were delivered for the civil population of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast. Assistance is gathered and distributed at residential schools;
- in January-February nearly 1.5 thousand citizens of Ukraine were evacuated from Debaltseve city in cooperation with civil organizations;
- joint centers of civil and military cooperation of the Armed Forces were deployed in Mariupol city of Donetsk Oblast and Severodonetsk city of Luhansk Oblast;
- the project on mine security and humanitarian demining at regions of antiterrorist operation in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast was initiated in cooperation with the International Committee for the Red Cross, Danish mine clearing detachment, which is a subdivision of Danish Refugee Council, as well as HALO Trust Humanitarian Organization.

The Armed Forces were supported by the civil population, local government authorities, international governmental and nongovernmental organization as well as religious and other organizations, which enabled to:

- implement the system of search and exhumation of dead servicemen of the Armed Forces, law enforcement authorities and other military formations (particularly in 2015 – 582 dead bodies);
- carry out medical evacuation of four critically wounded servicemen, who were on temporarily occupied territory of Donetsk and Luhansk Oblast;

12 Including mine clearing detachments on dependent areas.

- initiate targeted medical supplies to prisoners of war of the Armed Forces in Donetsk as well as to medical institutions of Donetsk Oblast, which are not under the control of the Armed Forces;
- initiate information exchange with the representatives of local communities on contributing the activity of the Armed Forces directed towards the restoration of peace and order in populated areas of Donetsk Oblast;
- deliver nearly 200 tons of charitable assistance, mainly food packages, essential products and belongings of various application to units of the Armed Forces.

Implementation of civil and military cooperation measures has enabled to minimize the influence of consequences of combat actions on civil population in the area of antiterrorist operation and to develop capabilities to counter the negative information influence on population on the part of Russia.

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

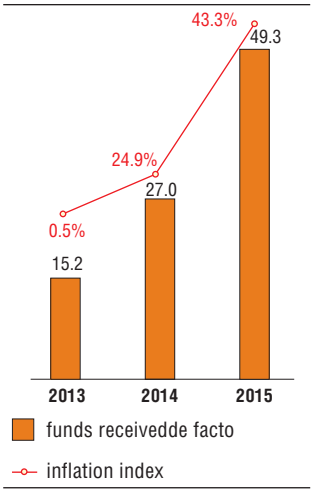
The State Budget of Ukraine for 2015 assigned UAH 46,736.0 million for the Ministry of Defense (which equated to 2.53% of the GDP), including the General Fund amounted to UAH 45,010.9 million (96.3 % of the budget), the Special Fund amounted to UAH 819.6 million (1.8%) and the Reserve Fund amounted to UAH 905.5 million (1.9%).

Only UAH 49,334.0 million (2.67% of the GDP) was actually allocated which accounted for 105.6% of the annual budget. The General Fund allocation totaled UAH 45,010.9 million (100% of the budget), the Special Fund – UAH 3,417.6 million (417% of the budget) and the Reserve Fund UAH 905.5 million (100 %) (Annex 3).

With due regard to the realization of measures to implement decisions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on conversion of radio frequency resource of Ukraine within radio-frequency bands of common use, revenues to the special fund of the state budget amounted to UAH 1, 022.8 million.

Moreover additional charitable donations, humanitarian and international technical assistance were received from foreign states for the needs of the national defense, in kind amounting to UAH 1,696.2 million.

Diagram 1.3. The state of financial support provided to the Armed Forces in 2013-2015, *UAH billion*



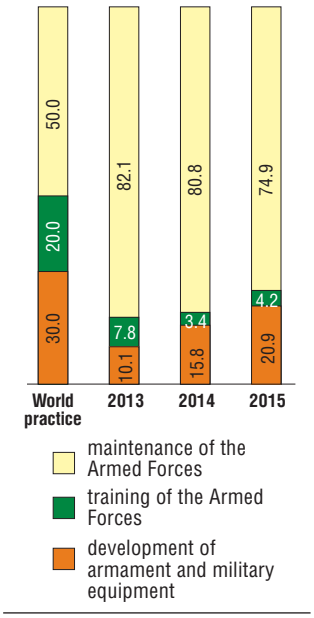
In 2015, compared to 2014, received financial resources increased by UAH 22.3 billion or by 1.8 times. It enabled to fully pay-off salaries to servicemen including fees for direct participation in antiterrorist operation.

In 2015 at the same time with the escalation of inflation by 1.7 times, the increase of financial resource was largely leveled out (Diagram 1.3.)

Allocated funds were aimed at:

- maintenance of the Armed Forces – UAH 36 939.8 million (74.9 % of the total amount);
- training of the Armed Forces – UAH 2 084.9 million (4.2 % of the total amount);
- development of armament and military equipment – UAH 10,309.3 million (20.9 % of the total amount).

Diagram 1.4. Structure of allocations of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine in 2013-2015, %



Analysis of the allocation of funds (diagram 1.4) shows that for the first time during last few years there is a visible tendency of slow but gradual approaching to global experience following the determined positions.

With due regard to allocated financial resources in 2015, the reconstruction of the Armed Forces was initiated. For the first time the allocation of funds approached the practices of leading countries of the world.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT

Increase of financial support, provided to the Armed Forces as well as increased attention of society to processes of the defense establishment, required additional measures, aimed to provide lawful, effective, economical, efficient and transparent management of state resources, allocated for the needs of defense.

Priorities, types of activity and functions in the sphere of the internal audit are given in the Table 1.3.

Table 1.3. Priorities, types of activity and functions in the sphere of the internal audit

Priorities	Type of activity and functions
Improvement of the system of internal control and risk management, the build-up of integrity	Coordination over the implementation of internal control and risk management systems at the Ministry of Defense; Monitoring over the results of the implementation of audit recommendations; Proliferation and support to ethic values; Improvement of legislative environment
Prevention of the breach of legislation and corrupt practices	Carrying out of an operational audit (preliminary monitoring) of risk-related operations, including those in the area of antiterrorist operation, preliminary consideration of calculating and cost-accounting data; preliminary analysis of draft laws and regulations as well as administrative decisions related to the management of state finances, material and other resources
Revelation of violations, monitoring of activities directed towards their prevention and bringing to responsibility those who are guilty	risk-oriented planning; carrying out of on-site and desk study audits (financial, compliance, effectiveness, combined, complex audits); participation in inspections, internal investigations, commissions; sending materials to law enforcement authorities; monitoring over the implementation of proposals on results of audits
Implementation and quality improvement of the internal audit	Preparation of internal regulations and procedures; international cooperation, exchange of experience and implementation of best practices; training and advanced training, continuous professional development

In 2015 the system of internal control and risk management was implemented following the example of EU and NATO member countries. In order to improve financial discipline and prevent violations the following measures were taken:

- implementation of European approaches to administrative responsibility and accountability of managers;
- identification and assessment of risks;
- containment of risks within the limits, which allow not to affect the achievement of determined goals.

In 2015 the operational audit[13] covered the economic activity of the defense establishment and operations on charging certain forms of payment in areas of antiterrorist operation. During the year nearly 2.3 thousand drafts of administrative decisions on flow of funds, use and writing off of amounts, property and procurements, alienation of property and land, corporate restructuring and other issues of financial and economic activity were worked out. As a result the effectiveness of administration over the state financial, material and other resources has largely improved, which resulted in the economic effect reaching UAH 895.9 million and the range of recommendations reaching UAH 12.9 billion (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Economic effect of operational audit (preliminary monitoring) of risk-related operations in 2013-2015.

Activities	2013	2014	2015
Packages of documents on risk-related operations worked out, *amounting to UAH billion*	1678 3.4	3446 17.4	6178 68.2
Economic effect (effective use of state financial, material and other resources provided), *UAH million*	130.0	57.6	895.9
Number of given recommendations, *UAH million*	179 520.6	732 776.4	1813 12 923.3

[13] Operational audit (preliminary monitoring) of risk-related operations provides exploring the project of managerial decisions (before the decision is taken in order) to identify risks.

Table 1.5. Results of internal audits in 2013-2015

Activities	2013	2014	2015
Losses and damages compensated, *UAH million*	58.2	39.6	82.8
Corrected violations of fiscal discipline that did not result in losses, *UAH billion*	0.53	1.3	3.5
debt service payments debit, *UAH million* credit, *UAH million*	79.0 2.0	58.7 2.6	1.2 9.4
Materials sent over law enforcement authorities on the amount of losses and damages, *UAH million*	171 173.9	224 210.0	223 437.9
People brought to disciplinary and financial responsibility Among them relieved of post	1583 59	1365 6	1397 4

With due regard to risk-oriented planning the relative share of unscheduled internal audits has largely decreased. At the same time the improved mechanisms for the monitoring over the implementation of audit recommendations enabled to increase the number of corrected violations and returned state resources.

During 2015 UAH 82.8 million were compensated and UAH 84.2 million were fend off losses, other violations amounting to UAH 3.5 billion were corrected, including the consequences of ineffective management decisions, 1397 people were brought to disciplinary and financial responsibility, 4 of them were fired, 223 packages of materials on losses amounting to UAH 437.9 million were given to law enforcement authorities (Table 1.5).

Generally all means, resources and tools of the internal audit became the basis for the effective functioning of the system for prevention and countering corruption.

PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

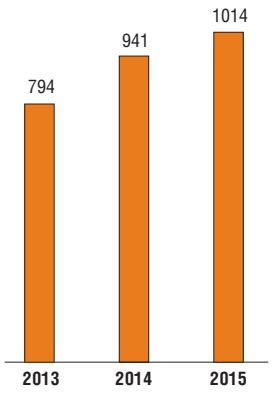
New approaches to fighting the corruption in the military sphere require following all requirements of anti-corruption legislation by officials of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, implementation of NATO Initiative mechanisms on the development of integrity, transparency and honesty as well as reduction of corruption risks among the defense institutions.

In July 2015 anti-corruption program of the Ministry of Defense for 2015-2017 was approved and Commission on monitoring and coordination over the implementation of this program was established to facilitate the realization of priority directions of the program.

Non-staff authorized officers, responsible for the prevention and identification of corruption and charged with functions of anti-corruption experts, were appointed among command and control bodies, military units and state enterprises of the Ministry of Defense to control decision-making of commanders in the sphere of administrative, financial and economic activity.

Main anti-corruption efforts were focused on state procurements, material, food, clothing and medical support provided to servicemen, implementation of budget programs as well as military personnel policy. During 2015 over 1 thousand anti-corruption inspections of laws and regulations drafts, developed by structural subdivisions of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff of the Armed Forces, were held (Diagram 1.5).

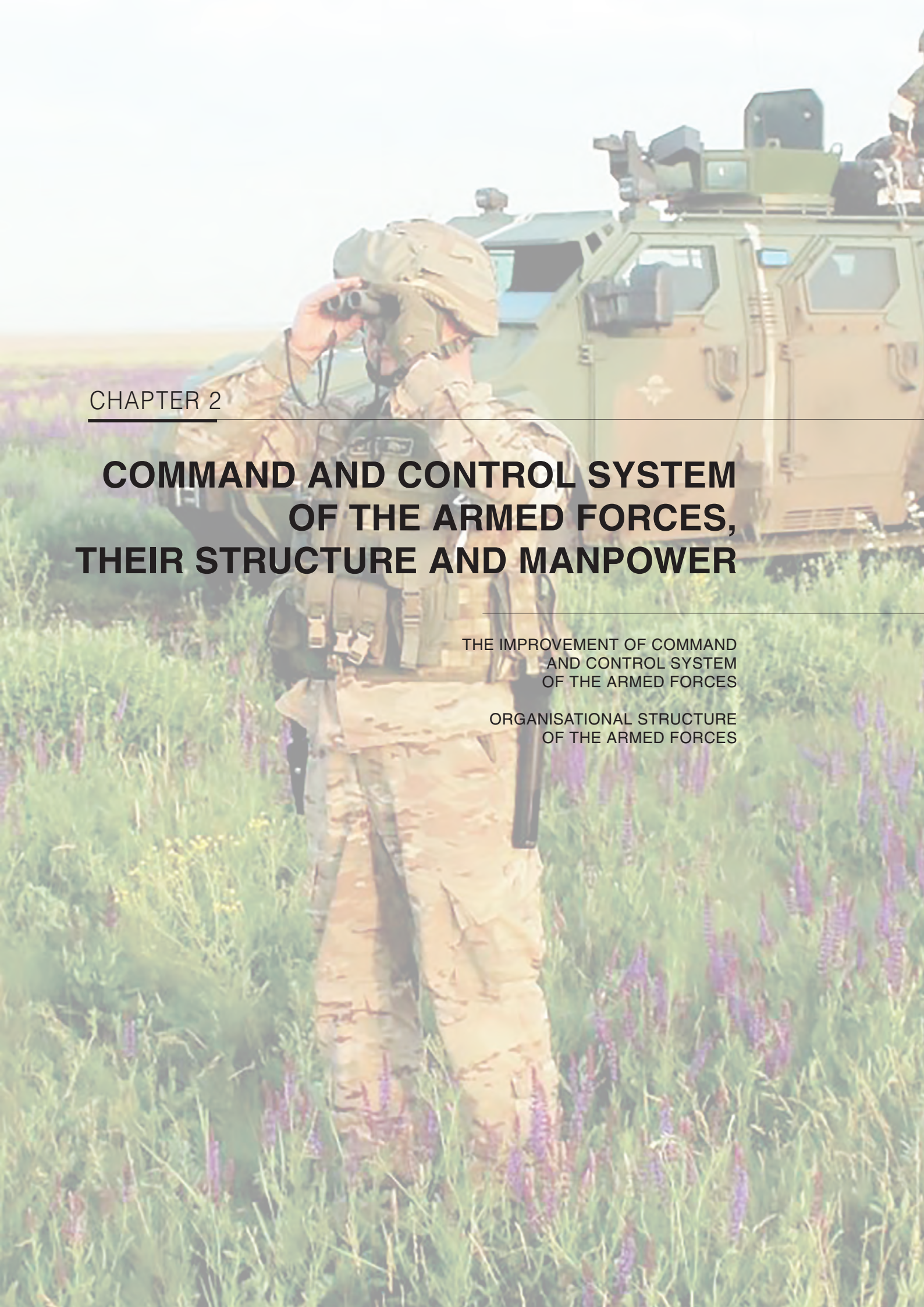
Diagram 1.5. Dynamics of anti-corruption inspections of laws and regulations drafts during 2013-2015



49 supervisory measures were held upon violations with signs of corruption, 27 of which were internal investigations and 22 inspections. Materials were sent to the military attorney department for investigations.

25 notifications were sent to specially authorized officers in the sphere of corruption fighting concerning corruption identification or other violations related to the corruption as well as on received information on such violations by servicemen and workers, registered in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations.

In 2015 the Armed Forces of Ukraine restored combat effectiveness, gained fighting experience, operational capabilities as well as the required level of technical equipment and material security to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country, which enabled to stabilize the situation in the area of antiterrorist operation.



CHAPTER 2

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES, THEIR STRUCTURE AND MANPOWER

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

CHAPTER 2

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES, THEIR STRUCTURE AND MANPOWER

The implementation of standards as well as bringing of command and control bodies into correspondence with J-structure models of the Armed Forces Headquarters of NATO-member nations was initiated. The priority task to improve the system of command and control over forces (troops) is the restructuring of command and control bodies of new armed services and establishing Joint Operation Headquarters.

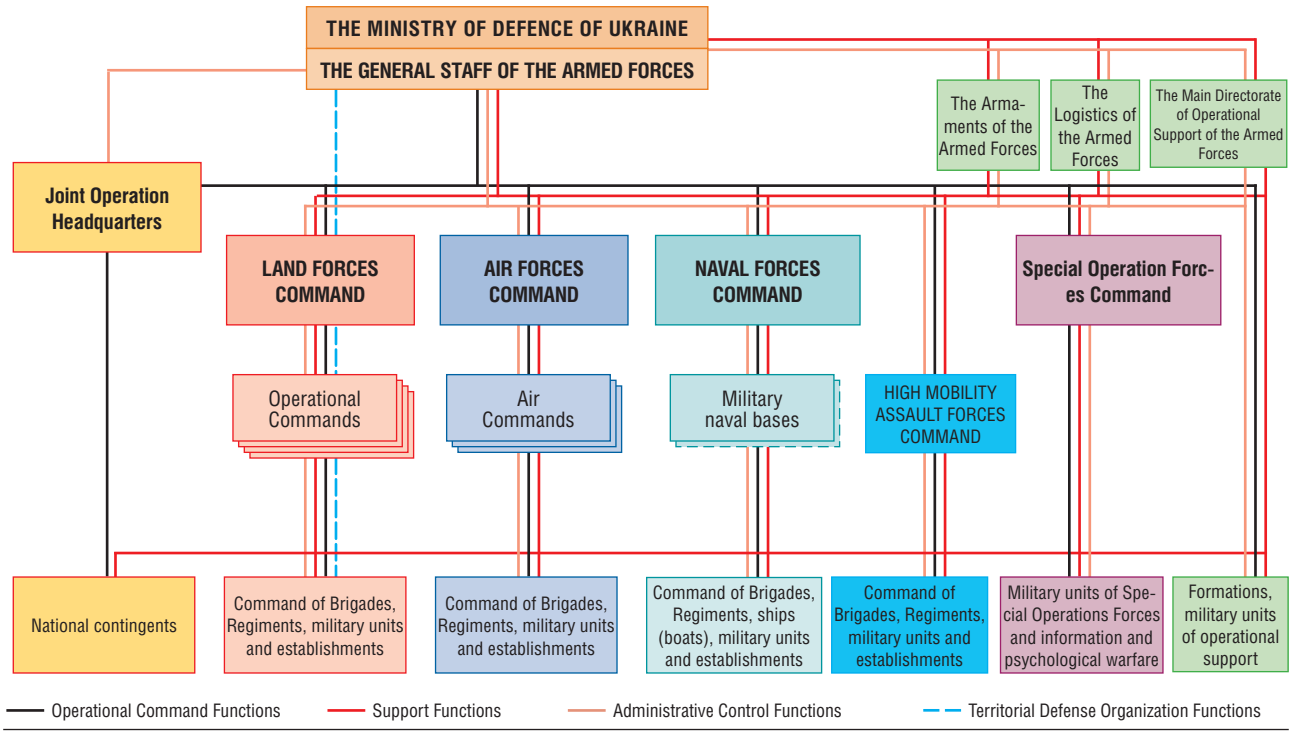
THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

In 2015 significant development of objectives of command and control bodies took place; conditions of their functioning were changed and requirements to operational capability and manageability increased, which determined the necessity to improve command and control system.

At the end of 2015 the command and control system included (Figure 2.1):

- *Strategic level* – the Ministry of Defense, the General Staff, Logistics, Armament, Main Directorate of Operational Support;
- *Operational-strategic level* – Joint Operation Headquarters, Services' Commands, Special Forces Command;
- *Operational level* – High Mobile Assault Forces Command, Operational Commands "North", "South", "East", "West" of the Land Forces, Air Commands "Center", "West" and "South" of the Air Forces, Naval Base Commands "Western" and "Southern" of the Naval Forces;
- *Tactical level* – Command of Brigades, Regiments, Bases, Depots, Arsenals and other military units, national contingents.

Figure 2.1. Structure of command and control bodies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, *the end of 2015*



At the same time the command and control system over the Armed Forces requires further improvement, mainly being focused on saving the responsiveness of forces (troops) to command and on the performance of assigned tasks. Principles of the restructuring of the command and control system over the Armed Forces are given in Note 2.1.

Note 2.1. Principles of the restructuring of command and control system

- multiservice nature of command and control bodies – complex management over multiservice forces and means of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- versatility – providing the ability to apply the system while performing management tasks in relation to situations of military and non-military nature;
- interoperability – complex interaction with relevant command and control systems of NATO and EU;
- reduction of a number of levels and elements in command and control system

In order to improve the persistence of command and control system in the area of antiterrorist operation joint control points were established and the following measures were taken:

- reorganization of ad hoc joint force grouping "sectors (regions)" into tactical forces. The overall command and control is laid on the Joint Antiterrorist Operation Headquarters;
- the network of stationary hardened command posts as well as command posts on mobile bases, deployed at certain areas of responsibility and designed to directly control forces (troops), was improved;
- the system of command and control over forces and facilities was augmented. The command posts of operational (operational-tactical) force grouping included command centers of armed services and Special Forces, as well as artillery, air defense and aviation. Practical steps were made to create Single Automated Command and Control System over the Armed Forces, mainly:
- the general engineering of Single Automated Command and Control System is accomplished, conceptual frameworks, ideology and principal technical decisions are determined;
- the project on the development of Automated Command and Control System over the tactical elements of the Land Forces is continually improved;
- the engineering of the basic units of the fixed model of future Automated Command and Control System over the aviation and air defense is accomplished, work on its mobile model is continued;
- the development of the protected Electronic Document Management System[1] is accomplished and its exploitation is initiated.

The process of the implementation of mutually integrated information infrastructure of the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine continued. In the framework of the development of the Single System of Command and Control over Business and Administrative Activity of the Armed Forces, electronic data management systems[2] on the administration over immobile military type property the provisioning of housing for servicemen, were put into service. Practical effects were received upon the accomplishment of the experiment aimed to automate coordination processes of emergency medical evacuation in the areas of antiterrorist operation as well as the health care and preservation of health of servicemen[3].

To develop communication and automation systems of the Armed Forces as well as to provide all levels of command and control bodies with a unified information and telecommunication space the following activities were implemented:

- the number of satellite and trunked radio communication systems for tactical command and control was increased;

1 Decree of the Ministry of Defense "On passing into service the Protected Electronic Document Management System of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine" # 270 as of June 16, 2015.

2 Decree of the Ministry of Defense "On adoption for permanent commercial operation and maintenance of the subsystem for the management of immobile property "Property" and subsystem for the management over housing provisioning for servicemen "Housing" of the Single System of Command and Control over Business and Administrative Activity of the Armed Forces" # 456 as of September 2, 2015.

3 Decree of the Ministry of Defense "On the adoption of E-Health information system of the Armed Forces for pilot production operation" # 779 as of December 31, 2015.

- application of short range radio devices in communication systems was provided;
- the stationary informational and telecommunication nodes of control points were equipped with digital communication gears;
- information exchange networks were extended;
- the new transport platform for the integrated hardware connection for providing strategic and operational command and control communication was designed and manufactured;
- the technical capabilities of older hardware and communication stations were improved;
- the capacity of the Central Information and Telecommunication Node of General Staff UAF was increased.

The command and control system of the Armed Forces has provided a stable and reliable control over troops (forces), and organized timely deployment of combat troops (forces) in the anti-terrorist operation area.

Strategic Command and Control

At the strategic level, to meet the standards of defense ministries and army headquarters of NATO member states the appropriate restructuring activities were initiated. Many foreign and domestic defense experts and local public organizations were involved in the elaboration of perspective structures. In particular, the expert group of the RAND Corporation conducted an audit of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff and has prepared recommendations for reform of the military command and control bodies.

As part of this activity the appropriate structural changes in *the Ministry of Defense* have been launched. In particular, the functional purposes of three structural units were brought into line with their actual tasks. In addition, the following structural units were reorganized:

- Legal Department;
- Department for Development and Procurement of Weapons and Equipment;
- Press and Information Office.

The number of structural units at the central office was reduced by combining functionally related departments: the separate Accounts Payable and Cash Management Department was included in the Finance Department, the Department of Capital Construction was disbanded and its functions transferred to both the Main Apartment-Operational Department and the Department of Public Procurement and Supply of Material Resources.

In addition, some new combined structural units were created:

- The Department for Alienation and Disposal of Military Property was established

by combining the dissolved Department for Alienation of Military Property and the Department for the Disposal of Rocket Fuel Components, Missiles and Ammunition;

- The Department of State Property was established after the dissolution of the Department of Economic Activity.

To provide the Armed Forces with foreign modern samples of weapons and equipment the Military-Technical Cooperation and Export Control Department was formed.

To develop the financial support of the Armed Forces and introduce the new norms and standards for property and food procured by the Ministry of Defense, the Centre for Development and Material Support of the Armed Forces was formed together with the territorial divisions deployed in different regions.

In 2015, the structure of the General Staff was optimized. The main focus was made on the lesson learned from combat experience in order to create a future command and control structure in accordance with NATO standards. In total, 24 organizational measures were conducted, including the following:

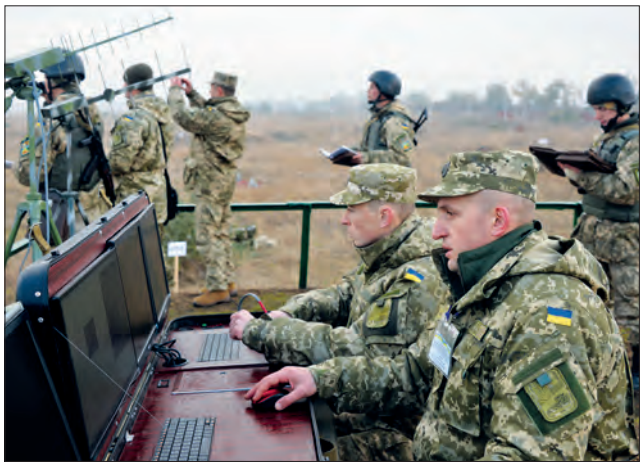
- the Main Directorate for Financial and Economic Activities was disbanded and its functions and tasks were delegated to other structural units, including the Department of Finance and the Department of State Property of the Ministry of Defense;
- the Legal Directorate was reorganized into the Legal Support Department;
- the Directorate of Special Operations and the Main Command Centre, who performed the tasks of the General Staff were disbanded and the Special Operations Command and the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces were established, respectively.

The structure of the apparatus of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff at the end of 2015 is given in Annex 4.

Operational-Strategic Command and Control

The Joint Operational Headquarters[4] as a permanent military command and control body was created. The main objective of the new military command and control body is operational planning and providing command and control over joint force grouping of troops (forces), and in the special period – over interdepartmental grouping, which

[4] The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine as of May 6, 2015 "On National Security Strategy of Ukraine" # 287/2015 as of May 26, 2015.



consists of military units and units of other military formations and law enforcement agencies subordinated to the military command and control bodies of the Armed Forces.

The four joint force groupings of the Ground Forces were formed, who can be used at two or three threatening operational directions if needed, and this also allows having strategic reserves.

The Air Forces improved quality and operational command and control capabilities to counter enemy threats via air. The coordination of activities between all branches of aviation, intelligence, air defense forces and electronic warfare units to provide support for ground and naval groupings has been achieved. The safety of aviation operations in combat zones was achieved through the use of their own air defense and artillery systems.

The Naval Forces have established new command and control points. The network of coastal repeaters along the Black and Azov seas was extended and integrated into the digital communication and navigation network of the Naval Forces. The necessary measures have been initiated to ensure early detection and notification of all components of the national defense and security sector about potential maritime threats. Therefore, the appropriate measures are being taken to create the National Integrated Maritime Information System needed for informing about surface and underwater situation in the Black and Azov Seas as well as in the Dnieper and the Danube river basins.

The practical measures for the creation of Special Operations Forces as a separate branch of the armed forces have been performed. In 2015, the Special Operations Forces Command was formed.

Operational Command and Control

The renewed High-Mobile Airborne Forces Command has acquired appropriate capabilities.

The 8th Army Corps Command was disbanded; its formations and military units have been transferred into other organizational structures of the Armed Forces.

The administration of naval bases “West” and “South” of the Naval Forces was established and the preparation for the acquisition of its operational command and control capabilities started.

Tactical Command and Control

During 2015, the appropriate measures were taken to increase autonomy, mobility and manageability of basic battle units - battalion-level units. However, the command and control system over the tactical units has not undergone significant changes.

The application of unmanned aerial systems was extended to increase the efficiency of operational decision-making. This was based on the lessons learned in the area of

the anti-terrorist operation. The small size, low visibility, versatility and simplicity of unmanned aerial systems effectively facilitate the rapid and qualitative performance of reconnaissance tasks, video surveillance, topo-geodetic and photogrammetric surveys.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

The reorganization of the Armed Forces aims to improve efficiency of military command and control system and its capacity for implementing decision-making procedures in accordance with NATO standards as well as improving the UAF's combat power and expanding the number of military personnel.

In 2015, the structure of the Armed Forces has changed. Special Operations Forces have become a separate service branch (Annex 4).

During the year, appropriate measures for the formation and development of Special Operations Forces were carried out according to the plan. The capabilities of the highly mobile airborne troops increased. The recovery of the Naval Forces continued.

Additionally, there were formed 11 combat brigades and regiment, operational support brigade (Note 2.2.), and also 13 tactical battalion-level units.

At the end of 2015, the total number of Armed Forces personnel was 250.0 thousand people, including military personnel – 204.0 thousand people and civilian personnel of the Armed Forces – 46.0 thousand people (Annex 4). However, the decrees of the President of Ukraine on mobilization and the relevant laws of Ukraine envisage increasing the number of soldiers in a special period[5].

Note 2.2. The total number of generated units during 2015:

- Mechanized Brigade - 1;
- Infantry Brigades – 3;
- Mountain-Assault Brigade – 1;
- Airmobile Brigade – 1;
- Marine Corps Brigade – 1;
- Artillery Brigades – 2;
- Missile Artillery Brigade – 1;
- Army Aviation Brigade – 1;
- Anti-Aircraft Rocket Regiment – 1;
- Engineering Brigade – 1.

During 2015, military command and control bodies at all levels acquired necessary capabilities to provide high quality combat command and control over assigned forces, effectively manage during everyday activity of troops (forces) and national contingents.

The organizational structure of the Armed Forces was changed; the combat strength of troops (forces) was optimized in accordance with NATO standards.

5 The Law of Ukraine "On the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 235-VIII as of March 5, 2015.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, REFURBISHMENT, SUPPLIES, RENEWAL AND DISPOSAL OF ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

SUPPLIES OF THE ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

DISPOSAL OF MISSILES, AMMUNITION AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, REFURBISHMENT, SUPPLIES, RENEWAL AND DISPOSAL OF ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

The military and technical policy of the Ministry of Defense was aimed at increasing mobility, combat and mobilization readiness of the Armed Forces and by increasing the supply of most modernized and new samples of weapons, military and special equipment as well as providing them with the necessary resources to carry out their tasks.

SUPPLIES OF THE ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

To provide the troops (forces) with new and refurbished weapons and military equipment the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine has approved conceptual documents on the development of weapons and military equipment for the period until 2020, outlined the key measures to enhance the defense capability of the State and meet the immediate needs of the Armed Forces[1].

At the initiative of the Ministry of Defense, the Government improved mechanisms for the development, production and supply of weapons and military equipment; and implemented other measures:

appointing a General Designer responsible for the creation and refurbishment of anti-aircraft missile systems and air defense systems[2]. This made it possible to begin the development of anti-aircraft missile systems with 50 km range, the refurbishment of "Strela", "Osa", "Buk-M1", "C-125" and "S-300P" air defense missile systems and "Tunguska" anti-aircraft gun and missile system;

improving a procedure for supplying modern weapons and equipment, which can be purchased through attracting credits under government guarantees;

simplifying procedures within Supply Chain Management and the adoption of new weapons, military and special equipment during the special period, the introduction of a state of emergency and in the course of anti-terrorist operation[3];

improving procedure for recovery, repair, refurbishment and service (storage) life extension of Soviet-manufactured weapons, military and special equipment not subject to copyright[4].

The total amount of financial resources allocated in 2015 for development and purchase of new and upgraded weapons was UAH 10.3 billion, representing almost 21%

1 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the Concept of the State Target Program for the Development of Defense Weapons and Military Equipment for the Period till 2020" as of July 17, 2015.
The Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine "On Approval of Programme for Ensuring National Defense Capabilities and Meet the Immediate Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" as of July 22, 2015.

2 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Appointed of a General Designer Responsible for the Creation and Refurbishment of Anti-aircraft Missile Systems and Air Defense Systems" # 921-r as of September 8, 2015.

3 The Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine "On Approval of Supply Chain Materiel Management Procedures during a Special Period, the State of Emergency and in the Course of Anti-Terrorist Operation" # 345 as of February 27, 2015.

4 The Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine "On Approval of Procedure for Recovery, Repair, Refurbishment and Service (Storage) Life Extension of Soviet-Manufactured Weapons, Military and Special Equipment not Subject to Copyright" # 135 as of March 25, 2015.

of the total expenditure of the Ministry of Defense and indicating a gradual approach to the existing budget allocation practices in the leading countries.

In the current environment the following measures were implemented:

- 17 samples of weapons and military equipment were procured and supplied, including An-70 medium transport short takeoff and landing (STOL) aircraft, Su-25M1K fighter aircraft, Su-25UBM1K training combat aircraft, L-39m training aircraft, different flare dispensers such as "Adros"KUV26-50-01, KUV26-50-02, P-425C1, P-425C2, P-425C3 radio relay stations, P-677 short range radio device, CH-4003 automated intelligence system, D-27 turbofan engine; and unified document management system was introduced;
- Armed Forces received BTR-3DA, BTR-3E1 (BTR-3E1U) wheel-typed armoured troop carriers, "MAZ-Bogdan" trucks, "Archer" thermal imaging devices, 120-mm mortar systems;
- More than 4,700 of new and modernized weapons and equipment were purchased and delivered to the armed forces, including 401,500 units of ammunition and missiles of various purpose (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. A list of new and modernized weapons and equipment purchased in 2013-2015

Weapons and equipment	2013	2014	2015
Refurbished aircraft and helicopters	2	8	20
Armoured vehicles and weapon systems	–	54	31
Self-propelled artillery	–	18	–
Anti-tank weapons	–	10	30
Small arms	–	508	640
Anti-aircraft missile protection systems	–	52	20
Radar locator	–	6	8
Armoured vehicles	–	15	90
Vehicles	11	100	526

The measures have been taken to supply weapons and military equipment to the Armed Forces in 2015 (Annex 5).

Restoration of the Technical Readiness of Materiel

In 2015, the Ministry of Defense and General Staff ensured the restoration and repair of weapons and military equipment in accordance with the approved plans; military-industrial complex enterprises accomplished concluded contracts and prevented overdue accounts receivables.

This was made possible by close cooperation with the State Concern "Ukroboronprom" aimed at improving the maintenance and repair activities of weapon systems and equipment, as well as by the presence of the group of experts at the Anti-Terrorist Operation Headquarters providing assistance to the timely recovery of arms and military equipment.

During the year, the maintenance units farmed Forces and mobile repair teams of defense enterprises restored and repaired more than 22 thousand units of weapons and military equipment, including 21.2 thousand units of armaments and military equipment for Ground Forces; 806 units of military equipment for Air Force, including 19 aircraft and helicopters.

More than 36 thousand units of weapons and military equipment in total have been restored and repaired since the beginning of the anti-terrorist operation (Table 3.2).

Table3.2. The maintenance of the main samples of armament and military equipment in 2014-2015

Items of Materiel	Amount, pcs	
	2014	2015
Aircraft	67	17
Helicopters	42	2
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	24	3
Anti-Aircraft Missile Systems	2	38
Radio-Technical Troops' equipment	54	696
Rocket Artillery Systems	670	1743
Tanks and Armoured Vehicles	4088	3196
Military Vehicles	12582	10720
Electronic Warfare Systems	54	–
Engineering Vehicles	833	443
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Warfare Protection Equipment	478	315
Topogeodetic Equipment	116	–
Means of communication	–	2978

Representatives of the Ministry of Defense provided the quality control of weapons, production technology and recovery of arms and military equipment. In addition, in 2015 they prevented cost overruns by the defense industry contractors totaling UAH 1.7 billion.

LOGISTICS SUPPORT

In 2015, the first practical steps towards implementing the reform of logistical support were made in the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces, including:

- the Council of Reforms of the MoD, which included heads of structural divisions and volunteers, and the Project Office of Reforms of the MoD were created;
- ten pilot projects in the area of procurement, management of SOEs, clothing and food supplies, military nutrition, and housing provision were initiated;
- in July 2015, the Centre for Development and Support of Logistics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine responsible for the development of new standards for logistical support, implementation of NATO standards and exercise of control over development and production of defense products was established;
- the ProZorro e-procurement system was introduced for procurement of clothing, food and medical supplies, fuels and lubricants. This system made it possible to save UAH 260 million, accelerate procurement procedures in the special period, and considerably reduce corruption risks.

During the year, the Armed Forces were fully provided with **fuel and lubricants**. For this purpose 576 fuel servicing trucks were repaired and restored, 426 trucks were repaired by the repair teams of the Armed Forces, including 183 trucks in the area of anti-terrorist operation. Additional 160 trucks were restored at no cost by the enterprises (organizations) owned by local administrations and volunteers.

In addition, the first fully Ukrainian ATs-12-63221 fuel tanker for the Armed Forces was developed and manufactured, its preliminary tests were conducted. The fuel tanker is manufactured on KrAZ chassis with a tank capacity of 12 m^3 and divided into two sections allowing simultaneous transport of two different fuels.

Nutritional standards for military feeding have been brought in line with the European standards. To improve the food provision system the following measures were implemented:

- nutritional experiment[5] was initiated in two military units (stationed in Odessa and Lvov) and at the frigate "Hetman Sahaidachnyi". The aim of the experiment was to introduce NATO nutritional standards, improve quality and adopt new nutrition standards instead of old;
- nutritional standards of personnel were improved[6], in particular the daily portion of meat was increased by 50 g, hard cheese by 5 g, honey or jam by 20 g, salty lard by 50 g, plus additional bread roll;
- supply of drinking bottled water in field conditions - from April 1 to November 1, and in the area of anti-terrorist operation – 1.5 liters per person every day during the year;
- a set of instant foods for feeding soldiers in austere conditions and in the area of anti-terrorist operation was adopted (Note 3.1);
- there were produced 723.7 thousand of dried food sets, over 520 thousand of sets were supplied to troops engaged in the area of the anti-terrorist operation, the remaining dried food sets were used for mobilization purposes;
- the corresponding changes were made to increase the number of field kitchens to provide hot meals for soldiers at checkpoints and platoon-size (company-size) strongholds.

Note 3.1. A set of instant food

- 250 grams of hard crackers (first grade wheat flour) or 350 grams of bread (first grade wheat flour);
- 500 grams of ready-to-eat soups (canned soups; one dish per pack);
- 360 grams of ready-to-eat main dishes (canned cereals with meat or vegetables with meat; three meals per pack);
- 60 grams of biscuits (first grade wheat flour);
- 70 grams of sugar;
- 40 grams of natural honey;
- 100 grams of caramel candies;
- 2 grams of instant coffee;
- 2 grams of natural black tea;
- (1 tablet) of a multivitamin complex such as "Geksavit"

Appropriate measures were taken in order to bring the clothing allowance amounts in accordance with NATO standards. The Ministry of Defense has benefited fully from the opportunities granted by law to determine regulations on uniform allowances.[7] During the year, there were introduced 70 new items of clothing, 27 new specifications, 15 NATO STANAGs.

In 2015, the Armed Forces received 341.5 thousand summer field uniforms, 321,900 pairs of high ankle boots, 99,600 of Kevlar helmets, 93,100 sets of body armour, and 215,400 field jackets insulated, 122,700waterproof uniforms, 100,700 sleeping bags.

However, the financial resources allocated in 2015 made it possible to provide only the minimum required level of clothing for the Armed Forces personnel, and 100% of military personnel involved in the anti-terrorist operation.

5 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Nutritional Experiment in the Armed Forces" # 492-p as of May 14, 2015.

6 The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Nutritional Standards of the Armed Forces and other Military Formations" # 252 as of April 29, 2015.

7 The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to Certain Laws of Ukraine concerning Improvement of Material Supply for Military Personnel" # 567-VIII as of July 1, 2015.

DISPOSAL OF ROCKETS, AMMUNITION AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

In 2015,the actual budget allocation for the implementation of the State Target Defense Programme of Disposal of Conventional Ammunition Unsuitable for further Usage and Storage for 2008-2017 (State Disposal Programme) was UAH 39.6 million(10% of the baseline requirement envisaged).

Disposal of rockets and ammunition

Disposal of rockets and ammunition and rocket fuel components unsuitable for further use and storage is one of the non-core issues of the Armed Forces directly affecting the course of the reform.

According to the Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the NATO Support Agency (NSPA) on disposal of small arms and light weapons, conventional munitions and antipersonnel mines PFM-1, ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 6,000 tons of ammunition were disposed of in 2015, including 3.3 tons (19,944 items) of PFM-1 antipersonnel mines by means of international assistance under the Trust Fund.

In total, 8,830 tons of ammunition was disposed of in 2015 (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Disposed ammunition in 2013-2015

By directions	Disposed, *thousand tons*		
	2013	2014	2015
State budget	2.08	0.77	1.97
Contractors (self-financing)	4.58	0.29	0.86
Armed Forces	38.16	1.43	0
International assistance	4.20	4.09	6.0
Total	**49.02**	**6.58**	**8.83**

The summary of the State Disposal Programme implementation in 2008-2014 shows that about 227,800tons of conventional ammunitions unsuitable for further usage and storage were disposed of, which is 47% of programme indicators (484,200 tons).

Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components

At the beginning 442.1 tons of surplus liquid rocket fuel components left in the warehouses of the Armed Forces. Due to the fact that Ukrainian enterprises were lacking licenses for mélange disposal, no trades were held to determine the contractors (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4. Disposed Liquid Rocket Fuel Components in 2013-2015

By directions	Disposed, *tons*		
	2013	2014	2015
Armed Forces	–	53.09	–
Under the Domestic Contracts	–	64.5	–
Under the International Contracts	4,982.7	1,190.9	–
Total	**4,982.7**	**1,308.49**	**-**

On the initiative of the Ministry of Defense, Ministry of Foreign Affairs appealed to the international community for providing financial and technical assistance to dispose sub-standard mélange. The aforementioned question was also submitted to the meeting of the USA-Ukraine Non-Proliferation and Export Control Working Group held on December 2015. During the meeting, the US party informed that the mentioned mélange was not a rocket fuel component and belonged to waste, and therefore there was no possibility to fund disposal of such wastes. It is planned to consider issues of the surplus rocket fuel components disposal together with the OSCE in the future.

The level of technical readiness of weapons, military and special equipment has substantially increased in troops' combat strength and the basic needs of the Armed Forces in logistical means have been generally provided as a result of the performed tasks and taken corresponding measures. The Armed Forces logistics system adaptation to NATO standards started.

CHAPTER 4

FORCES' TRAINING

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES
IN THE GENERAL FORCES' TRAINING SYSTEM

CHAPTER 4

FORCES' TRAINING

The Armed Forces training process in 2015 was focused on the improvement of inter-service and inter-agency cooperation at all levels of troops (forces) command, ensuring their readiness for performing joint tasks in combat conditions. Ensuring the build up of operational (combat) capabilities of the newly formed military units, formations and arms was the priority direction.

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

In 2015, the Ministry of Defense provided the necessary conditions for training staffs and troops (forces) for combat operations. Compared to previous year, financing of the Armed Forces training has doubled. In general, UAH 885.9 million was received (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Funding of the Force's Training in 2013-2015, *UAH million*

2013			2014			2015		
plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%
Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (Constant Readiness Forces)								
391.3	376.1	96.1	312.5	292.6	93.6	885.9	885.9	100
Main Defense Forces (Reserve Forces)								
53.4	51.3	96.1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Total in the Armed Forces								
444.7	427.4	96.1	307.0	307.0	100	885.9	885.9	100

Financial resources were focused mainly on providing training in priority directions based on the estimated cost of the activities. The funding distribution for the components of the Forces' training is presented in Table4.2.

Table 4.2. Funding of the Components of Forces' Training, *UAH million*

Training Components	Set			Allocated			% of plan
	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total	
Operational Training	4.7	–	4.7	4.7	–	4.7	100
Combat Training	876.87	–	876.87	876.87	–	876.87	100
Physical Training	4.32	–	4.32	4.32	–	4.32	100
TOTAL	**885.89**	-	**885.89**	**885.89**	-	**885.89**	**100**

The funds for the needs of the Armed Forces training were allocated only from the General Fund and were fully received in accordance with the budgeted appropriations. Such approach to funding contributed to improving the quality and level of training and allowed organizing a continuous process of forces' training.

The inter-service principle was the basis for the Armed Forces training. The issues of joint and simultaneous use of land, air and sea components, all arms and other military formations and law enforcement agencies were of the first importance during forces' training. At the same time, the main efforts were focused on conducting combat coordination between staffs, military units, recovery of training air forces units, increasing the level of training of personnel in the certain armed forces' services.

Practical training and obtaining the necessary skills remained the predominant part of all elements of military personnel training. The driving force and the main motivation of personnel training were the examples of war veterans and the current combat experience gained during anti-terroristic operation.

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING

The determining factor in the organization of the Armed Forces training was decentralization of decision making regarding its implementation. Commanders of troops, commanders of military units determined their own priorities and content of training programs by analyzing the existing level of preparedness of the units, estimating the future challenges and experience of combat use.

Military authorities training

The General Staff of the Armed Forces outlined the following key features of military authorities training:

- *for the Land Forces* – ensuring the acquiring of capabilities by Operational Commands to perform the assigned tasks, readiness to control territorial defense, the ability to plan and conduct activities of mobilization, command the process of troops (forces) manning with personnel and equipment;
- *for the Air Forces* – building up capabilities for planning the use and control air defense of critical state infrastructure under the threat of terrorist acts;
- *for the Naval Forces* – acquiring capabilities for planning the use and commanding forces in combat operations in the course of management of the armed conflict and local war;
- *for the Armaments, Logistics, Main Directorate of Operational Support* – building up capabilities for comprehensive troops (forces) support.

In 2015, the Armed Forces Services' Commands, four Operational and three Air Commands acquired combat capabilities. The skills of military authorities were improved in terms of planning the use and direct command of inter-service and interagency groups of troops (forces), organizing interaction between units and military formations of the Armed Forces Services, units and formations of the Armed Forces Branches and units of other military formations and law enforcement agencies.

225 operational training activities were conducted during the year. The most significant of which for the military authorities training included:

- series of staff exercises with the military command and control bodies involving military units of the Armed Forces Services and other military formations, law enforcement agencies and special forces (*March – April 2015*);
- command post exercise with military authorities and the Armed Forces troops (forces) (*April – May 2015*);
- command post exercise with military authorities and military units of the Logistics, Armaments, Main Directorate of Operational Support (*May 2015*);
- command post exercise in the Land Forces Command on the territorial defense involving defense councils and staffs of the territorial defense zones (*May – June 2015*).

These activities made it possible to examine the quality of military authorities operation, identify the ways of improving the troops (forces) C2 system and optimizing

algorithms of operational units activity at command points. Based on the results of these trainings, the chain of command of the Armed Forces was unified and integrated with the C2 bodies of other military formations and law enforcement agencies.

The most significant element of operational training was a command post exercise with military authorities and troops "Decisive Response – 2015" held in September – October 2015 with the involvement of the military authorities, troops (forces) and units of other military formations and law enforcement agencies. Over the last five years it was the first strategic level exercise, the main objectives of which included:

- determining the capacity of the Armed Forces system of military command and control to operatively manage the subordinate forces and troops (forces) assets during the preparation and repulse an armed aggression;
- determining the efficiency of functioning the intelligence and comprehensive support systems;
- determining the role and place of other military formations and law enforcement agencies of Ukraine in the defense system of the state.

The representatives of central and regional C2 bodies of other military formations and law enforcement agencies took part in the training. To indicate the imaginary enemy and work out practical actions, military units' headquarters and designated troops were involved performing tasks on all training ranges of the Armed Forces. Overall, the training was attended by over 5,000 servicemen and about 200 units of weapons and military equipment.

Forces' combat training

To increase the efficiency of combat training, the specific characteristics of the Armed Forces services in arms, technical equipment, organizational structure, methods of fighting were taken into account. In this regard, periods of training differed in their number and duration (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. The organization of the Armed Forces combat training in 2015

Land Forces	Air Forces	Naval Forces
in three periods of up to two months each	11-month cycle for the two periods of training of up to two months each	in three periods taking into account the specifics of training of the armed forces branches, special forces, conditions and terms of ship repair, military service and the international military cooperation; Coast Guard Forces and Marine Corps – for the periods and priorities of the preparation of the Ground Forces; naval aviation brigade – by periods and priorities of Air Forces training

The Armed Forces used the most effective and at the same time the most expensive forms of active training: for military command bodies – command and staff training on the ground; for military units – tactical training and comprehensive training on the ground. In general, the intensity of combat training increased in its key indicators by 2-3 times compared to 2014, which positively affected the overall level of combat readiness of troops (forces).

Overall, in 2015 *the Armed Forces* conducted 15 brigade tactical training, 88 battalion, 62 divisional and 358 company tactical trainings, 21 squadrons tactical flight training, 703 platoon field firings. More than 21 thousand parachute jumps were performed. Aviation units performed 674 practical bombings and 769 firings at ground targets. Ships and boats carried out 120 artillery firings at sea and air purposes (Annex 6).

In *the Land Forces*, most of training activities were carried out in the field conditions. 9 brigade tactical exercises were performed. Compared to 2014, the number of battalion tactical exercises increased by 4 times, the number of company tactical exercises – by almost 20%, the number of platoon field firing – by 1.5 times. The number of performing

practical exercises in driving tanks and armored vehicles increased by average 3.8 times. Average flight time per army aviation crew was increased by almost 1.5 times.

In *the Air Forces*, training of defined crews within the selected aviation resource and air defense of important objects were provided. The intensity of aviation units training increased 18 flight and tactical squadron trainings were performed from the beginning of the year. Strike aircraft accomplished the task of aviation support of combined group of ground forces and actions of the Naval Forces ships in the sea. While patrolling the area surrounding the zone of antiterrorist operation, strike aircraft flights were carried out supposing "dueling" training situations and playing the situations of combating conventional enemy which was indicated by the units of air defense troops of the Ground Forces. Compared to 2014, the number of practical bombings increased by 1.3 times. At the same time the average flight time per one aircraft crew decreased by 1.2 times.

In *the Naval Forces*, combat training was organized in new places and areas of deployment (home stations). Compared to 2014, the total number of exits (boats) trainings at sea decreased, by 1.4 times – in average training time and by almost 15% – in the average flight time per naval aviation crew.

At the same time, intensity of the crew training through the implementation of artillery firing at air and sea targets, mine and explosive combat exercises was increased. The intensity of coastal defense units training was significantly increased. The formed brigade of Marine Corps for the first time held brigade tactical training. Compared to 2014, the number of battalion tactical exercises increased by 7 times, the number of company tactical exercises – by 5.5 times, the number of platoons field firings – by almost 5 times.

In *the Highly Mobile Airborne Troops,* combat training activities ensured the formation (maintaining) of the individual skills of personnel in landing. Coordinating the units was performed and their readiness for joint and coordinated action with units of the Ground Forces, units of Marine Corps of the Naval Forces and other military formations and law enforcement bodies was ensured.

5 brigade tactical trainings were carried out for the first time. Overall, during 2015 18 battalion tactical trainings, 46 company tactical trainings, 137 platoon field firings and 421 field firings by tanks and military vehicles were conducted.

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCES' TRAINING SYSTEM

In 2015, international (multinational) military training for military units of Armed Forces of Ukraine acquired purely pragmatic sense. Their main focus was to increase the Ukrainian combat units' capabilities and the level of interoperability with the armed forces of NATO for joint participation in international peacekeeping and security.

12 multinational military trainings (5 – in the territory of Ukraine, 7 – outside it) were supposed[1]. According to the proposals of the National Security and Defense

[1] Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Plan of multinational training involving units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the territory of Ukraine and their participation in multinational training outside Ukraine for 2015 and on admission of units of the armed forces of other states to the territory of Ukraine in 2015 for participation in multinational training" # 133/2015 of March 6, 2015.

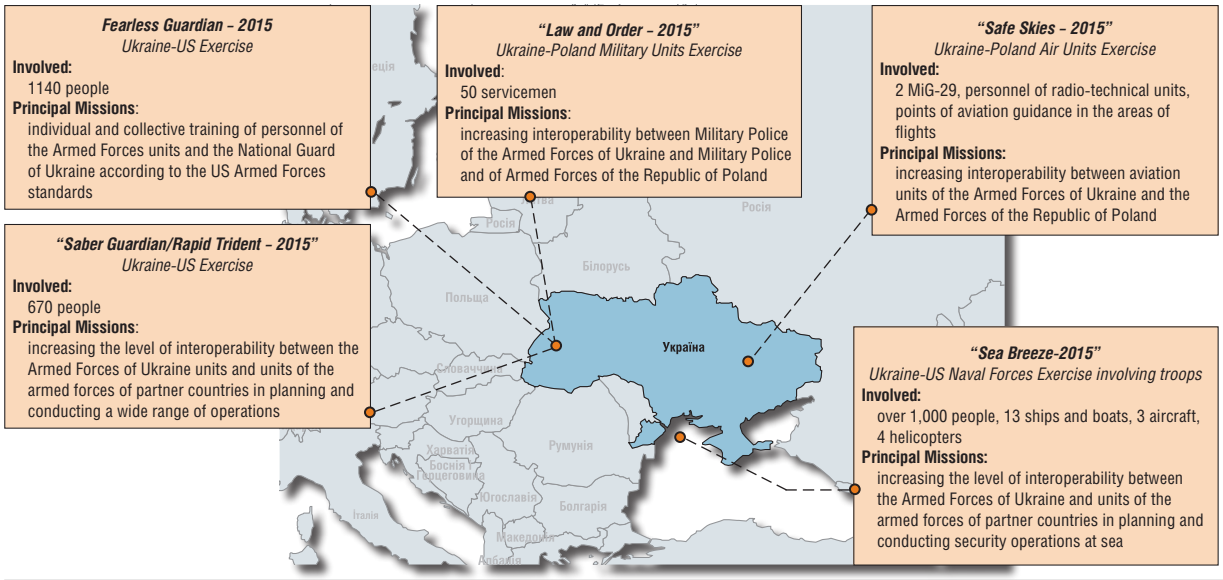
Council of Ukraine, the President of Ukraine decided to conduct additional training in the territory of Ukraine[2].

Governments of the countries which organized trainings cancelled two trainings outside Ukraine, namely: training "Training groups of military police", multinational training of Communication Forces "Coalition / Combined Endeavour – 2015".

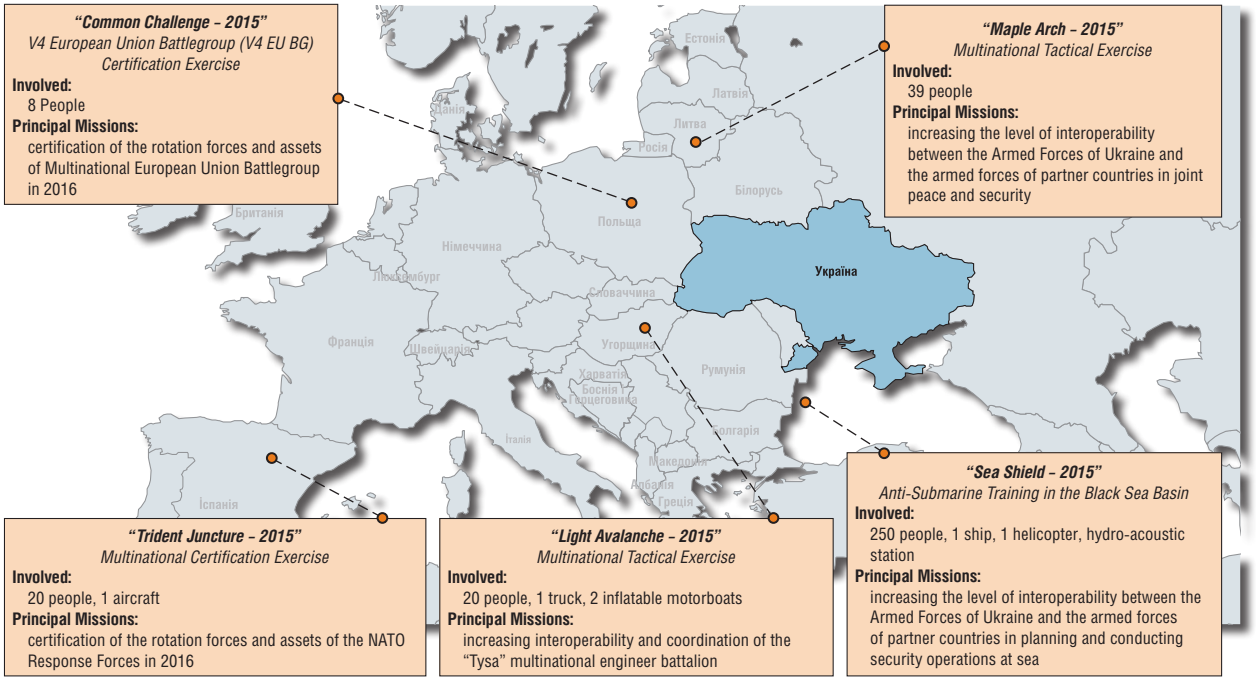
As a result, the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 10 multinational trainings (Figure 4.1) including 5 trainings on the territory of Ukraine[3] and 5 – outside Ukraine (Annex 7).

Figure 4.1. Large-Scale Multinational Military Exercises in 2015 with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation

A. In Ukraine or close to its borders



B. Overseas



2 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the admission of units of the armed forces of other states to the territory of Ukraine for participation in multinational trainings" # 626/2015 of November 6, 2015.

3 The Law of Ukraine "On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine on admission of units of the armed forces of other states to the territory of Ukraine in 2015 for participation in multinational trainings" # 255-VIII of March 17, 2015.

Over 3,000 people, 14 ships (boats), 7 aircraft, 5 helicopters, about 200 military vehicles have been involved in international military exercise on the part of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

A characteristic feature of multinational exercise in 2015 was that the Armed Forces of Ukraine trained to perform tasks together with units of armed forces of other countries; and in interagency cooperation – together with the units of the National Guard of Ukraine and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine.

In 2015, as a part of the multinational exercises, the initiative of continuous cycle of combat training of the identified Armed Forces of Ukraine was launched in order to increase combat capabilities of mechanized and airborne military units. Training Ukrainian units is based on the International Peacekeeping and Security Centre (village of Starychi, Lvov region) on a rotational basis by cycles of up to nine weeks each. The first training cycle started in November 2015 with the direct participation of instructors from the armed forces of the US and Canada. The structure of the first rotation included battalion tactical groups of 350 Ukrainian people.

Multinational military exercises promoted performing the task of introducing NATO standards in the functional activity of the Armed Forces military command and control bodies and the learning the Alliance's system of decision-making. At the same time, the Ukrainian experience on combating hybrid threats and modern practice of fighting against irregular military formations has interested the defense agencies of the partner countries.

In 2015, the Armed Forces of Ukraine resumed participation in training events by NATO standards within the Planning and Review Process and Joint Pool of Operations Forces and Capabilities of the Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC). During the year, two units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine passed the procedure of evaluation:

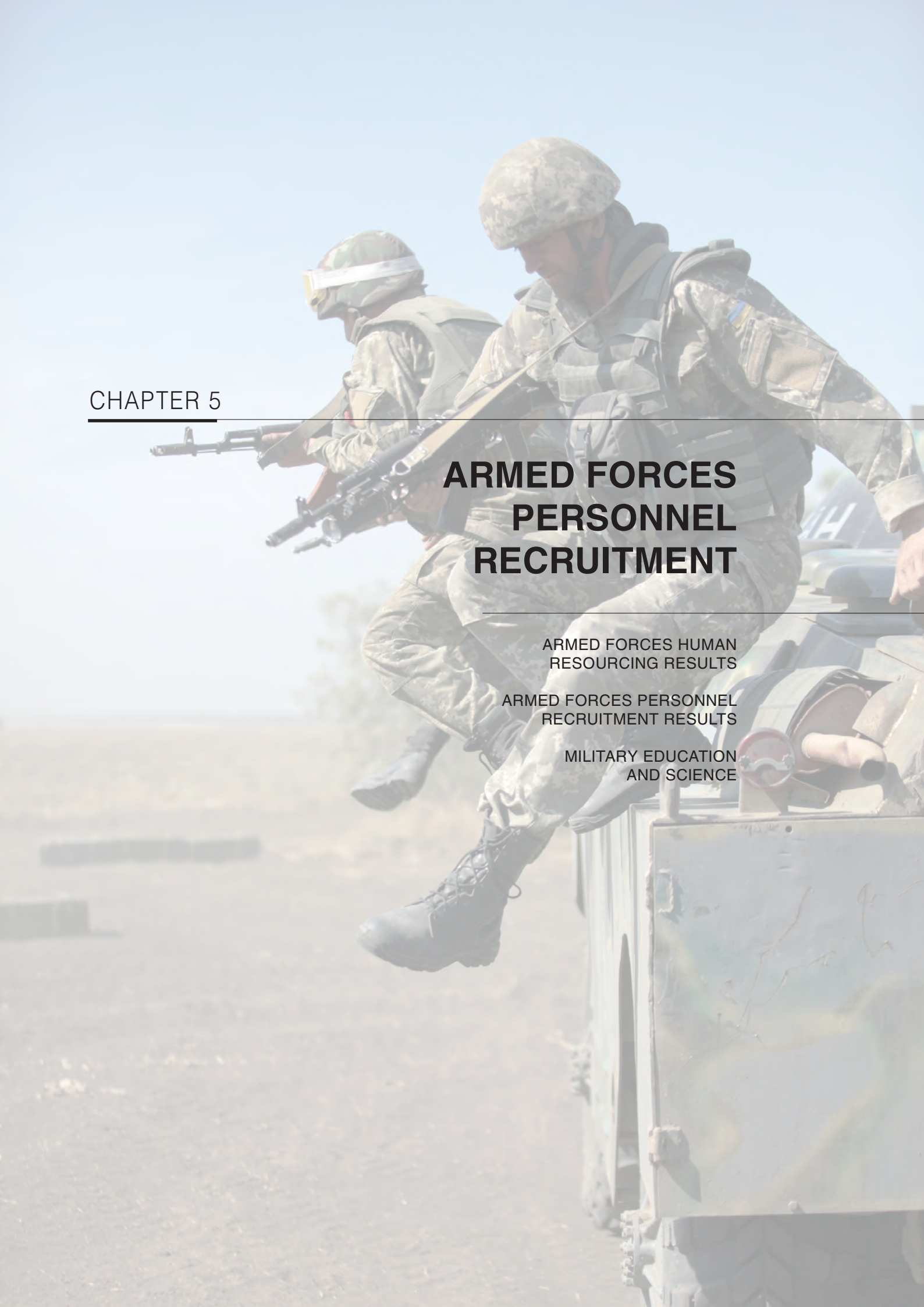
- frigate "Hetman Sahaidachny" – self-evaluation Level 1 in the Ukrainian-American multinational trainings "Sea Breeze – 2015";
- military transport aircraft Il-76MD – the main phase of NATO evaluation Level 2 during Ukrainian-Danish operation "Northern Falcon – 2015".

During the Ukraine-USExercise "Sea Breeze – 2015" together with NATO multinational training team national course for training specialists on evaluations Level 1 under OCC was conducted. 23 experts in evaluation were taught, among them – 11 Level 1 specialists and 12 Level 2 specialists.

By the end of the year, four units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine[4] were evaluated at the appropriate levels within the OCC and considered as ones able to participate in NATO-led trainings and operations and to be engaged in multinational military units of high readiness.

In 2015, the joint efforts of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff provided quality training of troops (forces) to perform the assigned tasks. Combat coordination of the newly formed military units (subdivisions) was conducted which ensured a successful rotation of troops in a combat zone and reliable performance of tasks during anti-terrorist operation.

[4] The evaluation within OCC was passed by: company of Marine Corps, Combat Tactical Team of Separate Squad of Combating Underwater Sabotage Forces and Means, frigate "Hetman Sahaidachny" of the Naval Forces, transport aircraft Il-76MD of the Air Forces.



CHAPTER 5

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

ARMED FORCES HUMAN RESOURCING RESULTS

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT RESULTS

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

Ministry of Defense and the General Staff main efforts in the sphere of military staffing policy were focused on the completion of the set of measures on the Armed Forces qualified personnel recruitment also as guaranteed and qualitative troops (forces) human resourcing, who are motivated for a military service in a long-term perspective.

ARMED FORCES HUMAN RESOURCING RESULTS

New approaches to the human resourcing due to the necessity of partial mobilization implementation measures also as operational recruitment of Armed Forces military units employed in the Anti-terrorist operation stipulated legislation and normative legal acts improvement.

Thus, due to the measures implemented the active service of the personnel, recruited on mobilization during special period is regulated, terms of service and conditions of active service recruitment has been changed[1].

Besides, citizens recruited to the military service on mobilization social protection is improved, guaranties, provided by the labor legislation and preserved during the active service[2], are rendered:

- allowance payment on account of the State Budget of Ukraine to the personnel, who were wounded, undergo treatment in medical facilities, as well as taken captives or admitted as missing;
- vacation of appropriate length in the year of retirement or money refund;
- 6 month deferment from military service during mobilization for citizens, who served on conscript service and were transferred to the reserve.

The servicemen rights and the conditions of active service during the special period were reviewed[3], and some points were specified:

- military service prolongation over the terms, determined for the peace time and during demobilization;
- servicemen activity overall assessment implementation;
- personnel management decision-making procedure simplification in war-time conditions and during the special period[4];

1 Law of Ukraine «On amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the military duty and military service" concerning rectification of contract-based military service term» # 711-VIII dated 6 of October 2015.

2 Law of Ukraine «On amendments to some laws of Ukraine concerning the improvement of particular questions of mobilization and social protection of citizens who are eligible for the retirement during the special period or due to the demobilization" № 259-VIII dated 18 of March 2015.

3 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On introduction of changes to The Regulations of citizens of Ukraine active military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 417/2015 dated 13 of July 2015.

4 Decree of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine "On amendments to the Instruction on organization of implementation of The Regulations of citizens of Ukraine active military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 570 dated 20 of October 2015.

- conditions of service prolongation to the servicemen posted abroad during special period;
- vacation provision, promotion and servicemen retirement during special period;
- conducting special inspection in case of servicemen appointment to the positions, which requires special type of responsibility also as positions connected to enhanced corruption risks;
- officials additional rights concerning servicemen appointment[5] (insertion 5.1).

Insertion 5.1. Officials additional rights concerning servicemen appointment

- commandant of the Armed Forces branch – deputy brigade (regiment) commander position;
- commandant of forces operational command – battalion (artillery battalion) commander position;
- separate battalion commander – private, sergeant, master sergeant positions.

Such measures of personnel agencies reformation are implemented to increase troops (forces) personnel management effectiveness:

- organizational structure[6], tasks and functions of Armed Forces personnel agencies are optimized to increase their functional efficiency, during the special period the number of personnel has been increased by 500 people;
- the General Staff personnel agencies has been reformed, its tasks and functions were improved, personnel agencies were created in newly formed brigades (regiments);
- active personnel reserve is formed for manning leading positions in Armed Forces, by the end of the year consisted of 1700 servicemen, who participated in Anti-Terrorist Operation.

ARMED FORCES RECRUTMENT RESULTS

In 2015 the activities of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff were focused on the support of manning the Armed Forces on the mixed principle with gradual increasing of contract-based component and creation of numerous highly mobile reserve[7].

Armed Forces Recruitment results

To complete one of the priority tasks of defense capacity improvement – achieving appropriate level of troops (forces) strength and manpower next measures were implemented:

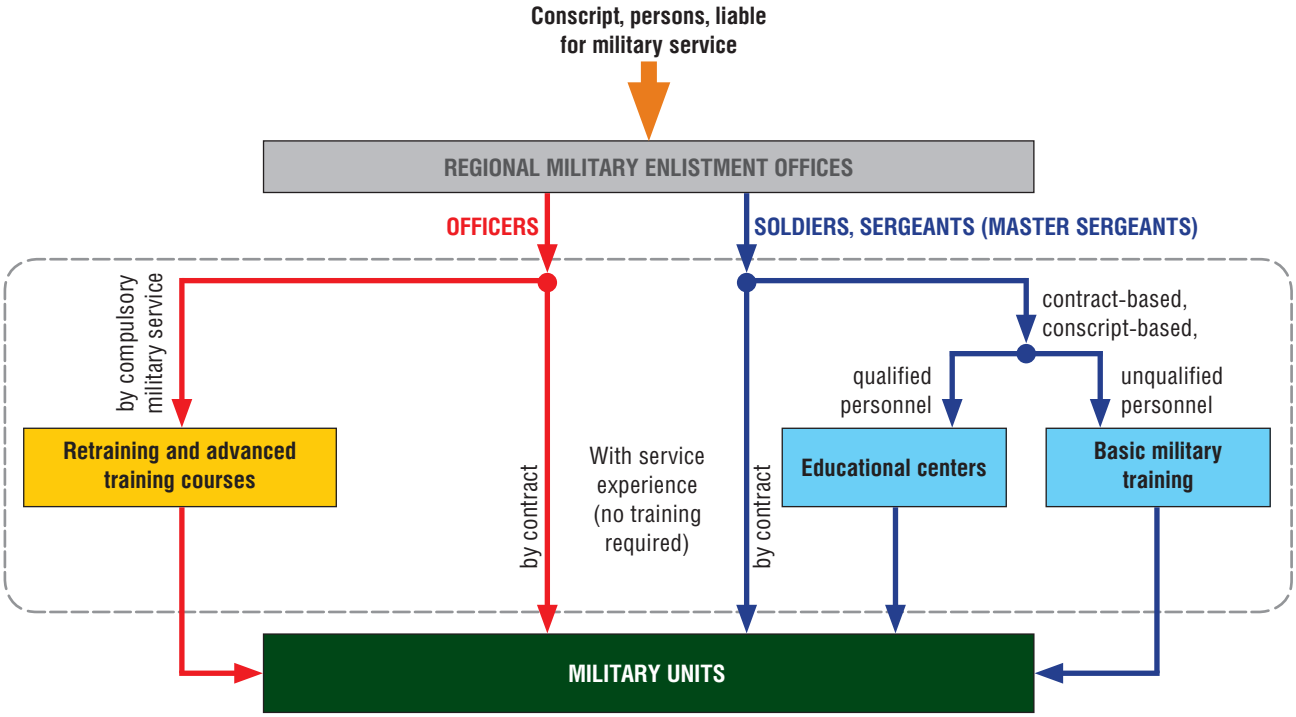
- Armed Forces recruitment system was improved by implementation of training system for all servicemen categories resulting in improvement of qualitative factors of personnel training (scheme 5.1);
- conscription was renewed. Overall 19 thousand people were conscripted to the Armed Forces, allowing not to reduce the level of manpower to critical and provide a rotation for the servicemen appointed to the units that are taking part in Anti-Terrorist Operation;
- courses on the basis of higher military educational establishments and military educational units of higher military educational establishments are initiated, 362 privates, sergeants (master sergeants) with higher education were trained and posted on the primary officer positions and promoted to “second lieutenant”;
- 1,5 thousand cadets (student-officers) graduated ahead of schedule from final year of studies of higher military educational establishments and military educational units of higher military educational establishments.

5 Decrees of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine “On amendments to the Decree of Minister of Defense of Ukraine dated 18.12.2012 # 865” # 33 as of January 20, 2015, # 83 as of February 23, 2015, # 662 as of December 01, 2015.

6 Decree of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine “On amendments to the Decree of Minister of Defense of Ukraine dated 06.06.2009 № 301” # 334 as of July 13, 2015.

7 Decree of the President of Ukraine «On the decision of national security and defense council of Ukraine dated 6 of May 2015 “On national security Strategy of Ukraine”» # 287 as of May 26, 2015.

Figure 5.1. Armed Forces recruitment structure, *by the end of 2015*.



In accomplishing this task some principles were followed, such as mobilization resources exterritorial drafting and military units resourcing, mobilization tasks equal distribution and obligatory military preparation.

Also the practice of engaging the heads of regional state administrations to immediate supervision of mobilization measures fulfillment in the region's territory were implemented.

As a result of implemented measures during the partial mobilization8 in 2015 more than 90 thousand people were recruited to Armed Forces. It has increased the number of Armed Forces personnel on 31,6 thousand people, 28,9 thousand servicemen, including 1,7 thousand officers and 25,5 thousand soldiers and sergeants, 1,7 cadets.

Armed Forces contract-based personnel recruitment

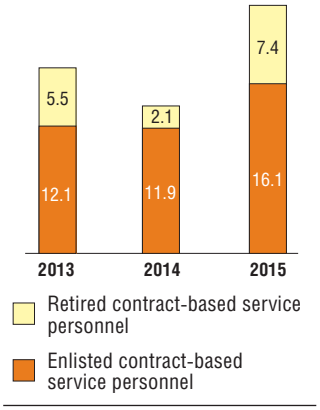
Contract-based personnel recruitment required utmost attention from the government and was focused on Armed Forces contract-based personnel component accumulation. The Ministry of Defense initiated on a legislative level the improvement of active contract-based service during special period, crisis situations threatening national security, declaration of mobilization and war-like situations legal regime introduction9, in particular:

- age limit of inclusion to contract-based service is increased (up to 60 years), which allowed to enlist volunteers with peacekeeping and combat experience in the military service;
- the circle of citizens of Ukraine able to be enlisted in contract-based service is enlarged. The servicemen recruited during mobilization are included to this list;

8 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On partial mobilization" # 15/2015 as of January 14, 2015.

9 Law of Ukraine «On amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On military duty and military service" concerning rectification of contract-based military service terms» # 711-VIII as of October 6, 2015.

Figure 5.2. The alteration of contract-based service personnel in Armed Forces in 2013–2015 *by the end of the year, thousand people*



- the conditions of short-termed contract for conscripted servicemen during mobilization, servicemen who had served more than 11 month and persons retired from the military service during special period are improved;
- the order of selection and enlistment to the contract-based military service to the positions related to administrative or administrative and supply duties, also as obtaining special verification results and undergoing military medical examination procedure are simplified.

The possibility of foreigners and persons without citizenship, who are in the territory of Ukraine legally, volunteer service (contract-based) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is regulated[10] .

Legislation requirement practical realization provided unified order of contract-based military service candidates selection, enlistment and posting of privates, sergeants (master sergeants) and officers. 8,2 thousand people have chosen a new option of contract-based service, short-term contract.

It has allowed to select and conclude contracts with 16,1 thousand persons in 2015, including:

- from civil youth (on vacant positions) – 11,5 thousand people (71,4%);
- from conscripted servicemen – 711 people (4,4%);
- from mobilized servicemen – 3,8 thousand people (24,2%). At the same time 7,4 thousand people were retired, including those who stayed in Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol (scheme 5.2).

Citizens of Ukraine conscripted military service results

Among the prioritized tasks of the Armed Forces in 2015 was the renewal of conscription. For this the active service order was changed, especially:

- the terms of military service were established – for persons, who undergo active service in Armed Forces, – 18 months; for persons, who have “magisterial” degree in higher education, – 12 months[11];
- age requirement for the conscription to the military service of citizens of Ukraine of male-sex, able-bodied for military service, who turned 20 by the time of transferring to the military unit, and older persons under 27 years of age[12];
- terms of citizens of Ukraine drafting to conscript military service (April – June and October – November)[13];

Overall almost 31 thousand people were drafted to conscript military service, Armed Forces – more than 19 thousand people in 2015, allowing to solve problems of recruitment in Armed Forces military units, whose activities are not connected to combat activities also as to create conditions for selection contract-based military and to continue mobilization reserve accumulation[14].

10 Law of Ukraine “On amendments to some legal enactments of Ukraine concerning active service of foreigners and persons without citizenship in the Armed Forces of Ukraine” # 716-VIII as of October 6, 2015.

11 Law of Ukraine “On amendments to some legal enactments of Ukraine concerning improvement of active military service order and questions on citizens, undergoing active service during special period, social protection” # 116-VIII as of January 15, 2015.

12 Decree of the president of Ukraine “On terms of citizens of Ukraine next drafting to conscript military service and transfer to the reserve in 2015” (with changes) # 88/2015 as of February 17, 2015.

13 Order of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine “On confirmation of citizens of Ukraine conscript number, amount of expenses on conducting drafting in April – June 2015” # 274-r as of March 18, 2015 and ““On confirmation of citizens of Ukraine conscript number, amount of expenses on conducting drafting in November 2015” # 1229 -r as of November 25, 2015.

14 Law of Ukraine «On amendments to some legislative acts of Ukraine concerning improvement of the procedure of military service and issues of social protection of citizens of Ukraine who are on military service during the special period» # 116-VIII as of January 15, 2015.

Implementation of military service in reserve

All necessary documents required for servicemen, retiring from the conscript service during mobilization, during special period, obligatory enlistment to an operative and mobilization reserve are prepared in 2015[15] (clipping 5.2).

Reservists are posted to the positions in those military units where they served.

Clipping 5.2. Military operative reserve

First set operative reserve includes reservists and candidates for military service, who are appointed to be recruited to combat units of Armed forces. The preparation of first set operative reserve is proposed to be conducted in intensive order.

Second set operative reserve includes reservists and candidates for military service, who are appointed to be recruited to new reserve brigades to create strategic reserve and compile territorial defense units organizational core (key personnel and positions, determining combat readiness). Second set candidates for military service undergo preparation in supporting order.

Mobilization reserve will include candidates for military service appointed for recruitment of military units of territorial guard (positions, not determining combat readiness), and candidates for military service, no appointed to military units (teams) but can be engaged to reinforce men deficiency during the special period. Candidates for military service in territorial reserve are expected to undergo military preparation voluntarily on a cost-free basis including holidays and evening hours. Candidates for military service mobilization reserve training must be implemented during special period by way of temporary assignment as a non-permanent personnel to training units to improve their skills and obtain military speciality.

The summoning of first set military operative reservists to military service during total mobilization is conducted with the proclamation of total mobilization or by the separate decree of the President of Ukraine during partial mobilization. Reservist time of arrival to the military unit from the moment of notification is 24 hours.

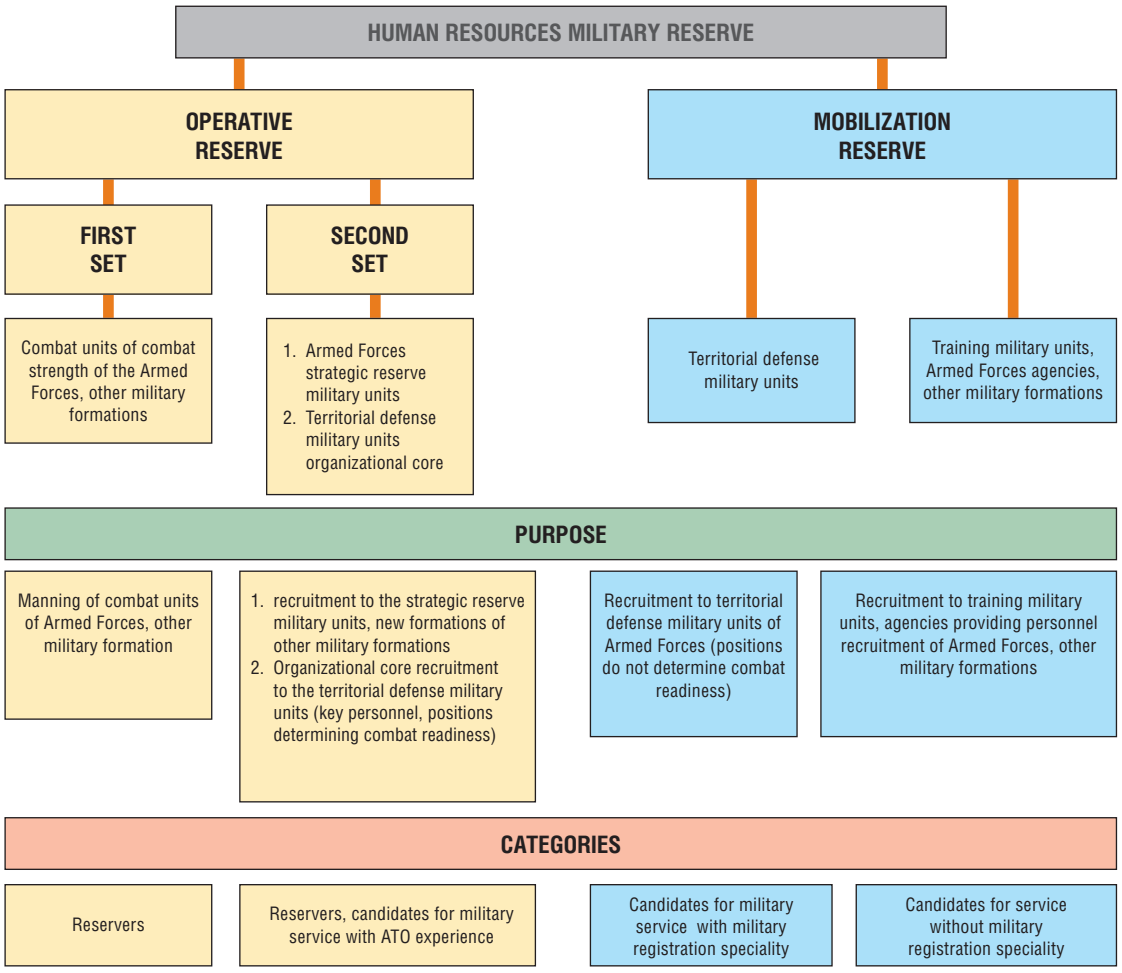
Military units due to the recruitment by the reservists will be able to accomplish tasks in short terms without additional combat coordination measures.

This regulation, referring to the military reserve exclusive voluntary recruitment principle, is active only during special period, and after the end of special period all military operational reservists are proposed to conclude a contract on prolongation of service in a reserve.

Thus, to ensure guaranteed recruitment of Armed Forces with military trained resources

15 Law of Ukraine «On amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On military duty and military service" concerning service in military reserve during special period» # 265-VIII as of March 19, 2015.

Figure 5.3. Gradual engaging of military reserve for Armed Forces, other military formations future system



creation of strategic reserves, essentially new system of military reserve gradual engaging system is introduces (figure 5.3).

There were no losses among trained servicemen during combat actions, the military and operative and mobilization reserve were preserved and by the end of the year it consisted of more than 60 thousand reservists.

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

Military education and science development is focused on attainment of high level of military specialists practical preparation for taking part in modern combat actions and taking decisions in military development sphere.

Military Education systems development

During 2015 measures concerning higher military educational establishments and higher military educational establishments units optimization also as military education capabilities improvement concerning military specialists quality education to ensure task accomplishment.

There were some changes in the system of military educational establishments:

- the Academy of Land Forces named after Petro Sahaidachnyyi were issued a status of National higher educational establishment by the Decree of the President of Ukraine[16];

16 Decree of the President of Ukraine "Question of the Academy of Land Forces named after Petro Sahaidachnyi" # 551/2015 as of September 21, 2015.

- Two military institutes (Military institute of telecommunication and informatization (Kyiv) and Zhitomir military institute named after S. P. Korolyov) were returned to the Ministry of Defense management sphere;
- Naval Forces Department of National university "Odessa Naval Academy" is reorganized to a military institute;
- eight military training departments were created[17];
- seven departments of disaster medicine and military medicine were created;
- 3 month post-graduate and retraining courses for reserve officers, recruited during mobilization were started;
- 3 month courses for sergeants with higher education as well as those without higher education but with combat experience to be appointed to officer positions.

In 2015 there are 2 universities, 4 academies, 3 military institutes, 3 faculties, 28 military training departments, 10 departments of disaster medicine and military medicine and 2 military lyceums (Kyiv, Odessa) in military educational establishments network.

The requirements to the graduates of military educational establishment qualification requirements, training content are reviewed with consideration for the military units application during Anti-Terrorist Operation and implemented to educational process.

Major attention was issued to extreme conditions decision-making, determination of task accomplishment methods regarding circumstances, rational combat formation building and its reorganization during combat, organization of interaction with combined-arms and anti-tank reserves, concealed fire means placement in fortified strong points and organization of reconnaissance.

The reduction of academic time for learning of obligatory educational subjects (mathematics, natural sciences, social and economic preparation) from 65 % to 50 % is planned. Due to this, the academic time for professional and practical training were enlarged by 15 %, determined by the military training state requester. Military special and practical training is increased from 25 % to 50 %.

New educational subjects were added to educational plans, such as military management basics (including NATO staff procedures), forces daily activities management, combat survival system, combat medical training, etc.

Besides, practical execution of combat tasks by the military educational establishments graduates in cooperation with other security agencies is foreseen, as well as other actions like checkpoint functioning, its fortification, counter-insurgency operations in cooperation with local population, studying new armament and equipment and its combat application (in populated areas, among civil population, in night time) has been initiated.

For those purposes the material and technical base of military educational establishments were significantly improved. By the state defense order tank T-64B crew, infantry combat vehicle BMP-2, mechanized infantry combat vehicle BTR-4E integrated simulators, as well as more than 30 electronic laser shooting range with firearms practice fire software were purchased.

Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On organization of higher military educational establishments educational units and amendments to the supplement to the Procedure of military training on the reserve officers training program of citizens of Ukraine" # 962 as of November 11, 2015.

To improve practical skills basic military professional training complex practical exercises in military units and training centers are introduced to the first year of reserve officers training program.

[17] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On optimization of higher military educational establishments educational units" # 143 as of March 25, 2015. Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On organization of higher military educational establishments educational units and amendments to the supplement to the Procedure of military training on the reserve officers training program of citizens of Ukraine" # 962 as of November 11, 2015.

3,7 thousand privates, sergeants and master sergeants of contract-based military service underwent training during the year, including 2,2 thousand privates, 1,3 thousand sergeants (basic level), 214 persons - medium level, 6 persons- high level.

At the same time 66 servicemen of Armed Forces underwent training in the framework of NATO program "Defense Education Enhancement Program" (DEEP).

Trained in military educational establishments of other countries and professional language courses:

- 17 Armed Forces officers, including 14 operational tactical level, 3 operational strategic level;
- 140 servicemen (language courses – 83, professional – 57).

Security sector civil personnel Professional development Program (NATO) realization principal directions were:

- anti-corruption and European and Euro Atlantic integration specialists training. 195 servicemen and civil servants of General Staff and Ministry of Defense were trained;
- language training. 169 persons were trained at English courses.

Military science system improvement

Military science is an integral part of educational process in military educational establishments.

During 2015 scientific and research institutions network has not been changed significantly. But to increase scientific research effectiveness in order to provide state security the work of the Central scientific and research institute of arms and military equipment of Armed Forces of Ukraine subsidiary started to be reorganized into Scientific and research center of rocket troops and artillery18.

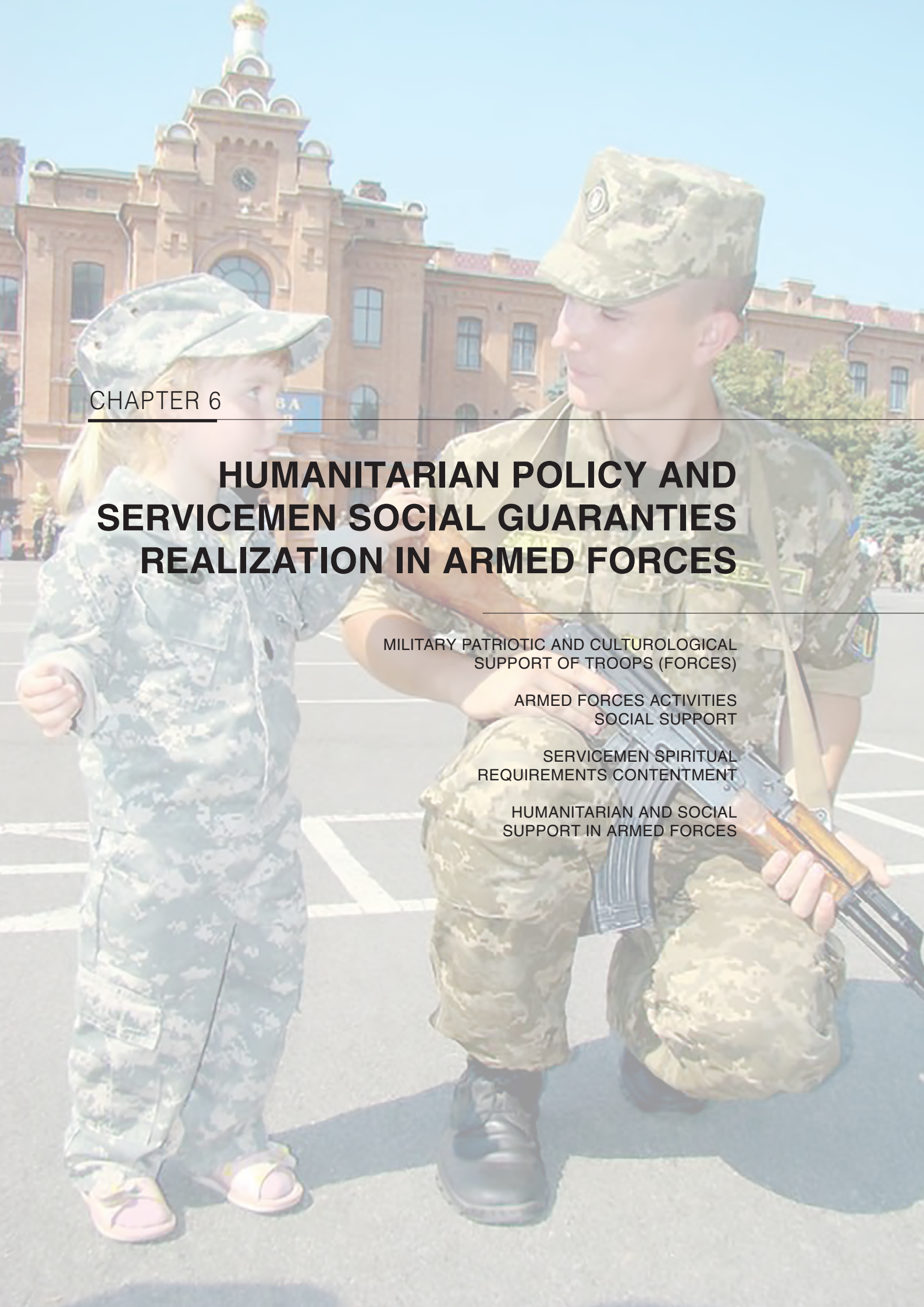
Scientific and research institutions, higher military educational establishments scientific departments scientific tasks and organizational structure is organized according to the Armed Forces objectives.

In 2015 recruitment of trained and service motivated personnel is provided on the level, that ensures military units combat ability to perform tasks for its intended purposes.

The measures of troops (forces) human resources accumulation with trained servicemen, who attained experience during Anti-Terrorists Operation tasks fulfillment, are implemented, human reserve to Armed Forces key positions appointment is created.

The military education system adaptation to special period functioning conditions took place.

18 Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On organization of Scientific and research center of rocket troops and artillery" # 1114-r as of October 21, 2015.



CHAPTER 6

HUMANITARIAN POLICY AND SERVICEMEN SOCIAL GUARANTIES REALIZATION IN ARMED FORCES

MILITARY PATRIOTIC AND CULTUROLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TROOPS (FORCES)

ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES SOCIAL SUPPORT

SERVICEMEN SPIRITUAL REQUIREMENTS CONTENTMENT

HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN ARMED FORCES

CHAPTER 6

HUMANITARIAN POLICY AND SERVICEMEN SOCIAL GUARANTIES REALIZATION IN ARMED FORCES

In 2015 understanding of community role for military service motivational factors, servicemen morale sustenance and citizens readiness to defend the state territorial integrity has increased significantly. Mutual relationships improvement, by which civil society together with the Ministry of Defense operate to improve servicemen and their family members social guaranties providence took place.

MILITARY PATRIOTIC AND CULTUROLOGICAL SUPPORT OF TROOPS (FORCES)

Military patriotic upbringing of serviceman – defender of the Motherland is a priority course of actions by humanitarian support agencies and realization of this course is enlarged by the necessity of implementation of coordinated measures (in conjunction with central and local executive authorities) concerning defenders of Ukraine immortalization.

Military patriotic and culturological support results

Worthy honor of heroic deeds, immortalization of servicemen – heroes of Anti-terrorist operation, who died defending territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine as well as personnel mobilization to fulfill the tasks of Motherland defense were priorities in military patriotic support. Next measures were implemented during the year:

- 237 commemorative plaques on the buildings in residential places, 33 commemorative stele, glory valleys and memorials, monumental statues composition in National land academy named after hetman Sahaydachnyi were opened, the name of 9 streets and 5 schools were changed in honor of the anti-terrorist operation heroes;
- 14 servicemen of Armed Forces were assigned with “Honorable Freeman” status, An-26 plane (side number 35) of 456 transport aviation guard brigade were named after Dmytro Mayboroda, An-30B (side number 86) 15 transport aviation brigade named after Kostyantin Mohylko, 90 separate aeromobile battalion named after Hero of Ukraine Ivan Zubkov, 299 tactical aviation brigade named after lieutenant – general Vasyl Nikiforov;
- together with state authority agencies, local authorities and mass media 8 TV-projects dedicated to soldiers heroism were initiated, shooting of 44 films and 66 videos in birthplaces of anti-terrorist operation heroes were conducted;
- systematic information sharing of society via radio channels concerning examples of Armed Forces servicemen heroism and courage is provided. 67 radio programs and 172 replays were broadcasted. 400 information bulletins concerning heroism of servicemen are prepared to be reported through National security and defense council research and analysis center;
- community named “Armed Forces of Ukraine informational and reference materials” is created in social network “Google+”, constant “Facebook” page administration and content renewal is provided.

Figure 6.1. Military patriotic and culturological support of troops (forces) in 2015

Creative teams of 18 Officers clubs have organized 729 activities, 80% of them – off-site

More than 70 performances of famous Ukrainian groups and separate musicians ("Druga Rika", "TiK" Oksana Bilozir, Natalia Buchynska etc.). During charitable sport and art events financial support for anti-terrorist operation to the amount of 2 million hrivnyas were collected.

Military musical institutions and units (Ensemble of song and dance of Armed Forces of Ukraine, National President Orchestra, Military Musical Art centers) Chernyhiv, Odesa, Vinnitsa), Demonstration orchestra, orchestra of higher military educational establishments (Odesa, Kharkiv, Lviv, Kyiv) conducted more than 800 activities

More than 100 cultural and art campaigns were conducted by creative associations of Ministry of Culture of Ukraine ("Peoples philharmonic society", "State agency of culture of Ukraine promotion", UE "Ukrderzhkontsert")

Overall in the frame of culturological support the Ministry of Defense in conjunction with state authority agencies conducted more than 1,6 thousand activities in anti-terrorist operation area, also as on checkpoints, fire ranges, areas of combat capabilities renewal and military units formation (completion), military units permanent disposition sites, military hospitals (figure 6.1)

Servicemen state decoration conferral

In 2015 for courage and heroism exhibited during defending of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, 6739 persons were conferred state decorations (1213 posthumously, 4533 wounded) (figure 6.1), among them 14 servicemen were awarded a title of Hero of Ukraine, 5 – posthumously (annex 8).

Figure 6.1. Number of Armed Forces servicemen conferred with state decorations in 2015.

State decorations		Total	Posthumously
Hero of Ukraine		14	5
Order of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi	I degree	3	1
	II degree	16	–
	III degree	543	162
Order "For valour"	I degree	1	–
	II degree	10	1
	III degree	1987	1024
Order "For merits" III degree		2	–
Order of kniahynia Olga III decree		4	–
Order of Danylo Halitskyi		57	2
Medal "For military service to Ukraine"		270	1
Medal "For honorable service" III degree		7	–
Medal "To Defender of the Motherland"		3801	17
Title of Honor of Ukraine		24	–
IN TOTAL		**6739**	**1213**

Overall from the start of the antiterrorist operation 28 405 servicemen of Armed Forces were conferred, among them: 1877 perished, 5773 wounded.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES' ACTIVITIES

Continuous cooperation with the public is a key condition, which increases the level of public trust to the Armed Forces and confidence in their ability to ensure national security and defense as well as increases the prestige of military service. First of all such kind of activities is aimed at career – guidance of young people and their preparation for the armed protection of the state, their military and patriotic education and charity promotion.

The main form of the Ministry of Defense activities on establishing a dialogue with the public was consultations directed at preparing decisions on important issues of the defense agency taking into account a public opinion.

Activities of Public Council Under Leadership of Ministry of Defense

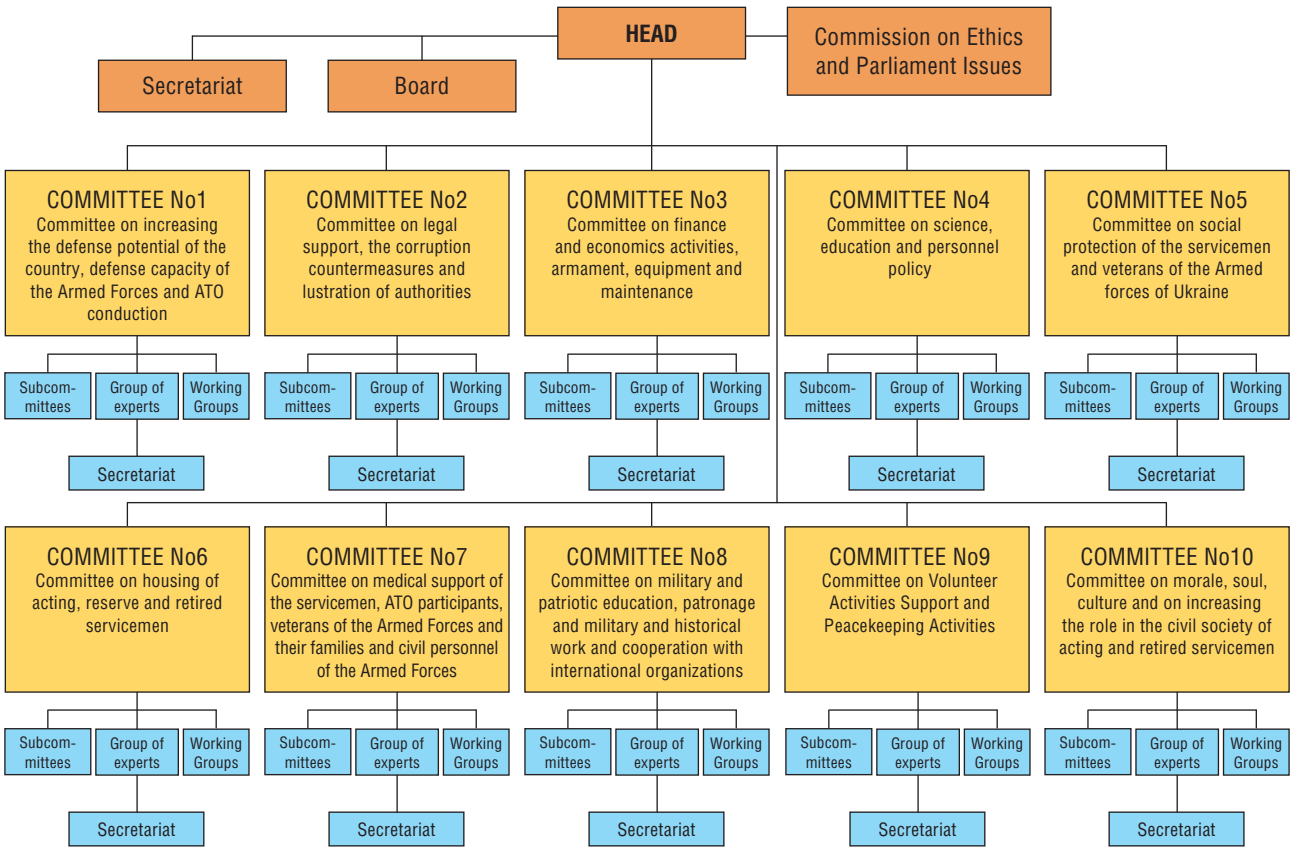
At the beginning of 2015 the structure was significantly changed and new composition of the temporary advisory body - Public Council under the leadership of the Ministry of Defense was formed. It includes 105 civil society institutions, including 63 public associations, three religious, eight volunteer organizations, one trade union, 10 associations, 20 veterans organizations and its associations.

The structure of the Public Council is shown in the 6.2 scheme. Work in the committees and in subcommittees ,which requires a clear distribution of authorities and full coverage of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine activities and the Armed forces, is the basis for the Public Council activities.

In 2015, the Public Council took the following measures:

- a common and permanent working group with the participation of the Ministry of Defense and General Staff representatives was created to develop the alternative ways of housing of the servicemen and their families transparency,

Scheme 6.2. Structure of Public Council under the Leadership of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine



efficient usage of budget money, fairness in allocation of housing were provided. Besides, the Public Council representatives joined the Housing Committee of Kyiv garrison;

- participation of the Public Council in activities of Reform Council under the leadership of the Ministry of Defense and commissions of the Ministry of Defense on considering materials concerning determination of participants of the combat actions and admission certain periods of military service to the length of service; selection of candidates for vacant positions of civil servants in the Ministry of Defense; control of donations spending on logistics support of the Armed Forces; control of interaction with citizens and access to the public information; monitoring and coordination the Anti-corruption program of the Ministry of Defense was enhanced;
- training course for the future instructors of military and patriotic education was held at the training range of High mobility assault forces (Zhytomyr city);
- "Textbook of a Fighter Of The Territorial Defense" was presented. It was developed by the Ukrainian Union of Afghanistan Veterans (soldiers-internationalists) on the basis of field manuals, programs, guidelines and policy documents on personnel training;
- on St. Mary Day toys, stationery, exercise books, clothing for children from orphanages and for disabled children of Severodonetsk, Novoaidar and. Lysychansk cities were purchased;
- body armors, helmets, sleeping bags, shoes, bottle water, food were collected and delivered to the units of the Armed Forces in the areas of Kostiantynivka, Avdiivka, Vodiane, Pisky, Mariinka,Volnovakha, Mariupol cities.

Due to the "Grain of love" charitable organization, events of social and psychological rehabilitation of servicemen in the military hospital of Klevan, Rivne region were held.

To coordinate actions in this area, combine the efforts with the aim to overcome the consequences of a post-traumatic stress disorder of servicemen of the Armed Forces, in October, 2015 a Memorandum on cooperation between the Ministry of Defense and "Oberih-26" Berdychiv Charitable Foundation" charitable organization was signed and Rehabilitation center at the recreation complex with 120 beds is being formed.

The issues concerning providing charity, social and psychological assistance, consultations to support the Armed Forces were settled in the same way together with "Zaporizhzhya City Invalids Congress" public associations and "Patriot" Union of participants of anti-terrorist operation.

Patronage Assistance to the Armed Forces

In 2015 the patronage assistance to the Armed Forces was conducted in such ways:

- providing the servicemen with food, medicines, special clothes and shoes, hygienic items (material supplies were purchased for the sum of 4,5 mln. UAH);
- repairing of military equipment and facilities, replenishing with spare parts (for the sum of 3,3 mln. UAH);
- purchasing of fuel and lubricants and building materials (materials were delivered for the sum of 34 mln. UAH)
- adaptation of servicemen who participated in the anti-terrorist operation and their families, their employment promotion and providing psychological assistance to the military personnel and family members of died servicemen with involvement of professional psychologists, and providing their psychological rehabilitation and treatment (153 persons were improved, 197 persons were employed; 87 children were enrolled to the pre-school establishments).

The total amount of patronage assistance was more than 47 mln. UAH in 2015.

Besides, the regional and local state administrations, local authorities organized and conducted in the military units more than 2 thousand military and patriotic events and cultural and educational events. In addition, more than 700 events on national and patriotic education in the framework of preservice training of young people were conducted. State and amateur art teams performed the patronage concerts during the celebrations dedicated to military professional and state holidays, awarding the best servicemen.

Charitable Donations

In 2015 the public got a chance to monitor the usage of donations, that's why its collection was well-organized and the financial support of the national defense needs, mobilization of the Armed Forces with the help of individuals and legal entities, was brought to the standards.

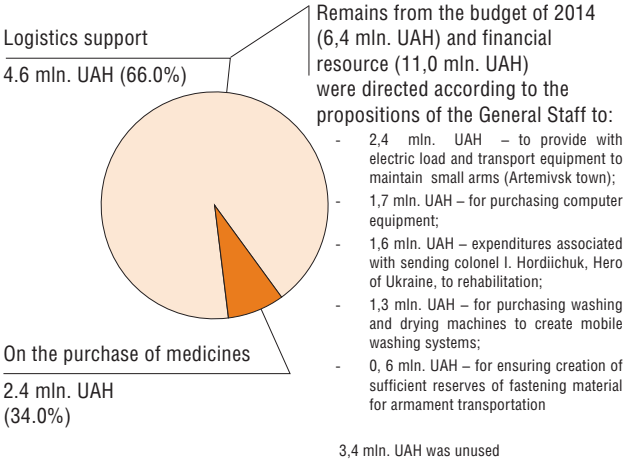
To inform the public the Ministry of Defense took the following measures:

- put the current information on the official web-site;
- every month, till 10 declared the data on seize of charity donations received in the accounts and their usage;
- provided quarterly summary on the amount of received charity donations including non-monetary, and areas of their usage.

In 2015 the Ministry of Defense received 7, 0 mln. UAH at the accounts in the form of charity donations including 4, 6 mln. UAH for the logistics support and 2,4 mln. UAH for medical support. From this sum, 3,1 mln. UAH was donated from the legal persons, 1.5 mln. UAH from individuals, 1,5 mln. UAH from mobile operators, 0,9 mln. UAH from the mandatory sale of foreign currencies.

[1] Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the financial security needs of national defense and mobilization preparation, mobilization measures and the Armed Forces through the donations of individuals and entities" # 339 as of May 27, 2015
Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of public donation collection procedure for supporting combat, mobilization readiness, defense capability and functioning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 451 as of June 30, 2015.

Figure 6.3. Usage of money received for logistics and medical support of the Armed Forces, *at the end of the year*



Due to this financial resource (11 mln. UAH), which included remains from the budget of 2014 (6.4 million UAH), material resources were purchased (Figure 6.3).

In comparison with last year, donations to the accounts of the Ministry of Defense were significantly decreased. At the same time, charity intended only for the military units was increased almost in 4 times.

Thus, charity donations, logistics and humanitarian support for the military units were 1 696,2 mln. UAH, including a non-monetary assistance (1 692,7 mln. UAH) (insertion 6.1) and 3,5 mln. UAH in a monetary form. In 2015, at the end of the year, the total amount of the charity donations, which were received and declared by the Armed Forces was was 1,7 billion UAH. This sum is in 3 times larger than it was in 2014.

Insertion 6.1. Donations, logistics and humanitarian assistance in a non-monetary form received and accounted by military units *at the end of the year*

In 2015 military units received and accounted 1 692,7 mln. UAH:
965,7 mln. UAH – procurement, renewal and repair of armament and military equipment, liaison providing;
447,5 mln. UAH – logistics support including:
434,2 mln. UAH – equipment, other than principal items;
11,1 mln. UAH – food, rations;
0,8 mln. UAH – fuel and lubricants;
1,4 mln. UAH – other logistics material;
209,7 mln. UAH – medical support (medical supplies, medical equipment);
35,2 mln. UAH – apartment and maintenance support (building materials, furniture);
24,8 mln. UAH – training of forces (Individual systems of combat firing simulating and spare parts);
9,8 mln. UAH – other expenditures

MEETING THE SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF THE SERVICEMEN

Activities of the Council of Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defense is focused on providing spiritual, logistics, informational, social support and assistance for the servicemen who are participating in the anti-terrorist operation, for members of their families as well as on settlement of the issues concerning military clergy service (pastoral service) in the Armed Forces.

Initiation of Military Clergy Service (Pastoral Service)in the Armed Forces

In 2015 the Ministry of Defense, together with representatives of interested churches and religious organizations-members of the Council of Pastoral Care, made the further steps for implementation of the Military Clergy Service (Pastoral Service), such as:

- Provisions on service of military clergy (pastoral service) in the Armed Forces was developed, which adjusted the mechanism of relations between chaplains and military command as well as the rights and duties of military priests were determined;
- The Code of Military Priest was approved, which must respect religious beliefs and traditions of the religious soldiers as well as the unbelievers' right of

[2] The order of Ministry of Defense "On approval of the Provisions of the Service Of Military Clergy (Pastoral Service) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 40 as

Insertion 6.2. Requirements for military priest (chaplain)

- to be a churchman of the religious organization, which is submitted to the Council of Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine;
- to have no less than 3-year experience as a churchman ;
- to be recommended by the leader of religious organization to perform the service among the personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- to complete successfully training in the basic aspects of military art, military humanitarian and psychological training and receive a special document;
- to have religious education; knows a state language;
- accept the Code of Military Priest (Chaplain)

freedom of ideology, and prevent inter-confessional divisions and disputes (Annex 9);

- provisions of certain structural units on Military Clergy Service (Pastoral Service)3 and their manning table were approved;
- the training (2-5-day courses) was conducted with the priests who were to perform the functions as military chaplains on a voluntary basis in the area of anti-terrorist operation. The course attended approximately 630 priests from the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kiev Patriarchate, Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, Union of Free Churches of Christians of Evangelical Faith of Ukraine, All-Ukrainian Union of Evangelical Christians-Baptists Associations, All-Ukrainian Churches Union of Christians of Evangelical Faith-Pentecostals.

The Ministry of Defense was the first among the bodies of state authorities to initiate the Military Clergy Service (Chaplain Service), although the process of creating a special structure in defense domain is at the initial stage.

Pastoral Care of The Servicemen of The Armed Forces

On the permanent basis, there were approximately 50 to 100 priests from various churches in the areas of anti-terrorist operation. Generally, it was conducted more than 700 rotations of priests, who performed pastoral care voluntarily.

The main objects of pastoral care were military hospitals in Vinnytsia city, Dnipropetrovsk city, Irpin town, Kyiv city, Lviv city, Odesa city, Cherkaske urban-type settlement (Dnipropetrovsk region) and mobile hospitals in the territories of Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

More than 150 priests were awarded for a significant contribution to the pastoral care, spiritual, moral and psychological support of personnel of the Armed Forces who are involved in the anti-terrorist operation in the eastern regions of Ukraine.

In 2015 the Ministry of Defense continued to ensure the participation of delegations from the Armed Forces in military pilgrimage, such as:

- the first military pilgrimage to Orthodox holy shrines of Kholodnyi Yar (Subotiv village, Chyhyirynskyi district, Cherkasy region) (July, 25-26 2015);
- the 7th All-Ukrainian military pilgrimage to the miraculous icon of Zarvanytska Blessed Virgin (Zarvanytsia village, Ternopil region) (September, 19-20 2015);
- the 57th International military pilgrimage to Lourdes (French Republic) (May, 10-20 2015). More than 2 thousand servicemen of the Armed Forces together with the representatives of other force structures and anti-terrorist operation participants took part in these events.

of January 27, 2015

3 Order the Ministry of Defense “On approval of the Provisions on Agency on issues concerning Military Clergy Service (Pastoral Service) and Provisions on

HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

To enhance a social protection of servicemen and their families the Ministry of Defense solved the most topical problems of social protection, first of all, problems on mobilized military servicemen and those who are involved into the anti-terrorist operation.

Financial Support

In 2015 a structure of financial support of servicemen, in comparison with

2014 year, wasn't changed. Payment of allowances for the execution of the most important tasks of 100% size from base salary, based on military rank salary and allowances for length of service of servicemen, who are involved in the antiterrorist operation, is continued4.

The servicemen, who participated in the anti-terrorist operation personally, were paid a money reward in the size of month salary, but no less than 3000 UAH for a full month. Reward was paid in proportion to the days of participation in the operation.

At the same time, since the beginning of 2015 the servicemen - participants of the anti-terrorist operation had additional rewards for:

- successful task fulfillment. Money is allocated for a military formation, separate military unit, institution in the size from 61 thousand UAH to 365 thousand UAH. Almost 1.3 thousand servicemen got money;
- personal participation in the combat actions in size of 1000 UAH per day in case of personal engagement in the armed contacts with the enemy. 21 thousand persons got money;
- destruction (capturing) of enemy military equipment. Money is allocated for a unit, crew or person in size of 13 thousand UAH to 244 thousand UAH depending on the type of destroyed equipment. 51 servicemen were paid .

During the year such additional rewards were paid in size of 100 mln. UAH. 23 thousand servicemen got money.

In addition, families of dead servicemen - participants of the anti-terrorist operation were paid 657.9 million UAH of one-time financial assistance, and 274.4 UAH million got the participants of the anti-terrorist operation because of injuries or disabilities.

For encouragement the mobilized servicemen with combat anti-terrorist operation experience to continue the military service in the Armed Forces, in case of acceptance for the military service under contract, for a period no less than the end of a particular period, the Cabinet of Ministers set the one-time financial assistance in the following sizes:

- privates – eight salaries of minimum size;
- non-commissioned officers – nine salaries of minimum size;
- officers – ten salaries of minimum size.

Implemented measures in improving the financial support of the servicemen contributed to the competitiveness of privates and sergeants personnel under the

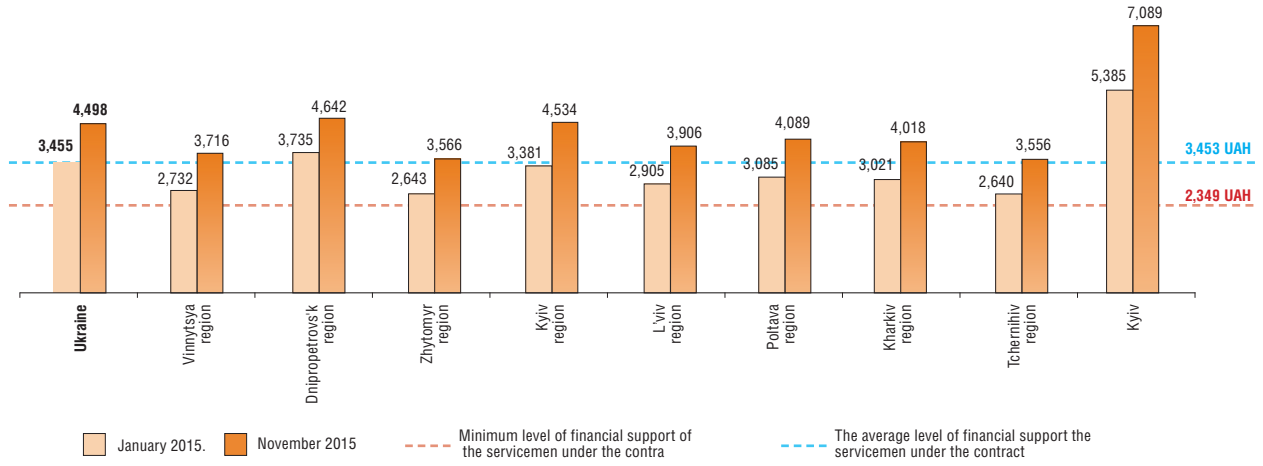
territorial cell on the issues concerning Military Clergy Service (Pastoral Service)" # 320 as of July 7, 2015 .

4 The Order of the Ministry of Defense "On the budget policy of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine for 2015 year" # 60 as of February 12, 2015.

5 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the peculiarities of the servicemen remuneration, privates and commanders staff during a special period and anti-terrorist operations" # 24 as of January 31, 2015.

6 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On amendments to the paragraph 6 of resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 7 November 2007

Scheme 6.4. Comparative analysis of privates financial support and sergeants under the contract with average wages in the regions of Ukraine, *UAH*

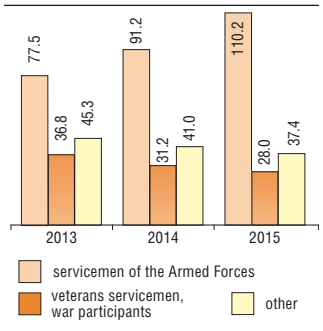


contract only at the beginning of 2015, minimum financial support of this category under the contract of the first year of service[7] remained lower than the average salary in the regions of Ukraine[8] (Figure 6.4).

Medical Support

In 2015 the quality of medical care, medical, physical and medical and psychological rehabilitation of patients was improved, including injured in the anti-terrorist operation in the East of Ukraine. The main military medical establishments of the Ministry of Defense, which include the "Main Military Clinical Centre" National military medical clinical centre (Kyiv), Military medical clinical centers of regions (Kharkiv, Vinnytsia, Odesa, Lviv), Military medical clinical Centre of occupational pathology of the Armed Forces personnel (Irpin), 15 military hospitals[9], about 175.6 thousand persons were in-treated, and 78.7% of them were the servicemen of the Armed Forces, veterans of war and military service (Scheme 6)

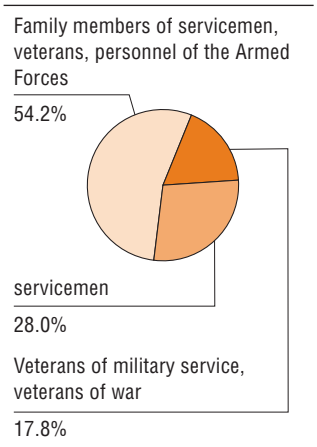
Scheme 6.5. Results of in-treatment in 2013–2015 years *(thousand, persons)*



At the same time, the total number of persons with the right for medical treatment and sanatorium-resort therapy in the medical institutions of the Ministry of Defense reached 1,16 million persons[10].

The social structure of the patients of the military medical service is shown in the scheme 6.6.

Scheme 6.6. Social structure of the patients of military medical service in 2015, *at the end of the year, %*



There are 3 sanatorium-resort establishments and one sanatorium division with 1400 beds in the Ministry of Defense, which provide the sanatorium-resort therapy and medical rehabilitation of privileged categories of persons.

1294" # 406 as of May 14, 2015.

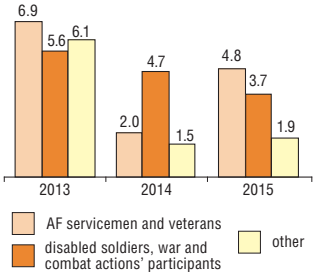
7 Level of minimum financial support of the servicemen under the contract (2349 UAH) is lower than the average salaries in the regions of Ukraine.

8 According to the State Statistic Service: in January 2015 – 3455 UAH, in November 2015 – 4498 UAH.

9 Capacity of military medical centers , military hospitals and military dispensaries is 6230 beds (2014 year – 6230 beds).

10 The total number of persons, who has the right for medical and sanatorium-resort therapy in the establishments of the Ministry of Defense 2014 is about 1 mln. persons.

Figure 6.7. Results of treatment in sanatoria and health resorts in 2013–2015, *thousand persons*



Taking into account a significant increasing of needs in medical rehabilitation of wounded and diseased during the anti-terrorist operation, in every of three sanatoria and health resorts there were established the medical rehabilitation units for 100 persons[11], that in fact started a fully functioning from the beginning of 2015.

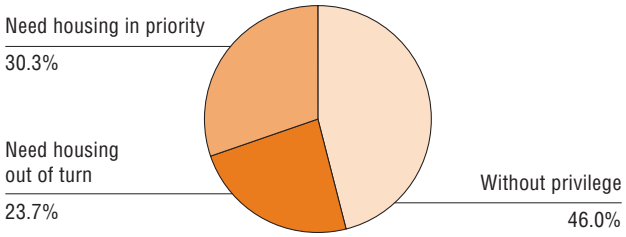
In total, 10,4 thousand persons were treated during the year (Figure 6.7).

Provision of housing

At the beginning of the year 41,9 thousand persons were registered in order to obtain housing.

In 2015, 292 servicemen dislocated from the territory of the AR of Crimea were renewed in housing registers, 937 graduates of the higher educational institutions, 655 servicemen on contract (privates and non-commissioned officers) and 102 servicemen (in connection with increase in their families) were enlisted.

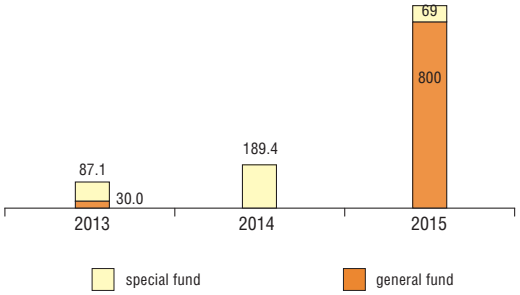
Figure 6.8. Families of servicemen who need housing according to privilege categories, *for the end of the year*, *%*



At the end of 2015 the number of families who needed improvement of housing conditions was 43,9 thousand families, including:

- 10,4 thousand persons – 23,7% – are in registers of out of turn provision of housing, among them - 427 war disabled and equated persons;
- 13,3 thousand (30,3 %) – in registers of prior provision of housing, among them 7,2 thousand of combat actions' participants and 0,4 thousand disabled of the 1st and 2nd groups and seriously ill persons;
- 20,2 thousand (46%) without privilege (Figure 6.8).

Figure 6.9. Condition of finances for building (purchasing) of housing in 2013–2015, *UAH mil*



In 2015, to the Ministry of Defense there were provided 869,0 mil UAH aimed at building (purchasing) of housing for the Ukrainian Armed Forces' servicemen and their families (Figure 6.9), including 69,0 mil UAH from the special fund.

During the year the Ministry of Defense obtained from different sources 1331 apartments, including:

- purchased in secondary housing market and according to conditions of share property – 527 apartments;
- partially financed – 497 apartments to be distributed in the Armed Forces' garrisons in the first quarter of 2016;
- there was paid money compensation for obtaining housing to 231 families;
- obtained as a charity 38 apartments;
- 22 apartments of own building were put into service;
- 16 apartments were obtained according to investment contracts.

With the aim to provide money compensation to servicemen and their families in order to obtain housing there was established the Order of determination of a compensation[12], were added the amendments to the Instruction on organization of providing the Armed Forces' servicemen and their families with accommodation[13].

11 Number of places for patients in sanatoria and health resorts is 1400 (2014 –1300).

12 Approved by the Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine # 728 fs of September 2, 2015.

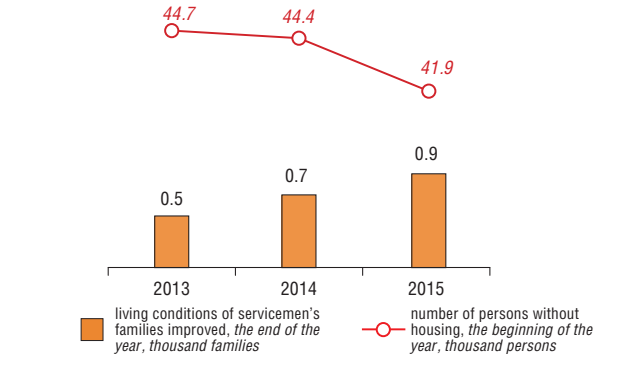
13 Order of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine "On amendments to the Order of the Minister of Defense of Ukraine from 30.11.2011№737"On approval of the

For the payment of money compensation to the Armed Forces' servicemen for obtaining accommodation there were provided 100,6 mil UAH in 2015. These finances were fully realized. Money compensation was paid to 231 families of servicemen from the housing register of the Armed Forces, had the right and gave their consent to obtain it.

In total, during the year 658 apartments were distributed among the Armed Forces' servicemen, including service housing – 402, constant housing – 256. Housing was mainly provided to servicemen in Dnipropetrovsk, Zhytomyr, Kyiv, Lviv, Mykolayiv, Odessa, Poltava, Rivno and Chernihiv regions, in Kyiv.

Therefore, during 2015 there were undertaken measures on solving housing issues of 889 servicemen's families (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10. Condition of housing provision of servicemen and their families in 2013–2015



At the same time, in 2015 from the funds of the Ministry of Defense 186 participants of anti-terrorist operation were provided with housing, among them 27 wounded servicemen. One participant of anti-terrorist operation obtained an apartment at the expense of the Odessa City Council.

In the housing registers of the Armed Forces there are 161 families of servicemen who died in anti-terrorist operation.

In 2015 from different sources 94 families of this category were provided by housing, including:

- 42 families of servicemen were provided with housing at the expense of the housing fund of the Ministry of Defense;
- at the expense of special-purpose funding from the State Budget of Ukraine aimed at purchasing housing for the designated category – 25 families of servicemen.

According to distribution of the expenses of the Ministry of Defense for 2015 in order to implement activities on renovation of barracks for servicemen on contract there were provided the allocations in the amount of 21,6 mil UAH from the general fund.

Within the foreseen allocations during the year there were implemented activities on major repairs of 11 barracks with more than 1,4 thousand beds.

To sum up, in order to enhance motivation and attractiveness of military service on contract during 2013–2015 there was established service housing for almost 2,5 thousand servicemen on contract.

In 2015 the level of support and assistance provided by public organizations to the Ministry of Defense as well as to servicemen - participants of anti-terrorist operation, their families, has significantly increased. At the same time, problems of medical provision, in particular, the condition of sanatoria and health resort provision, housing provision, including service housing, still remain urgent.

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BILATERAL COOPERATION

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

ARMS CONTROL

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

International cooperation as a part of External policy of the state plays an essential role in the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine activity. Regarding an open aggression on the part of Russian federation against Ukraine, the main efforts of international cooperation in 2015 were directed towards involvement of international community into regulation of the conflict in the East of Ukraine and the Armed Forces combat capabilities increase.

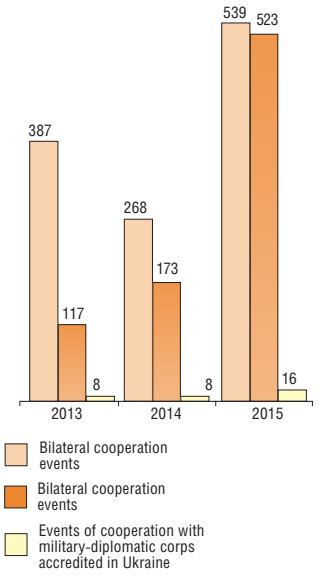
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

The priority directions of international cooperation in 2015 were the following ones:

- keeping of the military-political dialogue;
- drafting of the conceptual documents on strategic and defense planning;
- achieving the maximum level of the Armed Forces consistency with appropriate NATO member states forces;
- military and technical cooperation;
- ensuring of contribution into international security.

The total amount of conducted events of international cooperation was 1078 (figure 7.1).

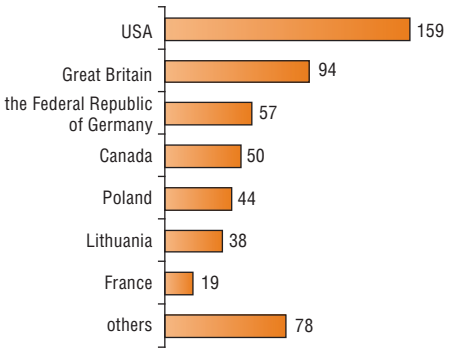
Figure 7.1. Quantitive indexes of international cooperation in 2013 – 2015



BILATERAL COOPERATION

Many important steps were made to maintain Ukraine's aspirations concerning restoration of the world and regional security system and the international law principles due to the established direct contacts and bilateral directions of international cooperation.

Diagram 7.2. Quantitative indexes of bilateral cooperation with defense agencies of the world countries in 2015



539 events were conducted during the year with 47 countries in the following directions (figure 7.2):

- military and political dialogue (conducting of the events at the high level, military and political consultations);
- consultative and advisory, logistic support;
- special (professional) training;
- treatment (rehabilitation) of personnel, who were suffered during the combat operations conduction.

In 2015 effective measures were taken on legal base improvement concerning bilateral cooperation. 20 international agreements were concluded with 13 countries: 9 – in the defense sphere, 9 – in the military training sphere, 2 – in the military and technical cooperation sphere.

At the same time 6 international agreements in the sphere of military cooperation with Russian Federation were terminated[1].

[1] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on military-technical cooperation" # 307 as of May 20, 2015;
The law of Ukraine "On denunciation of the Agreement on cooperation in the military sphere between the governments of Ukraine and Russian Federation" # 467-VII as of May 21, 2015;
Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on quality control over the products supplied to the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation" # 412 as of June 17, 2015;
The law of Ukraine "On denunciation of the Agreement between Ukraine and Russian Federation in the military intelligence sphere" # 466-VIII as of May 21, 2015;
Letter of the Ministry of the Foreign affairs of Ukraine № 720/14-612/1-943 as of April 23, 2015.

Cooperation with the **United States** in the defense sphere changed from the crisis response policy to the stable long-term strategic partnership. The new format of cooperation was discussed during the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine visit to the USA in September 2015. Based on these results the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine together with the American side began to develop "The Concept of partnership development between the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the Department of Defense of the United States of America for the term of 5 years.", which is directed towards improvement of command and control and planning systems, training, education and forces employment as well as towards comprehensive support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In general, more than 20 meetings were carried out with the defense agency authorities as well as with the representatives of the Senate and the Congress of the USA.

For the first time in Ukrainian Army history, according to the President of Ukraine decision, American RAND Corporation ("Research and Development") analytical center was involved to determine the directions of defense institutes reformation and achievement of criteria necessary to obtain the membership in NATO.

The active cooperation with American part within the framework of Multinational Joint Coordination Committee on military cooperation and defense reformation has been carried out. This Committee was transformed from Ukrainian-American into multinational one.

The result of this cooperation was the deployment of the Joint multinational group on training –Ukraine (JMTG-U), the task of which was to organize practical activities on training of the Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel. Besides the USA, such countries as Canada, Republic of Lithuania and Great Britain joined the mentioned initiative within the JMTG-U.

Providing humanitarian and logistic support to the armed Forces of Ukraine and arranging of treatment of servicemen, wounded in the area of the anti-terrorist operation conduction at public health services of the USA became an essential direction of cooperation.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland is a key partner of Ukraine. Besides generally recognized directions of bilateral cooperation, a course training of subunits of the Armed Forces of Ukraine at the base of educational centers and training ranges of the Armed Forces of Ukraine along with engagement of Britain instructors was initiated. 21 tactical course trainings have been conducted during the work of training groups. 1 thousand people from complete mobilization of the Armed Forces of Ukraine units have been trained during the trainings.

Moreover, the first Anti-corruption week and the number of educational courses and seminars on preventing and counteracting corruption for the officials of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, the General Staff of Ukraine was held in 2015 with the assistance of the Embassy of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to Ukraine, the "Transparency International" non-governmental organization and the Center for integrity in the defense sector (CIDS).

In 2015 the government of **the Federal Republic of Germany** made a substantial contribution into meeting requirements of the population and the Armed Forces in the area of the anti-terrorist operation conduction. Modern military equipment was transferred and common projects on improving life conditions were initiated. More than 50 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine underwent treatment and rehabilitation at Germany medical establishment with the assistance of the Ministry of Defense of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Ukrainian-German consultations on military policy and the Armed Forces development strategy have been carried out. It was the 20th Ukrainian-German "The Armed Forces in democratic society" seminar held.

The **Canadian** and Ukrainian defense agencies cooperation was very efficient. The cooperation on meeting first priority requirements of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was completed on a permanent basis.

Official visits of the Minister of Defense of Canada to Ukraine and the Chief of General Staff of Ukraine to Canada took place in 2015. The following priority directions of cooperation in the defense sphere were determined as a result of meetings and negotiations that were held:

- carrying out of special training of subunits of the Armed Forces of Ukraine along with the involvement of Canadian experts on the base of the International Peacekeeping and Security Center (Starychi village, Lviv region);
- prolongation of contracts at the defense agency authority level;
- professional and language training of the representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Canada;
- humanitarian and logistics support within the framework of the anti-terrorist operation conduction in the East of Ukraine.

Pursuant to achieved agreements, the Canadian part sent military instructors to Ukraine, who in September 2015 began to train Ukrainian servicemen on combine arms and engineer specialties according to the NATO standards.

Moreover, Canada continued to provide Ukraine with a broad spectrum of humanitarian support in particular in the medicine sphere. A field hospital was transferred to Ukraine and specialists on its exploitation to conduct the training course within the framework of this support. Besides that, the Armed Forces of Ukraine obtained 4 modern mobile intensive care units equipped with oxygen cylinders, reanimation equipment, and medicine. They give the possibility to transport one seriously wounded or 6 – 7 slightly wounded servicemen.

The Ministry of National Defense of Poland Republic provided comprehensive logistics, consultative and advisory support to the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and contributed to increase professional and language training levels of the servicemen of the Ukrainian Armed Forces at military educational establishments of Poland Republic in order to consolidate the efforts in providing peace and security.

Military-political cooperation between Ministries of Defense of Ukraine, **the Republic of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania** has deepened within bilateral and multilateral formats. In May 2015 for the first time the Minister of Defense of Ukraine took part in common working session of ministers of defense of the Baltic States (Panevezhys city, the Republic of Lithuania) and hold bilateral meetings with the Chairman of the committee on national security and defense of the Republic of Lithuania Parliament, Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Ministers of Defense within the framework of special operations forces "Flaming Sward 2015" training. With the assistance of the Baltic States physical and psychological rehabilitation, more than 100 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was carried out in the Baltic States.

The working meeting of five Ministers of Defense of such countries as Ukraine, the Republics of Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and Poland took place in Kyiv. The common Statement on cooperation in the defense sphere development was signed and further directions of cooperation in the defense agencies were determined.

The process of establishment of the common Lithuanian, Poland and Ukrainian LITHPOLUKRBRIG military unit was terminated and Technical agreement between the Ministry of National Defense of Lithuania, the Ministry of National Defense of Poland and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine[2] was signed. This agreement involves detailed aspects of LITHPOLUKRBRIG and its commanding staff functioning.

Within September-December 2015, 18 Ukrainian officers were sent to the Republic of Poland in order to perform the tasks as a part of brigade commanding staff and the units training process of the Ukrainian component of LITHPOLUKRBRIG. Establishment of LITHPOLUKRBRIG will give the Armed Forces of Ukraine the possibility to put the leading world standards of units training into effect and will increase their level of consistency with NATO.

The realization of "Northern Falcon - 2015" project introduced by the defense agencies of Ukraine and **the Kingdom of Denmark** was carried on in 2015. The main purpose of the operation is transportation of aviation fuel and cargos to the "Nord" polar station, to the Greenland Island in order to maintain the vital functions of this station. Flight, engineer and technical personnel of IL-76 aircraft of the Air Forces of Ukraine performed 50 flights. Te total amount of flying hours was almost 110. About 490 thousand liters of aviation fuel, 170 tons of cargo and 120 passengers were transported. The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine in collaboration with the Ministry of Defense of **the Kingdom of Norway** initiated the new projects. The realization of four-year term project on reducing the level of corruption in the system of personnel management of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine was initiated in 2015 with the engagement of the Center for integrity in the defense sector (CIDS). Modern, efficient and effective system of personnel management in the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine will be initiated within the framework of this project. This system is based on standards and principles approved and realized in the European Union

The Armed Forces of Ukraine received the assistance in resolving the main task – servicemen personal security assurance. **Swedish** instructors carried out the course on delivering emergency medical care for the personnel who were engaged into the anti-terrorist operation conduction in particular areas of Donetsk and Lyhansk regions. Also some measures were taken to introduce the distance learning system into the educational process of the National Defense University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi.

During 2015 the defense agency of **the French Republic** promoted carrying out of the reforms in the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine. A special attention was focused on the question of revival and development of the Naval Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and on functioning of the rehabilitation services during the work with wounded personnel and servicemen, who returned to the civil environment after the participation in the anti-terrorist operation.

Moreover, the dialogue on regional security and strategic planning policy continued. The results of this dialogue were discussed at the 32d international seminar on global security.

The common linguistic and professional training of Ukrainian and French military personnel was carried out for strengthening cooperation and interaction.

2 "Technical agreement between the Ministry of National Defense of Lithuania, the Ministry of National Defense of Poland and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine on the detailed aspects of the common unit and its commanding staff functioning" as of July 24, 2015
The agreement between the Ministry of National Defense of Lithuania, the Ministry of National Defense of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on establishment of the common military unit, ratified by the Law of Ukraine # 143-VIII as of February 4, 2015.

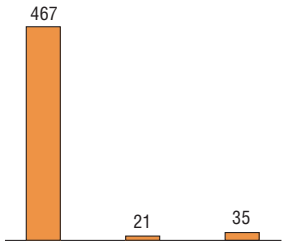
The government of **Australian Union** provided Ukraine with considerable political and financial support, significantly contributing to reestablishment of peace and territorial integrity of Ukraine. In order to support the Armed Forces of Ukraine, defense agency of Australia supplied equipment and has intentions to join NATO trust fund to renew the system of communication and improve command and control of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In 2015 the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine received humanitarian and logistic support, that constitute $ 104 million from 16 countries. Among the sponsor countries are the following ones: the USA, the Republic of Poland, the Australian Union, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Slovak Republic, the Kingdom of Norway, the French Republic, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the Kingdom of Spain, the Czech Republic, the Republic of Albania, the Republic of Lithuania, the Swiss Confederation, the Republic of Latvia, the Kingdom of Denmark

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

The main efforts of the Ministry of Ukraine within the framework of multilateral cooperation, international organizations and initiatives were directed towards providing integration of Ukraine into European political, economical, legal space in order to obtain the membership in the European Union and to deepen cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3. Multilateral cooperation in 2015



Cooperation with the European Union

Integration of Ukraine into the European political, economical and legal space and obtaining of its membership in the EU is considered to be an important factor of the European security strengthening.

The following directions of cooperation with EU member-nations and appropriate EU institutions were determined:

- improvement of the democratic and civil control over the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- adaptation of the legal acts in the defense sphere to the EU legislation;
- improvement of anticorruption activity system of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine according to the EU standards and recommendations;
- assurance of further approximation of the Ukrainian and the EU positions in the sphere of Common security and defense policy;
- introduction of the basic EU principles and requirements of the European knowledge assessment system into the military education system of Ukraine.

In 2015 the Ukrainian delegation led by the Prime Minister of Ukraine arrived for a visit to the EU in order to participate in the second meeting of the EU-Ukraine Association Council. In the course of this visit the Administrative Agreement with the European defense agency was signed. It provided legal basis to consolidate the defense cooperation of Ukraine with the EU member-states: it opened wide perspectives in the sphere of military-technical cooperation.

The working meetings between the Chief of the General Staff - Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Chairman of the EU Military Committee took place at the level of Chiefs of the General Staff within the framework of the EU Military Committee meeting. The issues on assets of the Armed Forces of Ukraine involvement into formation of the EU Tactical Battle Groups and training of the specialists on the common security and defense policy were discussed. As a result of work, the common plans of agreements accomplishment were signed.

To fulfill the accomplished agreements:

- the Note on joining the Memorandum of Understanding was signed between the Ministry of Defense of the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Ministry of National Defense of Poland Republic and the Ministry of Defense of Slovak Republic concerning the principles of creation and activity of multinational European Union's Tactical Battle Group which consists of the Visegrad Four countries and has to be in a state of readiness in the first half-year of 2016;
- preparation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine assets for operational duty as a part of the Tactical Battle Groups namely HELBROK (the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria, Romania, Hungary, the Check Republic) was terminated in the first half-year of 2016 and in the second half-year of 2016 under the leadership of Great Britain;
- the working meeting between the EU's political and security committee and commanding staff of the anti-terrorist operation and the leadership of the Ukrainian group of the Common control and coordination center on cease-fire and demarcation line between parties issues (Kramatorsk city and Soledar city of Donetsk region) was carried out;
- the EU Orientation course on Common security and defense policy was carried out in Kyiv at the National Defense University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi within the framework of "Eastern Partnership " program . Ukraine also took part in particular course, which was conducted in Chisinau city, the Republic of Moldova, with the assistance of the government and the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Austria and the EU Advisory mission in Chisinau city, the republic of Moldova.

Cooperation with NATO

The Ministry of Defense of Ukraine continued to carry out consistently a policy of special partnership with the Alliance. An active military-political dialogue was prolonged during the high level meetings between the Military Committee and Common working groups on military reforms and defense-technical cooperation issues within the framework of Ukraine-NATO Commission.

Annual National Programme of Ukraine-NATO for 2015 (ANP – 2015) became the key practical instrument of cooperation with an Alliance and an essential document of putting military reforms implementation in the military sphere3.

The main efforts of ANP events were focused on revision of conceptual documents of strategic and defense planning in the form of the NATO expert assistance, accumulation of the Armed Forces operational capabilities and increase of consistency between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Alliance forces. According to ANP -2015 the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine took part in accomplishment of 157 events (59 % from the total amount) including 129 events as an executive manager and 28 - as an coexecutor. In

3 the Decree of President of Ukraine "On aprovement of Annual National Programme of Ukraine-NATO for 2015. " #. 238/2015 as of April 23, 2015.

general 130 events have been accomplished (83 %), 16 events are going on (10 %), 7 events were postponed till 2016 (4,5 %) and the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine was not involved into 4 events (2,5 %).

According to the Implementation program of the Working plan of the Military committee Ukraine-NATO for the period of 2015 – 2016 and Individual Partnership Program between Ukraine and NATO in 2015, which were the main mechanisms of achieving the necessary level of interoperability with NATO, 234 events of professional training were carried out in which 755 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part. The Plan of accomplishment of the main events concerning the Armed Forces of Ukraine transition to the NATO standards for the period of 2020 was approved within the framework of this work.

In 2015 the process of renewal of Ukraine participation in the Process of planning and assessment of forces in the international NATO "Partnership for Peace" program was initiated. The new package of Partnership Goals comprising 25 goals for the Ministry of Defense and the Armed Forces of Ukraine was elaborated. This package also contained the main directions and tasks of the military reform. The aim of practically all Partnership Goals is to reform the Armed Forces of Ukraine fundamentally according to North-Atlantic Council standards.

The seminar on an experience exchange concerning the armed Forces of Ukraine participation in the anti-terrorist operation was held in the NATO headquarters.

In order to help Ukraine in the Armed Forces reformation process, to solve a lot of urgent problems connected with the Russian Federation aggression, NATO started a practical realization of projects on strengthening the defense capability of Ukraine with the support of the Trust Funds, namely:

- on modernization of communication and troops control automation system;
- on logistics and standardization systems development;
- on creation of the system of the military career change into the professional civilian one;
- on physical rehabilitation (prosthesis) of the servicemen, wounded during the anti-terrorist operation conduction;
- on cyber defense system development;

The necessary legal base was created – the appropriate international agreements[4] were signed and ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as implementation agreements on their execution[5].

The project on assistance to Ukraine in development of its national mine action system and improvised explosive devices countermeasure was initiated.

4 "On ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Communications and Information, represented by General Manager of the Agency NATO Communications and Information concerning cooperation on consulting, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance in under the NATO "Partnership for Peace", ratified by the Law of Ukraine # 564-VIII as of July 1, 2015;
"On ratification of the Agreement on cooperation in support between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO support and supply (ONPP)", Law of Ukraine # 563-VIII as of July 1, 2015."

5 The Agreement on realization of the Ukraine-NATO Trust Fund on cyber security issues between the Romanian Service on Information and the Security Service of Ukraine, signed on the 23d of July, 2015; Implementation agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the NATO on support and supply about realization of cooperation in the medical rehabilitation sphere in order to realize cooperation on projects in the medical rehabilitation sphere as of September 17, in Capellen and September 21, 2015 in Kyiv; Implementation agreement between the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and NATO on support and provision as for Ukraine-NATO Program on providing support to Ukraine in the sphere of logistics and standardization, signed on the 17th of September 2015.

6 The decision of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On approval of the requests on behalf of Ukraine to the United Nations Security Council and to the Council of the European Union on deployment of the international peacekeeping and security operation in the territory of Ukraine" # 253-VIII as of March 17, 2015

The North Atlantic Council prepared and approved assistance to Ukraine plan.

The significant progress was achieved within the framework of realization of the NATO Program on building integrity, transparency, accountability and reduction of the risk of corruption in the defense and security sectors. The Anticorruption program of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine for the period of 2015 – 2017 was drafted and approved taking into consideration the NATO experience.

The decision on the expediency of joining the "Random Brokerage Services on support" partnership group and the Partnership on common delivery issues management and obtaining an access to the NATO Logistics electronic database was taken. It will give the possibility to purchase operationally some particular armament samples and materiel assets cost-effectively and according to the NATO transparent procedures in producers who meet the Alliance requirements.

The Common declaration on strengthening the defense-technical cooperation between Ukraine and NATO was concluded within the framework of the NATO Secretary General visit to Ukraine in September 2015. The road map on Defense Technical Cooperation with the Alliance was signed in the NATO headquarters in December 2015 in order to implement this declaration.

The fruitful cooperation within the framework of the national directors on armament Conference continued for a year. The delegation from Ukraine took part at the annual Conference meeting and the experts and professionals from the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine were the participants of 12 working groups meetings.

Cooperation within the framework of other international and regional organizations and initiatives

Cooperation between Ukraine and the United Nations obtained a special importance in 2015. Ukraine was elected to be a participant of the United Nations Security Council of temporary members for the period of 2016 – 2017 by the clandestine voting within the framework of the General Assembly work.

Figure 7.1. The rights of temporary members of the UN Security Council:

- to convene the UN Security Council;
- to take the chair in UN Security Council and to shape the agenda of its meetings;
- to present the issues for considerations of the Security Council without addressing a request to anybody that is obligatory for non-member states of the UN Security Council;
- to participate in close-door negotiations during which resolutions projects, decisions, statements of the UN Security Council are being drafted;
- the right of vote during the UN Security Council voting (but don't have the veto right in contrast with permanent members)

It is a substantial and effective diplomatic leverage used to counteract the Russian Federation aggressive policy towards Ukraine. It promotes the national interests protection and their advancement on the international stage (figure 7.1).

Ukraine addressed the United Nations Security Council and the Council of the European Union on the deployment of international peacekeeping and security operation6 in order to resolve the crisis which takes place in separate areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and to provide an effective Minsk agreements implementation.

The work of the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission (OSCE SMM) obtained exceptionally important meaning in this context. More than 1 thousand people from 45 countries work for this mission, 500 people among them work in the East of Ukraine. The mission remains the only one international instrument with the help of which the international community was provided with timely true and unbiased information on

real actions, which take place in the anti-terrorist operation separate areas conduction of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The OSCE observers informed on humanitarian situation and people's needs and facilitated delivery to other organizations. Moreover, the assistance on building of dialogue and fostering cease-fire was provided.

The cooperation with the Visegrad Four countries was traditionally very active. The meetings took part in June and October 2015. The results of these meetings were ratification of the Ukrainian Letter of Intent on joining the EU Tactical Battle Group of the Visegrad Four countries. The preparation of assets of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the duty as a part of the EU Tactical Battle Group was carried out in 2016. Within the framework of this work the servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in the "Common Challenge – 2015"international certification exercise.

The technical agreements on "On sending communication officers to the coordinating centers on mutual basis within the framework of realization of separate events of "Black Sea Harmony" operation" and "On ensuring and maintenance of the communication and delivery information equipment" between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Turkish Republic were prepared.

Striving for further integration into European community, Ukraine continued to consider the actions activation within the framework of regional cooperation of the Council of Ministers of Defense of the South-East European countries as a substantial contribution into the common European security system.

The delegation of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine took part in the meetings of the Coordination committee, Political-military leading committee of the CDM of the SEE countries. The conditions of projects implementation within the framework of CDM of the SEE activity, military-political situation in the east of Ukraine taking into account the Russian aggression in the East of Ukraine were discussed and the results of the Multinational peacekeeping forces of the South-East Europe were summed up during the meetings.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

The main efforts of the Ministry of Defense and the General Staff in the sphere of peacekeeping activity were focused on preserving existing format of representation in the international missions and continuation of meeting international commitments by Ukraine involving required minimum quantity of material and financial resources.

In 2015 about 1 thousand servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a part of the national contingent and national personnel took part in 10 international peacekeeping operations under the auspices of the UN, the NATO and as a part of common peacekeeping forces at the territory of 8 countries of the world and in Abyei Area (figure 7.4).

3 planning rotations of the Ukrainian national contingents and 52 people of Ukrainian national personnel were organized and carried out.

One Ukrainian serviceman (officer-analyst of the Joint Analytical Center (SO JMAC (G-2)) was additionally sent to the Cote d'Ivoire under the auspices of the UN as a part of UN operation to expand the representation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in missions command and control authorities.

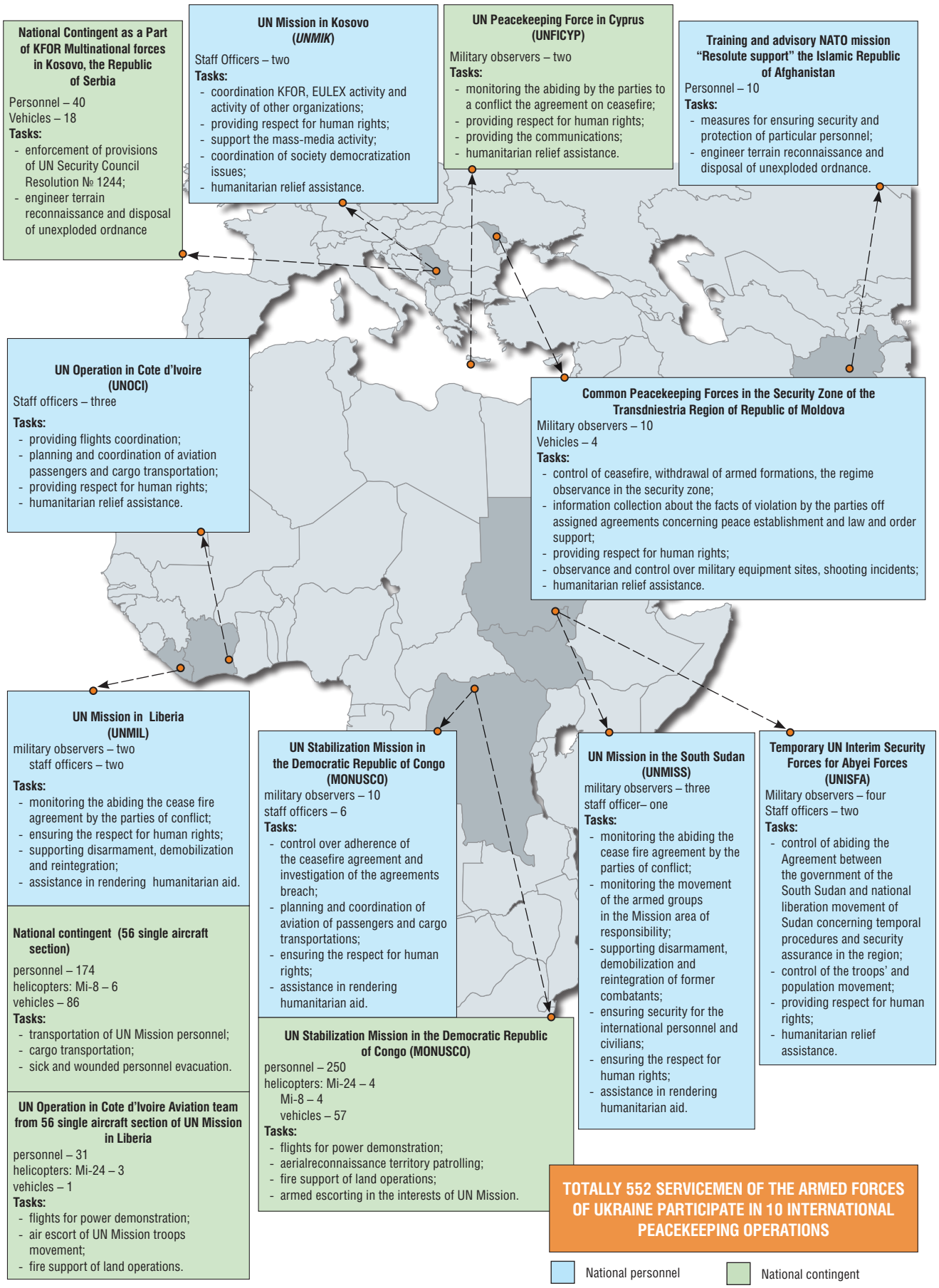
ARMS CONTROL

Our country actively employs all available international mechanisms including arms control spheres to involve international community into searching of peaceful crisis situation regulation ways under conditions of the armed conflict in the East of Ukraine.

The priority tasks in the arms control sphere were:

- exchange of information between the member-states of international agreements on arms control (Conventional Armed Forces Agreement) forces in Europe, the Vienna Document on measures on strengthening the trust and security 2011), implementation of measures on increasing the trust and security;

Figure 7.4. Participation of contingents and personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the peacekeeping and security maintenance operations in 2015



- supporting foreign inspection groups in Ukraine and control measures on the territory of participating states in international treaties on arms control, and conducting observation flights according to the Treaty on Open Skies;
- ensuring participation in the negotiations in the framework of the OSCE Forum for Security Cooperation Joint Consultative Group, formed according to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, and the Advisory Commission on Open Skies, formed according to the Treaty on Open Skies.

In this context, the Armed Forces of Ukraine provided the observance of international military and political commitments of the state by implementation of agreements in the field of arms control and bilateral intergovernmental agreements on further confidence-building and security of neighboring countries (Slovakia, Poland, Belarus, Hungary and Romania).

In 2015 the number of conducted control measures in Ukraine increased by one-third and out of the Ukraine territory – by almost twice. Generally over 100 control measures were conducted (Figures 7.5 and 7.6).

Figure 7.5. Verification activity on the territory of Ukraine in 2015

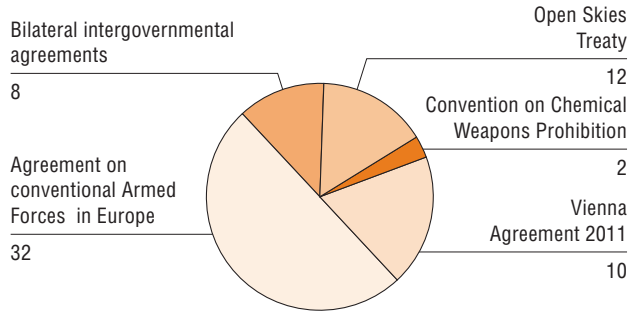
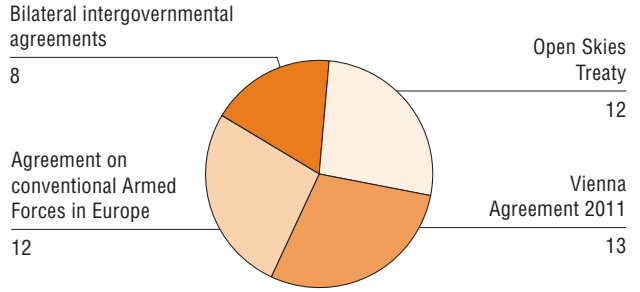


Figure 7.6. Verification activity out of the Ukraine territory in 2015



In the framework of the Vienna Document (2011) mechanisms for the objective informing the international community about the real military activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations, Ukraine excepted five additional inspections of the OSCE participating countries on its territory. Three inspections were held in the area of anti-terrorist operations in separate districts of Donetsk and Lugansk regions. The OSCE participating countries were formally informed about the results of the measures which were discussed during the working sessions of this international organization in the city of Vienna, Austria.

To test the implementation With the aim of testing the implementation of international commitments by Russia, the representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine conducted seven control measures on the territory of the Russian Federation in 2015, namely: inspection of the area under the Vienna Document 2011 and six missions of observation flights under the Treaty on Open Skies (with the NATO inspectors).

In 2015 significant efforts to maintain mutually beneficial and pragmatic connections in defense, both at the level of cooperation with key donor countries, and the level of cooperation with NATO, the European Union and influential international organizations, were applied. The Armed Forces provided conducting the international obligations of Ukraine.

CONCLUSION

In 2015 the Armed Forces of Ukraine resumed their ability to perform assigned tasks, prevented the crisis extension to the other Ukrainian regions, provided containment of armed conflict, isolation of the crisis area in the East of the state and repulse of armed aggression against Ukraine.

The priorities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016 will be:

- completing the development of the defense planning documents;
- reforming the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military authorities, including authorities of the Special Operations and Highly Mobile Airborne Troops, acquiring operational capabilities to command and control;
- strengthening the air defense system and combat capabilities of special forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with the NATO standards;
- increasing combat capabilities of military units through equipping with new and modernized weapons and military equipment, developing a single classifier of logistics support facilities in accordance with the NATO standards;
- developing the infrastructure of the formed brigades (regiments), including receiving the funds by the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, renewing (extending) available funds;
- improving the state of military discipline and order in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- raising social and legal guarantees for servicemen, including the housing, and the level of financial support.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

LIST OF THE MAIN NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS ENDORSED IN 2015

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
Laws of Ukraine	
«On approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the limited mobilization"»	January 15 , 2015 # 113-VIII
«On amendments to Article 9 of the Law of Ukraine "On Defense of Ukraine"»	February 3, 2015 #133-VIII
"On ratification of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the establishment of a joint military base"	February 4, 2015 # 143-VIII
"On the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	March 5, 2015 # 235-VIII
«On amendments to Article 1 of the Law of Ukraine "On Ukraine's participation in international peacekeeping and security missions"»	March 5, 2015 # 243-VIII
"On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine on admitting units of armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2015 to participate in multinational exercises"	March 17, 2015 # 255-VIII
"On ratification of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in defense"	April 8, 2015 # 301-VIII
"On ratification of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Italian Republic for transportation of military cargo and personnel through the territory of Ukraine in connection with the participation of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Italy in the International Security Assistance Force in the Islamic Republic Afghanistan"	April 8, 2015 # 302-VIII
"On ratification of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on confidence-building"	April 8, 2015 # 303-VIII
On amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on catering for the Armed Forces Ukraine	April 9, 2015 # 310-VIII
"On amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On the admission procedure and conditions of the armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine"	June 4, 2015 # 510-VIII
"On amendments to Schedule 2 to the Statute of the Internal Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	June 16, 2015 # 517-VIII
"On ratification of the Agreement on cooperation in support between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO support and supply (ONPP)"	July 1, 2015 # 563-VIII
«On ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Communications and Information, represented by General Manager of the Agency NATO Communications and Information concerning cooperation on consulting, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance in under the NATO "Partnership for Peace"»	July 1, 2015 # 564-VIII
"On amendments to some laws of Ukraine concerning improvement of the procedure for military clothing"	July 1, 2015 # 567- VIII
«On amendments to Article 143 of the Law of Ukraine" On the Statute of the Internal Service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"»	July 1, 2015 # 568-VIII
«On amendments to the Law of Ukraine" On social and legal protection of servicemen and their families"»	September 15, 2015 # 683-VIII
"On amendments to Article 11 of the Law of Ukraine" On social and legal protection of servicemen and their families"	November 3, 2015 # 739 -VIII
«On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine on admitting units of armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine for participation in multinational exercises"»	November 12, 2015 # 786-VIII
«On amendments to Annex # 3 of the Law of Ukraine" On State Budget of Ukraine for 2015"»	November 24, 2015 # 807-VIII
"On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine on admitting units of armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2016 to participate in multinational military exercises"	December 25, 2015 # 926- VIII
Decrees of the President of Ukraine	
"On partial mobilization"	January 14, 2015 # 15/2015
"On amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	January 28, 2015 # 39/2015

Annex 1

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
"On timing of the next call, the next conscription of citizens of Ukraine for military service and military retirement in 2015"	February 17, 2015 # 88/2015
"On the plan of multinational exercises involving units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Ukraine and their participation in multinational exercises outside Ukraine in 2014 and the admission of the armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2014 to participate in multinational exercises "	March 6, 2015 # 133/201
«On directing the national staff for Ukraine's participation in a training and advisory mission NATO" Strong Support "in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan'»	March 30, 2015 # 185/2015
"On amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of January 19, 2002 # 52 and of April 8, 2010 # 523"	April 3, 2015 # 197/2015
«On transfer to the reserve soldiers who were called up for military service during the mobilization, the special period in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine of May 6, 2014 # 454" On partial mobilization ' »	April 6, 2015 # 254/2015
"On amendments to the Regulations of the citizens of Ukraine Reserve service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	May 18, 2015 # 274/2015
"On amendments to the Regulations on departmental incentive awards"	July 7, 2015 # 397/2015
"On amendments to Annex 1 to the number Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	July 14, 2015 # 418/2015
"On amendments to the Regulations of the citizens of Ukraine military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	July 14, 2015 # 417/2015
"On amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of June 12, 2015 # 328"	July 31, 2015 # 462/2015
"On naming of An-30B (hull number 86) 15th Brigade transport aircraft of the Air Force of Ukraine" after Kostiantyn Mohylka"	August 26, 2015 # 516/2015
«On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine of September 2, 2015 "A new edition of the Military Doctrine of Ukraine»	September 24, 2015 # 555/2015
"On admission of the armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine for participation in multinational exercises"	November 6, 2015 # 626/2015
"On naming of An-26 (hull number 35) 456 Guards Brigade transport aircraft of the Air Force of Ukraine after Dmytro Maiboroda"	November 18, 2015 # 647/2015
"On amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of October 30, 2000 # 1173"	November 18, 2015 # 646/2015
"On the plan of multinational exercises involving units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on the territory of Ukraine and their participation in multinational exercises in Ukraine in 2016 and the admission of the armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2016 to participate in multinational exercises"	December 26, 2015 # 721/2015
"On naming 90 separate airborne battalion of 81 separate air mobile brigade of highly mobile troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine after the Hero of Ukraine Lieutenant Ivan Zubkov"	December 30, 2015 # 729/2015
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On reorganization and establishment of military training units of higher educational institutions"	December 30, 2015 # 94
"On peculiarities of the remuneration of servicemen, enlisted and key personnel in crisis and during anti-terrorist operations"	January 31, 2015 # 24
"On amendments to the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military formations"	February 18, 2015 # 55
"On approval of the supply of weapons, military and special equipment during a special period of emergency and during the anti-terrorist operation"	February 25, 2015 # 345
"On amendments to paragraph 1 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 23, 2014 # 117"	March 4, 2015 # 102
"On amendments to Annexes to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	March 11, 2015 № 89-3
"On amendments to Annex 5 to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 30, 2008 # 948-0015"	March 18, 2015 # 112-004
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 23, 2006 # 1644"	March 18, 2015 # 124
"On establishing the Interagency Working Group on audit of the operational equipment of the nearby territories to the area of the anti-terrorist operation in Donetsk and Lugansk regions"	March 18, 2015 # 204
"On approval of the restoration, repair, modernization, increase of life circle and extension of services (storage) of weapons, military and special equipment, which are not supervised"	March 25, 2015 # 135
"On optimization of the network of military training units of higher educational institutions"	March 25, 2015 # 143
"On approval of the permit for importation from abroad of electronic devices and emitters of special purpose and import from abroad, acquisition, installation and operation of radio electronic facilities and emitters of special purpose"	April 8, 2015 # 184
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 26, 2013 # 450"	April 15, 2015 # 203
"On amendments to the Rules of the use of special military vehicles by the Military Police in the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the course of official duties"	April 15, 2015 # 205
"On amendments to Annexes to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	April 15, 2015 # 223-7

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
“On amendments to the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military formations”	April 29, 2015 # 252
"On termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on military-technical cooperation"	May 20, 2015 # 307
"On Amendments to paragraphs 3-4 of Procedure for using funds provided by the state budget for building (purchasing) of housing for military servicemen, enlisted personnel and commanders"	May 25, 2015 # 325
"On amendments to paragraph 6 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 2, 2011 # 98"	May 25, 2015 # 322
"On approval of the financial security needs of national defense and mobilization preparation, mobilization measures and the Armed Forces through the donations of individuals and legal persons"	May 27, 2015 # 339
"On amendments to the Regulations on military commissariats"	June 4, 2015 # 369
"On amendments to paragraph 8 of the use of funds provided by the state budget for building (purchasing) housing for military servicemen, enlisted personnel and commanders"	June 17, 2015 # 404
"On amendments to the Regulations on military transport duty"	June 17, 2015 # 405
"On amendments to paragraph 6 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 7, 2007 # 1294"	May 14, 2015 # 406
"On termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on quality control over the products supplied to the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation"	June 17, 2015 # 412
"On changes to the Grant Veteran Status to persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and took part in anti-terrorist operations, ensuring its implementation"	June 4, 2015 # 425
"On approval of the Public Collecting Donations for combat, mobilization readiness, combat effectiveness and functioning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	June 30, 2015 # 451
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 2, 2010 # 251"	June 30, 2015 # 452
"On amendments to the list of diplomatic missions of Ukraine, in which the DA unit and the MD representative unit are formed "	June 30, 2015 # 454
"On amendments to Annexes to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	July 1, 2015 # 484-11
"On amendments to Annexes to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	July 8, 2015 # 501-12
"On amendments to paragraph 2 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 29, 2002 # 426"	July 10, 2015 # 481
"On approval of the Program of State Defense Potential Increase and the Immediate Needs Ensure in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	July 22, 2015 # 527-14
"On approval of the implementation plan and measures to ensure legal regime of martial law in Ukraine or in its particular areas"	July 22, 2015 # 544
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of August 1, 2011 # 885"	August 5, 2015 # 564
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 1, 2012 # 48"	August 5, 2015 # 577
"On changes to the use of funds allocated in the state budget for building (purchasing) housing for military servicemen, enlisted personnel and commanders”	August 12, 2015 # 594
"Some issues of housing military personnel and other citizens"	September 2, 2015 # 728
"On approval of amendments to Annexes to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 r. № 41-1"	September 16, 2015 # 737-15
"On Amendments in addition to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 # 65"	September 23, 2015 # 748
"On amendments to the list of business activities, the implementation of which is allowed to military units of the Armed Forces"	September 30, 2015 # 769
"On amendments to the Procedure for creation, maintenance and use of inviolable stocks of weapons, military equipment, ammunition and other materiel in the Armed Forces"	September 30, 2015 # 790-017
"On approval of the organization of railway transport in the course of military railroading"	November 4, 2015 # 891
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	November 4, 2015 #876-22
"On establishing military training units of higher educational institutions and amending the Annex to the Order of military training of citizens of Ukraine in accordance with the military training program for reserve officers"	November 11, 2015 # 962
"On approval of amendments to Annexes to the CMU of February 9, 2015 # 41-1"	December 9, 2015 # 1012-27
“Concerning the Annulment of Certain Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukrainen“”	December 16, 2015 # 1059
"On amendments to the Program To Improve The Defense Capabilities of the State And Ensure the Immediate Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	December 16, 2015 # 1078-28

Annex 1

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
"Some issues of increasing the defense capability and security and meet the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in producing combination unit release of decoys" Adros »26-50 IMC and its modifications, as well as 25-millimeter shot from the guided missile (article 621)"	December 25, 2015 # 1082
«Some issues of improving defense and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in producing tanks BM" Oplot"»	December 25, 2015 # 1083
"Some issues of increasing the defense capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in producing of AN-148-EA"	December 25, 2015 # 1084
"On peculiarities of metrological support in Defense of Ukraine"	December 23, 2015 # 1152
"On the order of qualifying persons who are directly involved in anti-terrorist operations, for purposes of military tax concessions"	December 30, 2015 # 1161
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland and the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on creation of a joint military base"	January 21, 2015 # 54-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania concerning cooperation in military transport"	February 18, 2015 # 109-r
"On approval of the list of components of liquid rocket fuel that must be utilized in 2015 and 2016"	February 18, 2015 # 108-r
"On preterm graduation of students (trainees and students) of graduating courses of higher military schools and military training units of higher education institutions in 2015"	February 18, 2015 # 131-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on military-technical cooperation"	February 23, 2015 # 118-r
"On approval of the Ukrainian part of the commission on military-technical cooperation"	February 25, 2015 # 133-r
"On approval of a plan to conduct a comprehensive review of the security and defense of Ukraine and guidance of its conduct"	February 25, 2015 # 139-r
"On the redeployment of the military unit A 1836 of the Air Force of Ukraine"	March 04, 2015 # 145-r
"On approval of number of citizens of Ukraine who are conscripted for military service, expenditures for recruitment in April - May 2015"	March 18, 2015 # 274-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in defense"	March 25, 2015 # 266-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada Ukraine of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Italian Republic concerning the transportation of military cargo and personnel through the territory of Ukraine related with the participation of the armed forces of the Republic of Italy in the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan"	March 25, 2015 # 267-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on confidence-building and security"	March 25, 2015 # 268-r
«On signing the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and NATO Communications and Information concerning cooperation on consulting, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance within the NATO" Partnership for Peace"»	April 8, 2015 # 369-r
"On signing the Agreement on cooperation in support between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO support (TNA)"	April 8, 2015 # 370-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on cooperation in the defense sector"	May 14, 2015 # 477-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 21, 2013 # 926"	May 14, 2015 # 481-r
"On the experiment with subsistence support of the Armed Forces"	May 14, 2015 # 492-r
"On volumes of medicines and medical devices, real import of which on customs territory of Ukraine and supply the customs territory of Ukraine are exempt from value added tax for the period of counter-terrorist operations and / or the introduction of martial law"	May 27, 2015 # 544-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 9, 2008 # 613"	June 4, 2015 № 567-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 18, 2015 # 274"	June 4, 2015 # 566-r
"On signing the Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland amending the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on mutual deliveries of arms, military equipment and services in the military-technical field"	June 4, 2015 # 572-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Qatar on military-technical cooperation"	June 4, 2015 # 573-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement on cooperation in support between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO support and supply (NSS)"	June 17, 2015 # 616-r

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
«On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and the NATO Communications and Information, represented by the General Manager of the NATO Communications Agency and information concerning cooperation on consulting, control, communications, intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance as part of "NATO" Partnership for Peace"»	June 17, 2015 # 617-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 10, 2009 # 626"	July 8, 2015 # 697-r
" On approval of the list of the materiel, which can be detached separately from the land"	July 17, 2015 # 740-r
"On approval of the Concept of the State Target Program of the armament and materiel for the period until 2020"	July 17, 2015 # 758-rs
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 14, 2015 # 492"	August 12, 2015 # 828-r
"On the general designer of development and modernization of air defense missile systems and air defense systems"	September 8, 2015 # 921-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the transfer of gifts to healthcare sector"	September 16, 2015 # 930-r
"On the transfer of immovable property of Artemivsk to the Ministry of Defense"	September 23, 2015 # 997-r
"On approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine who are conscripted for military service, expenditures for recruitment in October-November 2015."	September 23, 2015 1000-r
"On approval of a plan of preparation and celebration of the Day of Defender of Ukraine in 2015"	September 30, 2015 # 1022-r
"On establishment of the Organizing Committee on preparation and celebration of the Day of Defender of Ukraine in 2015 "	September 30, 2015 # 1023-r
"On some reallocation of government budget to the Ministry of Defense for 2015"	October 7, 2015 # 1036-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 18, 2015 # 493""	October 7, 2015 # 1063-r
"On the redeployment of garrison houses of officers of the Armed Forces"	October 7, 2015 # 1054-r
"On amendments to the Annex of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 27, 2015 # 544"	October 13, 2015 # 1071-r
"On establishment of the Research Center of missile troops and artillery"	October 21, 2015 # 1114-r
"On the transfer of immovable property of Kaydaky airfield to the Ministry of Defense"	November 4, 2015 # 1136-r
"On amendments to paragraph 1 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September 4, 2013 # 670"	November 11, 2015 # 1162-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Namibia on cooperation in the defense sector"	November 25, 2015 #1233-r
"On approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine who are conscripted for military service, expenditures for recruitment in November 2015"	November 25, 2015 #1229-r
"On approval of the list of the materiel of the Armed Forces, which can be detached"	November 25, 2015 # 1241-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Senegal on military-technical cooperation"	December 2, 2015 # 1268-r
"On approval of the list of additional ammunition to be disposed of"	December 16, 2015 # 1339-r
"On the redeployment of 484 flying air-technical laboratory of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	December 16, 2015 # 1328-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 14, 2015 # 492"	December 23, 2015 # 1384-r

ANALYSIS OF THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION IN JANUARY – FEBRUARY 2015.

The first phase (December 2014 – the middle of January 2015)

In December 2014 - January 2015 the headquarters of the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) continued the implementation of the peace plan of the bilateral ceasefire in the "Silence".

Military units performed tasks on more than 90 checkpoints, 140 reference points and one battalion area of defense, guarded and defended three airports ("Donetsk", "Kramatorsk" "Mariupol"), two equipment storage bases in Artemivsk and position of the radar company "Kater" near Avdiyivka.

The main effort of the military units focused on stabilizing the situation in the territories under control, regrouping of forces and means, resupplying ammunition and other materiel, restoring combat effectiveness in certain areas, improving technical equipment of checkpoints and strong points.

Despite the announcement of full ceasefire, illegal militias supported by the regular Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, continued to look for opportunities to disrupt the peace not stopping the shelling positions of ATO forces and populated areas. In the period from December 9, 2014 till January 15, 2015 the militias conducted 1052 attacks on the Ukrainian troops.

The activity of Russian sabotage and reconnaissance groups increased. Penetration and actions of about 80 sabotage and reconnaissance groups were documented.

Taking the opportunity of ceasefire, the Russian side has greatly increased the number of unmanned aircraft flights that conducted reconnaissance of our troops' positions, secretly supplied weapons, including under the guise of "humanitarian convoys", fully supplied and trained illegal militias, particularly on the territory of the Russian Federation. Every day more than 40 trucks with ammunition, material and technical facilities and their personnel, as well as weapons and military equipment penetrated the temporarily occupied territories of Ukraine through uncontrolled checkpoints.

In the middle of January, 2015 the enemy significantly increased the number of attacks on ATO forces with the aim of ousting them from their positions. The most intense shelling was carried out on Debaltsevo and Donetsk areas.

The second phase (the second half of January, 2015)

The second half of January was affected by the fierce fighting near the Donetsk airport. During 242 days the ATO forces were defending the airport. The Donetsk airport became a symbol of courage and heroism of our soldiers.

The Donetsk airport could become a transit base for the Russian Federation to supply the area by the conflict of arms, ammunition and military equipment. That's why the control over airports of Donetsk, Lugansk and Kramatorsk was one of the main objectives of the antiterrorist operation.

In January 15, 2015 the enemy began active combat actions to capture the Donetsk airport. In turn, in January 18, 2015 the Ukrainian command launched an operation of deblocking the surrounded airport defenders and preventing the capture of a new terminal by militias. All scheduled tasks failed.

The situation near the Donetsk airport needed to make important decisions, one of which was to destroy the flight landing strip and search for soldiers who were still in the new terminal. In January 20, 2015 the flight landing strip was put out of action. At the same time the remote mining of the Putilov bridge was conducted. It greatly complicated the enemy ammunition and military equipment delivery.

Further holding the new terminal was not possible because of its complete destruction. The ATO forces left the airport, but continued his fire control.

The third phase (the end of January – February 2015)

After capturing the Donetsk airport, the illegal militias supported by the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation intensified their efforts on Debaltsevo direction and initiated attacks on the 25th of January, 2015.

Reaching the goal by the enemy was to become a factor of motivating the Government of Ukraine, the western mediators and the heads of "Normandy Four" states on the eve of another round of talks in Minsk to take into account the requirements and interests of the Russian Federation.

The militias of so-called "Gorlivka-Enakievo group" launched an offensive towards Gorlivka, Vuglegirsk in order to surround the Ukrainian troops near Debaltseve.

The units of the 128th separate mountain infantry brigade put up a stout defense of populated areas such as Chornukhyne, Ridkodub, Nikishin and stopped the enemy from the east. After that the main efforts of military units and units of the anti-terrorist operation were aimed at drawing fire destruction of the enemy reserves in such areas as Gorlivka, Yenakiyevo, Khartsyzsk, Rozsypne, Alchevsk, Stakhanov.

During repulsing the enemy attack, increasing our troops number by regrouping military units from other areas and those who have completed the restoration of combat capability was conducted. The balance of forces and means at that time, made it possible to conduct only positional defense to prevent loss of controlled territory, stopping the enemy, winnig time to regroup forces (cutting 1).

Understanding this, the Russians began an active movement of weapons and military equipment to Debaltsevo bridgehead. Moving is carried out both in Donetsk and Lugansk regions, and from the Russian Federation. The enemy was intended by any circumstances surround our troops before the "Normandy Four" talks in Minsk on February 12, 2015.

Adequate development of combat power of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was impossible due to lack of reserves. Moving units from other areas would lead to a weakening of the flanks. In other areas the enemy was trying to tie down the ATO forces to prevent their regrouping and moving reserves.

Cutting 1. The balance of forces and means on Debaltsevo bridgehead (ATO forces – Illegal militias)

- service personnel – 1 : 2,1;
- tanks – 1 : 3,5;
- armored combat vehicles – 1 : 1,3;
- multiple rocket launcher systems – 1 : 7,5;
- artillery systems – 1 : 7,1

The most difficult situation is in the area near Debaltseve, where the enemy have regrouped and was trying to take the city by storm.

After active harbor and assault actions near Debaltseve, Chornukhyne, Kamenka, Olkhovatka, Sanzharivka, Nyzhnie Lozove, with support of MRLS, artillery and tanks, the enemy broke through the defense of our troops in the direction of Verhulivka, entered the eastern outskirts of Debaltsevo and took control over the main administrative buildings of the city, the railway junction, Zhovtnevyi neighborhood.

Enemy units were exhausted. Due to significant losses their offensive potential has been exhausted. To continue the offensive the enemy needed at least two days to rest, resupply of missiles and ammunition, as well as regrouping provisions which were stopped by the fire of our artillery.

Considering the units of ATO forces in Debaltsevo direction had performed all of the tasks, and the situation as well, it was decided to withdraw units from the district of Debaltseve till the morning of February 18, 2015 with the aim of preserving the life and health of personnel, weapons and military equipment. Our troops withdraw to determined defense was organized and conducted with minimal loss of personnel, weapons and military equipment.

After withdrawing, units were concentrated in the collection area (town Artemivsk). Totally out of the number of 2678 persons who were a subject of withdrawal, 2629 persons, including 131 wounded soldiers, were withdrawn. Also more than 810 pieces of weapons and military equipment, accounting for more than half of the total in the area of Debaltseve, were extracted in the period from October 2014 to February 2015. Among them, over 50% - the military equipment, the rest - special and automotive equipment.

A system of areas, lines and positions was developed to ensure the troops' withdrawal. Mobile armored units (reserves) were organized and maintained deeply in the operational order of forces.

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE'S BUDGET DURING 2015

According to the Law of Ukraine on the "State Budget of Ukraine 2015 "UAH 46 736,0 million, (2,53 % of GDP) was planned for allocation for the Armed Forces-General Fund UAH 45 010,9 million (96,3 % expenditure), Special Fund UAH – 819,6 million (1,8 %), Reserve Fund UAH – 905,5 million (1,9 %).

During 2015 Ministry of Defense received UAH 49 334,0 million (2,67 % of GDP), or 105,6 % of the annual allocation, General Fund UAH – 45 010,9 million (100 % of allocation), Special Fund UAH – 3 417,6 million (417 %), Reserve Fund – 905,5 million (100 %).

Figure 1. Armed Forces Funding in 2015 ., %

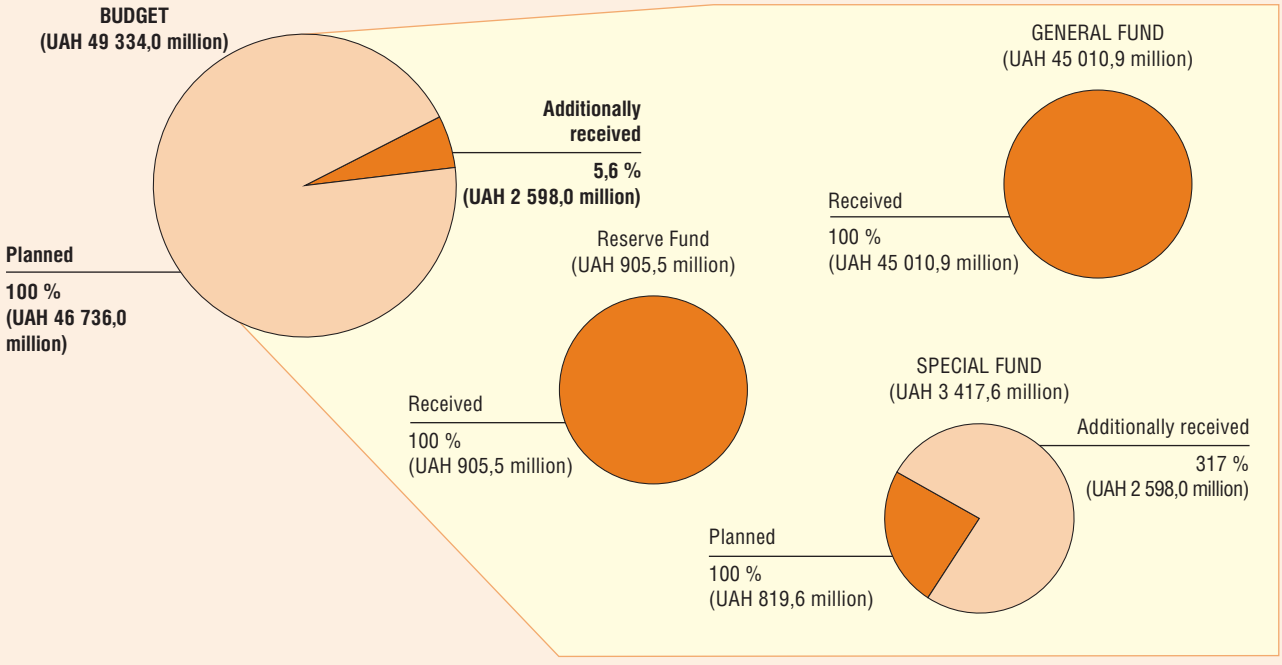
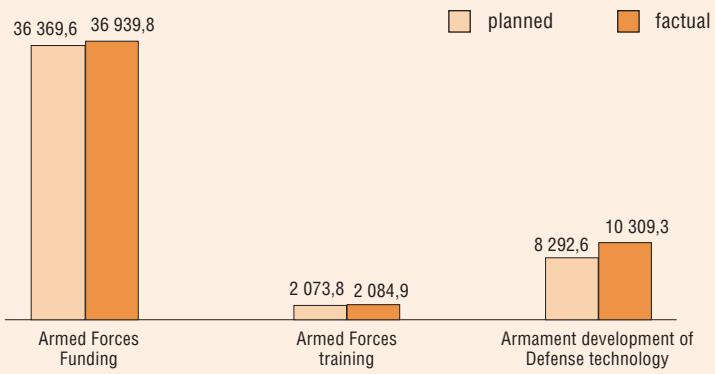


Figure 2. Funding by Functional Appropriation in 2015, *Million UAH*



ANNEX 4

CONTROL AGENCIES, STRUCTURE AND COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Figure 1. The structure of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine, *by the end of the year*

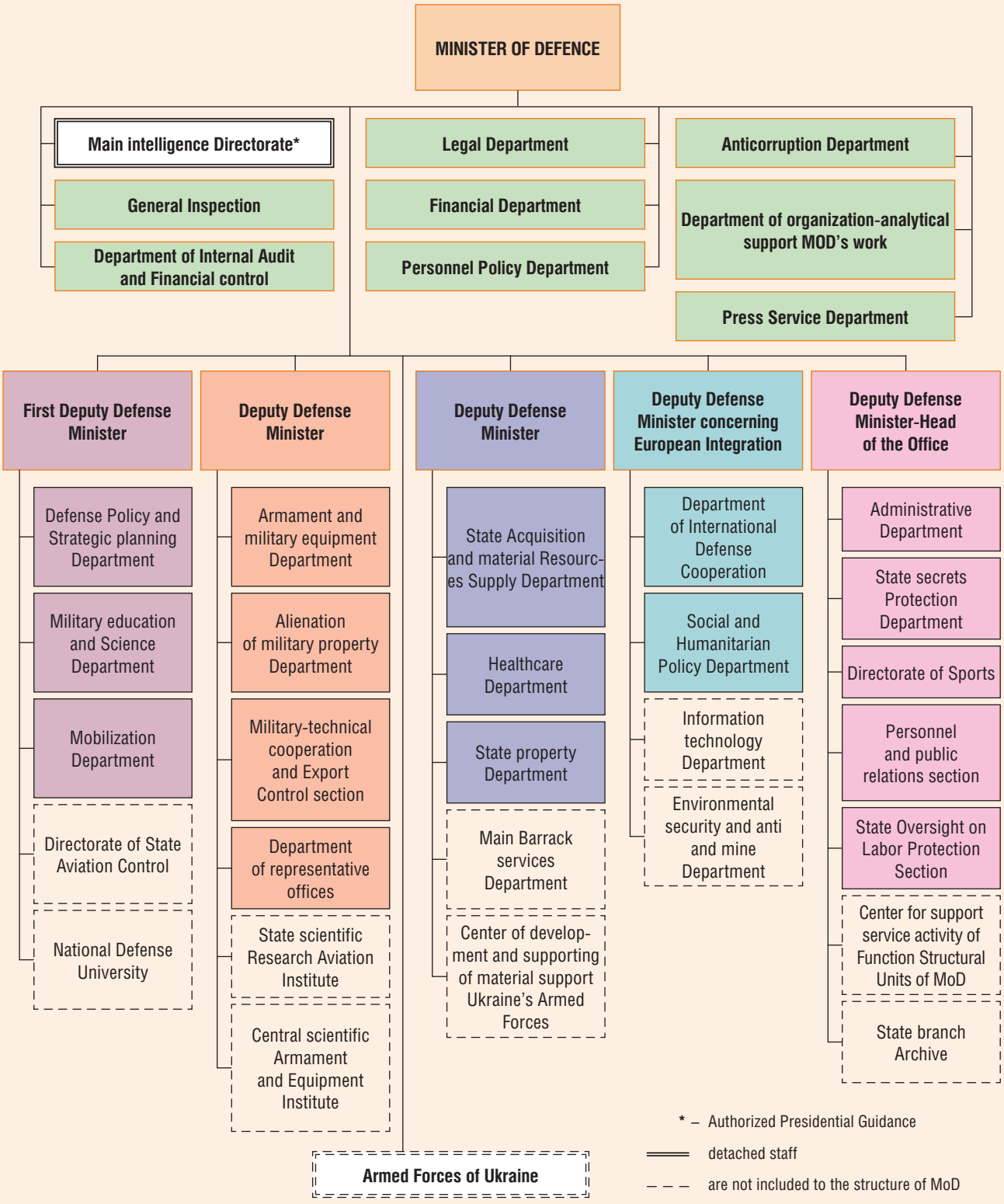


Figure 2. The structure of the General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

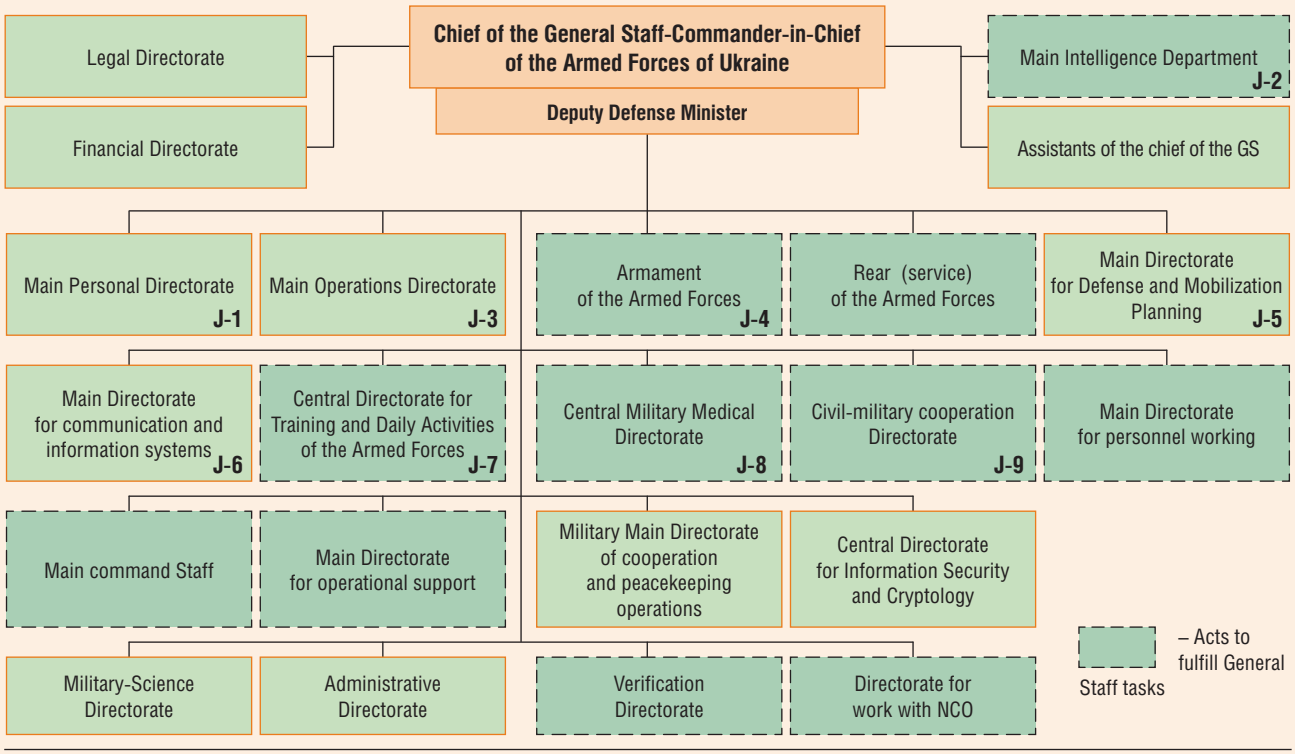


Figure 3. The structure of the Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

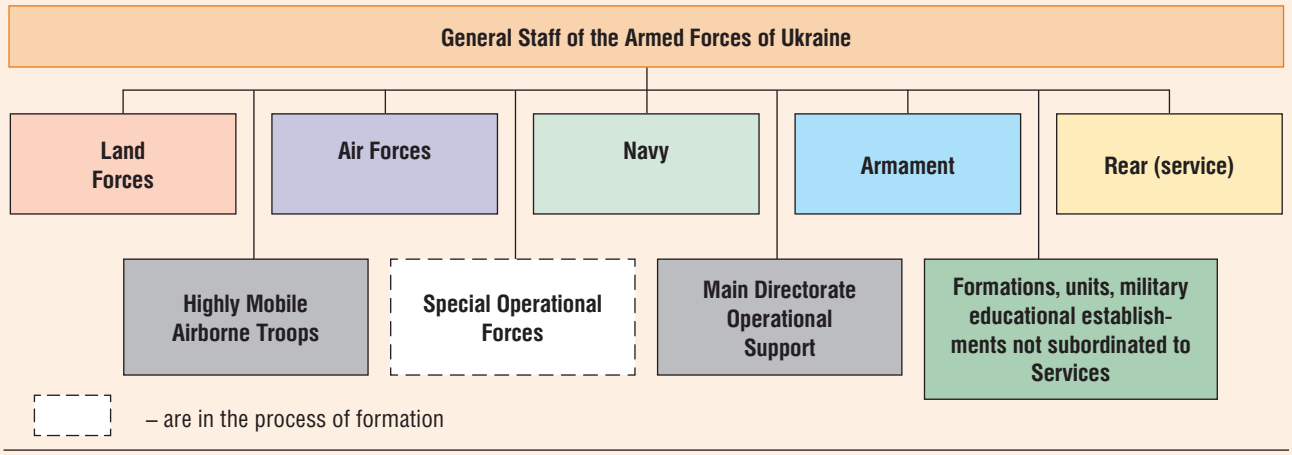


Figure 4. The Armed Forces Strength 2013-2015, *by the end of the year*

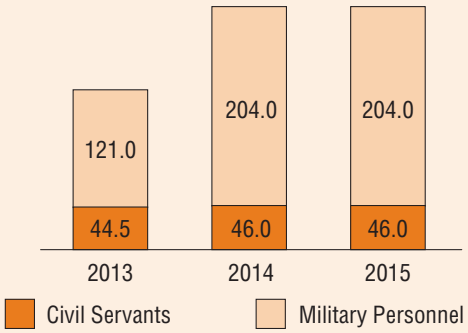


Figure 5. The structure and combat strength of the Land Force, *by the end of the year*

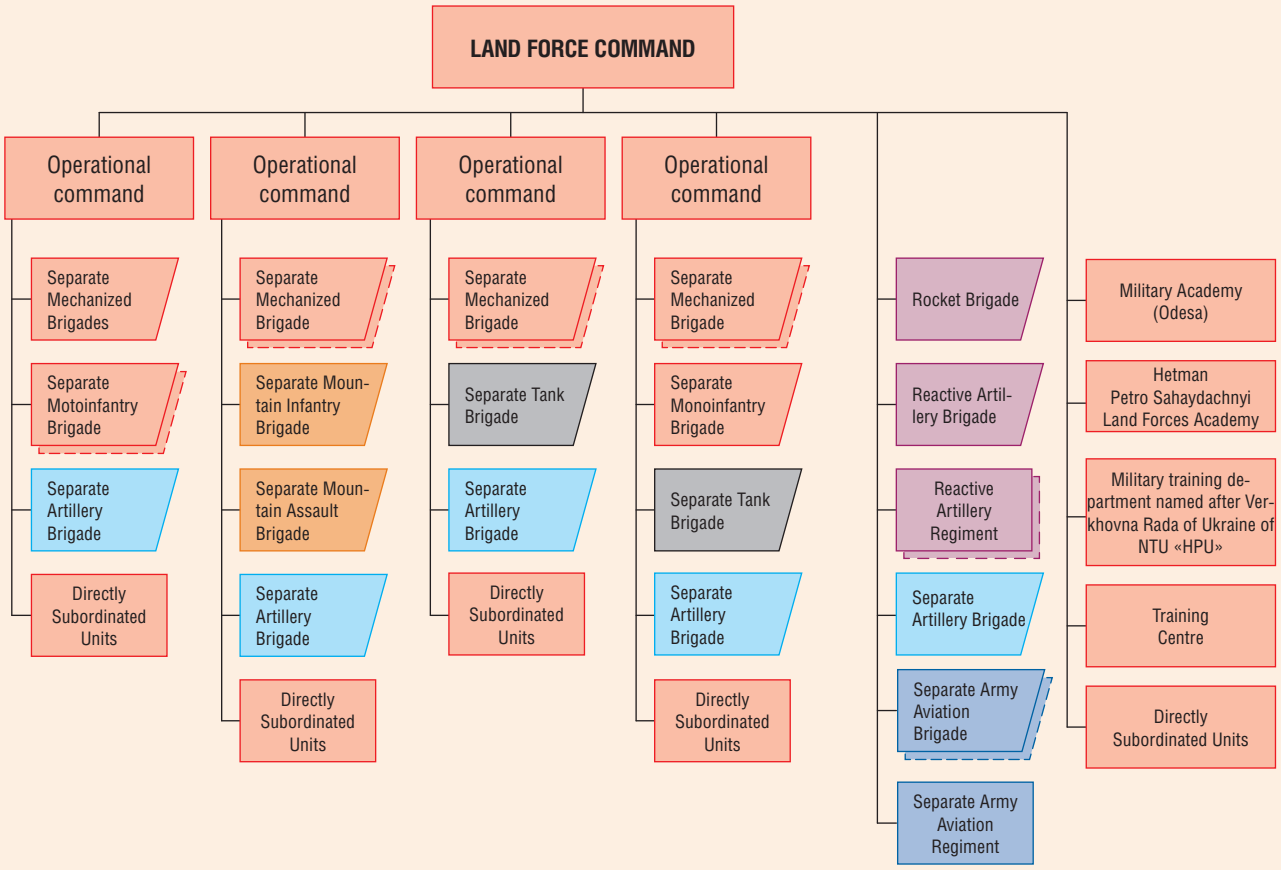


Figure 6. The structure of the Air Force, *by the end of the year*

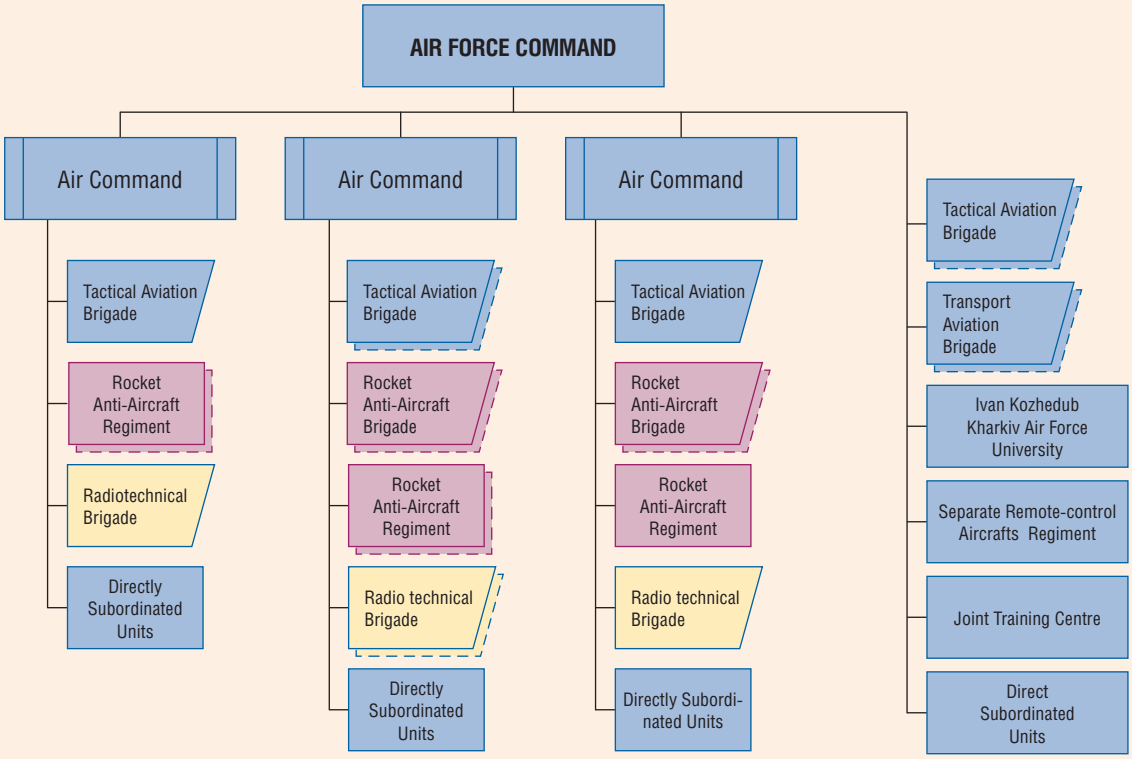


Figure 7. The structure and combat strength of the Navy Force, *by the end of the year*

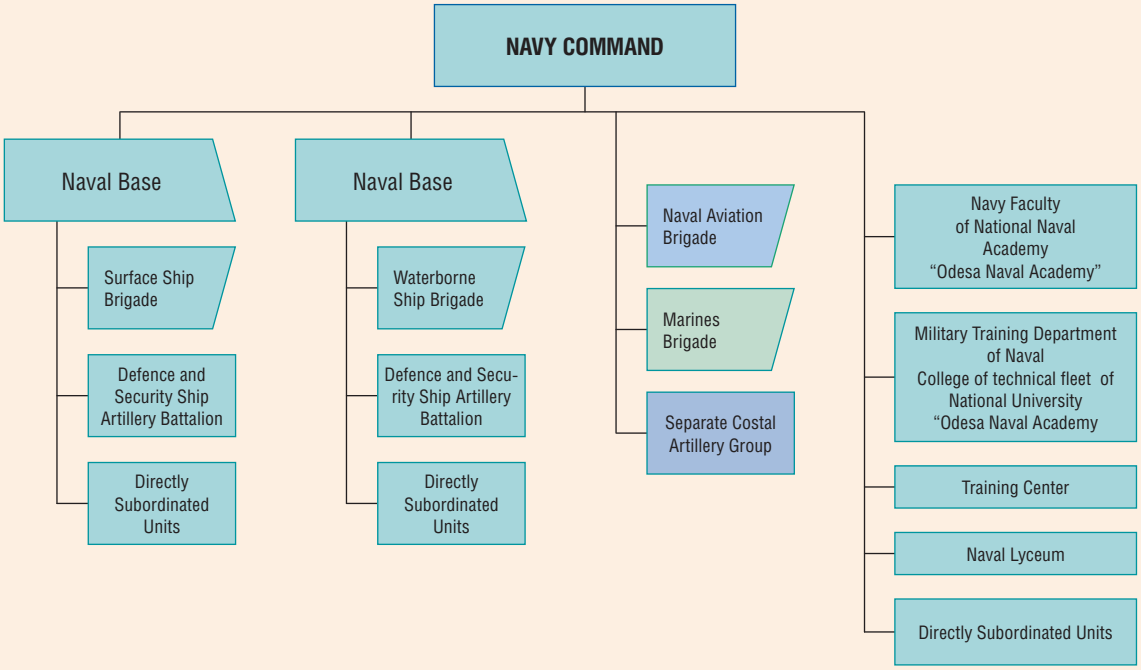
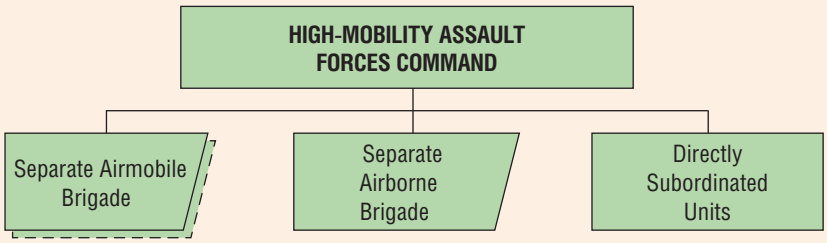


Figure 8. The structure of the High-Mobility Assault Forces, *by the end of the year*



EQUIPPING OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT DURING 2015

	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION	MODERNIZATION AND SERVICE LIFE EXTENDING
LAND FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• mortar with 120 mm caliber; • 30-mm automatic gun LVH-30; • KBA.113 barrel to 30 mm 2A42 automatic gun; • "Obolon A" complex of automated control of artillery units; • KM-machine gun 7.62 • tactical complex to 5.45 mm small arms; • tactical complex to 7.62 mm small arms; • "Fort 301" sniper rifle with 7.62 mm caliber; • "Fort 401" machine gun with 5.56 mm caliber; • "Fort 401" machine gun with 7,62 mm caliber; • "Archer" imager; • 3DA-BTR; • 3E1-BTR (3E1-BTR1U); • Armored Recovery Vehicle BREM-4RN; • Sanitary and armored recovery vehicle BMM-1C; • Medical armored car MT-LB-C; • KrAZ-63221 off-road vehicle with panel body; • MAZ-6316, 6317	• Medical armored car MT-LB-C	• KM machine gun 7,62 – 140; • "Fort-14TP" gun with silencer – 500; • sound reduction shot device – 1000; • sight for hand antitank grenade launcher – 200; • "Stuhna-P" portable antitank missile complex – 30; • RK-2C antitank guided missiles – 507; • "Combat" – missile guided shot – 380; • BREM-4RN armored repair-evacuation vehicle– 2; • BMM-1C armored sanitary-evacuation vehicle – 4	• "Smerch" modernization of reactive system of volley fire 9K58; • "Hrad" modernization of reactive system of volley fire BM-21
AIR FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• "Igla-1" portable anti-aircraft rocket complex; • Mi-24 combat helicopter (the full version of modernization)	• AN-70 military transport aircraft; • L-39M modernized aircraft; • Su-25M1K modernized aircraft; • Su-25UBM1K modernized training and combat aircraft • "Adros" IMC 26-50-01, IMC 26-50-02 combined devices of decoy airdrop ; • D-27 turbofan aircraft engine; • 6110-U product; • "Slavutich-BUR software and hardware complex	• Mi-2 helicopter – 4; • Mi-8MSB-B landing transport helicopter – 4; • "Adros" IMC 26-50 combined device for false targets – 12; • "Adros" station for opto-electronic reduction– 8; • "Furiya" unmanned aircraft complex – 5; • "Fly Eye" unmanned aircraft complex – 2; • "Spay Arrow" unmanned aircraft complex – 3; • "Malakhit" radar P-18 – 6; • 35D6M radar– 1; • radar A1000M– 3; • automatic command and control point – 2; • Aircraft engines – 5	• Su-25M1 aircraft; • Su-27-1M aircraft; • Su-27-UB aircraft; • L-39M1 aircraft; • Mi-24PU1 combat helicopter; • 35D6M radiolocation station; • conjunction of radiolocation station 35D6 with anti-aircraft rocket complex S-300PS
NAVAL FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILLITARY	• small armored artillery boat of 58155project	–	–	–
SPECIAL TYPES OF ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• signal mine; • smoke hand grenade	• radio-relay stations R-425S1, R-425S2, R-425S3; • microwave spectrum signal systems radio observation device R-677; • automated reconnaissance complex SN-4003; • smoke hand grenades RDG-55, RDK-55M	• Equipment for consumer satellite system – 335; • special equipment of navigation satellite system – 87; • broadcasting station – 522; • excavator – 9; • autocrane – 12	• communication facilities

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES' TRAINING IN 2015

MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL BODIES TRAINING

Table 1. Military Command and Control Bodies Training

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Command Staff Exercises with Military Command and Control Bodies and forces (troops)	1	1
Command Staff Exercises	4	20
Command Staff Training	16	26
Joint Staff Trainings	41	97
Separate Staff Trainings	52	74
Standard Force Air Defense Trainings	4	5
Deployment Control Centre GS of AF of Ukraine and Operational Staff Work Organization Trainings Trainings	–	2
TOTAL:	**118**	**225**

FORCES (TROOPS) TRAINING

Table 2. Military Training of the Armed Force Services Command and Control Bodies

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Land Force		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	18	20
Command Staff Trainings	18	27
Air force		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	18	18
Command Staff Trainings	23	148
Navy		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	3	5
Command Staff Trainings	12	13
High-mobility assault Force		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	2	1
Command Staff Trainings	9	9

SERVICE UNITS COMBAT TRAINING

Table 3. Mechanized and Tank Troops of the Land Forces combat training

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	1	9	900
Battalion Tactical Exercises	50	69	139
Company Tactical Exercises	201	215	106
Platoon Combat Firings	603	492	81.5
Squad Combat Firings	1,809	1,120	61.9
Tank Armament Firings	263	744	282.8
BTR Armament Firings	1,039	1,703	163.9
Small Arms Firings	4,291	8,064	187.9
Tank driving	344	352	102.3
BTR driving	2,400	1,772	73.8
Car driving	1,760	1,669	94.8
Parachute jumps	11,127	7,760	69.7

Table 4. Tactical Flight Training and the Land Forces' Army Aviation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	4	–	–
Practical Bombing	8	8	100
Practical Ground Target Firing	407	407	100
Average Flight Time per Crew	78 hr.	98 hr. 13 min	126

Table 5. Tactical Flight Training and Air Force's Aviation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	9	18	200
Practical Ground Target Firing	402	362	90
Practical Bombing	574	601	104.7
Airborne Assault Landing	61	85	139.3
Average Flight Time per Crew	50 hr.	53 hr. 49 min	108

Table 6. Combat Training Courses' Fulfillment by Ships (boats) Of the Navy Force

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed	% Completed
Artillery Sea Target Firings		110	78	70.9
Artillery Air Target Firings		96	42	43
Mine Exercises	mine acceptance	2	2	100
	mine laying	4	3	75
Undermining combat exercises		5	3	60
Average Maritime Period of Ships (boats), *days*		20	24	120

Table 7. Tactical Flight Training and Naval Aviation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	1	3	300
Practical Bombing	80	65	81.2
Airborne Assault Landing	106	535	504.7
Average Flight Time per Crew	50 hr.	52 hr. 07 min	104

Table 8. Naval Coast Guard Units' Combat

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	0	1	100
Battalion Tactical Exercises	2	7	350
Company Tactical Exercises	43	56	132
Platoon Combat Firing	15	74	493
Section Combat Firing	38	159	418
Tank Armament Firings	29	28	96
BTR Armament Firings	52	46	88
Small Arms Firings	150	463	308
Tank and BTR driving	41	71	173
Parachute jumps	5,5051	3,954	78

Table 9. High-mobility assault Force Combat

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	4	5	125
Battalion Tactical Exercises	15	18	120
Company Tactical Exercises	45	46	102
Platoon Combat Firing	135	137	101
Section Combat Firing	405	412	101
Tank Armament Firings	-	35	-
BTR Armament Firings	375	386	102
Small Arms Firings	1,125	1,134	101
BTR driving	320	189	59
Car driving	160	229	143
Parachute jumps	49,500	4,400	8,8

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES' UNITS PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN 2015

Exercises	Date	Area	Completed missions	Armament, military equipment, participants
IN UKRAINE OR CLOSE TO ITS BORDERS				
"Fearless Guardian - 2015" UKR-USA Exercises	20 April – 15 November	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	Individual and joint staff training of Armed Forces units and National Guard of Ukraine modeled after Armed Forces of USA	Ukraine – 1140 servicemen. USA – up to 1000 servicemen.
"Saber Guardian/Rapid Trident - 2015" UKR-USA Exercises	20–31 July	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	To rise the combination level between Ukrainian and Partner Countries Armed Forces units	Ukraine – 670 servicemen. Partner Countries – 963 servicemen.
"Sea Breeze - 2015" UKR-USA Exercises	31 August – 12 September	Black Sea Water Area, Odesa, "Shyrokolanivskyi" training ground	To rise the combination level between Ukrainian and Partner Countries Armed Forces units during planning and conducting security sea operations	Ukraine – up to 1000 servicemen, 13 ships and boats, 3 aircrafts, 4 helicopters. Partner Countries – 126 servicemen, 3 military ships
"Law and Order - 2015" UKR- POL Exercises of military police units	8–11 September	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	To rise the combination level between Law and order military service units of Ukrainian Armed Forces and military police of Poland Armed Forces	Ukraine – 50 servicemen. Poland Republic – 4 servicemen
"Safe Skies - 2015" UKR- POL Exercises of air units	14–15 October	Ukraine airspace	To rise the combination level between air units of Ukrainian and Poland Armed Forces	Ukraine – 2 MIG-29 aircrafts, radiotechnical units staff of aviation directing post in flying areas. Poland Republic – 3 aircrafts
OUTSIDE UKRAINE				
"Sea Shield - 2015" Black Sea Rim Anti-submarine Exercises	20–24 July	Black Sea Water Area, Romania	To rise the combination level between Ukrainian and Partner Countries Armed Forces units during planning and conducting security sea operations	Ukraine – 250 servicemen, 1 ship, 1 helicopter, 1 hydroacoustic station
"Light Avalanche - 2015" Multinational Exercise	2–5 September	Hungary	To rise the combination level of national components and multinational engineering "Tisa" battalion	Ukraine – 20 servicemen, 1 truck, 2 inflatable motor boats
"Trident Juncture - 2015" Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	18–28 October	Kingdom of Spain	Certification of forces an facilities of rotation in NATO's Immediate Reaction Forces in 2015	Ukraine – 20 servicemen, 1 aircraft
"Maple Arch - 2015" Multinational Exercise	9–22 November	Lithuania Republic	To rise the combination level between Ukrainian and Partner Countries Armed Forces units during combined peace keeping operations	Ukraine – 39 servicemen
"Common Challenge -2015" Certification Exercises of European Union combat tactical group	14–20 November	Poland Republic	Certification of forces and facilities of rotation of multinational combat tactical group of European Union in 2016	Ukraine – 8 servicemen

ARMED FORCES' SERVICEMEN AWARDED THE TITLE OF HERO OF UKRAINE IN 2015

item No	Full name	Branch of the armed forces	Position	Number / date of Presidential Decree	Feat of arms
1	**HERASYMENKO Ihor Leonidovych**	High-mobility Assault Force	The commander of airmobile assault battalion, 95 airmobile brigade, major	№ 71/2015 from 12 February 2015	In May – July of 2014 during escorting the column officer spotted insurgents, who captured checkpoint and tried to get hold of 2 BMP-2. Due to the professionalism and ability to quickly react to changing in settings, personal acts convoy forces disabled the insurgents and vehicles. The units of subordinate battalion tactical group was able to capture and hold high point 167,6 (mountain Karachun), thus controlling probable directions of insurgents future actions near Slavyansk. The assault group lead by major HERASYMENKO I. L. Captured and hold strategic point of «corridor Marynivskoho» formation, Savur-Mohyla barrow, which positively influenced on the progress of operation. During ATO he was wounded twice, but due to personal force of will and responsibility remained a leader of the unit, which performed assigned tasks.
2	**TREPAK Oleksandr Serhiiovych**	Land Force	The commander of special forces separate regiment, colonel	№ 74/2015 from 12 February 2015	In June 2014 near Artemivsk as a part of special forces group took part in search and rescue of gravely wounded chief of armored armament support Center. As a leader of subgroup of 8 men captured the checkpoint on the edge of the city and hold it for 3 hours providing the secure corridor for delivering of the chief of center to helicopter evacuation point. During the battle was wounded in foot, but refused the evacuation and for 2 days controlled the defense of Central armament base. After treatment in hospital from 27 of August to 03 of October 2014 he lead the Donetsk airport defense, warding off attacks and recapturing airport during which 8 tanks were shot down, 1 tank was captured, 270 separatists were killed and 6 separatists were taken captives. He organized counter sabotage and counter ambush work in airport vicinity, denying the separatists attempts of blocking the supply routes to airport defenders
3	**SHANTALA Serhii Oleksandrovych**	Land Force	The commander of 128 separate mountain- infantry brigade, colonel	№ 93/2015 from 18 February 2015	During anti-terrorist operation at the East of Ukraine in 2014-2015 servicemen of 128 mountain infantry brigade under the command of colonel SHANTALA S. O. Hold their positions in Debalsteve Donetsk region. Due to skilful leadership and valor of 128 brigade servicemen in February 2015 the operation on regrouping of troops from Debalsteve bridgehead at appointed by the anti-terrorist operation command time with minimal loses of personnel and military equipment
4	**ZUBANYCH Vasyl Ivanovych**	Land Force	The commander of 10 separate mountain- assault brigade, lieutenant colonel	№ 163/2015 from 23 March 2015	During ATO he fought in Novoannovka, Nyzhnoteple, Luhansk village, Makarove, Shchyastya, Luhansk airport, Debaltseve and Luhansk airport and also a number of other places in Luhansk and Donetsk regions. Lieutenant colonel ZUBANYCH V.I. worked in mobile movable checkpoints, organized support of columns and goods. Consisting in assault group lieutenant colonel ZUBANYCH V.I. made a break through to the Lugansk airport for further cover and providing units withdrawal from the environment. During the battle got shrapnel and gunshot wounds, but he abandoned the hospitalization and continued to lead the unit. From November 2014 he worked in Debaltsevo direction. Lieutenant colonel ZUBANYCH V.I. commanded footholds and checkpoints.
5	**PORHUN Oleksandr Volodymyrovych**	High-mobility Assault Force	The commander of airmobile company of separate airmobile battalion of 95 separate airmobile brigade	№ 165/2015 from 23 March 2015	July 16, 2014 major PORHUN O.V. led the assault group that carry out the task for militia destruction near Dmytrivka village Donetsk region. July 27, 2014 several militias firing positions were destroyed and the fire control in Stepanivka and Petrovske Donetsk region was established, that led to the breakdown of the Militia attack. July 29, 2014 the assault group took Savur-Mohyla barrow under control and kept it. At the same period major PORHUN O.V. suffered third-degree contusion, but he continued to carry out the given tasks.
6	**SOBKO Serhii Stanislavovych**	Land Force	The deputy commander of 30 separate mechanized brigade, lieutenant colononel	№ 164/2015 from 23 March 2015	In July of 2014 battalion tactical team under the command of major SOBKO S. S. was a part of the forces tasked with taking the Savur-Mohyla mountain. This strategic site had been taken with minimal casualties. 23 of August 2014 major SOBKO S. S. lead combined unit, which liberated Air Force military unit of Armed Forces of Ukraine

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7	**Hryniuk Volodymyr Volodymyrovych**	Land Force	The commander of mechanized company of mechanized battalion of 30 separate mechanized brigade, captain	№ 166/2015 from 23 March 2015	From march 2014 captain Hryniuk V.V. unit was involved into performance of the tasks on Kherson direction. With battles the unit got through settlements Stepanivka, Chervona Polyana, Lutuhyno, Savur-Mohyla and others and got out of encirclement. From the company of captain Hryniuk V.V. the assault and assist team was formed. Captain Hryniuk V.V. unit performed tasks in village Pisky, then on Debaltseve direction, in the area of Vuhlehirsk, Ridkodub, Debaltseve. Took part in unblocking 128 separate mountain infantry brigade. 10–11 of February of 2015 during the clearing of village Lohvynove due to the actions of assault group the part of the village were captured, allowing to hold the corridor for our units to disengage, herewith 3 armored vehicles and up to 30 insurgents were destroyed. During the operation captain Hryniuk V.V. was wounded, but proceeded to lead the combined unit
8	**KOVALENKO Yurii Viktorovych (posthumously). was buried in Vinnytsya reg.**	Land Force	The commander of special forces of separate company of special forces, lieutenant colonel	№ 191/2015 from 31 March 2015	As a part of subordinate unit lieutenant-colonel KOVALENKO Y.V performed combat tasks on conducting reconnaissance in designated areas of Donetsk region to detect enemy troops, escort military cargo in dangerous areas, took part in combat operations personally, destroyed armored vehicles and enemy personnel. In July of 2014 performed combat tasks concerning protection of Ukrainian-Russian border near village Provallya Luhansk region. Personally, planned and carried out an operation to break through the military intelligence in terrorists location near Izvaryne urban village Luhansk region and to overlap the main directions of the nomination of the enemy. Organized security and defense of the unit, that did not allow the enemy to capture the important area, to pull the complementary strengths from outside and to have a success at the operational sphere. All enemy attempts to destroy positions were futile. As a result of enemy mortar attack on July 15, lieutenant colonel Kovalenko Y. V. was a fatal wounded and died
9	**ZUBKOV Ivan Ivanovych (posthumously) was buried in Khmelnistkyi reg.**	High-mobility Assault Force	The deputy commander of company of fire support of staff work of 90 separate airmobile battalion of 81 separate airmobile brigade, first lieutenant	№ 318/2015 from 09 June 2015	From November of 2014 to January 2015 was at the ATO area. From 18 of January 2015 first lieutenant ZUBKOV I. I. took part in assault activities on lifting of the blockade of units defending Donetsk airport. His unit breached enemy positions allowing to reinforce the defense. During partial break-in into the airport building first lieutenant ZUBKOV I. I. organized counterattack, force the enemy out and retain control. He was wounded but hadn't left the subordinates and continued to ward off the attack. First lieutenant ZUBKOV I. I. draw artillery fire upon himself and covered the units withdrawal. Perished as a result of new terminal second floor demolition by the Russian insurgents
10	**MIKHNIUK Oleh Ivanovych (posthumously). was buried in Kyiv**	Land Force	A serviceman of 24 battalion of territorial Guard battalion "Aidar"	№ 494/2015 from 21 August 2015	In the spring of 2014 after the start of anti-terrorist operation in Donetsk and Luhansk regions senior sergeant MIKHNIUK O. I. signed up to 24 territorial Guard battalion "Aidar" as a volunteer. Having significant combat experience, he organized training of battalion servicemen. He conducted lessons on weapons practice, tactical, engineer training, trained personnel in conduct in combat, were engaged in units actions coordination and patriotic education. On 20-th of August 2014 during the battle for liberation of Luhansk senior sergeant MIKHNIUK O. I. Died covering his battle comrades from mortar fire of unit's position near Novosvitlivka urban village of Krasnodarskyi district
11	**BOZHOK Vasyl Mykolaiovych**	Land Force	The commander of tank platoon of tank company of tank battalion of 92 separate motorized brigade, first lieutenant	№ 583/2015 from 14 October 2015	During defense battles for Debaltseve first lieutenant BOZHOK V. M. was leading the platoon, took part in platoon fortified position defense. January 28 2015 during attack deterrence T-72 tank, vehicles KAMAZ, URAL, GAZ-66, were destroyed and defense branch was not permitted. In the morning of 12 of February supported unit command ordered to move to the village Lohvinove area and prepare the defense, but the area was occupied by the enemy. Together with 79 separate airmobile brigade and 30 mechanized brigade units the assault commenced. During the battle first lieutenant BOZHOK V. M. crew force the enemy out of occupied positions and paratroopers supported by infantry cleared freed fortifications, causing casualties in manpower and equipment among separatists. The new order were received at once – to move out of the village, occupy vantage position and deny enemy armored vehicles movement. By the order of first lieutenant BOZHOK V. M. T-64 tank crew occupied the position in the forest belt and camouflaged its position. From the Vuhlehirsk side 3 T-72 tanks appeared. During the battle first lieutenant BOZHOK V. M. destroyed 3 T-72 tanks.
12	**ZINYCH Ihor Viktorovych (posthumously). was buried in Kyiv reg.**	High-mobility Assault Force	A medical instructor of medical post of airmobile assault battalion of 80 separate airmobile brigade, junior sergeant	№ 582/2015 from 14 October 2015	From 23 of December 2014 to 20 of January 2015 ZINYCH I. M. performed combat tasks of Donetsk airport defense. He organized the medical post functioning and saved life of more than 40 servicemen. He evacuated soldier Rymar I. M. who was gravely wounded due to RPG-7 discharge. During gas attack he evacuated 5 servicemen and provided necessary medical help. After Russian insurgents blew up the terminal floors ZINYCH I. M. got grave head and spinal cord wounds, but continued to provide medical help to the wounded, right to his own demise

Annex 8

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13	**MEZHEVIKIN Yevhen Mykolaiovych**	Land Force	The commander of tank battalion of MU of separate tank brigade, major	№ 584/2015 from 14 October 2015	During September – October of 2014 major MEZHEVIKIN Y. M. provided the transportation of ammunition and supplies to Donetsk airport defenders. In the late September of 2014 near Donetsk airport old terminal during insurgents attack crew of T-64 tank under command of major MEZHEVIKIN Y. M. destroyed 2 T-72 tanks. In total, major MEZHEVIKIN Y. M. crew destroyed 11 tanks and armored fighting vehicle. In October 2014 in village Opytne area to evacuate combat vehicles and personnel of highly-mobile airborne troops brigade breached enemy defense line, provided personnel and 2 BTR-80.
14	**TSYMBAL Serhii Volodymyrovych (posthumously). was buried in Kyiv reg.**	Land Force	The service staff number of small arms section of small arms platoon of small arms company of 25 separate motorized infantry battalion, soldier	№ 636/2015 from 13 November 2015	TSYMBAL S. V. having retired from public prosecutor office, signed up as a volunteer to 25 battalion of territorial guard "Kyivska Rus". 07 of October 2014 in the vicinity of Debaltseve, Donetsk region during combat operation on enemy combat positions his group was ambushed by enemy reconnaissance subversion group. TSYMBAL S. V. was the first to spot the enemy and at once warned his brothers-in-arms. During the combat TSYMBAL S. V. held the enemy, giving the opportunity for his comrades to come out of impact zone. Perished in the battle, having saved lives of three brother-in-arms by the price of his own life.

MILITARY PRIEST (CHAPLAIN) CODE

Military priest (chaplain), answering Gods call, accepts the responsibility to abide commandment of love and next principles:

- serve God and and to people who serve and labor in Armed Forces of Ukraine by His help;
- to abide the traditions and practice of my church (religious organization);
- to be aware, that as a military priest (chaplain) for the servicemen of Armed Forces of Ukraine he will be working in a multi-religious environment and thus voluntarily accepts the responsibility to cooperate with chaplains of other confessions and religions to provide parsonic support for servicemen and their family members under his trusteeship;
- to try to provide religious (parsonic) support to servicemen of other confessions (religions) within his competence with the same sincerity as to servicemen of his confession (religion);
- to respect religious views and traditions of faithful servicemen as well as a right for freedom of the will of irreligious;
- to perform prayer and liturgy services, on which other confessions (religions) representatives are present, try to pay attention to common questions, avoid inter-confessional separations and arguments;
- to respect religious doctrines, convictions and practices of every military chaplain (priest), who serves to the servicemen of Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- not to demand from servicemen of Armed Forces of Ukraine application of practices deviating from the religious practices of their confession (religion);
- to try to support colleagues in serving through the construction of positive relations with them and personnel;
- to try to be an example in spiritual practices abidance, righteousness and healthy way of life, also as took part in educational and recreation programs for personal and professional development;
- to arrange the military schedule and the schedule of spiritual services;
- to pay attention to the work with servicemen' families in the service;
- to defend everyone faithfully from discriminations, based on religious convictions, nationality and sex;
- to abide confidentiality concerning information, received during the service;
- not to convict other confessions (religion) representatives to own faith, preserving the right to preach to those, who does not identify themselves with other confession;
- having spiritual authority, given by the church (religious organization), never to use own status to harm the personality in religious, moral, emotional sense; utilize own parsonic service to the best contentment of people religious necessities;
- to manifest personal belief and love to God in own life, trying together with priest colleagues to assist to service in pride and dignity, to which they were summoned.

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