MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

WHITE BOOK 2009

ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

ВІЙСЬКО УКРАЇНИ
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KYIV • 2010

The White book 2009: Armed Forces of Ukraine annual publication was prepared by the Ministry of Defence and The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Editors: Stephen GLOVER, Oleksandr GAIVORONSKYI, Hennadiy KOVALENKO, Dmitriy LOKOTA, Oleksandr SHAPKIN, Andriy SMORODIN.

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

The fifth publication of the White book 2009: Armed Forces of Ukraine is dedicated to challenges in reform and development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The publication highlights current state of the Armed Forces and the main directions for further military development, stipulated in the State Programme of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Development for 2006-2011.

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

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PRESIDENT OF UKRAINE, SUPREME COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE: DEFENCE POLICY OF THE STATE

A State can be strong, stable and secure only when it has a strong Armed Forces. This idea is vital for any epoch, country or people. The Armed Forces always was and is a basic, fundamental element of national security.

Our goal is to create modern highly-professional Armed Forces able effectively and adequately to respond to any threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. Training, equipping and provision of all necessary resources to the Armed Forces and the legal framework should meet the standards of the Euro-Atlantic community. Our State is an important participant of this Euro-Atlantic space.

It is sad to realize that due to minimal resources provided in 2009 it was not the year of further development and improvement. The Armed Forces never had such a low Defence Budget – 1.0% of GDP – during the last 18 years.

Despite the financial challenges the Armed Forces managed to maintain an adequate level of combat readiness. We conducted large-scale exercises that proved the high professionalism of Ukrainian Service personnel. The total number of Armed Forces that participated in exercises reached 14,000 personnel at one time.

The Special Operations Forces – a new Armed Service - was founded and continues to develop.

The Joint Operational Command proved its ability and readiness to successfully direct joint forces. This is a very important step on the way to establishing new, in principal, national Armed Forces. I am convinced that we have chosen the right way to reform the Armed Forces. I highly appreciate the results.

The strategic course of our State aimed at full integration with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization remains unchanged.

We realize that in modern conditions any state can have guarantees of its sovereignty only in the frame of effective collective security systems. We continue to work to expand our cooperation with the Alliance.

Last year Ukraine started to get ready for membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in accordance with the new Annual National Programme which is very close to the NATO Membership Action Plan in its structure and essence. Cooperation with the military structures of the European Union has gained an enhanced qualitative nature.

As of today our Armed Forces take an active part in strengthening international security. Our State is among the 20 most active peace-keeping nations. Since Independence some 34,000 Armed Forces' personnel participated in 18 international peace-keeping missions and operations.

The Armed Forces has become a reliable pillar of the Ukrainian State in defending its citizens. Service personnel were among the first to help the population to overcome the results of man-made disasters and large-scale emergencies on Ukrainian territory.

I am sure that our Armed Forces are strong today and I am confident they will become stronger tomorrow!

I express gratitude to the Armed Forces, each soldier and officer. I wish happiness, health, inspiration and new successes in the service of Ukraine and Ukrainian people.

The President of Ukraine –
The Supreme Commander-in-Chief
of the Armed Forces of Ukraine
Viktor YUSHCHENKO

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE ACTING MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

The Ministry Defence publishes The White Book 2009 in accordance with the legally recognized functions of civil control of the Armed Forces.

This is the 5th annual publication that has been recognized as an effective mechanism to provide openness and accountability of the Armed Forces to Ukrainian society.

2009 was one of the most difficult years in the whole history of the Armed Forces based on the tasks assigned and resources provided. The reduced Budget slowed the process of implementing the "State Programme of Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine 2006-2011". It also significantly influenced personnel training, unit combat training, and coordination of military command and control agencies. At the same time adopting a number of State decisions in the sphere of defence, focusing on separate priority directions as well as the dedicated work of the entire Armed Forces personnel made it possible to cope this arduous period.

The Armed Forces ensured the defence of air space and the most important State infrastructure installations; technical readiness of equipment of Joint Rapid Reaction Forces' units; and, an adequate level of personnel knowledge and skills to accomplish tasks.

We continue to work on upgrading the Armed Forces' command and control system, introducing new items of communication equipment, computerization and data protection.

Despite all the problems the process of professionalization in the Armed Forces continued. The military education system has been improved to create a number of military educational institutions which meet the requirements of the Armed Forces' structure and tasks. The transition to a three-level personnel management system has been completed. Generally accepted, transparent and understandable personnel decisions on all categories of Service personnel are now being taken.

The Sergeants' training system is being fundamentally changed in military training units (centres) and military education institutions of all Arms of the Armed Forces.

The newly-created military colleges provide professional education at 3 levels: Basic, Intermediate and Advanced. During the last year 1,400 professional sergeants were educated, 97 of whom passed the Intermediate and Advanced levels.

We realize the priority of providing resources to renew equipment of the highly-technological Arms of the Armed Forces. Last year additional mechanisms were created to modernize, repair and maintain aviation equipment. Work on development of new items of military equipment has been intensified. Such items include a multi-functional missile system, a new corvette class ship and the military transport aircraft AN-70. The Ministry of Defence has been updating legal, financial, technical and organizational procedures to deliver these projects.

Our Peace-keepers show courage and determination, a high level of humanity far away from the Motherland, thus contributing to Ukraine's international reputation.

During last year 4 rotations of peace-keeping contingents and 50 rotations of peace-keeping Service personnel were conducted. In total 1,096 Service personnel participated in peace-keeping operations and missions in 8 countries.

Last year during the global financial crisis, the Ukrainian Armed Forces witnessed strong support from social organizations that contribute to the defence process and patriotic education of young people. A number of events in the Armed Forces aimed at strengthening the State's defence capabilities have been carried out with the help of sponsorship and charitable support from people and organizations.

Summarizing the Armed Forces' activity in 2009 we can firmly state that the Armed Forces is able to fulfil its main constitutional task to defend the State sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state borders of Ukraine.

We expect challenging and intense work in the future. We have to restore last year's "Crisis" losses to the Armed Forces' combat readiness, improving the command and control system, all functional structures of the Forces, military equipment, the system of material and technical support, and social protection of Service personnel and their families.

The acting Minister
of Defence of Ukraine
Valeriy IVASHCHENKO

OPENING ADDRESS OF THE CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF – COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

The White Book 2009 is an annual publication that traditionally highlights achievements and systemic changes in the Armed Forces and their perspective future directions. These are tied with the balance between the requirements of combat capability and combat readiness and daily requirements of their overall support, improving the systems of command and control, training, manning and social protection of personnel.

It is obvious that resolution of these important issues goes on openly and transparently in the framework of democratic and civilian control of the State. The main aim of Armed Forces' development is the creation of small-in-strength, well-equipped, well-trained, professional military. However, the ongoing financial and economic crisis significantly influenced achieving this goal. Taking this into consideration the last year was not an easy for the Armed Forces.

Significant limits in the Defence Budget negatively effected the modern equipment procurement programme, Forces' training and comprehensive support. In such conditions, the General Staff and Service Commands introduced major adjustments to activities.

The main efforts were focused on retaining the combat potential of the Armed Forces, preventing the development of damaging processes, maintaining technical functioning of equipment, ensuring safety and sustainability of armaments and ammunition arsenals, bases and depots, avoiding reduction of professional level of military personnel and manning levels. Additional attention was paid to development of realistic plans of using the Forces.

Taking into consideration significant limits in the Defence Budget the primary directions of the General staff and the Services' activity were defined as follows: improving command and control, as well as overall support systems, creating a single automatic command and control system; changing the military communication system to a digital one, upgrading capabilities of the Air Force and the Navy, fulfilling international commitments of Ukraine in the military sphere, enhancing the level of cooperation with neighbouring States, including the Russian Federation.

In the difficult financial conditions the leadership of the Armed Forces focused on retaining high moral among Service personnel, retaining the number of officers and encouraging social optimism. The effectiveness of this work was facilitated by implementing the Personnel Policy Concept, introducing a new personnel management system, separating Officers and Contract Service Personnel as a single direction, and increasing humanitarian and social protection.

Improving the system of Officers multi-level training continued. Service military institutes were transformed into military academies. A new system of Non-Commissioned Officers' training at training centres and Services' military education institutions was introduced. The Military Sergeants' Training College is the highest level in the new system. Today, we have already witnessed the right choice for the strategy for sergeants' training.

Transformation of the combat training system has been initiated. This work should result in the introduction of new approaches to combat training that combines Land, Air and Sea training with a wide use of simulators.

International peace-keeping continues to be an important activity for the Armed Forces. In 2009 the number of Armed Forces' units and personnel participating in peace-keeping operations was sustained. Providing evidence that Ukraine is and will be a reliable contributor to international security - a predicable and consistent partner.

On the whole, the Armed Forces due to the actions taken retained combat capability, the integrity of air and territorial defence, and the ability to respond adequately to the most important threats to national security of the State in the military field. This is due to the diligent work of commanders at different levels and all Armed Forces' personnel.

Our State continues to create modern Armed Forces of a European model. Undoubtedly, the dynamic process of improving and developing the State's Armed Forces requires the involvement of political-military, economic, social and moral potential of the State. This is complex and responsible work for State Power agencies, local government institutions, non-governmental organizations, each General and Admiral, Officer, Non-Commissioned Officer, Soldier and Seaman. The guaranteed level of our State's defence capability and the effectiveness and efficiency of accomplishing its constitutional tasks by the Armed Forces depends on that mentioned above.

Chief of the General Staff –
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine,

General of the Army of Ukraine
Ivan SVYDA

CHAPTER 1

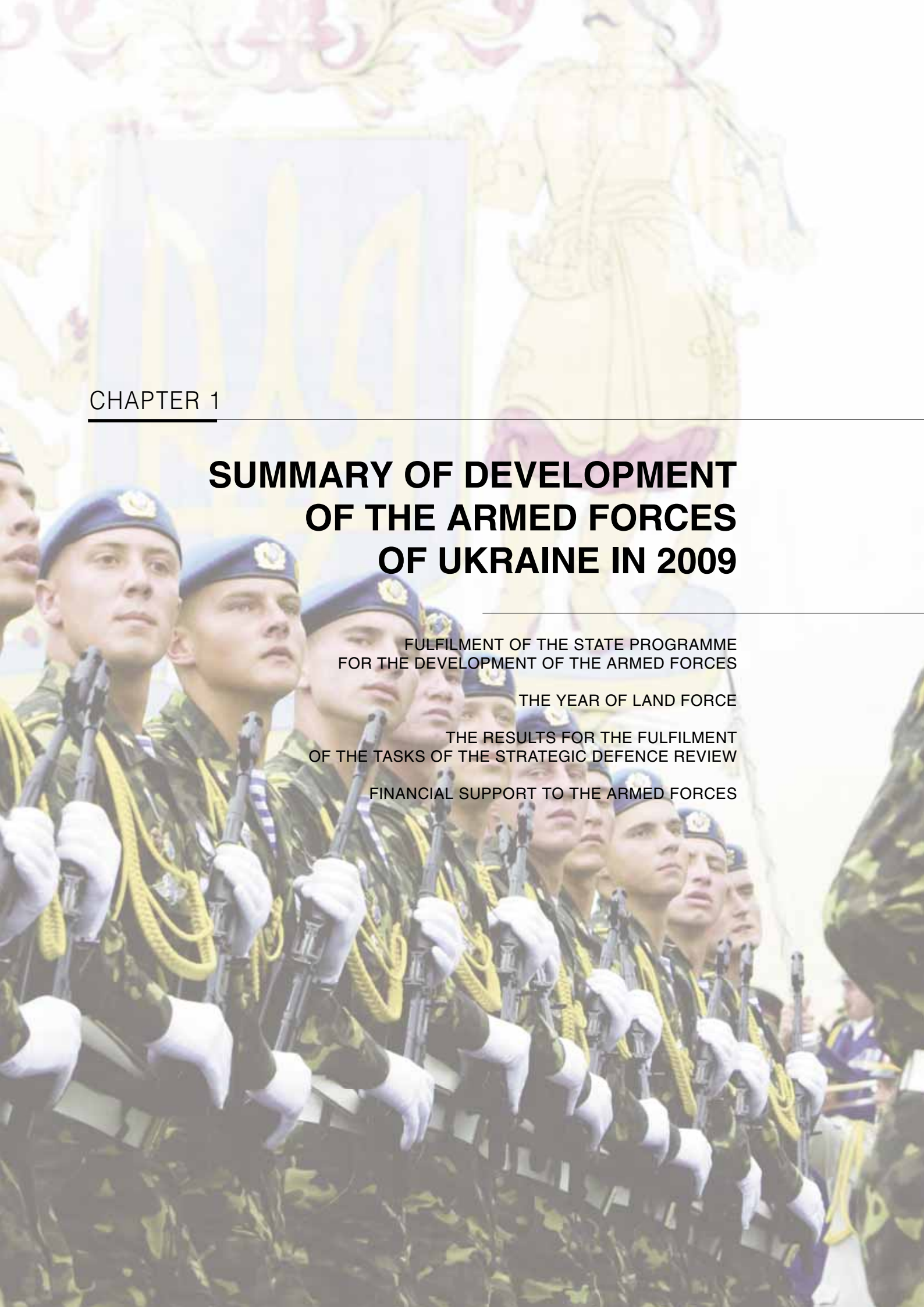
SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE IN 2009

FULFILMENT OF THE STATE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES

THE YEAR OF LAND FORCE

THE RESULTS FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE TASKS OF THE STRATEGIC DEFENCE REVIEW

FINANCIAL SUPPORT TO THE ARMED FORCES



CHAPTER 1

SUMMARY OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE IN 2009

The main task of the Ministry of Defence (MOD) and the General Staff (GS) in 2009 was to ensure defence of the State, the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity. Special attention was given to retaining the combat potential of the Armed Forces, maintaining combat capability to the operational readiness of air defence, and ensuring the daily support of the Armed Forces.

FULFILMENT OF THE STATE PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ARMED FORCES

Resource limitations had significant impact on the fulfillment of the State Programme for the Development of the Armed Forces 2006 - 2011 (hereinafter – the State Programme). Due to objective reasons fulfilling key activities under the State Programme slowed throughout the year. However, the expansion of destructive processes in the Forces was avoided and the potential for continuation of reform in the future has been retained.

Development of the Command and Control System of the Armed Forces

The initiation of the development of the **system of information security** of the State in the defence field has become the most important achievement of the year. The Doctrine of the information security support of Ukraine[1] was approved by the President in July starting the work in the Armed Forces on establishing the chain of command in the system of information security support.

The coordinating authorities between the Cabinet of Ministers and the MOD were intensified. The coordination of the structure of MOD Head Office with the First Vice-Prime Minister has become obligatory.[2]

The operational capabilities of the Joint Operational Command were increased throughout the year. It is presently capable of carrying out command and control over the force formations.

The work on the establishment of the automated command and control system of the Armed Forces continued. Its perspective structure, stages and development sequence were defined. The separate elements of this system were implemented within the financial support provided. At the same time, the overall rate of transition to the modern data telecommunication means remains low (*3.2% per year*).

This factor has slowed down the fulfillment of several planned activities under the State Programme, restraining the rearrangement of the Service Commands into Service HQs, the formation of the Air Force military command, control, and notification structures, and improvement of the command and control system over logistics support.

1 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Doctrine of the informational security of Ukraine" #514/2009 as of July, 8, 2009
2 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the amendments to the Provision on the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" #664, as of July, 1, 2009

Improving Personnel Policy

The main efforts were targeted on implementing the personnel policy principles, supporting the current level of personnel support and prevention of the outflow of professionally-prepared Service personnel from military service.

The Armed Forces' Personnel Policy Concept in 2009 enabled the implementation of the **centralized personnel management system** from 1st January 2010, directed to the personnel support of Forces assistance in personal development, and to realize potential, and a clear understanding of the career perspective by each Service individual.

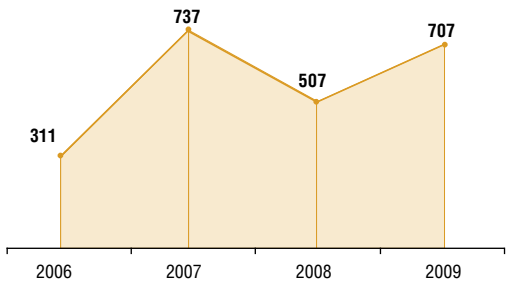
The work of 25 **Territorial Contract Manning Centres** was intensified throughout the year defining officials' personal responsibility for ensuring the proper quality of candidates for active service on the contract basis.

The **new system of manning on the contract basis** was introduced according to the following Diagram: the Territorial Manning Centres – Training Military Unit (Centre) – Military Unit. This allowed a certain level of control over the enlistment process, saving 1.6-3.5 thousand UAH for each military individual spent on training (depending on the duration of training – 1.5-3 months) that was achieved by simplifying the enlistment process.

The list of individuals eligible for Contact service was expanded in 2009.[3] At present the following individuals who have passed professional, psychological selection and meet the requirements of military service are enlisted for active service as an Enlisted or NCOs: servicemen conscripted – after three months of service (earlier – after six months); conscription age individuals with higher, professional or complete senior secondary education (earlier – not provided) without active service experience; commandeered individuals and women aged 18 to 40 years without officer rank with the corresponding education and special training.

Special attention was given to the **establishing a strong Non-Commissioned Officer Corps** because its structure is one of the basic features of modern, professional Armed Forces. The multi-level training system of NCOs was introduced. The military educational institutions network includes 3 Military Colleges and 14 Service and Branch Training Centres.

Diagram 1.1 The level of support of the servicemen with the service housing, *places*



Measures were taken to **increase the motivation and attractiveness of military service** through providing contract Service personnel with Service housing. 218 "Block Sections" for the accommodation of over 700 Service personnel of this category (diagram 1.1) became operational during the year. The total number of Service housing provided from 2006 to 2009 was 2,262.

At the same time the insufficient level of military remuneration, failure to provide the publicly declared benefits and guarantees for Service personnel and their families have made military service uncompetitive in the 2009 labour market.

3 The Law of Ukraine "On amendments to the Laws of Ukraine" #1073-VI as of March, 5, 2009

Table 1.1. The comparison of the upkeep cost of army conscript and servicemen serving on the contract basis serving on the position of the marksman per year, *UAH*

Category	Marksman, army conscript	Marksman, servicemen serving on the contract basis
Military compensation	3080	18881
Subsistence support	12779	0
Clothing allowance	2789	2789
Medical support	193	193
Bath and laundry service	2509	0
Utilities organization	222	0
Transportation (on vocation, on leave)	195	0
Conscription expenses	124	0
Total	**21891**	**21863**

The present upkeep cost of a conscript serving in the position of marksman is practically equal to the cost of a Contract Service individual in the first year of service in the same position (Table 1.1).

At the same time it was possible to keep military service attractive to youth who consider the Armed Forces as the school of courage, the chance to reveal one's best leadership qualities and become a real professional.

The results of sociological researches show that the positive attitude to military service prevails over negative perceptions to it. The overwhelming majority of respondents consider service in the Armed Forces as the "school-of-life" (44.6%), possibility to become physically and morally fit (43.9 %), and possibility for self-realization (13.7%).

The negative answers included a waste of time (6.1 %), threat to life and health (2.4 %) and separation from family (2.5 %).[4]

The system of military education and science was improved. Strong Service scientific-education centres with education (Faculties and Departments in Academies, and NCOs Colleges) and scientific sub-sections (scientific centres) were established. This allowed the concentration of training, re-training and career development of military experts at all levels of the military command and control structure in single training bases, providing the integration of military education and science and reducing the required budgetary allocation. In 2009 a total of 1,300 Service personnel at Operation-Strategic, Operation-Tactical and Tactical levels was trained.

The level of training of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces in previous years was maintained in 2009. The allocated financial resources were concentrated on the major directions to support the level of training of aircrews involved in providing air cover to key national installations and Immediate Reaction Forces.

This allowed flying experience of the Air Force of 18.2 hours per crew, Land Force 12 hours and Naval Aviation 28.3 hours, battle ship's crew experience 9.4 days, to fulfill the air-borne training programme with a total of 15.4 thousand jumps, and to conduct the minimum number of tactical level exercises (Table 1.2).

Table 1.2. The dynamics of the major indicators of combat training of the JRRF

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Training events of the troops (forces):	16	29	25	12[5]
brigade-level tactical exercise	-	-	1	3[5]
battalion-level tactical exercise	1	6	7	4[5]
company-level tactical exercise	8	12	10	5[5]
aerial tactical exercise	7	11	7	-
Battle ship's crew experience, days	20,1	30,3	29	9,4

4 The information of the questionnaire survey, conducted by the Defence Line in October 8-23, 2009 among the personnel of military units

5 As a result of the change in the form of major combat training activities, the tactical exercises were considerably simplified which allowed to increase their quantity

In spite of the sixfold reduction in the level of financial support to combat training compared to 2008, the training efficiency of units has decreased by a quarter only.

Thus the relative share of high-quality and expensive forms of training represents a half of those conducted in the previous year.

Financial and material support allocations defined by the State for contact Service personnel does not stimulate the transition to contract and did not allow the increase in the level of Armed Forces manning of this category. At the same time the number of contract Service personnel retained was maintained at 51 % throughout the year.

The transition of the Armed Forces to contract manning was deferred to 2015 keeping in mind these objective reasons.[6]

Humanitarian and social activity

The main efforts of humanitarian and social support were concentrated to improve **military-patriotic education**, by increasing the level of moral, psychological support of Armed Forces' personnel, and improving the personnel recognition system to achieve high results in official activities, reduction of accidents, crimes, traumatism and death.

The efficiency of military-patriotic education was supported by:

- the high level of trust of society to the Armed Forces despite problems of objective and subjective nature;
- the commitment of the State and local government representatives, education and scientific institutions, and public organizations in cooperation with the Armed Forces.

The **cooperation of military command and control agencies with non-governmental organizations has improved** throughout the year. The total number of non-governmental organizations, trade-union organizations, and mass-media comprises 84. Over 10,000 military-patriotic and cultural activities marking State and professional holidays, memorable and significant dates, and events were conducted in cooperation with State and local government bodies and non-governmental organizations.

The activities directed to eliminate religious contradictions in the Armed Forces have become systematic. The mechanisms for the support of religious requirements of Service personnel were defined. The Pastoral Support Council was established in the MOD. The Council is represented by seven religions: the Ukrainian Orthodox Church, the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchy, the Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church, Roman-Catholic Church in Ukraine, Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the All-Ukrainian union of the evangelic Christians-Baptists and Spiritual leadership of Moslems in Ukraine.

The Council of the families of Service personnel was established for the purpose of rendering assistance in carrying out effective State policy regarding family, gender equality, and subsequent rallying of military groups of the Armed Forces.[7]

Purposeful educational work has enabled **improvement in military discipline**, to reduce the number of offences by 9 % in comparison to 2008, and to decrease the number of fatalities among Service personnel by 1.3 times (Diagram 1.2, 1.3).

6 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security Council of Ukraine as of September, 26, 2008 'On the pressing measures for the increase of the state of defence potential of Ukraine'" #2/2009 as of January, 10, 2009

7 The Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine "On the approval of the Provision on the Council of the families of servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #588 as of November, 25, 2009

Diagram 1.2. Causes of death of the personnel of the Armed Forces, *persons*

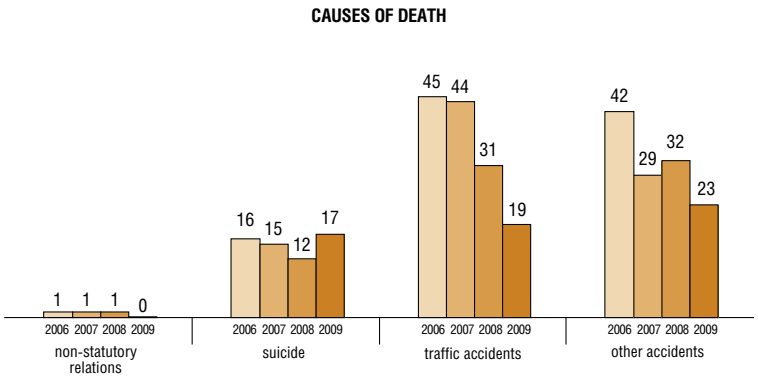
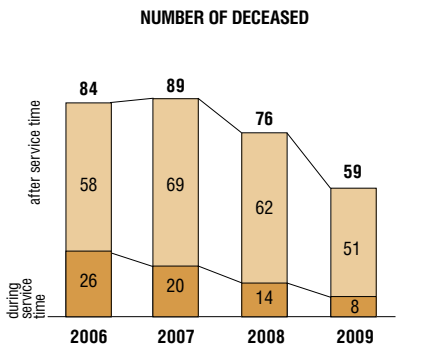


Diagram 1.3. Losses of the personnel of the Armed Forces, *persons*



The objectives set for social and professional adaptation of Service personnel to civilian life were not reached because of insufficient resources provided in 2009. At the same time, successful cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and Norway proceeds within the framework of international projects and programmes that fund the re-training of Service personnel to civil specialisms in Ukraine.

The professional training of 2,526 Service personnel in civil specialisms (116 training groups, 44 specialtisms in 32 education institutions) (Appendix 1) was carried out within the framework of these international programmes and projects throughout the year.

Disposal of rockets and ammunition

Low disposal rates of rockets and ammunition not suitable for further use and storage are constraining the fulfillment of activities to optimize combat and numerical strength of the Armed Forces and increase the combat potential of units, through additional expenses on the maintenance of surplus military structures.

Only 6 rocket and ammunition storage centres out of 16 arsenals, bases, and warehouses not listed in the future structure of the Armed Forces (Diagram 1.4) were disbanded between 2006 and 2009.

Diagram 1.4. Results of rockets and ammunition storage centers disbandment in 2006-2009

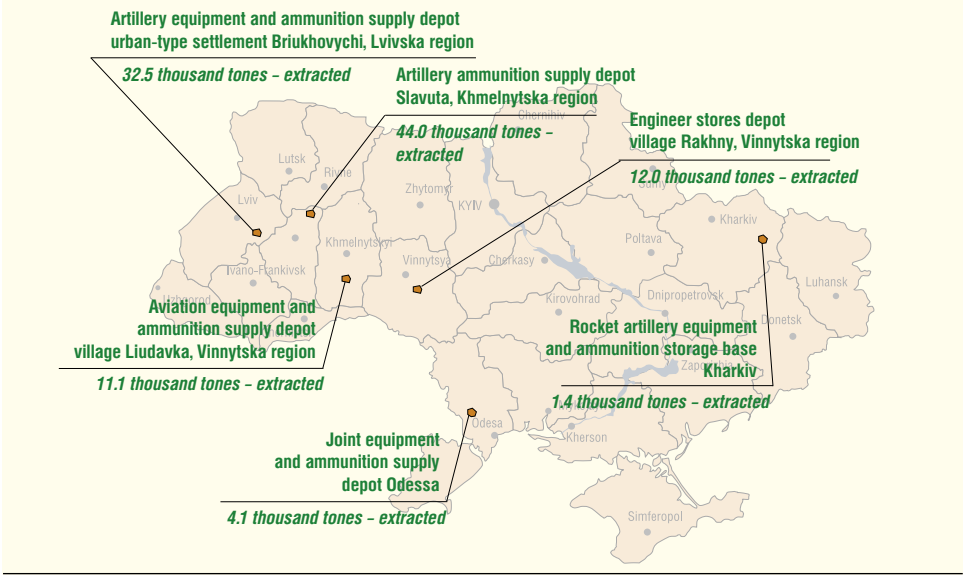


Table 1.3 The amount of disposed ammunition in 2006-2009, *thousand tones*

Disposed at the account of:	2006	2007	2008	2009
State Budget	26.0	15.6	2.4	0.5
contractors (by self-financing)	-	-	3.4	1.2
international assistance	-	-	-	4.8
Disposed by:				
Armed Forces	-	-	-	1.2
Ministry of Industrial Policy of Ukraine	-	8.7	4.7	12.5
National Space Agency	-	3.3	2.3	0.3
Total	26.0	27.6	12.8	20.5

In 2009, 55.0 million UAH was provided as the financial support of the State Target Defence Programme of Disposal of Conventional Munitions that can no longer be used or stored 2008-2017.[8]

According to the 2009 State Budget the MOD was to receive **33.34 million UAH** for ammunition disposal – from the General Fund **0.84 million UAH** (2.5%) and the Special Fund **32.5** million UAH (97.5%). The actual allocation was 8.45 million UAH - General Fund 0.84 million UAH and Special Fund 7.61 million UAH (23% of the planned amount).

In 2009 the total amount of ammunition withdrawn by the MOD from military units for the purpose of further disposal was **23.1 thousand tons**, with 14.2 thousand tons being transferred to the Ministry of Industrial Policy and 0.5 thousand tons to the National Space Agency. The ammunition disposal indicators for 2006-2009 are provided in Table 1.3.

Disposal of propellants

The disposal process of liquid propellants is closely connected to the disposal of rockets though these substances are stored separately and a separate set of organizational activities is involved ns their disposal. About 15.5 thousand tons of excessive and sub-standard mélange type oxidizers for propellant fuel are stored in six rocket fuel storage Armed Forces' bases. Five of these bases are to be disbanded by the end of 2015.

The work on attracting international assistance for the disposal of propellants was initiated by the Armed Forces in 2005 and continued in 2009.

On 16 September 2009 an international contract was concluded between the MOD, the Secretary of the OSCE and enterprises of the Russian Federation on granting services connected with the disposal of **3.2 thousand tons** of mélange on fulfillment of the Memorandum of Mutual Understanding between the Cabinet of Ministers and the OSCE concerning the OSCE-Ukraine project on mélange disposal (liquid rocket fuel component).[9]

Table 1.4 The amount of disposed mélange in 2006-2009, *thousand tones*

	2008	2009
State Budget	-	-
international assistance	215	470

The donor countries of the OSCE-Ukraine project on mélange disposal were Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Norway, Poland, Spain and the Czech Republic.

Only 1.27 million UAH (50%) out of 2.5 million UAH provided in the Special Fund of the 2009 State Budget was received as the financial support of the activities directed to dispose of propellants and spent on repair of mélange transport shipping material and payment for its transportation through the territory of Ukraine on fulfillment of the international obligations of Ukraine within the framework of the abovementioned project.

470 tons of mélange were disposed of throughout the year by enterprises of the Russian Federation within the framework of the contract concluded with the winners of international tender (Table 1.5).

THE YEAR OF LAND FORCE

Land Force form the basis of the combat power of the Ukrainian Armed Forces considering their number of tasks and manpower. They play the decisive role in fulfilling the majority of Armed Forces' tasks. Taking into account the role of the land component in current armed conflicts and the urgent need to preserve the level of personnel training, 2009 was declared as the Year of Land Force.

8 Approved by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine #940 as of October, 22, 2008

9 The Memorandum of mutual understanding between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe concerning the OSCE-Ukraine project on mélange disposal (liquid rocket fuel component) was ratified by the Law of Ukraine #1264-VI as of April, 15, 2009

The key priorities in the development of Land Force in 2009 were:

- preparing Ukrainian peace-keepers for tasks outside of Ukraine;
- maintaining combat efficiency of the materiel and gradual re-equipping of troops, beginning with the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces, with the new items compatible with NATO standards;
- modernizing the command and control system and establishing preconditions for the transition to the digital integrated communications network;
- training the troops using computer-based forms and methods with the maximum use of possibilities of the specialized training centres;
- increasing the theoretical level of personnel training.

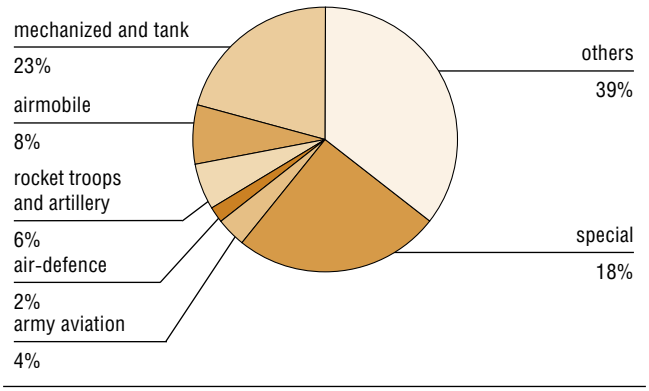
By the end of 2009 the structure and effective combat strength of the Land Force were balanced with regards to the functionality of military structure and command and control system (Appendix 1.1).

Appendix 1.1. Effective combat strength of the Land Force

LAND FORCES INCLUDE:

- operational command – 2;
- territorial administration – 1;
- army corps – 3;
- brigades – 17 (mechanized – 8, tank – 2, airmobile – 2, parachute – 1, artillery – 3, rocket – 1);
- regiments – 23 (mechanized – 1, airmobile – 1, missile – 3, air-defence – 3, special assignment – 2, army aviation – 2, signal – 4, engineering – 4, EW – 1, NBC protection – 1, special – 1);
- educational centre – 1

Diagram 1.5. Correlation of the service branches of Land Force



The number of Land Force's combat arms was optimized with regards to the provisions and requirements of the Armed Force's regulatory documents to include the Strategic Plan for the Employment of the Armed Forces (Diagram 1.5).

The combat mission of the Land Force in time of peace is the participation in peace-keeping operations under the aegis of the United Nations. Since 1992 over 25,000 Land Force's Service personnel have received experience in peace-keeping missions, promoting an increase in personnel training and playing a considerable role in consolidating the State's international reputation.

The results of participation in peace-keeping operations:

- unit tactics is improved;
- changes to the programmes, guidelines and training courses of units and experts in corresponding military specialisms were made;
- military operational requirements to the advanced items of materiel were specified; offers on modernizing existing items were made.

Four military units have been trained to participate in peace-keeping operations throughout the year providing fulfillment of tasks of the 56th Separate Helicopter Detachment of the United Nations Mission in Liberia and the Ukrainian component of the UKRPOLBAT in Kosovo.

The transformation of the training system has been initiated. It is based on deep analysis of principles and methods for the organization of training of troops in Armed Forces of the World's leading countries, lessons learned from peace-keeping operations, and national peculiarities. Taking into consideration the objective and subjective factors associated with the transformation processes in the Ukrainian Armed Forces as a whole any immediate result is not expected. In 2009 a long-term plan of transformation of personnel training was introduced providing in particular: familiarization with the training experience of different Armed Forces, increase in the share of highly-effective activities, and gradual transition to the specialization of training activities.

The adoption of new items of equipment from 2006 to 2009 has enabled an increase in combat potential, field training, and personnel skills.

The 350 pieces of equipment within Land Force were updated (Table 1.6) through procurement and modernization.

Table 1.6 Renewal of the materiel park of the military units of Land Force

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Adopted, *units*	3	5	4	7
Procured, *units*	80	176	71	-
Modernized or continued the life cycle, *types of materiel*	6	2	5	2

In 2009 the network of higher military education institutions and military training units of Land Force was improved for the purpose of improvement of training quality and level of skills of military experts.

The military education system of the Land Force in 2009 includes:

- Army Academy named after hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi;
- Military Institute of Odessa National University;
- Military Science Department of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute";
- Military departments of civil universities;
- Military college for NCOs at the Army Academy named after hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi;
- Military college for NCOs at the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnic Institute";
- Military training units.

The Land Force are the basis for the future well-equipped and professional Ukrainian Army. Their present state and level of training enables them to react adequately to possible threats and to carry out missions as intended.

FULFILMENT RESULTS OF THE TASKS PROVIDED IN THE STRATEGIC DEFENCE REVIEW

In order to develop planning assumptions regarding for long-term and medium-term planning of the development process of the Armed Forces and other military formations the Strategic Defence Review (SDR) involving 16 Ministries and Departments of the security and defence sector was continued.

The overall oversight of the SDR process is conducted by the Cabinet of Ministers and in particular by the SDR Inter-Agency Commission headed by the First Vice-Prime Minister.

The Inter-Agency Commission has a working body - the Analytical Group – that monitors, studies, analyzes and evaluates information, prepares the sessions of the Inter-Agency Commission, and reports on its activity. It is headed by the Director of the Institute of National Security Problems under the National Security Defence Council.

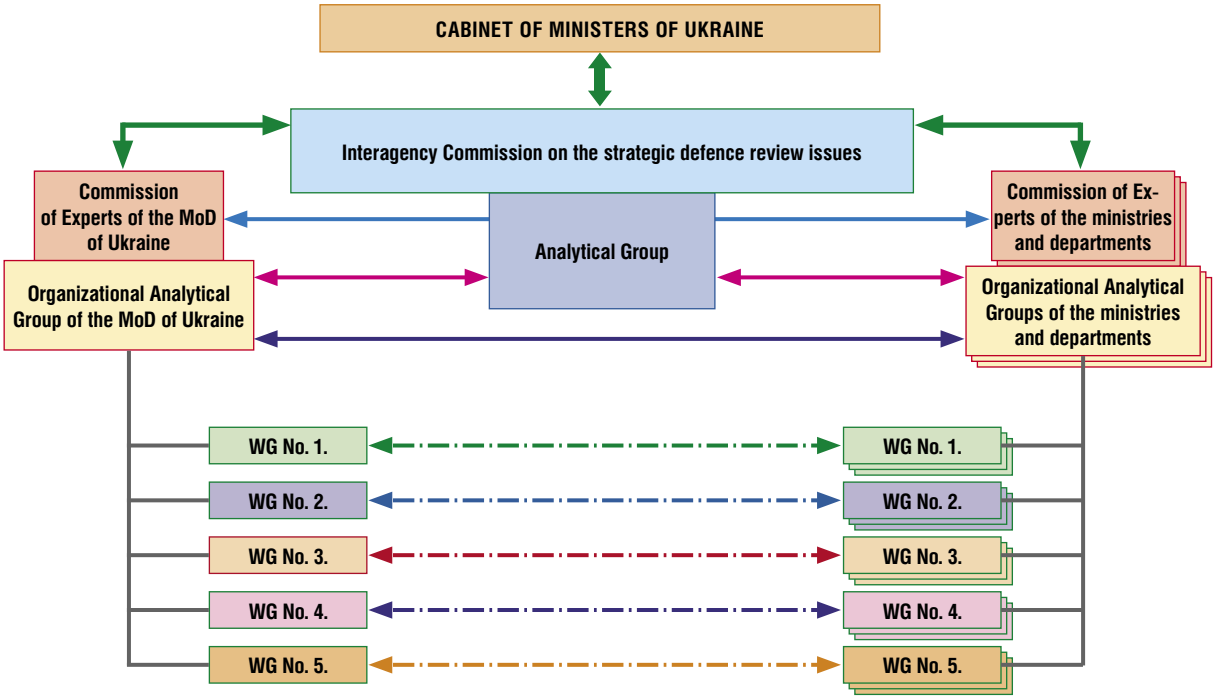
The Commission of Experts comprising the Organization Analytical Group and five working groups deals with SDR on behalf of the MOD (Diagram 1.7).

The working groups have prepared information and analytical material, in particular:

- estimation of the security environment, definition of challenges and threats to Ukraine;
- purposes and tasks of the Armed Forces and other non-Armed Forces military formations;
- scenarios to use the Armed Forces, necessary capability requirements under all scenarios and planning of the necessary resource support;
- estimation of available capabilities of the Armed Forces, other non-Armed Forces military formations, definition of the capability requirements and resource support to fulfil defence tasks.

National and foreign experts as well as representatives of non-governmental public organizations were involved in SDR activities. The course of the SDR was highlighted in the media.

Diagram 1.7. The overall structure of the working groups dealing with SDR issues

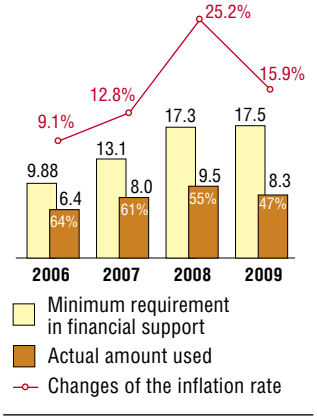


The most complicated issue of the SDR was to define the capability of the State to support the fulfillment of tasks in the defence sphere with necessary resources, financial support and so forth. The financial and economic crisis has considerably complicated this process providing no indicators of future financial support to the Armed Forces and other non-Armed Forces military formations. Under such circumstances the MOD has requested to the Cabinet of Ministers and the Secretary of the National Security and Defence Council to extend the time to complete the tasks stipulated in the SDR.

The work on developing rational ways to transition to the prospective structures of the security and defence sector of Ukraine to 2025 in the framework of the Strategic Defence Review continues. The results will be provided in the Strategic Defence Bulletin to 2025, serving as a long-term development strategy of the Armed Forces.

FUNDING THE ARMED FORCES

Diagram 1.8. The state of financial support of the Armed Forces in 2006-2009, *billion UAH*



The main problems of financial support to the Armed Forces in 2009 were connected with the availability of discrepancies in the allocated amounts and current requirements in the support and development of the Armed Forces, irregular funding, and the drastic increase of the Special Fund in total amount of MOD funding.

The amount of financial support of the Armed Forces in 2009, as well as in previous years, did not correspond only with the standard but also the minimum requirements with no consideration of the present inflation rate (Diagram 1.8).

The standard financial support for the fulfillment of tasks defined in the State Programme for the Development of Armed Forces 2006 - 2011 in 2009 was **32.4 billion UAH**.

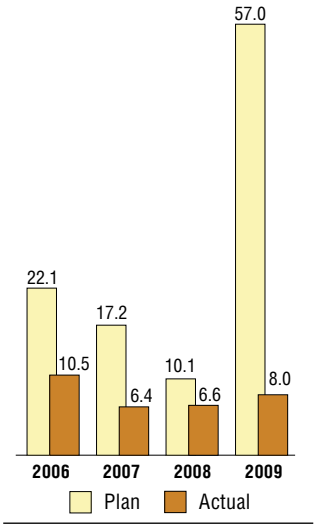
Considering the financial crisis and economic situation of the country, the MOD has defined the minimum required level as **17.5 billion UAH** that would enable support of the vital functions and fulfillment of the combat training activities.

The 2009 State Budget stipulated an allocation to MOD of **12.806 million UAH** (1.2% of GDP) to include from the General Fund **7,428.5 million UAH** (58%), Special Fund – **4,221.6 million** UAH (33%), and Stabilization Fund – **1,155.9 million UAH** (9%).

Actual financial support was **8,340.9 million UAH** (0.79 % of GDP) – from the General Fund **7,338.5 million UAH** (88%), Special Fund – **588.4 million UAH** (7%), and Stabilization Fund – **414.0 million UAH** (5%) (Appendix 2).

The total shortfall in funding was nearly 4**.46 billion UAH** (34.9 %), thus in 2009 financial support decreased by **1.19 billion UAH** compared with the previous year.

Diagram 1.9. Changes of Special Fund Element, *% to General Fund*



Allocating **less than 1% of GDP** to defence is dangerous to the defence system of the State especially with regards to such technology-intensive armed services as Air Force and Navy that require considerable periods of time for the renewal of fighting capability, even under conditions of further appropriate financial support.

The practice of planning a considerable part of uncertain funding from the Special Fund, which as a planned share has increased five times in comparison with 2008, continued in 2009. At the same time the actual funding from the Special Fund remained as it was in the previous year (Diagram 1.9).

The principal causes for the low income from the Special Fund were:

- inconsistency of the sales procedure with the regulations of the Land Code of Ukraine[10];
- stagnation of the real estate market as a result of the world financial crisis.

Besides, the percentage of financial support spent on running costs of the Armed Forces has increased from 77% to 84% (64 % – in 2007) compared to 2008. Thus, financing of Ukrainian AF has the nature of transiting from a "development" budget to a "running cost" budget.

The amount of financial support to the Armed Forces in 2009 did not allow:

- reaching the planned level of training and modernization of equipment;
- continuing the work to introduce gradually the single automated command and control system of the Armed Forces on the basis of modern means of processing and transmitting information;
- providing favourable conditions of service for contract Service personnel;
- training of a certain number of military-trained mobilization resources and reservists;
- transferring arsenals, bases, and units not planned for the Armed Forces' future structure and continuing to release the Armed Forces from non-core functions;
- carrying out the planned activities on the disposal of surplus and unsuitable materiel, rockets, and ammunition;
- providing the appropriate level of social support defined by the current legislation for Service personnel, reserve, and retired.

The general underfunding of the State Programme for the Development of Armed Forces of Ukraine 2006 - 2011 is **11.5 billion UAH** which is 15.6% of the 73.4 billion UAH provided by the Programme.

In 2009 implementing the State Programme for the Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine 2006 - 2011 was conducted under the influence of the financial and economic crisis which did not enable certain objectives to be achieved, especially taking into account the underfunding of previous years.

At the same time, the Armed Forces have continued the work directed on improving all aspects of their activity. They are a combat-effective military formation capable of providing adequate reaction to possible threats in the military sphere.

The purposeful work took place to estimate the state and readiness level of the Armed Forces to fulfil tasks as intended within the framework of the Strategic Defence Review serving as the basis for the definition of material, financial and human resources required for the guaranteed support of the State's defence and specification of the long-term prospects for the development of the Armed Forces.

10 The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the issues of realization of military property of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2009" #348 as of April, 15, 2009

CHAPTER 2

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES, ORGANIZATION, MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

SUPPLY OF MATERIEL

CHAPTER 2

COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES, ORGANIZATION, MANPOWER AND EQUIPMENT

Throughout the year there continued the tailoring of a modern command and control model of the Armed Forces by means of balanced development of its basic components: the command and control elements; the infrastructure of command and control system – command posts, automated troop and weapons' command and control subsystem, establishing state-of-the art telecommunication network, and information exchange equipment.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

The improvement of the command and control system of the Armed Forces has been accomplished within the bounds of transition to a 2011 Three-Level System (Diagram 2.1):

- *strategic level* – MOD and the General Staff;
- *operational level* – Services' Commands, Joint Operational Command and Support Forces Command;
- *tactical level* – Formations and units.

Diagram 2.1. Armed Forces' Command and Control Authorities, *at the end of 2009*

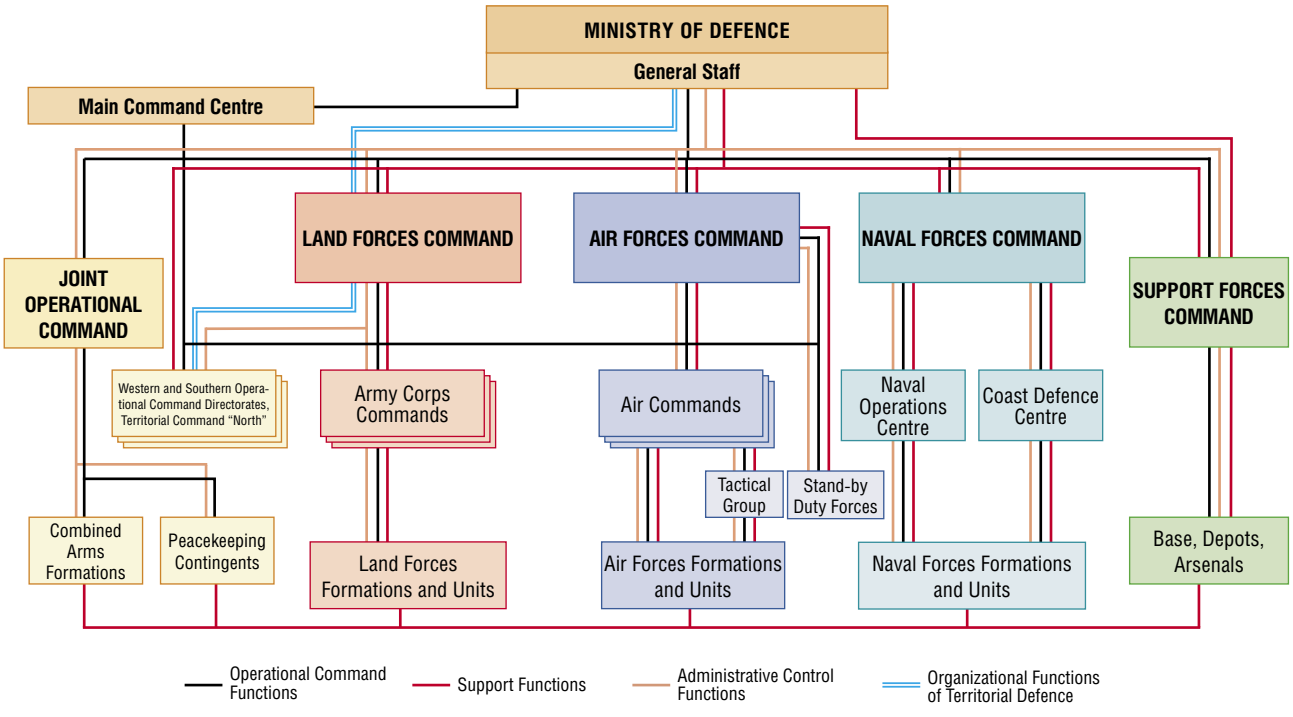
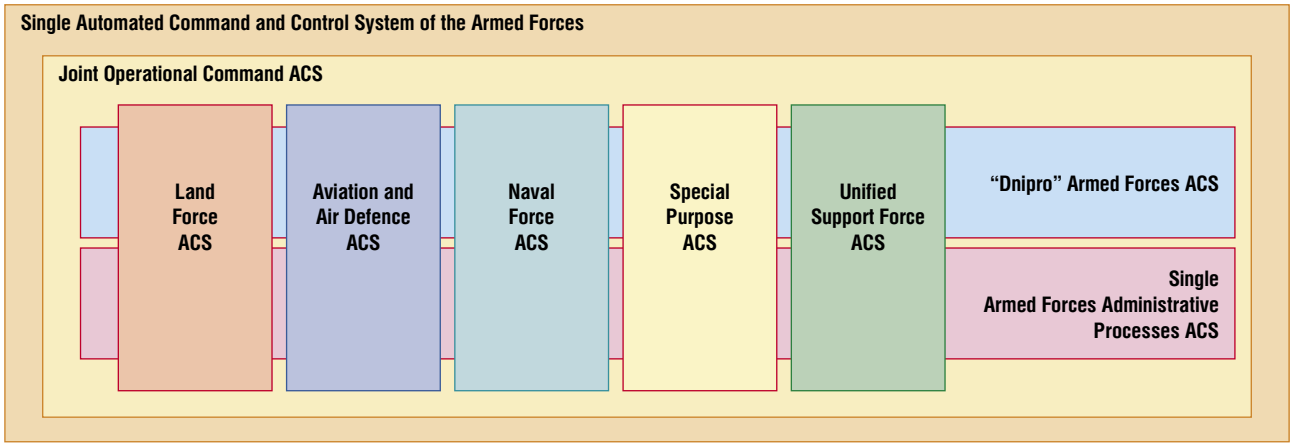


Diagram 2.2. Single Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces



Single Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces (SACS) is the basis of the command and control system of the Armed Forces. It is brought into existence on the basis of up-to-date information technology (Diagram 2.2)

In 2009 the main attention was to establishing SACS for the Air and Naval Forces Commands. Piloting and preparation for State testing of "Dnipro" Automated Command and Control System of the Armed Forces that provides communications between Armed Forces command echelons continued.

High priority measures for creating of a single combined arms transport communication network include:

- laying fibre lines to "Ukrtelecom" Open Joint Stock Company enterprise;
- establishing of digital automatic communications for the Armed Forces;
- creating of information security systems based on domestic technologies;
- establishing of local secure computing networks for the Armed Forces command posts;
- linking communication points of the Armed Forces command posts to the general transport communication network.

In 2009 fibre optic communication lines were laid for the first time in units and authorities of Odesa, Chernihiv and Donetsk regions.

Strategic Level of Command

Throughout the year the work continued to improve the MOD and GS echelons to increase cohesiveness exclude overlapping functions and tasks, and determine the efficient ratio of military to civilian personnel[11].

The tasks of MOD concerning implementing national policies in the Armed Forces, political and defence strategic objectives, principals and directions of the Armed Forces' administration and unit development were detailed[12].

11 Decree of the President "On Decision of the Council of National Security and Defence of Ukraine of 27 March 2009. On the State and immediate measures to finance the Armed Forces demands in 2009 in quantities necessary to provide the nation defence" #399 as of June, 4, 2009

12 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Variations in Provision on MOD" #664 as of July, 1, 2009

In order to increase the effectiveness of controlling material resources in the MOD, the Department of State Procurement and Resources Provision was reorganized to the Department of State Procurement and Department of Resources Provision. The Department of Economic and Administrative Activity has been reorganized into The Department of Economic Activity and Directorate of Repair of Weapons and Equipment.

The control system over military health protection has been improved. The Military Medical Department has been formed from the Department of Health Protection, Main Military Medical Directorate (without MOD agencies) and the Military Medical Directorate.

In the General Staff the Directorate of Military Cooperation has been reorganized into the Central Directorate of Military Cooperation to improve the organization of military cooperation between the Armed Forces and other nations' Armed Forces and regional international organizations.

The following elements were established to fulfil tasks to support General Staff activities in bringing the communications system, based on the digital data transmission, and processing and automation of control in 2009: Main Communications System Control Element and Information System of the Armed Forces, Directorate of Information Security in the Information-Telecommunication systems of the Armed Forces, Directorate of Communications Development and Automation of the Armed Forces, Directorate of Single Automated Command and Control System Monitoring of the Armed Forces and Directorate of Communications and Automation Maintenance of the Armed Forces.

MOD and GS Structures *at the end of 2009* are shown at Appendix 3.

Operational Level of Command

The organization and establishment of Land Force Command has been improved, the field of responsibility of Land Force Commander's Deputies and echelons has been detailed. The Land Force have not decreased the command and control system readiness to fulfil assigned tasks.

The improvement of *Air Force* command and control system was directed to:

- training of headquarters, development of new force engagement planning principles and control techniques of Air Defence Stand-by Duty Force during the fulfilment of combat duty tasks in peace-time, and combating air terrorism;
- improving function and organization and establishment of military command and control facilities;
- increasing formation and unit command and control.

Throughout the year two Air Force command posts have been equipped with new automation equipment.

The formation of the Command and Warning Centres continued on the basis of Air Force command centre of the Air Operations Centre and command posts of Air Commands.

The command and control system of the Air Force provided stable, permanent and on-going control of Stand-by Duty Force and air defence means.

The main focus has been put by the *Naval Force Command* on improving military command and control echelons, enhancing operational flexibility and effectiveness of their functions, and restoring station-keeping and mobile control facilities combat power.

Throughout the year the *Joint Operational Command* has assumed control and planning functions from the combined arms formations:

- establishing control procedure of the land, air and naval components is defined;
- mutual support of other military formations and law-enforcement agencies in case of legal emergency and military posture and interdictory effort against terrorist acts at State facilities is organized;
- participation of troops in anti-terrorist operations, assistance to government bodies and population in natural and man-made disaster recovery are planned.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

In 2009 the organization of the Armed Forces was changed slightly (Appendix 3). In 2009 the operational tasks and strength of the Armed Forces were specified considering:

- Scenarios of using the Armed Forces based on the detailed national security threats' register in the military sphere;

- augmentation of Immediate Reaction, Rapid Reaction Forces and Special Operations Force role to fulfil Armed Forces tasks in peace and war-time;
- necessity of providing stable protection of important State facilities, formations of the Armed Forces, air defence combat duty, participation in interdictory effort against terrorist acts with protection of important State installations.

The overall strength of the Armed Forces was 200,000 personnel, of which 150,000 were Service personnel at the end of 2009 (Appendix 3).

The functions and tasks of the operational line command echelons were defined more precisely in *Land Force*. The piloting of multi-functional mobile formations and units as part of the Joint Rapid Reaction Forces continued.

Throughout the year the selection of rational organization and establishment of *Air Force's* aviation, capable of enhancing aircrew skill, improving airfield technical, radio-technical support of flights and achieving assigned missions with maximum effectiveness continued.

The relevant pilot[13] of separating functions of combat use of aviation units' (laid on aviation brigade) and all-round support of aviation units' employment and combat training (laid on aviation base) has been implemented.

The measures were put into effect *in Naval Force*, directed to improve the command facilities organizational structures and augmentation of coast guard troops strength and organization.

The Armed Services' Structure, Combat Strength and Manpower of the Armed Forces *at the end of 2009* are shown at Appendix 3.

SUPPLY OF MATERIEL

All priority directions of weapon and equipment renewal by the State Programme of Development of Weapons and Equipment to 2015 were continued within the State financial allocation for Defence Request 2009. The Armed Forces were equipped with up-to-date and future-focused weapons and equipment developed on the basis of advanced technologies. Though this renewal is behind the world standards[14] (Appendix 3). In 2009 the actual funding of development, procurement and modernization of weapons and equipment according to Budget programmes was 483.3 million UAH, (21% of the budget). In total, throughout the year 19 weapons and equipment items were adopted for service by the Armed Forces – almost one-third fewer than in the previous year. In the circumstances the MOD and GS have taken the initiatives supported at State level, among them:

- improvements of conceptual foundations of national system of weapons, military and special materiel[15] development and production that enhance the control of such activity, achievement of coherence of all participants' actions, adoption of optimum technical decisions, minimization of state budget expenses and reduction of weapons and equipment development terms and introduction;

- provision of settlements with repair bases for executed works, the excess aviation material, assemblies and aircraft that are unnecessary and preserved by the Armed Forces[16]. In the limit of finance the MOD has found additional opportunities to modernize, repair and maintain aviation materiel;
- procurement and modernization of weapons and equipment according to the State Defence Request from the Stabilized Fund from national manufacturers[17].

Throughout the year we have managed to complete State testing, adopt in service the "Oplot" battle tank, information analytical planning system of the Armed Forces mobilization deployment, manufacture the pilot item of automated mobile command post of radio-technical troops.

13 Order of the Minister of Defence "On experimentation of 114 tactical aviation brigade reformation, formation of aviation base and their function within the Air forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2009-2010" #165 as of April, 8, 2009

14 The world standards of weapons and equipment replacement are 4-6% for a year upon condition 20-25 year's life history.

15 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On adoption of Concept of weapons, military and special materiel development and production national system" #756 as of July 1, 2009.

16 Provision of the Cabinet of Ministers "Some questions of aviation materiel of the Armed Forces replacement and repair " #1135 as of October, 14, 2009.

17 Provision of the Cabinet of Ministers "On approval of Procedure of Stabilized Fund expenses in 2009 for development, procurement and modernization of weapons and equipment according to the state defence from national manufacturers for national defence" #691-p as of July, 8, 2009.

The scientific and research on radars, anti-aircraft missiles systems modernization including mobile ones and other weapons and equipment of the Air Force continued, inter alia the AN-70 military transport aircraft and MIG-29, SU-25, L-39 aircraft. In 2009 the first items of modernized aircraft were produced. The modernized aircraft enable the fulfilment of combat tasks more effectively due to improvements in engine characteristics, new navigation, sighting systems and flight information recording equipment.

Restoring the technical state of Land Force's air defence troops materiel, works to extend the anti-aircraft guided missiles technical availability, and modernizing helicopter engines have been launched. The operational-technical requirements of domestic operational missile system have been detailed. We finished development of the "corvette" class vessel technical project. The State "Chernomorsk shipbuilding enterprise", Mykolaiv has been determined as the contractor for the defence order for ship-building. Repair of the "Zaporizhia" submarine continued.

The main measures of the Armed Forces weapons and equipment supply *at the end of 2009* are shown at Appendix 3.

The command and control system of the Armed Forces ensured control over operational (combat) training, and management of day-to-day activities and peace-keeping contingents. The Armed Forces' operational capabilities and national air defence were retained at necessary level.

The structural changes of the Armed Forces were to improve the composition and strength to accomplish effectively assigned missions in a special period according to the Strategic Concept of the Employment of the Armed Forces.

In 2009 the MOD brought into focus the modernization, repair and overhaul-period renewal of available weapons and equipment, due to limited financing of weapons and equipment development measures were one-quarter less than 2008.

CHAPTER 3

FORCE'S TRAINING

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING PLANS

MULTI-NATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCE TRAINING SYSTEM

CHAPTER 3

FORCE'S TRAINING

Training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine is the basis of their combat effectiveness (operational capability) and implemented by the range of activities, planned in advanced in the common and continuous process of professional skills acquisition. The peculiarity of 2009 training year was the fact that successive theoretical education of the servicemen and reinforcement of knowledge and skills during the practical training with practicing qualification on the materiel were accepted as a basis for the force (troops) training.

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

The content and performance of Forces' training in 2009 were mainly defined by resources provided. Thus, 312.8 Million UAH were apprehended to allocate to Forces' training (20.6% of the baseline requirement). In fact, the funding allocated was 6 times less than the previous year.

MOD expectations from the Special Fund was not met: about 0.1 % was received of the planned amount (267.9 Million UAH).

Table 3.1. Funding of the Armed Forces' training, *mln UAH*

2006			2007			2008			2009		
plan	fact	%	plan	fact	%	plan	fact	%	plan	fact	%
Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF)											
257.30	137.70	*53.5*	301.30	147.30	*48.9*	316.11	211.12	*66.8*	252.90	40.19	*15.9*
Main Defence Forces (MDF)											
115.30	8.80	*7.6*	3.38	3.34	*98.8*	124.48	94.47	*75.9*	59.92	4.92	*8.2*

That is why the main efforts in Forces' training in 2009 were focused on aviation units' training, that are doing combat duty for air defence of State vital installions, support of instructor pilot baseline flying time of aviation units, and high-level training of a limited number of specialists in training centres.

Under such conditions, there were implemented:

- a limited number of high-cost tactical and Command-Post Exercises, scales and format of combat training practical activities in military units and formations;
- high priority financing of Service personnel training in the training centres and air personnel involved in combat duty in the State air defence system;

Staff training was implemented in the bases with the conduct of command-post and map exercises. The most effective ways of staff training became joint Command-Post Exercises with command and control of airmobile (mechanized) brigades and army aviation regiments, and computer-assisted exercises.

Training facility, available simulators and modulation systems were used more actively.

Improvement and implementation in new forms and methods of military training were introduced during the year. The Land Force's section for combat simulation modeling was established and started functioning.

The Command-Post Exercises of the 8th Army Corps using combat simulation and modeling systems proved the importance of these activities.

The theoretical component of Forces' training was increased by 30% to prevent the decrease of the training level attained in 2008. Additional training was offer in NATO standard operating procedures during the year. Personnel language training was also improved.

In particular, the high-level training of Service personnel was directed to:

- provide maintenance of the necessary training level of General and Officers;
- prevent the decrease in the level of contract Personnel training;
- provide formation and development of the necessary level of training for conscripted personnel.

The principles of relations between society and the Armed Forces that had been formed in previous years facilitated the extension of their activities and impacted on the Forces' combat practical training in 2009. In consequence of patronage and charitable sponsorship from certain citizens, organizations and societies, a series of high-cost units' training activities were held.[18]

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING PLANS

During 2009, the JRRF training level attained in previous years was sustained, however, the planned indexes of Land, Air and Maritime high-level training of personnel were not achieved as a result of objective reasons.

In comparison to previous year, the number of Command-Post Exercises decreased by 1.5 times. At the same time, the number of brigades' staff training increased almost two-fold. It provided sustainability of the proper level of cohesiveness and command and control agencies' general training.

At the end of the year comprehensive operational readiness inspection was conducted in military units of all Services. Having been alerted, they conducted long-range marches and successfully executed combat training missions at training ranges.

In the Armed Forces, the amount of armoured vehicle armament live-firing and driving training time reduced almost by 3 to 4 times in comparison to the previous year (Appendix 4).

The average Forces' combat training indicators decreased almost 3 times compared to previous years and under 10-15 % of those stated in the Armed Forces' State Development Programme 2006-2011. At the same time, taking into consideration the changed format of Forces' training, its effectiveness reduced by 25% to 30 % only, and the share of high-quality and high-cost training was one-half compared to 2008.

Aviation crews' average flying time decreased by 55% to 60 % compared to the previous year.

In the Land Force, training plans and curricula on key subjects were fulfilled: in JRRF military units and detachments by 72%, in MDF military units and formations by 61%.

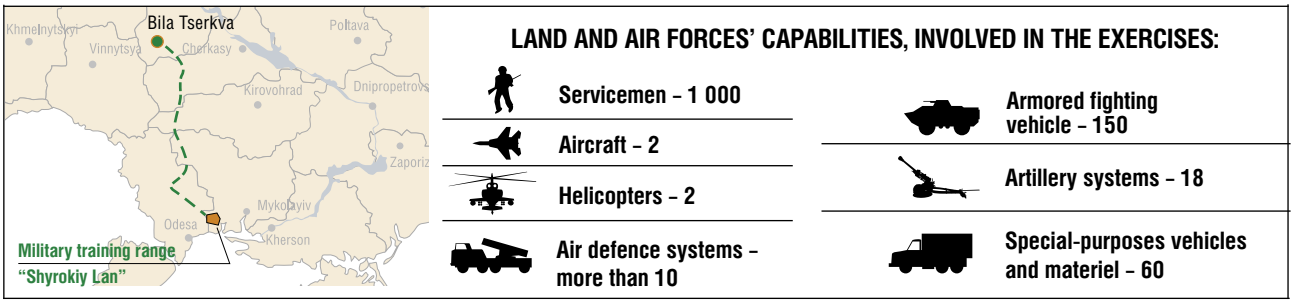
[18] In consequence of public organizations assistance there were implemented in the Armed Forces of Ukraine:
- parachuting by air-assault training program (separate airmobile brigade of the 8th Army Corps of the Land Forces, deployed in Zhytomyr Region – supported by public organization "Nobody, except us"; separate special operations regiment of the Land Forces, deployed in Khmel'nytskiy Region, – supported by LTD Western aviation partnership association "Sky Group"; separate airborne brigade of the 6th Army Corps of the Land Forces, deployed in Dnipropetrovsk Region, – supported by Partnership association of assistance to Ukraine defence);
- encampment and tactical testing exercise in fire control and coordination of separate artillery brigade howitzer battalion of the 6th Army Corps of the Land Forces, deployed in Zaporizhia Region, under the auspices of charity fund "Patriot of Zaporizhia" and under the aegis of Head of Zaporozhia regional state administration.

In comparison to 2008, the part of high-cost and high-quality forms of combat training decreased by 65 %. Generally, Service personnel individual training was improved by means of increasing the amount of theoretical training, but units' cohesiveness training was to the extent of about 15% to 20% only.

Implementation of Command-Post Exercises was continued at brigade-level. Exercises of this kind were conducted with 2 detached mechanized brigades (Diagram 3.1) and a detached airborne brigade.

Individual pilot training programme of certain crews, involved in airborne alert in the air defence system, was carried out in the Air Force. The amount of practical training: namely tactical bombing by 6 times, airborne drops by 2 times, significantly decreased compared to 2008.

Diagram 3.1. Command-post exercises of the 72nd separate mechanized brigade of the 8th Army Corps



IMPLEMENTED OBJECTIVES:

Generating higher alert status of brigade units			Embarkation, debarkation and concentration of brigade armament and materiel in the area of destination
Brigade combined march to the mission accomplishment area			Tactical special exercises of air defence missile unit
Maneuver defence tactical exercises of reinforced mechanized battalion			Artillery live shooting for enemy engagement from the closed firing positions
Air missile-bombing strike by attack aircrafts Su-25			Mi-24 helicopters' aviation support to ground forces operation
Tactical airborne assault landing and warfare			Brigade combined march to the permanent (station) disposition

Research training of tactical aviation brigades' units took place as part of the pilot. The practicability of tactical aviation brigade reforming into an air base was proved and military unit optimum organization and establishment was defined by its results. Proposed air base organization and establishment provides for possibility of stationing any type of aviation materiel in the airfield.

In the Naval Force the percentage of sea component in the combat training of ship-board personnel decreased by 10% - 15% compared to the previous year. The average time at sea of ships and boats decreased almost 3 times.

The significant contribution to increasing land and sea component training level was the Command-Post Exercise of all-Arms Forces Grouping in Lake Donuzlav region. The units' practical activities, implemented during this Exercise, provided the possibility to train their cohesiveness, and in fact, substituted the range of unplanned high-cost combat training activities.

INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCE TRAINING SYSTEM

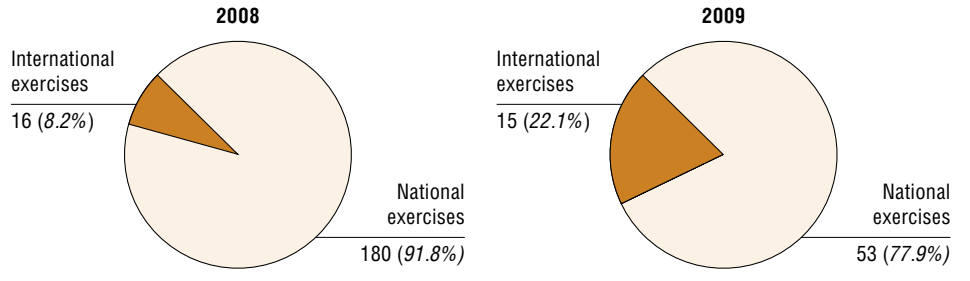
Multi-national military exercises remain one of the most effective forms of Forces' training. Its importance for the Armed Forces increases annually. From 2008 units scheduled for national peace-keeping rotation are involved in multi-national military exercises.

There were intended to be 23 multi-national exercises (11 in Ukraine and 12 abroad) conducted as required by defence capabilities in 2009. During the year, Ukrainian units participated in 15 large-scale international military exercises[19]: 5 of which were in Ukraine and 10 were abroad. (Diagram 3.2.)

Ukrainian Service personnel were not able to participate in several international exercises due to the absence of legal reasons.[20] This negatively affected Ukrainian prestige in the international arena, poorly reflected on Forces' training results due to the inability to additional resources and capabilities.

Moreover, despite the actual decrease in the number of multi-national military exercises, their share in the combat training system of the Armed Forces increased almost 2.5 times in 2009. (Diagram 3.3.).

Diagram 3.3. Ratio of international exercises and total amount of military exercises, conducted in 2008-2009 (%)

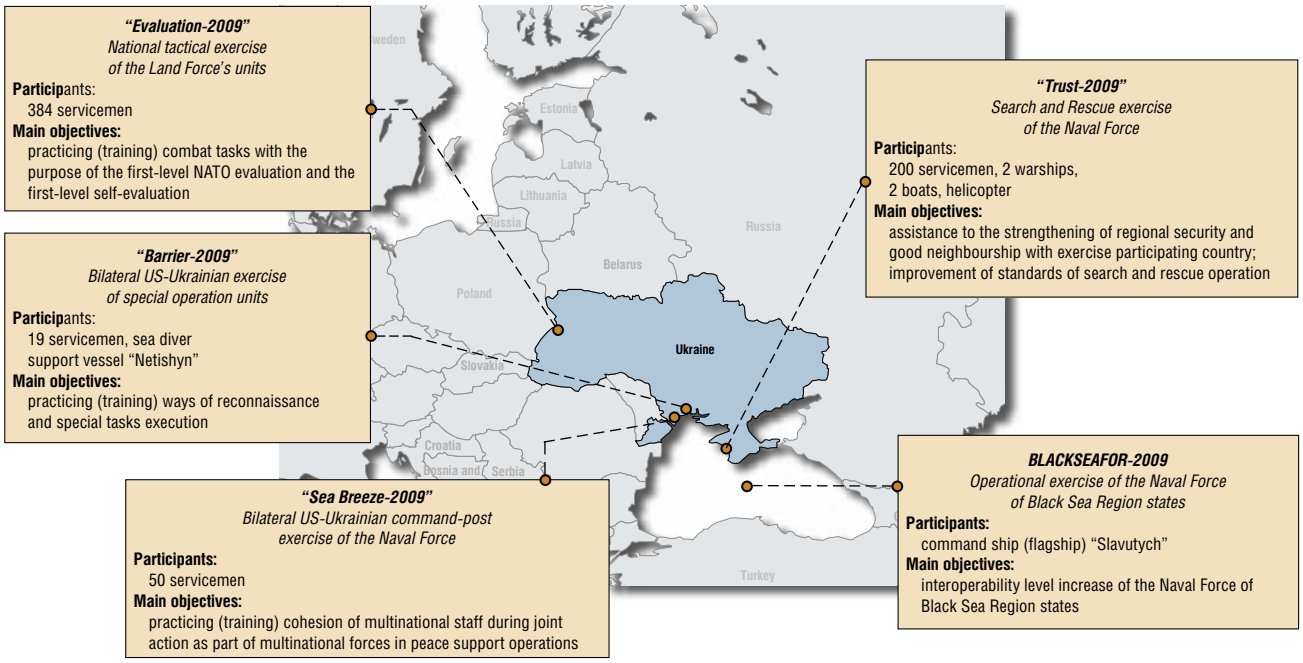


19 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the adoption of Multinational Exercises Plan in the framework of military cooperation with the participation of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on and outside the territory of Ukraine in 2009" #34/2009 as of January, 23, 2009.

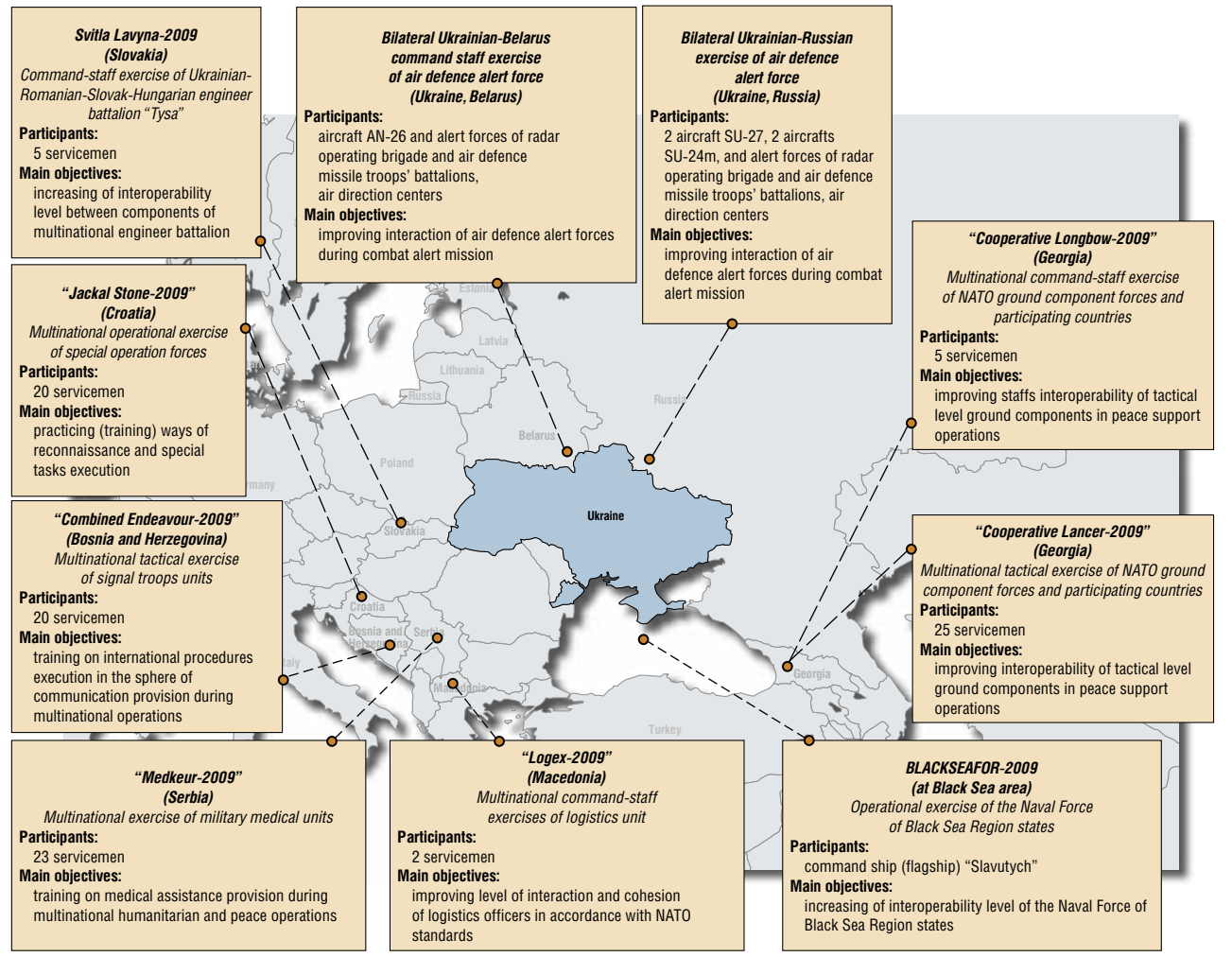
20 The legal underpinnings for arranging and implementing international military exercises is the adoption of the Verhovna Rada of Ukraine respective legislative act concerning the deployment of foreign state armed forces on the territory of Ukraine.

Diagram 3.2. Large-scale multinational military exercises with the participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2009

A. On the territory of Ukraine



B. Outside the territory of Ukraine



A broad range of tasks was practised during international military exercises (Appendix 5). This enabled improving interoperability of national and foreign military units.

Ukraine's participation in the PfP Programme in the framework of which units of the Armed Forces are actively involved in PARP was continued. The JRRF interoperability process with NATO nations' armed forces is continuing. In particular, the cycle of NATO 1st Level Evaluation of the main units offered to the Joint Pool of Forces of the Operational Capabilities Concept was completed.

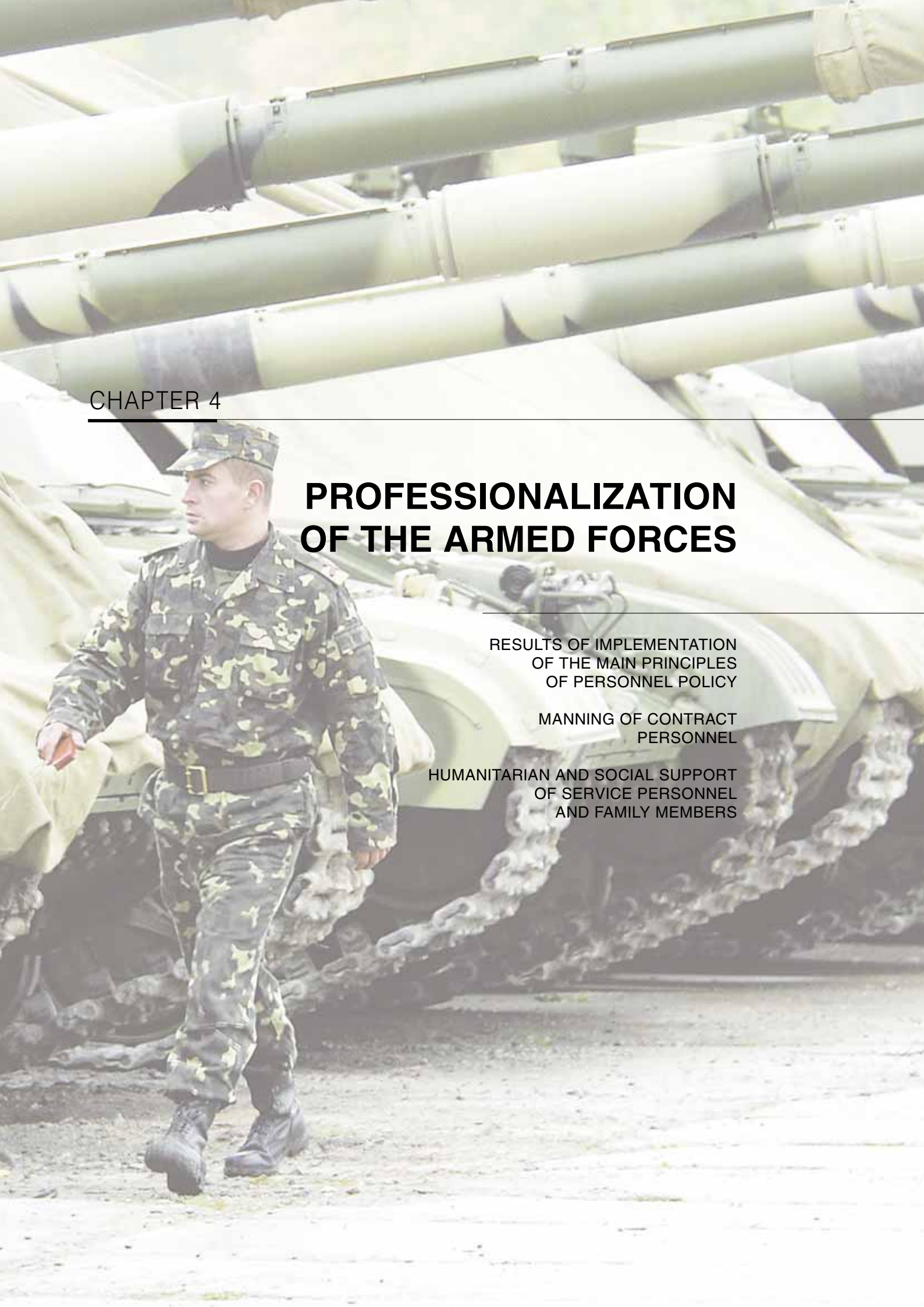
During the year in the framework of the Evaluation and Feedback Programme of the Operational Capabilities Concept 3 Self-Evaluations and 6 NATO 1st Level Evaluations were conducted (Table 3.2.). All Ukrainian units successfully implemented the activities planned and were evaluated as either "interoperable" or "partially interoperable".

Table 3.2. Self-evaluation and NATO evaluation results of units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2009

Capabilities	Participation results (evaluation)		Exercise, under which the evaluation took place
	The first-level self-evaluation	NATO first-level evaluation	
Separate airmobile battalion	Airmobile company – partially interoperable		Evaluation-2009
Separate airmobile battalion	Battalion HQ - partially interoperable		
NBC Protection battalion		NBC Protection Company - partially interoperable	
Engineer battalion		Engineer combat company - partially interoperable	The 15th evaluation experts training course of the first-level interoperability (Sevastopil)
Sanitary plane An-26 "Vita" with AME group		interoperable	
Frigate "Hetman Sagaydachniy" with Ka-27pr helicopter		partially interoperable	
Large amphibious ship "Kostyantyn Ol'shanskiy"		partially interoperable	
Corvette "Ternopil"		partially interoperable	Naval Forces tactical exercise
Counter-frogmen team	partially interoperable		

In general, 24 activities to evaluate units were carried out by the end of the year. During the year Fifteen 1st level certified evaluators and 27 2nd level evaluators were trained. Initiated next year will be the cycle of more complex and responsible 2nd level evaluations – the state of readiness to accomplish missions by assignment.

Forces' training activities conducted during the year intensified the theoretical component and enhanced use of international military cooperation capabilities; in general, this enabled the retention of the necessary level of knowledge and skills of personnel for daily, routine functional duties and combat tasks. The actions taken enabled the prevention of a significant decrease in the level of training in command and control agencies.



CHAPTER 4

PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF PERSONNEL POLICY

MANNING OF CONTRACT PERSONNEL

HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL SUPPORT OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND FAMILY MEMBERS

CHAPTER 4

PROFESSIONALIZATION OF THE ARMED FORCES

The modern stage of the Armed Forces' development requires an integrated solution to the process of transition to professional Armed Forces, providing manned units that are capable of effective execution of tasks and maintaining the appropriate level of combat readiness.

The implementation of a new Centralized Personnel Management System along with the improvement of the system of military education and science according to the Service principle, and search for new forms and ways of rational distribution and effective usage of the personnel continued.

RESULTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MAIN PRINCIPLES OF PERSONNEL POLICY

During the year the activity of the MOD was directed towards the practical implementation of the principles of the Armed Forces' Personnel Policy Concept. The main focus was implementing the following priorities[21]:

- transiting to the Centralized Personnel Management System;
- improving the system of military education, introducing of multi-level training system for the NCOs;
- improving the Military-Patriotic education system, moral and psychological support of the Armed Forces' personnel;
- improving the professional adaptation system of the Service personnel;
- improving the system of citizens acceptance to military service.

Improvement of the Personnel Management System

The normative rearrangement of activity of personnel agencies of the Armed Forces continued in 2009. In particular the mechanism for implementation of the Regulation "On Procedures of Ukrainian Citizens Serving in the Armed Forces"[22] was established and the corresponding instruction was developed[23].

Table 4.1. The main activities of the personnel bodies of the Armed Forces:

- realization of state military personnel policy and state servicemen policy in the Armed Forces;
- manning of the Armed Forces;
- examination, enlistment and arrangement of personnel, and management of its career;
- promotion military ranks (Armed Forces employees with ranks), awarding personnel;
- release from military service (work) of servicemen (Armed Forces employees) of the Armed Forces;
- manning of the Armed Forces and other military formations with the draft-age individuals in reserve and citizens of Ukraine on the positions of civilian personnel, of the Armed Forces for the special period;
- maintaining personnel record

The main activities, objectives, functions, authorities and responsibilities of the personnel agencies were defined (Table 4.1.).[24]

As of 2009 the system of personnel agencies of the Armed Forces has taken a clear form with a three-level allocation of functions:

- *Strategic level*: Personnel Policy Department, GS Main Personnel Administration, Armed Forces Personnel Centre, Centre for the Enlistment of the Contract Personnel;
- *Operational level*: personnel administration and Services' Personnel Centres;
- *Tactical level*: Territorial Centers for the Enlistment of the Contract Personnel, personnel organization departments of the command and control

21 Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine: "On approval of amendments to the Program of Realization of the Personnel Policy Concept in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #221 as of May, 12, 2009

22 Approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine #1153/2008 as of December, 10, 2008

23 Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine: "On approval of the Instruction about organization of implementation of the Provision on Military Service in the Armed Forces by the Citizens of Ukraine" #170 as of April, 10, 2009

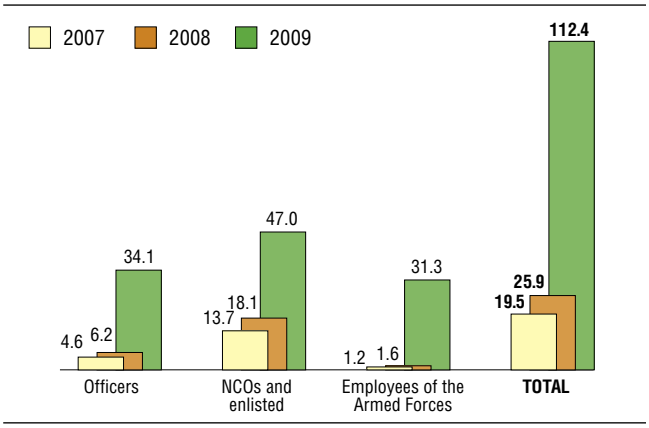
24 Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine: "On approval of the Personnel agencies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Typical Standards of maintaining Personnel command and control elements, formations and units, agencies and organizations" #301 as of June, 5, 2009

elements, military units, military education establishments, institutions and organizations.

The Armed Forces' Personnel Centre and Services' Personnel Centres are the main elements of the new personnel system.

According to the results of their activity in 2009 the number of persons linked to the Centralized Personnel Management System has been increased by four times in comparison to the previous year (Diagram 4.1) and the advantages of the new centralized system were confirmed:

Diagram 4.1. Number of personnel linked to the Centralized personnel management system "Pilot", *persons*



- the ability of Service personnel's career management on the basis of typical algorithms, Position Profiles with the usage of modern information technologies and automation facilities;
- collegial principle of decision-making on assignment to higher positions according to the objective conclusions of the Selection Commission;
- objectivity of Service personnel's performance evaluation and responsibility of commanders at all levels should become one of the determining factors for the career development of each individual.

Career management of Service personnel

According to the results of the pilot Centralized Personnel Management System during the year:

- typical Service personnel's career management algorithm and its application procedure have been developed and approved[25]. A typical algorithm comprises the position records depending on the position categories, stages of Service personnel's career development and level of his/her education and professional training;
- Officers' Position Profile have been proposed[26]. Position Profile includes: the basic requirements that define the criteria for the appropriate performance of duties, and additional requirements which determine desirable experience from previous service.

- advisory boards were established and launched. These are Personnel Centres' Boards designed to select candidates and further assign to Service positions[27] and corresponding Assessment Committees[28], that make rating lists of candidates for promotion, examine them and give recommendations for their enlistment to the pool of candidates for promotion.

The main automated complex of personnel work support, statistic analysis of personnel activity and personnel asset inventory is the IAS computer-assisted personnel registration system "Personnel" (Diagram 4.2). Automated databases of personal and position inventory

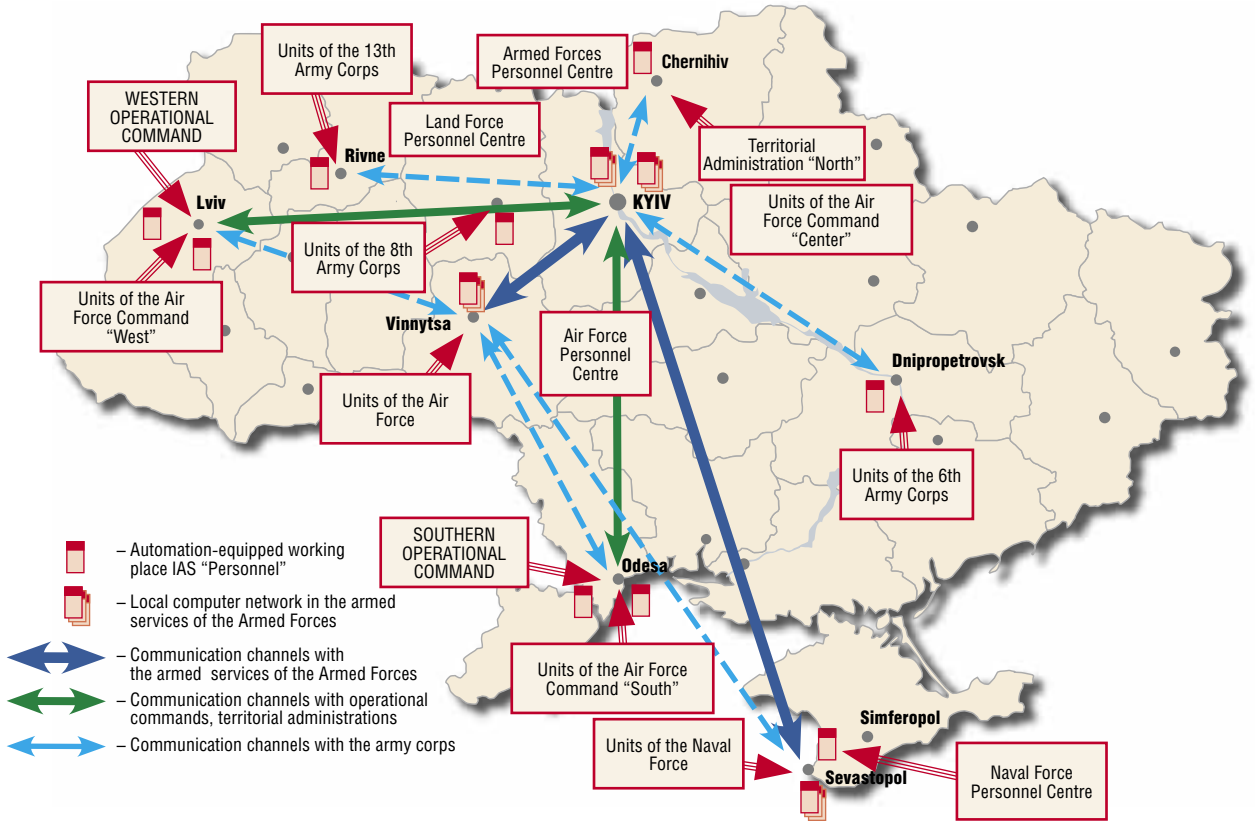
25 Order of the Minister of Defence: "On the Approval of Resolution on the Typical Officers' career management algorithm and procedure of its usage" #33 as of May, 20, 2009

26 Order of the Minister of Defence: "On the Approval of Resolution on the Officers' Position Profile" #228 as of May, 15, 2009

27 Order of the Minister of Defence: "On the Approval of Resolution on the Personnel Centres' Boards of the Armed Forces to select candidates and further assign to Service positions" #520 as of October, 15, 2009

28 Order of the Minister of Defence: "On the Approval of Resolution on the assessment committees in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #246 of May, 25, 2009

Diagram 4.2. The deployment of the IAS computer-assisted personnel registration system "Personnel" till 2011



of personnel, civil servants and Pool of Officers was created in the Armed Forces' Personnel Centre during the year.

Improvement of the system of military education and science

Certain changes have taken place in the sphere of military education and science; in particular the following establishments were reorganized:

- the National Defence Academy to the National Defence University; [29]
- Nakhimov Navy Institute of Sevastopol to the Nakhimov Navy Academy;[30]
- Hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi Army Institute of Lviv of "Lvivska Politekhnika" National University to the Academy of the Army named after Hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi;[31]
- Military Science Department of the State Agrarian and Engineering University in Podilya to the Military Science Department of Ohienko National University of Kamyanets-Podilskyi[32].

29 Order of the Minister of Defence "On Measures concerning Reorganization of National Defence Academy" #39 as of January, 28, 2009

30 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On Measures concerning further optimization of Higher military educational establishments and military training units of higher educational establishments" #467 as of May, 13, 2009 and Order of the Minister of Defence "On Measures concerning Reorganization of Nakhimov Navy Institute of Sevastopol" #323 as of June, 19, 2009

31 Common Order of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Education and Science "On Measures concerning Reorganization of Hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi Army Institute of Lviv of "Lvivska Politekhnika" National University" #322/543 as of June, 19, 2009

32 Common Order of the Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Education and Science and Ministry of Agrarian Policy: "On Measures concerning transition of military science department from State agrarian and engineering university in Podilya to the Ohienko National University of Kamyanets-Podilskyi" #359/653/483 as of July, 13, 2009

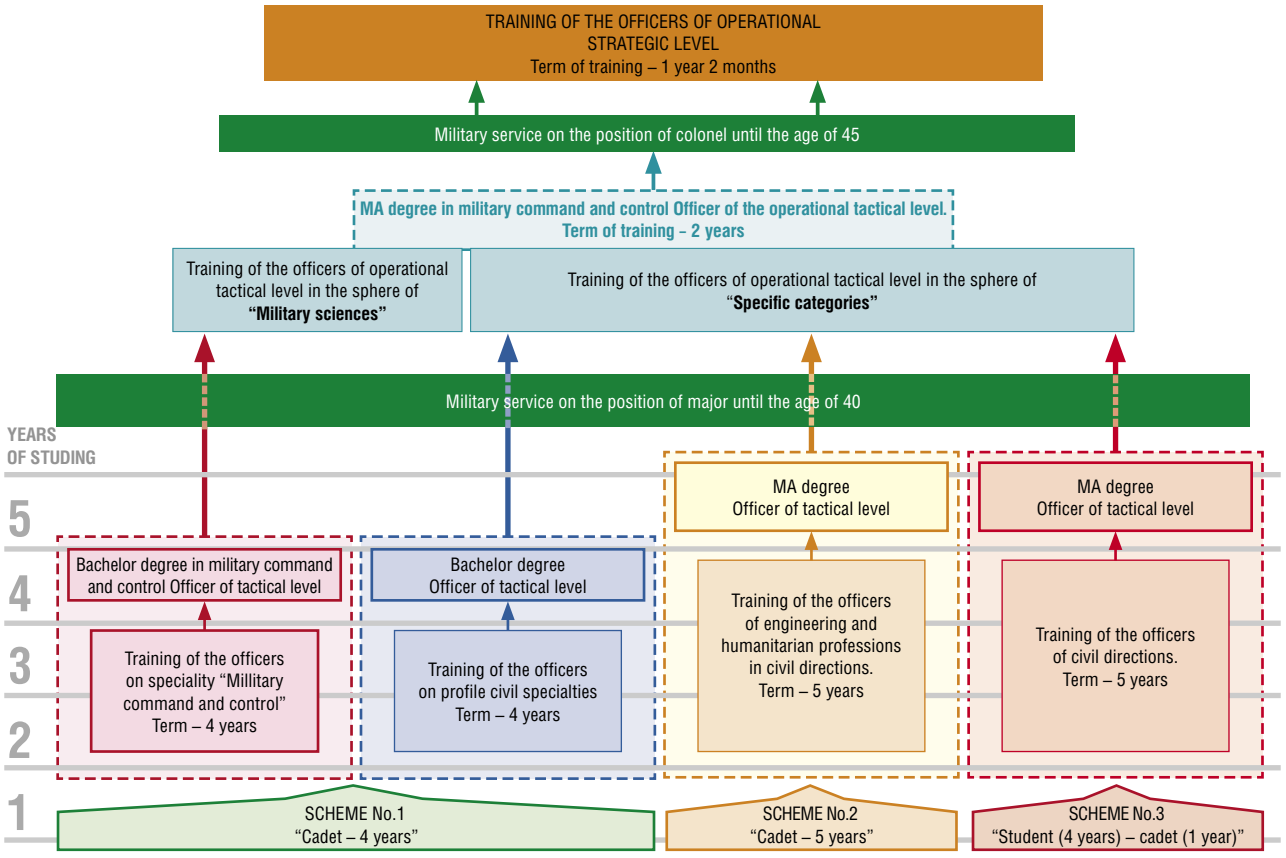
The transition of the Joint Institute of Defence Intelligence of the National Defence Academy into the Military Diplomatic Academy has begun[33].

This has helped the educative process to get closer to the real conditions of military service.

At the end of 2009 the military education establishments' network includes 2 universities, 4 academies, 4 institutes, 3 military science departments, 15 military arts divisions, 15 disaster medicine and military medicine divisions, 3 colleges, 1 military science section, 1 military lyceum and 1 navy lyceum.

Taking into account the nationwide tendencies of higher education development in Ukraine the process of training of military experts with higher education was improved[34] (Diagram 4.3).

Diagram 4.3. System of training of military experts with higher education at the end of 2009.



In particular, terms of training of officers of tactical level of the command profile that will study 4 years, and engineering and humanitarian profile that will study 5 years (one year to receive the level "Master") were reviewed. The term of training of officers of Operational-Strategic level has been extended to 14 months and Operational-Tactical level to 2 years.

In order to organically combine the system of higher military education and multi-level training of professional NCOs in 2009 training was organized in the following way:

33 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Military Diplomatic Academy" #836 as of August, 5, 2009

34 Common Order of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education and Science "On the improvement of training of military experts of tactical level for the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #325/548 as of June, 22, 2009

• in the military NCOs college of National Technical university "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute" – for the period of 2.5 years and education-qualification level "Junior Specialist" in the specialism "administration of military units (company, battalion)"[35] and 6 months on the basis of the education-qualification level "Junior Specialist", "Bachelor", "Specialist";

• in the training centres of the Armed Forces Services and Arms, special troops according to respective specialisms – with the term of 6 months and getting the education-qualification level "qualified worker".

The State requirement for training of military experts according to respective directions and specialisms at all qualification and education levels has been defined based on the future structure of the Armed Forces and Officer Corps strength for 2011-2014 (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. The State requirement for training of military experts, *persons*

Training of the servicemen according to the levels of military education	Annual Defence Commission Indices			
	2006	2007	2008	2009
for the Armed Forces				
Officers of operational-strategic level	45	65	52	60
Officers of operational-tactical level	441	262	251	427
Officers of tactical level	848	416	1065	1451
for other military formations				
Officers of operational-strategic level	-	2	2	-
Officers of operational-tactical level	111	98	59	-
Officers of tactical level	309	186	250	53
Total	**1754**	**1029**	**1679**	**1991**

In order to achieve interoperability between Ukrainian Armed Forces and NATO countries' Armed Forces a new Concept of personnel language training was developed[36]. The time for learning foreign language by students in higher military education establishments and military training units of higher education establishments has been increased from 504 to 648 hours, requirements for standard language levels (from Level 1 to Level 5) according to NATO "STANAG-6001" were determined.

In 2009 training was conducted in 25 classes including 2 classes for Contract personnel for intensive learning of English language for 4 months' training and 5 classes for higher level of English language for 3 months' training and classes for German, French and Turkish. During the year 590 Service personnel and 64 civilians received language training courses.

MANNING OF CONTRACT PERSONNEL

The main focus of the MOD in 2009 was aimed at the practical implementation of the manning system in the daily routine of the Armed Forces, based on the Territorial Centres' network, exclusion of the reduction of Service personnel manning on contract-basis and activization of the enlistment system.

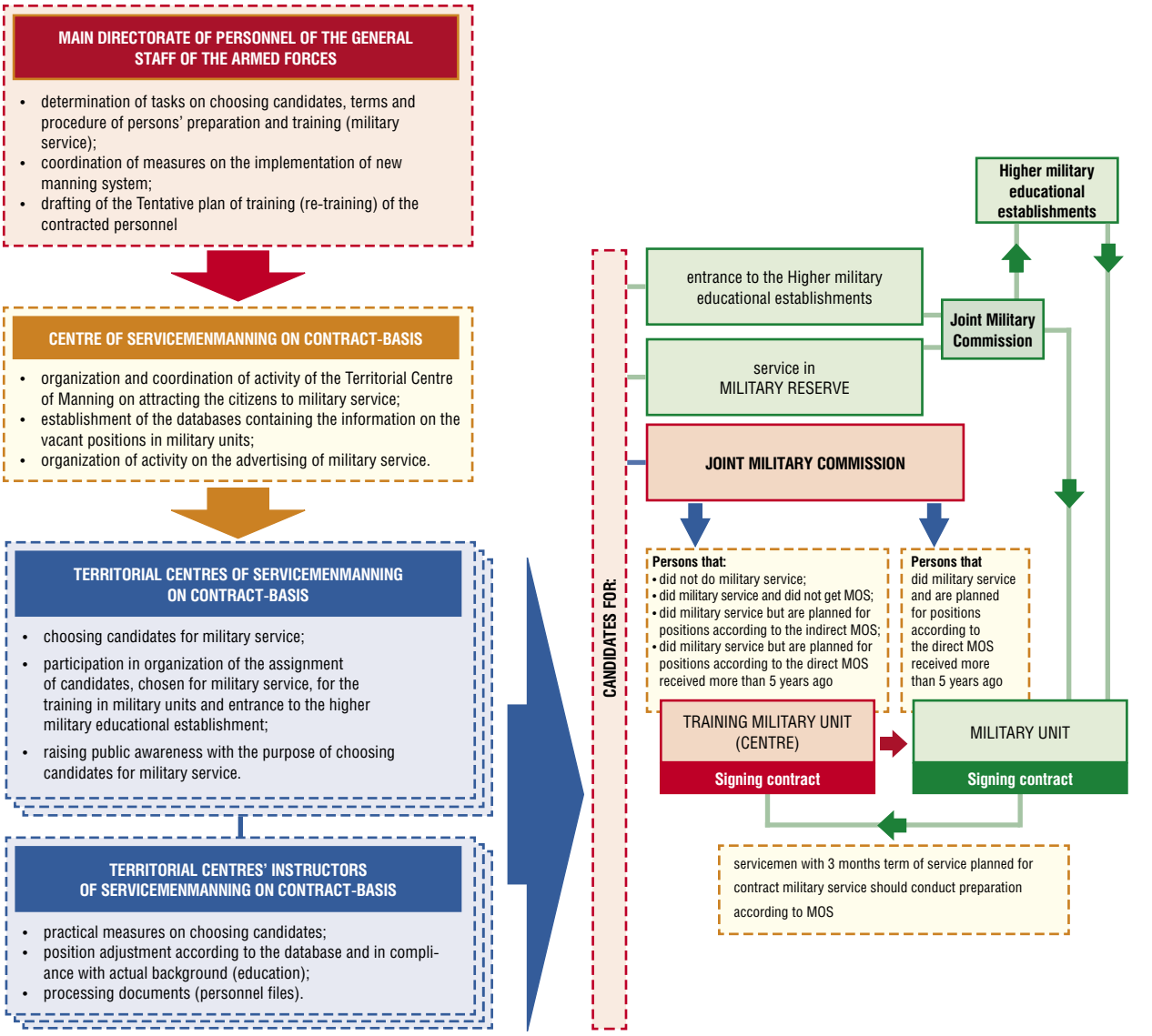
35 Common Order of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Education and Science "On the Approval of the amendments to the List of directions, specialties and specialization of training of military experts in higher military educational establishments and military training units of higher educational establishments at respective qualification and education levels" #185/348 as of April, 17, 2009

36 Concept has been approved by the Order of the Minister of Defence #267 as of June, 1, 2009

The activity of the Territorial Centres for contract personnel manning

From July 2009 Service personnel manning was implemented according to the scheme: Territorial Centre of Service Personnel Manning – Training military unit – military unit (Diagram 4.4.)

Diagram 4.4. System of manning of the contracted personnel as of the end of 2009



Due to this the enlistment algorithm for Contract service, enabling better examination of personal characteristics, estimating the results of medical surveys and conducting professional selection under tight deadlines, has been improved (Annex 6).

The measures taken enabled to increase substantially the number of candidates for Contract military service during the second half of 2009 and 5,696 persons were selected with 4,128 persons enlisted for Contract service at the end of the year.

Development of Non-Commissioned Officers' Corps

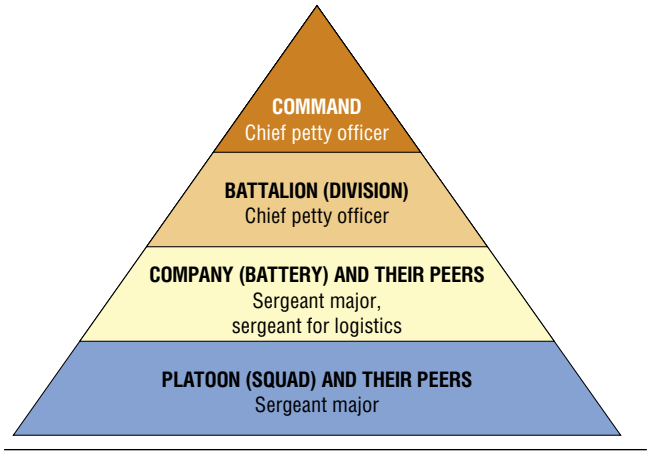
Non-Commissioned Officers play a leading role in the professional Armed Forces that foresees a continuous acquisition of theoretical and practical skills necessary for military service in a command positions.

During the year the system of professional NCO's preparation was improved, in particular:

- the state licensing of Armed Forces' training military centres where Contract Service personnel will receive an education-qualification "qualified worker" has been conducted;
- the Sergeant Training Centre was reformed into the Military NCOs College of National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute"[37] that started NCOs' training from 1 September 2009;

- The Army NCOs College named after Hetman Petro Sahaydachnyi (Lviv) and the Navy NCOs college of the Nakhimov Navy Academy (Sevastopol) was established.
- This enabled the introduction of a multi-level training system[38] in 2009 that foresees successive preparation of NCOs before assignment to higher positions:
- Basic level – in 14 training centers of the Armed Forces Services and Branches on the basis of the previously received education-qualification "qualified worker" according to the defined specialisms;
- Medium level – in the Military NCOs College of the National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute", military colleges of the Armed Forces' Services, Branches, special forces for the substitution of professional positions that require an education-qualification "junior specialist";
- Higher level – in the Military NCOs College of National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute" for the substitution of the positions of Brigade Chief Petty Officers, equal and higher positions on the basis of previously received education-qualification "junior specialist".

Diagram 4.5. Allocation of NCOs' positions in brigade, regiment (military unit) of the Armed Forces



The military college's network of the Armed Forces' Services and Branches is planned to be extended. In the short term the formation of three military NCO colleges is foreseen: Kharkiv Air Force University (Kharkiv); Military Institute of Telecommunications and Information Technology of the National Technical University of Ukraine "Kyiv Polytechnic Institute" (Poltava); Ohienko National University of Kamyanets-Podilskyi.

37 Joint Order of the Ministry of Defence and Ministry of education and science "On Measures concerning Establishment of the Military NCO's college of National Technical university "Kharkiv Polytechnical institute" #220/386 as of May, 8, 2009

38 Order of the Minister of Defence "On the Creation of NCO's Multilevel Training System of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #597 as of November, 29, 2008

Diagram 4.6. Rank insignias of the professional NCOs

In order to implement new NCOs' positions[39] of Sergeant Major the transition of military units to new structures continued during the year (Diagram 4.5.).

19 military units were brought to the new structure that introduced almost 480 new positions. This has provided the placement in Forces of trained, professional NCOs during the year.

In general, in 2009 nearly 1,400 individuals were trained, of which 97 are medium and senior levels.

NCOs are trained in military education establishments of NATO countries in the framework of the International Military Education and Training Programme (IMET)[40], too. 28 Service personnel undertook training in this Programme between 2007 and 2009.

The first graduates of the Sergeant Training Centre[41] at the same time have become the first sergeants with brand, new insignias that include such elements as: chevron, arc, rectangle and star (Diagram 4.6.).

HUMANITARIAN AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILY

The improvement of humanitarian and social protection of Service personnel and their family, educational work, development of culture, spiritual, formation of consciousness, motivation and life guidelines remain MOD priorities.

Military-Patriotic Education

During 2009 MOD together with public authorities, local government and non-governmental organizations conducted more than 8,000 military-patriotic and cultural-artistic actions (Diagram 4.7.).

The main attention was aimed at the activation of corporate assistance to orphans.

Diagram 4.7. Cultural-Educational and Enlightenment Events 2009

Military-patriotic and cultural-artistic actions have been organized and conducted in 2009

10 cultural-artistic and military-patriotic actions

1552 thematic mass measures

458 theoretical and practical conferences, seminars, round-table conferences

Creative teams of the Armed Forces Song and Dance Ensemble and National Presidential Orchestra gave 171 concerts in military garrisons and cities of Ukraine.

8591 excursions to the Central Museum of the Armed Forces and its branches, more than 148,000 visitors have been there

219 theatrical shows

492 concerts of amateur talent groups

3313 thematic matinees, recitals of relaxation

863 library activities

256 concerts, literary and artistic evenings, book fairs were conducted in the Central House of Officers of the Armed Forces that more than 73,000 people visited

328 panel games, shows, multimedia lectures

729 art exhibitions and shows of amateur and folk arts

39 Temporary list of military occupational specialties and NCO's permanent positions approved by the Order of the Minister of Defence #600 as of December, 2, 2008

40 International Military Education and Training (IMET), foresees aid of the USA government

41 From September, 1, 2009 Sergeant Training Centre (Kharkiv) was reformed into the Military NCO's college of National Technical university "Kharkiv Polytechnical institute"

In particular, military units, higher military education establishments, institutions and organizations of the Armed Forces were allotted to 189 establishments that take care of orphans, children deprived of paternal care and sick children.

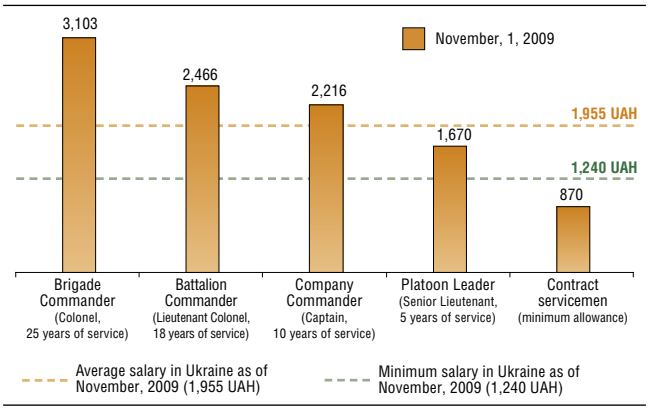
Military-museum activity has acquired a dynamic development. New exposition "Submarine Forces of the Black Sea Fleet" and "Cold War. Navy aspect" was opened in the Balaklava Naval Memorial (Sevastopol). Scientific and historical library and new expositions of military equipment were arranged in Volyn Regional Museum of Ukrainian Forces (Lutsk). The branch of the Central Museum of the Armed Forces, the Navy Museum[42] was established.

All Ukraine competition of military-patriotic song and route march "Armed with song, called by march"[43] was conducted for the first time. The first stage of the all Ukraine competition of photographic works on the subject: "Defend and love"[44] was conducted.

The cooperation of the MOD with Ukrainian churches and religious organizations for the satisfaction of religious necessities of Service personnel, spiritual, moral, aesthetical, military-patriotic education gained further development. The Soul-Pastoral Care Board under the MOD[45] was created in March 2009 and in April its chairman Archbishop of Lviv and Halych of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church (of the Moscow Patriarchate) Avgustin (Markevych) was elected.

Nowadays 18,000 women (13%) serve in the Armed Forces of which 2,200 are officers and 14,000 warrant officers. In 2009 implementing the State policy on equal rights and opportunities for men and women continued. The activity of the MOD and the Armed Forces concerning the implementation of gender policy was continued. A working group of experts on gender issues under the MOD was created involving scientists and representatives of non-government organizations.

Diagram 4.8. An average servicemen allowance according to Basic Typical Positions. Compared characteristics with the average salary in regions of Ukraine, *UAH*



Remuneration

The existing level of allowance (it was last increased in early 2008) makes it difficult for military service to compete in the labour market and does not motivate citizens to join the Armed Forces.

As a rule, the allowance of the head of family that comprises 70% – 100% of total income predominates in the family budget of Service personnel.

The minimum allowance for Service personnel in the first year of Contract service is 821 UAH, that is twice less than the average wage in Ukraine (1,955 UAH in November 2009) and considerably lower than the average wage in other areas (the lowest average wage in the "agricultural sector" was 1,240 UAH in November 2009) (Diagram 4.8).

Medical Support

The MOD undertakes considerable efforts to create the proper conditions of treatment of Service personnel and persons that are given this right by law.

42 Order of the Minister of Defence #432 as of August, 28, 2009

43 Order of the Minister of Defence "On the Approval of Resolution on the All Ukrainian competition of military-patriotic song and route march "Armed with song, called by march" #64 as of February, 16, 2009

44 Common Order of Minister of Defence and Minister of Ukraine for Family, Youth and Sports: "On the conduction of all Ukrainian competition of photographical works on the subject: "Defend and love" #344/2397 of 7 July 2009.

45 Order of the Minister of Defence: "On the Approval of Resolution on The Soul-Pastoral Care board under the Ministry of Defence" #115 of 17 March 2009.

The improvement of the medical support system continued. Thus, in order to implement common approaches of medical support in the Armed Forces the management agency, Military-Medical Department, was created. On the basis of military-medical clinical centres, clinics were created, in particular:

- in the Main military-medical clinical centre (Kyiv) – centres of cardiac and vessels' surgery, endoscopic diagnostics and surgery and detoxication centre;
- in Military-medical clinical centre of Central region (Vinnytsia) – clinics of cardio surgery, gastroenterology, flight and doctoral expertise, special training of aircraft personnel;
- in Military-medical clinical centre of Southern region (Odesa) – ophthalmological clinic;
- in Military-medical clinical centre of Western region (Lviv) – neurosurgeon and accident hospital.

Diagram 4.9. Social state of the Medical Service Patients in the Armed Forces as of 2009, *persons*

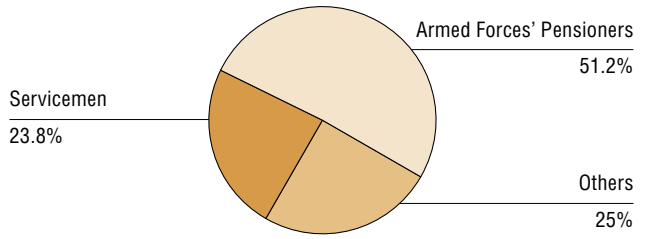
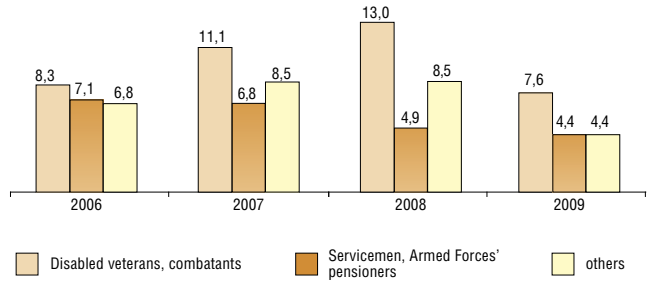


Diagram 4.10. Sanatorium-Resort Support (2006-2009), *thousand persons*



Specialized medical units according to the defined clinical profiles and climate and nature medical factors were established in the Centres of Medical Rehabilitation and Sanatorium Therapy.

The work completed provided the opportunity even under conditions of limited resources not to reduce last year's indexes and to give highly-qualified medical treatment to more than 155,000 people.

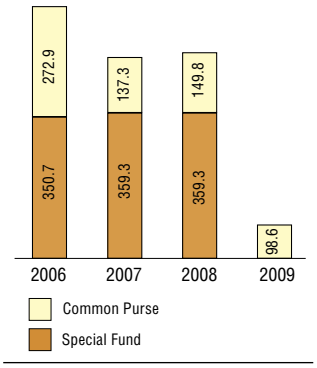
Social State of Patients is given in Diagram 4.9.

However, Service personnel, war and veterans, and their families and Armed Forces' employees have received treatment in the Armed Forces' Sanatoriums 1.6 times less than in 2008 (that is 16,400 - 2% fewer than the general number of people provided with the Armed Forces medical support) (Diagram 4.10.).

Housing

Indexes of Housing of Service personnel and persons subject to retirement and discharged are not implemented from year to year and that is the most problematic question for the MOD.

Diagram 4.11. Financing of MOD Housing Program 2006-2009, *million UAH*



The situation concerning Service housing became catastrophic for the Armed Forces in 2009. Thus the State Budget has allocated 755.7 million UAH from the Special Fund, but only 98.6 million UAH (11 %) was received (Diagram 4.11.).

During the year on the initiative of the MOD actions to improve the situation concerning Service housing have been conducted, in particular:

- the development of mechanism to build (procure) affordable housing for Service personnel, their family and personnel subject to retirement and discharged persons at the expense of the State Budget[46] begun;
- Service personnel with more than 20 years' service were given the right to receive compensation housing allowance[47];
- the **acquisition of** part-build housing constructions[48] by the State mortgage institution was adjusted.

46 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Approval of Target Social and Economic Program of the Construction (acquisition) of available housing (2010-2017)" #1249 as of November, 11, 2009

47 The Law of Ukraine "On amendments in several legislative acts of Ukraine on citizens' housing" #1510-VI as of June, 11, 2009

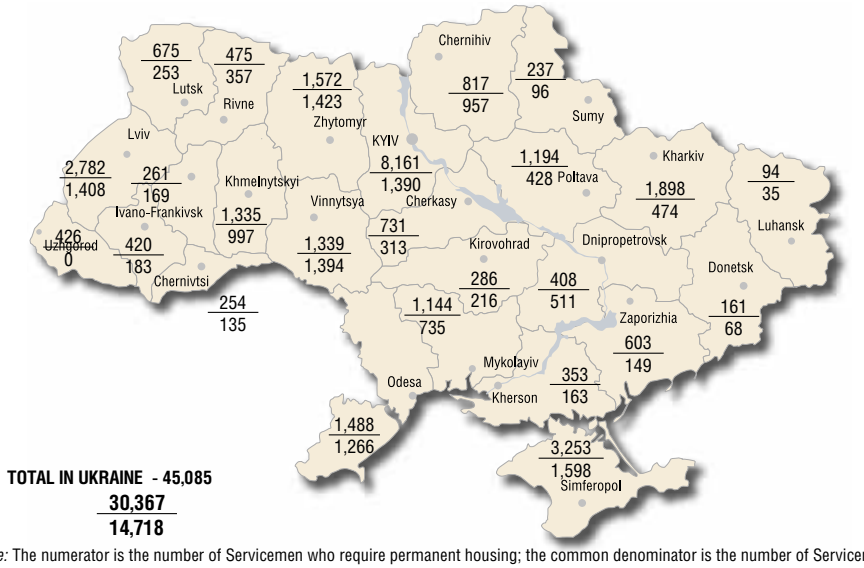
48 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On some issues of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" #1018 as of September, 23, 2009

However, the work done does not improve Service personnel housing. Only 85 apartments were built (acquired) from the State Budget. This is the lowest number of houses constructed in the past decade. Thereby the number of **Service personnel without housing has increased by** 2,800 at the end of 2009 (Diagram 4.12.).

In general, 45,100 Service personnel are on the Housing Waiting List at the end of 2009, including 30,400 for permanent housing and 14,700 for Service housing, of which 11,100 Service personnel subject to retirement and discharged personnel (Diagrams 4.13, 4.14).

The further development of professional Armed Forces along with establishing the preconditions to generate human resources – the new generation of Service personnel, professionally-trained, with high moral stature, capable of effective fulfillment of difficult military-professional tasks, and able to lead military units under dynamically changing environment has continued in 2009.

Diagram 4.12. Servicemen need for permanent and service housing in regions of Ukraine, *at the end of the year*



Note: The numerator is the number of Servicemen who require permanent housing; the common denominator is the number of Servicemen who require service housing

Diagram 4.13. Servicemen on the waiting list for housing

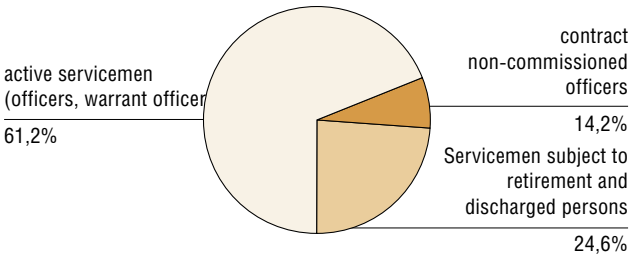
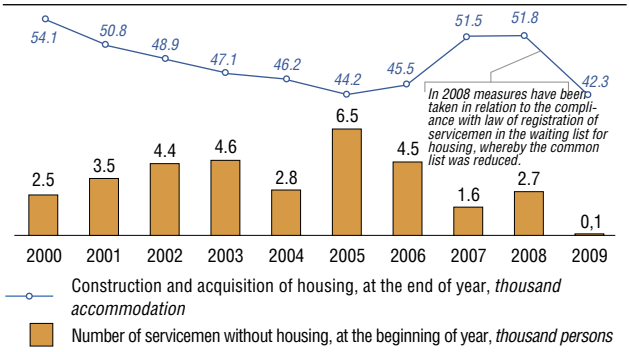
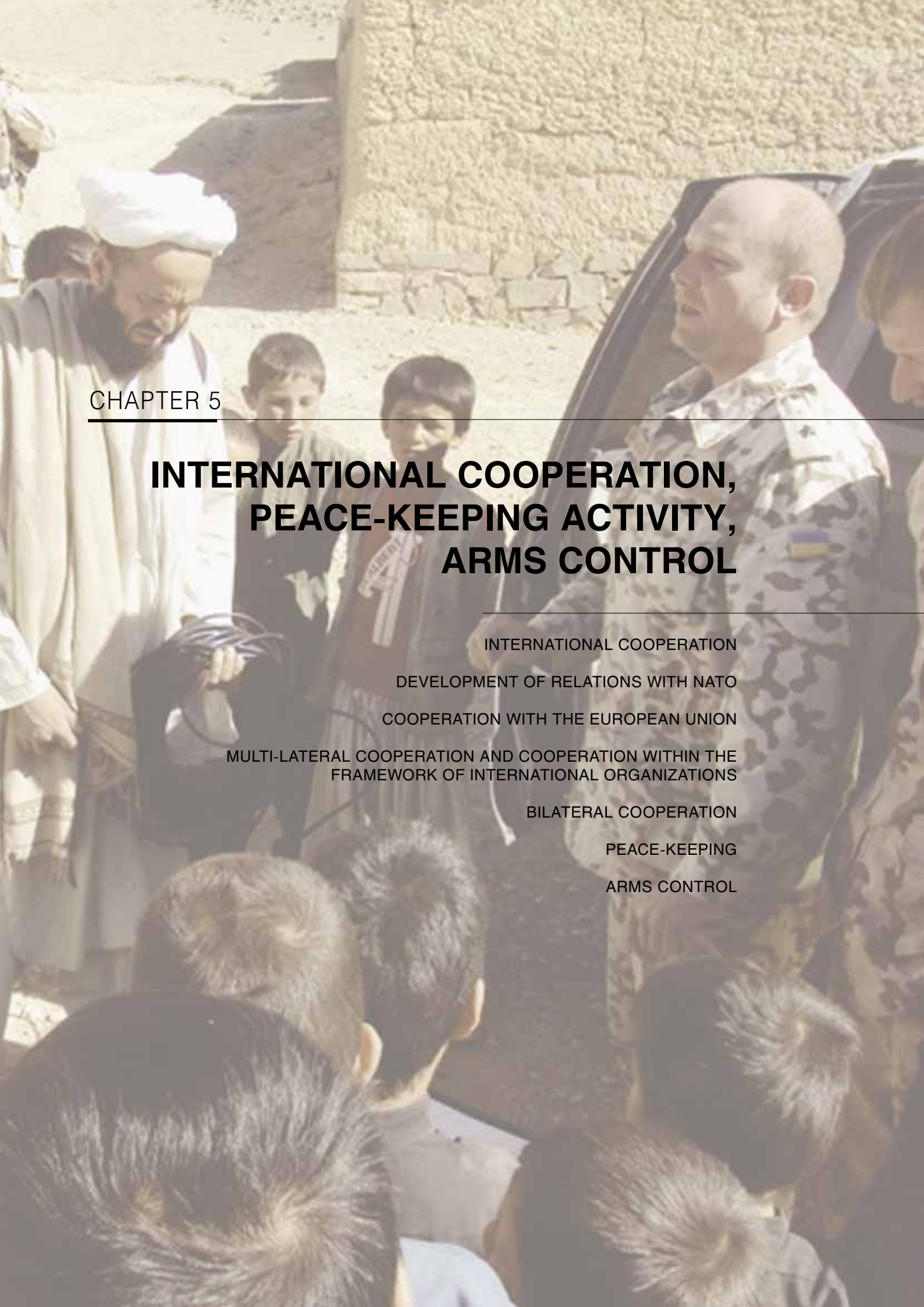


Diagram 4.14. Indexes of servicemen housing and members of their family



The improvement of the system of military education, introduction of the multi-level NCO training system, promotion of the process and forms to motivate citizens to serve in the Armed Forces have enabled the level of Contract personnel to be maintained as last year.

Unfortunately, the insufficient level of allowances and unsatisfactory adherence of social security standards of Service personnel resulted in low competitiveness of military service in the labour market and restrained the pace of professionalization of the Armed Forces.



CHAPTER 5

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH NATO

COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

MULTI-LATERAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

BILATERAL COOPERATION

PEACE-KEEPING

ARMS CONTROL

CHAPTER 5

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

In 2009 international cooperation aimed at ensuring the Armed Forces development and creating favourable conditions to support Ukraine's course towards acquiring membership in NATO and the European Union. In addition, considerable attention was paid to ensuring Ukraine's participation in regional cooperation, promoting peace and stability in Eastern Europe and in the world.

The effective employment of the whole range of international cooperation activities in the defence sphere is a key instrument to increase the Armed Forces' capabilities, enhance their interoperability with NATO nations' Armed Forces, and strengthen Ukraine's international reputation.

The participation of Ukrainian Armed Forces personnel in multi-national exercises and peace-keeping activities enables experience to be acquired that is necessary to fulfil the tasks in the State Programme of the Armed Forces' Development 2006-2011.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

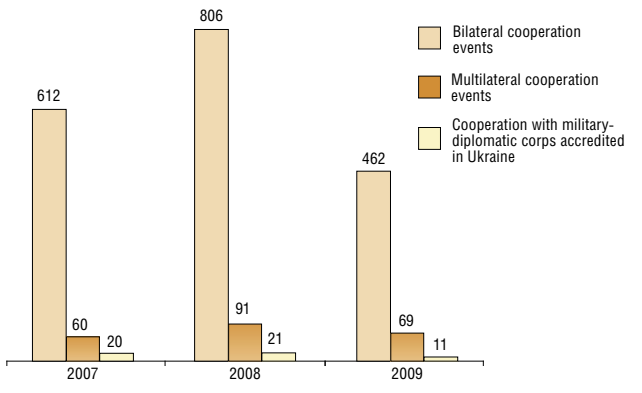
In 2009 the main tasks of international cooperation were as follows:

- Sustaining effective political-military, military-military and military and technical dialogue with strategic partners of Ukraine, neighbouring countries and other leading nations in order to ensure the further promotion of Ukraine's European and Euro-Atlantic ambitions and to promote its national interests in the region and in the world,
- Sustaining appropriate level of mutual trust, as well as acquiring international advisory and materiel support for further development and comprehensive modernization of the Armed Forces.

Out of 1,041 international events 603 events were conducted during 2009. Due to objective reasons 438 events were cancelled or postponed (Diagram 5.1). To improve the regulatory legislation for international cooperation, 11 international treaties (3 inter-governmental treaties and 8 inter-departmental treaties) were signed during 2009.

Within the framework of international technical support more than 45 courses and workshops were conducted, equipment worth almost $4,300,000 was received.

Diagram 5.1. Quantity indicators of international cooperations



DEVELOPMENT OF RELATIONS WITH NATO

Ukraine considers development of cooperation with the Alliance to be one of the key mechanisms of Armed Forces reform and the wider defence sector to comply with the Alliance's membership requirements, which means:

- ensuring the capability of the Armed Forces to fulfil its tasks to defend the country;
- ensuring the appropriate interoperability between Armed Force's units and NATO nations' military structures;
- ensuring national contribution to Alliance activities, including NATO-led operations.

These activities are of a systemic nature. In 2009, for the first time, they were performed within the 1st Annual National Programme aimed at preparing Ukraine to join NATO[1], implementation of which is aimed at the promotion of internal reforms concerning the whole range of State activities. The ANP structure and content closely correspond to the Membership Action Plan. According to the 2009 ANP, the MOD was assigned as executor of 234 events and co-executor of a further 22 events. During the year the following aims were achieved:

- sustaining political and military dialogue between leaders of the Armed Forces and the Alliance;
- sustaining Armed Forces' participation in international peace-keeping, in particular concerning NATO-led operations;
- fulfilling further transition to professional Armed Forces, namely creating a professional Sergeant Corps;
- providing training for civilian personnel in the defence and security sector[2].

The ANP execution was assessed positively at the meeting Ukraine-NATO Political Steering Committee.

Other formats of NATO-Ukraine cooperation are the NATO-Ukraine Military Committee Work Plan, the NATO-Ukraine Individual Partnership Programme, NATO-Ukraine High-Level Joint Working Group on Defence Reform Work Plan and the Planning and Review Process (PARP), as well as other common projects both with NATO and on a bilateral basis with NATO countries.

Within the PARP framework Ukraine improved the national defence planning system, achieved transparency in defence budget planning, improved capabilities of Ukraine's Armed Forces and other structures in terms of participation in international counter-terrorism measures, and support of civilian authorities concerning natural and man-made disaster management.[3]

At the same time the main focus of the MOD and GS were aimed at developing compatibility of the above mentioned forces and the means engage in the whole range of peace-keeping activities and providing training for military authorities, military units and sub-units assigned to participate in PARP and in common actions with NATO nations' armed forces.[4]

1 ANP2009 approved by the Decree of the President of Ukraine #600/2009 issued on the 7th of August 2009

2 During the year 275 representatives of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces were trained at language courses and professional courses.

3 At present the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces have implemented 70 Partnership Goals according to PARP (36 general goals, 19 – for the Army, 8 – for the Navy, 7 – for the Air Force).

4 During 2009 three units conducted self- evaluation of the 1st level and six more units passed the NATO evaluation of the 1st level.

As a result of the Operational Capabilities Concept Evaluation and Feedback Programme implementing operational capabilities and combat readiness of assigned military units were reinforced according to NATO standards, by achieving the interoperability level necessary to fulfil a wide range of tasks in cooperation with NATO nations' units, including a contribution to NATO's Response Forces.[5]

For effective implementation of the NATO Air Situation Data Exchange (ASDE) programme a NATO-certified data exchange centre was created in the Air Force, operational procedures were adopted, and constant communication and data exchange with the NATO Command and Warning Centre were enabled.

In 2009 the NAC approved the decision to open the second line of data exchange between Ukraine and NATO within the ASDE programme.

Ukraine is the only Partner nation participating in four out of five NATO-led operations. Taking into account limited resources sustaining the format of the Armed Forces participation in NATO operations is an important achievement in 2009.

Ukraine's National Security and Defence Council approved the decision to increase the Ukrainian peace-keeping contingent in the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF).

Ukraine continues to provide a peace-keeping contingent and personnel for Kosovo Force (KFOR) and the NATO Training Mission in Iraq (NTM-I).

During October and November 2009 the corvette "Ternopil" successfully completed tasks in the NATO anti-terrorist Operation "Active Endeavour" in the Mediterranean.

In 2009 Ukraine continued to pursue the course aimed at meeting the defence criteria of Alliance membership. The events in the Annual National Programme aimed at preparing the country to join NATO were conducted, the format of Ukraine's Armed Forces participation in NATO-led operations was sustained, the level of interoperability between Armed Forces' units and corresponding units of NATO-countries was enhanced. The preparation of assigned forces and means to participation in NATO's Response Forces was performed which will enable further development of Ukraine's Armed Forces' capabilities.

COOPERATION WITH THE EUROPEAN UNION

In order to fulfil the strategic statements of national legislative acts concerning European integration practical measures of defence cooperation between the European Union and the Ukrainian Armed Forces were conducted according to the EU – Ukraine Action Plan and the new document "EU-Ukraine Association Agenda" concerning MOD, as well as the 2009 Cooperation Work Plan for the Armed Forces and the European Union Council Secretariat (in the sphere of European Security and Defence Policy).

5 During 2009, in terms of providing Armed Forces resources for NATO's Response Forces, propositions of the Federal Republic of Germany were considered concerning possible participation of NCB-platoon with dosimetric and chemical control section of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the 15th rotation of NATO's Response Forces led by Germany. In addition to it, in order to ensure systemacy of means and forces participation in NATO's Response Forces one aircraft IL-76 MD of the Air Force is supposed to participate in the 16th rotation of NATO's Response Forces.

In the military sphere the main directions of cooperation between the EU and Ukraine were as follows:

- enforcing strategic dialogue between the leaders of the MOD, GS and political leaders of EU countries;
- participating in EU-led operations as well as providing Armed Forces resources for EU Battle Groups;
- training Ukraine's representatives in courses in EU education institutions;
- deploying Ukraine military transport aviation for air-lift tasks for EU-countries.

Within the political and military dialogue between Ukraine and the EU, issues of cooperation between the Ukrainian Armed Forces and EU-countries' armed forces, the creation of EU Battle Groups as well as Ukraine's possible participation in the European Security and Defence Policy were discussed.[6]

In 2009 Ukraine was officially invited to participate in the EU military operation EUFOR ALTHEA in Bosnia and Herzegovina that created the formal basis to develop this issue.

The Armed Forces contribution to EU Battle Groups was one of the prospective and essential tasks to be considered. The following was done within this framework in 2009:

- engagement of the aero-medical aircraft AN-26 "Vita" into the Baltic Battle Group (Poland, Germany, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia);
- the mechanism of engagement in the EU Battle Group HELBROC (Greece, Bulgaria, Romania and Cyprus), and the Italian-Hungarian-Slovakian Battle Group due to start active duty in the first and second half of 2012 respectively, and in the prospective group to be formed by the Vyshegrad Group (Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Czech Republic).

The agreement between the Ukrainian MOD and the Czech Republic MOD concerning strategic airlift came into force.[7] During the year bilateral consultations with Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Slovakia, Romania and Hungary were conducted concerning further involvement of Ukraine's aviation transport capabilities.

During 2009 cooperation between EU military structures and Ukraine to support Ukrainian Armed Forces' capabilities development, especially concerning EU-led operations, defining and preparing to participate in EU Battle Groups, as well as involving Ukraine's aviation transport capabilities.

Another important evidence of EU and Ukraine cooperation effectiveness in 2009 was the orientation of bilateral cooperation events to acquire EU-membership by Ukraine.

6 In April 2009 the Chief of General Staff – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine participated in the meeting of chiefs of general staffs of armed forces of Vyshegrad group countries, Ukraine and Baltic countries. The Head of EU Military Committee and the Chief of General Staff – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine meet as scheduled.

7 Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of Czech Republic concerning strategic airlift (Prague, 24.03.2009)

MULTI-LATERAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

An important direction of State foreign policy is active multi-lateral cooperation within the framework of international and regional organizations. According to the consolidated plan 103 multi-lateral events had to be conducted, 69 of them were executed.

To fulfill Ukraine's commitments in 2009 the Armed Forces participated in 5 peace-keeping operations under the auspices of the United Nations (UN). The permanent representative of Ukraine to the UN coordinated peace-keeping issues with the UN Secretariat.

A typical feature of cooperation with the UN Secretariat is the training of military observers at the Multinational Staff Officer Centre of the National Defence Academy. In 2009 a representative of the Armed Forces was selected and directed to serve in the Department of Peace-keeping Operations of the UN Secretariat.

Ukraine participates in meetings of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Forums on security cooperation issues on a regular basis. The results of meetings and approved decisions are directed to Ukraine by diplomatic means (Appendix 5.1).

Within the framework of cooperation with the OSCE a contract on disposal of liquid propellant components was signed.[8]

Appendix 5.1. Documents regulating security and cooperation in Europe

- Vienna document 1999 of the negotiations on confidence- and security-building measures (55 countries);
- Bilateral agreements with contiguous countries;
- OSCE military documents (Document on Defence Planning, Principles governing conventional arms transfers, OSCE document on small arms and light weapons, Global exchange of military information).

Most of the documents are with no fixed term or long-term and anticipate information exchange, control measures and negotiating process.

During 2009 the activities of the Armed Forces were aimed at ensuring regional security, enhancing mutual trust among participants and facilitating cooperation in the military sphere.

Ukraine considers participation in South East Europe Defence Ministerial to be a valuable contribution to a common European security system. Ukraine continued to develop the legal basis for joining the Agreement on Multinational Peace Force South-East Europe (MPFSEE). The possible contribution of our country to the Multinational Peacekeeping Brigade of South East Europe (SEEBRIG) was defined preliminary. In October 2009 the Ukrainian delegation participated in the annual meeting of the Defence Ministers of South East Europe countries.

To fulfill tasks on European and Euro-Atlantic integration Ukraine continued to participate in military and political consultations of the Defence Ministries in the format "Ukraine + Vyshegrad Group (V4)". During the year political-military cooperation events both at the level of ministers of defence and at the level of chiefs of general staffs were conducted. During these events the issues of Ukraine's participation in forming EU Battle Groups and developing cooperation in terms of the international helicopter initiative were discussed.

The MOD actively collaborates within the framework of the Scandinavian-Baltic Initiative. In particular, training on the conduct of information campaigns during crisis situations was organized, a workshop aimed at studying the system of connections with parliaments and governments of Northern European countries was delivered, and a number of activities aimed at developing the system of civil-military relations in international peace-keeping activities were completed.

A further development of cooperation between Lithuania, Poland and Ukraine in peace-keeping was achieved. In November 2009 during the High-Level Consultations with the Ministers of Defence a «Protocol of Intent» covering formation of a

[8] Contract on disposal of liquid propellant components between the OSCE and the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (signed in Kiev 16.09.2009)

joint Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian Brigade («LITPOLUKRBRIG») was signed and the practical phase of its creation has been started.

The personnel of the Naval Force continue to participate in activities of the Black Sea Naval Cooperation Task Group (BLACKSEAFOR). The representatives of Ukraine were in charge of this naval formation in the first half of 2009 and the command ship "Slavutych" fulfilled a number of humanitarian and search and rescue missions during the April and August activations of BLACKSEAFOR.

Our Naval Force continued dialogue with the Naval Forces of Turkey, Russia and Romania on the issues of counter-action in case of possible terrorist attack in the Black Sea within the framework of the Operation "Black Sea Harmony". Ukraine's political-military authority supported Turkey's initiative to create the Black Sea Defence Ministerial.

Cooperation with the Commonwealth of Independent Countries (CIS) included participating in meetings of CIS Defence Ministers. Due to Ukraine's observer status, final documents of the meetings were not signed. At the same time, important issues of bilateral cooperation were discussed during these meetings.

Confirming Ukraine's constant foreign policy active participation in international and regional organizations is an essential contribution to ensuring security in the Eastern European region and in the world.

Taking into consideration the current security state, Ukraine's participation in such international and regional fora enables flexible and timely response to new challenges and effective promotion of national interests at the regional and world levels.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

In 2009 the Armed Forces cooperated with defence agencies of 48 countries. Of the total planned bilateral events 58% are with NATO- and EU-countries.

Most bilateral events were conducted with the US, Germany, Turkey, Poland, the Russian Federation, France, and Belarus (Diagram 5.2).

A considerable part of bilateral events was cooperation with strategic partners - US, Poland and the Russian Federation.

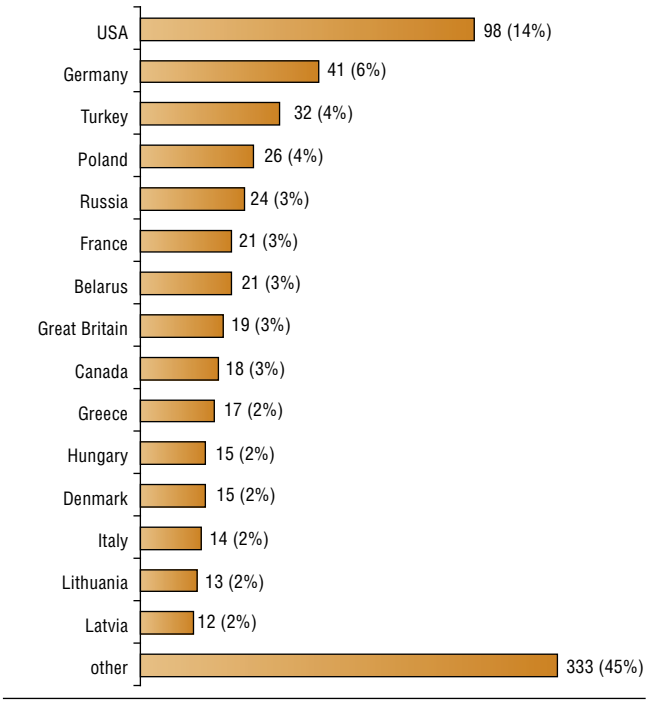
In the defence sphere cooperation between Ukraine and the US is the most, intense, active and large-scale. Its legal basis includes 20 inter-government and inter-department treaties and legal acts. During the year, 98 events were conducted which is the highest number and continues the practice of previous years.

The U.S.-Ukraine Strategic Partnership Commission meeting took place and issues of bilateral cooperation concerning foreign policy, security, defence, trade, investments and the rule of law were discussed[9].

According to the Military Work Plan that defines cooperation between the Armed Forces and U.S. European Command (USEUCOM) the American party provides advisory assistance and collaborates on issues concerning Service personnel education

[9] One of the most important outcomes of the meeting was confirmed by the USA commitment to 1994 security assurances concerning territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine.

Diagram 5.2. International cooperation with defence agencies of other countres in 2009.



and training, Simulation and Modeling Centres create and improve interoperability between units of the Ukrainian Armed Forces with corresponding formations of NATO nations' armed forces. Ukrainian Service personnel are provided with training in the US within the framework of the International Military Education and Training (IMET) programme.[10] On a regular basis MOD and Armed Forces' representatives participate in courses at the George C. Marshall European Centre for Security Studies.

Political-military, military and military-technical cooperation with Poland was effective. Annual bilateral meetings of defence agencies and armed forces' senior personnel were conducted, as scheduled. Three such meetings took place and the implementation of the Polish experience of armed forces reform according to NATO and EU standards into Ukrainian defence agency practice, the improvement of interoperability with military formations of NATO nations and the development of mutually beneficial cooperation in the military-technical sphere were discussed.

The priority tasks of regional cooperation with Poland are the engagement of the Ukrainian Armed Forces in the Multinational Military Police Battalion, the formation of a combined combat unit within the EU Battle Group and the creation of a joint Lithuanian, Polish and Ukrainian Brigade.

Since 2008 there has been no considerable positive dynamic in cooperation between defence agencies of Ukraine and the Russian Federation. The planned meetings of Ministers of Defence and Chiefs of the General Staffs were not conducted.

At the same time, during the meeting of CIS Defence Ministers in June 2009 a low-key summit of acting Defence Minister of Ukraine and Defence Minister of the Russian Federation was held. During this meeting, bilateral cooperation issues were discussed.

In August 2009 the Ukrainian MOD delegation participated in the 9th International Aviation and Space Salon MAKS-2009. During the visit a low-key summit of acting Defence Minister of Ukraine and Defence Minister of the Russian Federation was conducted and the Protocol on cooperation in the field of common aircraft construction was signed.[11]

During the year issues of the Russian Federation Black Sea Fleet's functioning and temporary presence in Ukraine were addressed by the appropriate sub-commission of the Ukraine–Russia Inter-state Commission.

The new senior personnel of the General Staff expect strengthening of Ukraine-Russia bilateral relations in the military sphere.

Traditionally the events of bilateral cooperation with leading Western European countries such as the UK, Germany and France are conducted actively. Permanent

10 During 2009 45 servicemen and employees of the Armed Forces attended courses of IMET program.

11 Protocol between the Government of Ukraine and the Government the Russian Federation on changes introduced to the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government the Russian Federation on further cooperation in serial production and delivery operational tactical transport aircraft AN 70 and transport aircraft AN 70D with D-27 engines (Zhukovsky, Moscow Region, Russia 19.08.2009) of on cooperation in the field of common aircraft construction was signed

Representatives from these countries provide advisory assistance on a wide range of issues to the MOD and GS, including: implementing effective defence resource management, capabilities-based planning, improving language training[12], and developing new training programmes for military professionals.

As a result of the visit of the UK's Defence Minister for International Defence and Security and a Memorandum of Understanding was agreed between the two Defence Ministries on cooperation in the sphere of Topography, Cartography, Geoinformation Systems, Remote Sensing of the Earth and Exchange of Geographic Information, enabling development of cooperation in the military sphere.[13]

In March 2009 according to the bilateral agreement between Ukraine and Denmark, Ukraine's Air Force aircraft IL-76MD delivered nearly 500,000 litres of fuel to supply Greenland's «Station Nord».

As for CIS countries, the most active cooperation is with Belarus. During the year delegations headed by senior MOD and GS personnel visited Belarus. An inter-departmental agreement concerning data exchange covering aircraft flights and corresponding Regulations were signed.[14] Combined training of Duty Air Defence Forces of both countries which included aviation flights and state border crossings was conducted for the first time. A joint Engineer unit is being created.

The defined bilateral priorities remain as follows: exploitation of potential of all mechanisms of strategic partnership and bilateral cooperation on the basis of mutual interests and common approaches to the development of mutually beneficial relations both with strategic partners and with neighbouring countries respecting their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

PEACE-KEEPING

Ukraine remains an active participant in international peace-keeping which facilitates peace and stability in the world, creating favourable conditions to strengthen security of our country and promoting national interests.

During the year the Armed Forces participated in 9 international peace-keeping missions and operations in eight countries: 970 Service personnel fulfilled their tasks in peace-keeping contingents and 126 as peace-keeping personnel. (Diagram 5.3)

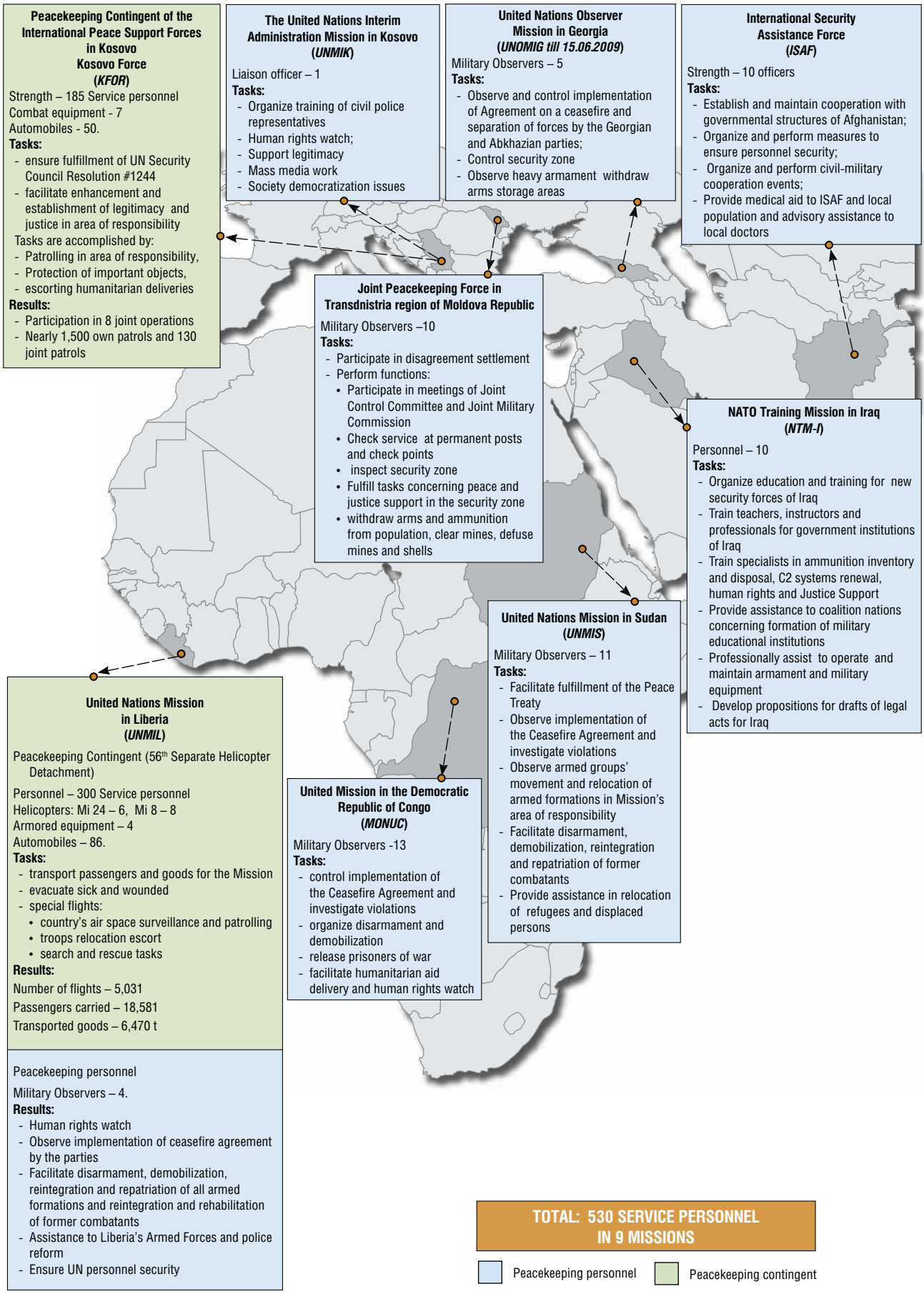
Due to completion of the UN Mandate in Georgia, 5 Ukrainian Officers completed their peace-keeping mission and returned to Ukraine.

12 Foreign advisors provided advisory assistance for developing the draft of Concept of language training in the Armed Forces of Ukraine which was approved by the Order of the Minister of Defence #267 issued on 1.06.2009.

13 Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of Great Britain on cooperation in the spheres of topography, cartography, geographic information system, earth remote sensing and geographical information exchange (Kiev, 31.10.2009)

14 Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of Belarus on aircraft flights data exchange (Minsk, 18.05.2009); Regulations on system structure and data exchange order between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of Belarus (Minsk, 18.05.2009)

Table 5.3. Participation of peacekeeping contingents and personnel of Ukraine in peacekeeping operations in 2009



To develop the legal basis, the President approved Ukraine's Strategy for international peace-keeping[15] which sets the main tasks, mechanisms to pursue national interests and priority aims of our country's participation in peacekeeping. (Appendix 5.2)

Appendix 5.2. Ukraine's priority aims of participation in international peacekeeping activity

- maintaining Ukraine's active participation in international military formations and expansion format of actions aimed at peace and security maintenance;
- strengthening of Ukraine's international authority and confirming Ukraine's aspirations towards integration with the European and Euro-Atlantic security space;
- realization of national interests

As a part of the multinational forces in Kosovo (KFOR) the national component of the Ukrainian–Polish Battalion of the multinational Battle Group "East" completed such tasks as support of the rule of law, democratization of society and protection of human rights.

In 2009 personnel of the 56th Separate helicopter detachment in Liberia was highly appraised by the UN Mission and local population after completing air medical transport tasks.

At the end of the year approximately 530 Armed Forces' personnel were participating in 8 missions in 7 countries.

During 2009 the priority direction of the activities of the MOD was to sustain the format of the Armed Forces participation in international peacekeeping and to implement practical aspects to increase Ukraine's participation in safeguarding security in critical areas.

Experience gained in international peacekeeping by the Armed Forces is used for training peace-keeping personnel and contingents to further contribute to safeguarding peace, security and stability in the world.

ARMS CONTROL

Implementing the whole range of arms control measures fosters mutual trust between participating countries and enables effective monitoring of international commitments in this sphere.

Such events in Ukraine were characterized by active involvement of participating nations, by full use of allocations (passive quota) to conduct inspections, by the most challenging financial situation, to conduct events in Ukraine without the right to refuse.

According to the 1999 Vienna document which regulates international cooperation in the sphere of building confidence and security 7 events were held in Ukraine. Ukraine conducted 1 event abroad. In addition, Armed Forces' personnel participated in the demonstration of aviation bases, new armament systems and military equipment in Turkey and Hungary.

According to the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe 30 control events were held in Ukraine whereas Ukraine conducted only 18 inspections due to the lack of funding.

At present the future of the Treaty is connected with US- Russia negotiations and Joint Consultative Group meetings according to the Treaty on Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE). In addition to

15 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On decision of the National Security and Defence Council of 24 April 2009 "On Strategy of international peacekeeping activity of Ukraine" #435/2009 issued on 15.06.2009

the analysis of the new situation is actively conducted during Berlin seminars initiated by Germany.

To fulfill bilateral inter-state agreements to build confidence and security supplementary trust and security events an additional 6 control events were held in Ukraine. Ukraine conducted 3 inspections abroad in 2009.

According to the Open Skies Agreement Ukraine hosted 12 observation flights. Due to the lack of funding Ukraine conducted only 4 observation missions abroad.

In addition, Ukraine actively collaborated with participating countries in terms of contracting out a Ukrainian survey aircraft, AN-30B, for observation missions. During 2009 our aircraft was used for inspectors' control events by Poland (twice), Slovakia and the UK.

Ukraine's active participation in arms control and non-proliferation measures strengthens its image of a reliable and open country.

Ukraine's participation in international military cooperation is an effective tool of foreign policy aimed at European and Euro-Atlantic integration, development of the Armed Forces' capabilities and improvement of Ukraine's and the Armed Forces' international reputation.

Through fulfillment of international military commitments Ukraine reasserts its role as a substantial and reliable contributor to international and regional security, peace and stability.

CONCLUSION

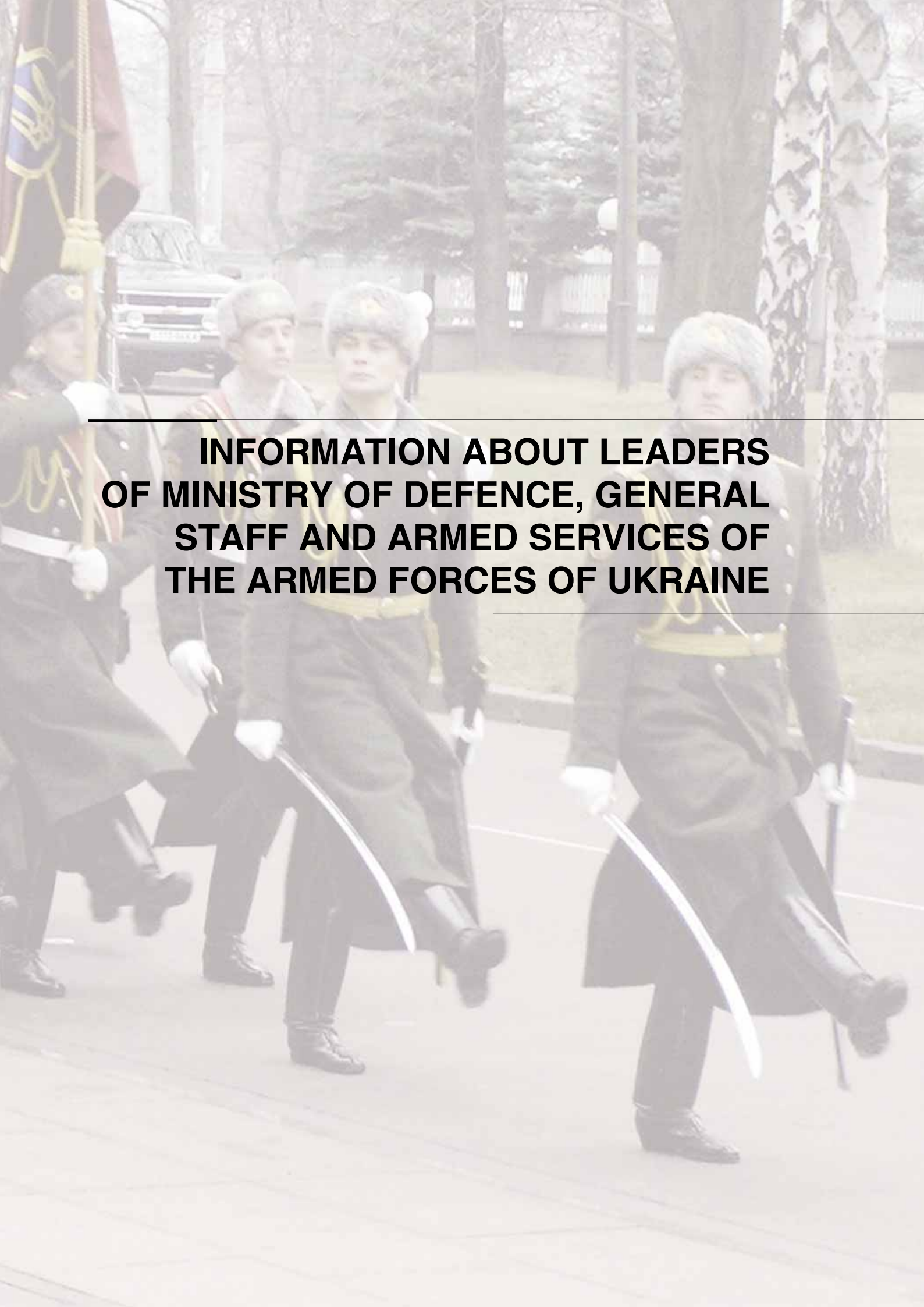
According to this year's results the Ukrainian Armed Forces, in general, are ready to fulfill their appropriate tasks. Although 2009 was proclaimed the "Year of Land Force", due to the permanent lack of funding considerable increase of combat and mobilization readiness of Land Force's and other Armed Force's unit was not achieved.

At the same time, Force's operational capabilities and integrity of the State Air Defence System were retained.

2010 is declared the "Year of management system development and resumption of combat readiness enhancement of the Armed Forces".

The main priorities of Armed Force's development are defined as follows:

- improve Armed Force's management system and logistic support, transit to digital communication system, develop unified automated command and control system;
- maintain readiness of selected Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (JRRF) military units to accomplish appropriate tasks, ensure readiness of Air Defence Duty units to cover key installations, enhance combat readiness of Special Operations Forces and restore battle capabilities of advance technology branches of the Armed Forces – Air Force and Naval Force;
- complete the Strategic Defence Review and improve strategic planning of use of Armed Force;
- improve further the manning system, create appropriate conditions for transition to professional Armed Force, and introduce Reserve Service;
- dispose of excess armament and equipment, ammunition and propellant components from arsenals, bases and warehouses due to be closed in 2010-2011;
- fulfil unconditionally Ukraine's international military commitments, and strengthen cooperation with all partners and neighbours.



INFORMATION ABOUT LEADERS OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GENERAL STAFF AND ARMED SERVICES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

INFORMATION ABOUT LEADERS OF MINISTRY OF DEFENCE, GENERAL STAFF AND ARMED SERVICES OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

FIRST DEPUTY MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

Valerii IVASHCHENKO

Born in 1956.

Education: 1978 – A.F. Mozhayskiy Military Engineer Academy; 1993 – F.E. Dzerzhinsky Military Academy.

1978 – 1993 Valerii Ivashchenko served in engineer and command posts in space port "Baykonur" and "Plesetsk. 1993-1995 – occupied different position in Armament HQ of Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. 1995-1996 – Chief of Group of Center of Administrative Control of Strategic nuclear forces of Ministry of defence of Ukraine.

1996-2000 – worked in Agency of Defence-Mobilization issues and Law-Enforcement Agencies of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. 2000-2001 – State Expert in Agency of External Aspects of National Security in Cabinet of National Security and Defence Council. 2001-2003 – Chief of Department of State Commission in sphere of Military-Industrial Complex of Ukraine. 2003-2005 – Chief of Agency of Military-Industrial Policy in Office of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. 2005 – Deputy Chief of Agency of Industrial Policy in Office of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. 2005-2007 – Deputy Chief of Main Service of Security and Defence Policy – Chief of Department of Physical Defences in Office of the President of Ukraine. 2007-2009 Deputy of Minister of Defence of Ukraine. State Servant of Second Rank.

By Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine no. 604-r of June 5, 2009 Valerii Ivashchenko was appointed first Deputy Minister of Defence of Ukraine.

Since the 10th of August 2009 – Acting Minister of Defence of Ukraine.

DEPUTY DEFENCE MINISTER OF UKRAINE

Bohdan
BUTSA

Born in 1960.

Education: Lviv Polytechnic Institute in 1982, Kyiv University of Law in 2005. His further activities included.

1982 – 1984 – Military Service; 1984 – 1988 – Engineer at State Design Bureau "Photon", Chief of Production Section at Lviv Production Amalgamation "Sorokorichya Zhovtnya"; 1988 – 1991 – Engineer-Technologist, 1st Category, Chief of Bureau, Deputy Chief of Experimental Production of Lviv Research Institute of Radio Electronic Utility devices; 1991 – 1992 – Director of Enterprise "Ruta Ltd."; 1992 – 1995 – Chief of Section, Deputy Chief of Department, 1st Deputy Chief of Lviv Regional Branch of State Assets Fund; 1995 – Head of State Fund of Ukraine for Assets Certificate Auctions; 1995 – 1997 – Deputy Head of State Property Fund of Ukraine; 1997 – Advisor to Head of Charity "Lviv Region Development Fund"; 1997 – 1998 – First Deputy Head of State Committee of Ukraine for the Development of Enterprising; 1998 – 1999 – Deputy Head of Lviv Regional State Administration; 1999 – 2000 – Advisor to President of Council of Private Small, Medium and Privatized Enterprises of Ukraine; 2000 – 2002 – Chief of Department of Strategy of Reforms in Property Relations and Regulatory Policy of the Department of Economic Policy of Secretariat of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; 2002 – 2005 – First Vice-President of Council of Private Small, Medium and Privatized Enterprises of Ukraine; 2005 – People's Deputy of Verkhovna Rada (Parliament) of Ukraine; 2005 – 2006 – Minister of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine; 2006 -2007 – Advisor to President of Ukraine.

State Servant of First Rank.

Appointed as Deputy Minister of Defence by the Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukraine no.123/r of 23 January 2008.

DEPUTY DEFENCE MINISTER OF UKRAINE

Volodymyr
DIBROVA

Born in 1954.

Education: Kyiv Construction Engineering Institute in 1981, Kyiv Taras Shevchenko University in 1999.

He began his career in 1973. His career included: 1973 – 1975 – Military Service; Technician, Construction Engineer of Kyiv Chemical Pharmaceutical Factory, Chief of Construction Site at Kyiv Plant of Medicines; 1982 – 1984 – Construction Site Manager of a Branch of "Kyivmiskbud 6" Construction Trust; 1985 – 1993 – Occupied different positions in Kyiv State Administration, Business Activity, Deputy Rector of University "Kyivomohylyanska Academia"; 1994 – 1997 – Chief of Administration at State Assets Fund; 1997 – 1998 – Deputy Head of State Committee of Ukraine for the Development of Enterprising; 1998 – 2001 – Chief Manager of "National Bond Company Naftohaz Ukrainy", Deputy General Director of Enterprise "Torhovy Dim", "Haz Ukrainy", "Naftohaz Ukrainy".

2001 – 2002 – Advisor – Assistant to Minister of Fuel and Energy of Ukraine: 2002 – 2007 – Head of Council, Executive Manager of Kyiv Regional Branch of Council of Private Small, Medium and Privatized Enterprises of Ukraine; January – April 2008 – Director of Directorate of Personnel Policy of Defence Ministry of Ukraine.

Honored Social Worker of Ukraine.

Appointed as Deputy Minister of Defence by the Decree of Council of Ministers of Ukraine no.628/r of 17 April 2008

CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF – COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Colonel General
Ivan
SVYDA

Born in 1950

Education: 1972 – Uzhgorod State University. 1975 – Ordgonikidze Higher Combined-Arms Command School. 1980 – M.V. Frunze Military Academy. 1992 – Military Academy of General Staff of the Russian Federation.

His service began in 1972 on position of Commander of Motorized Infantry Platoon in Prikarpatskiy Military Command.1974-1977 – served on position of Commander of Motorized Infantry Company, Chief of Staff of Motorized Infantry Battalion, Commander of Motorized Infantry Battalion.1980-1982 – Deputy Commander of Mechanized Infantry Regiment of Zakarpatskiy Military Command. 1982-1990 – served on positions of Chief of Staff – Deputy Commander of Motorized Infantry Regiment, Commander of Motorized Infantry Regiment, Deputy Commander of Motorized Infantry Division.

1992-1994 – Commander of Armoured Division of Odeskiy Military Command.

1994-1998 served on position of Chief of Staff – First Deputy of Commander of Army Corps, Commander-in-Chief of Army Corps. 1998-2005 served on position of First Deputy of Commander-in-Chief of Northern Operational Command of the Army of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. 2005-2007 Commander-in-Chief of Nothern Operational Command of the Army of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

By Decree of the President of Ukraine, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine no. 937/2009 of November 18, 2009 General of the Army of Ukraine Ivan Svyda was appointed.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Lieutenant General
Grigory
SAKOVSKY

Born in 1953.

Education: 1975 - Kiev Higher Combined-arms command school. 1984 – M. V. Frunze Military Academy. 2000 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Began his service in 1975 – tank platoon commander, 1975 – 1998 mechanized company commander, chief of staff of infantry battalion, chief of staff of mechanized regiment, commander of mechanized regiment, chief of staff of mechanized division, commander of mechanized division, commander of armoured division, deputy coommander of army corps.

2000-2002 chief of chair of National Defence academy of Ukraine.

2002-2003 Army Corps commander, 2003-2004 – deputy Commander of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine – chief of coast-guard forces Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

2004-2006 – deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

2006 – 2009 – deputy Commander of the Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

By Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine no.382 of May 25, 2009, was appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

By Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine no.181 of October 6, 2009, was appointed acting first Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

1 Till November 18 2009, this position was occupied by General of the Army of Ukraine Serhiy Kyrychenko. By Decree of the President of Ukraine #933 dated on the 18th of November he is retired from the military service

2 By Decree of the President of Ukraine # 175/2010 General Colonel Ivan Svyda was promoted to the rank of the General of the Army of Ukraine.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Lieutenant General
Volodimyr
ARTIUKH

Born in 1958.

Education: 1975 – Kharkiv Higher Military Signal Air command School of Air Defence; 1988 – Navigator Department Military Air Academy named after Yury Gagarin. 2005 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Lieutenant General Volodimyr Artiukh began his service in 1979 as a Commander of Communication Platoon. 1981-2004 Company Commander, Deputy Commander of Radio-Technical Battalion, Commander of Separate Battalion, Chief of Signal and Radiotechnical Support of Air Fighters Division, Senior Officer of Technical Support Group, Chief of Combat Preparation Group, Chief of Operation Department, Deputy of Chief of Mobilization Department, Chief of Mobilization Department, – Deputy Chief of Staff of Air Force of Ukraine.

2004-2009 first deputy chief of General department of personnel management of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, chief of General department of personnel management of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

By Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine no.27 of January 20, 2009, was appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Lieutenant General
Ihor
ROMANENKO

Born in 1958.

Education: 1975 – Minsk Higher Engineering Artillery School of Air Defence;

1981 – Military Command Air Defence Academy named after Marshal of Soviet Union Zhukov; 1996 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Lieutenant General Romanenko began his service in 1975 in the position BatteryCommander-Chief of Section of Artillery Unit. In 1976-2002 – Deputy Commander of Artillery Unit, Artillery Unit Commander, Deputy Commander of Artillery Regiment, Artillery Regiment Commander, Artillery Brigade Commander, Chief of Staff – Deputy Commander of Air Defence Region, Chief of Staff – First Deputy Commander of Air Defence Corps, Air Defence Division Commander, Head of Air Defence Department of National Defence Academy of Ukraine. In 2002-2006 Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Air Defence Forces of Armed Forces of Ukraine in Combat Training and Military education institutions – Chief of Combat Training Department of Air Force, Deputy Commander of Air Force of Ukraine in combat training and Military education institutions – Head of Combat Training Air Force of Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Candidate of military sciences, docent.

Lieutenant General Romanenko was appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

DEPUTY CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE[3]

Vice Admiral
Ihor
KNYAZ

Born in 1955.

Education: 1977 – Black Sea Higher Naval Force School; 1982 – 6th Higher Special Course for Naval Force Commanders; 1989 – Naval Force Academy; 1997 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Vice Admiral Knyaz started his officer career in 1977 as a Battery Commander of Missiles and Artillery Unit at a Large Anti-Submarine Vessel and served in this position to 1983. In 1983-2005, he served as Chief of Air Defence of Anti-Submarine Division,

Chief of Air Defence of Amphibious Division, Senior Officer of Air Defence Section of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Staff, Chief of Air Defence–Chief of Air Defence Section of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Staff, Chief of Operations Department–Deputy Chief of Staff of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, First Deputy Chief of Staff of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Commander of Southern Naval Region of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (which later became Southern Naval Base), and Commander of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

By Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine no.103 of May 23, 2006, Vice Admiral Knyaz was appointed Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

COMMANDER OF THE LAND FORCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE[4]

Colonel General
Henadiy
VOROBYEV

Born in 1961.

Education: 1982 – Kyiv Higher Combined Arms Command School; 1993 –

Combined Arms Faculty, Military Academy named after Mikhail Frunze, Russian Federation; 2004 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Lieutenant General Vorobyev started his career in 1982 as a Motorized Platoon Commander. In 1982-2003 – Motorized Company Commander, Chief of Staff of Mechanized Battalion, Chief of Staff of Mechanized Regiment, Regiment Commander,

Mechanized Brigade Commander, Mechanized Division Commander, Chief of Staff of Army Corps. In 2004-2005 Army Corps Commander. 2006-2009 First Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

By Order of the President of Ukraine no. 938/2009 of November 18, 2009 Colonel General Vorobyev was appointed Commander of the Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

3 By Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine # 2 dated on the 5th of January 2010 Vice Admiral Ihor Kabanenko was appointed to the position of the Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

4 Till the 18th of November 2009, this position was occupied by Colonel General Ivan Svyda, by Decree of the President of Ukraine # 937 dated on the 18th of November 2009 he was appointed to the position of the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

COMMANDER OF THE AIR FORCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Colonel General
Ivan
RUSNAK

Born in 1952.

Education: 1972 – Poltava Higher Anti-Aircraft Artillery Command School. 1982 – Military Academy of Anti-Aircraft Defence of the Army.1993 – Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation. 1975-1979 – occupied positions of Anti-Aircraft Rocket Battery Commander, Anti-Aircraft Battery Commander, Operational Duty Officer of Command post. 1982-1991 – occupied positions of Chief of Staff – Deputy of Anti-Aircraft Artillery Regiment, graduate student of the Military Academy of Anti-aircraft Defence of the Army, Lecturer, Senior Lecturer and Deputy Chief of Chair of Application of Forces of the Military Academy of Anti-Aircraft Defence of the Army. 1993-1996 – occupied different command positions in the Academy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. 1996- 2004 – occupied position of Chief of Military-Science Agency – Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. 2004-2007 – First Deputy of Chief of the National Defence Academy of Ukraine.

Doctor of Military Science, Associate Professor. Honored worker of science and techniques of Ukraine.

President of Ukraine, Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine no.1068 of November 7, 2007 Lieutenant General Ivan Rusnak was appointed Commander of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

COMMANDER OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Admiral
Ihor
TENYUKH

Born in 1958.

Education: 1982 – Leningrad Higher Naval Force School; 1994 – Defence Language Institute, USA; 1997 – Armed Forces Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Admiral Ihor Tenyukh started his officer career in 1982 as a Combat Section Commander. In 1983-1991, he held positions of Raid Minesweeper Commander, Driving Crew Commander, Marine Minesweeper Senior Assistant Commander, and Marine Minesweeper Commander. In 1991, he worked for the Committee on Defence and State Security of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine drafting laws to establish the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

From 1991 to 1995, he served as a Senior Officer at the Combat Support Division of Naval Force Department in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, Chief of Directions Division of Naval Force Directorate in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, and Chief of Directions Division of the Main Operations Directorate in the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In 1997-2005, he held positions of Surface Ships Brigade Commander, Head of Organisational Group for Establishment of Combined Fleet, and Commander of Combined Fleet of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine..

In 2005-2006 he was appointed Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. In 2002, he performed functions of BLACKSEAFOR Multinational Naval Formation Commander.

By Decree of the President of Ukraine, Suprime Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine no.252 of March 23, 2006 Admiral Tenyukh was appointed Commander of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukarine.

COMMANDER OF JOINT OPERATIONAL COMMAND OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE[5]

Lieutnant General
Volodymyr
MOJAROVSKY

Born in 1952.

Education: 1976 – Leningrad Higher Combined Arms Command School; 1991 – Distance Learning Faculty of Military Academy named after Mikhail Frunze, 1998 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department. Lieutenant General Volodymyr Mojarovsky began his Officer career as Platoon Leader Mechanised Infantry in Liningrad Military District. In 1974-2003, he held positions of Reconnaissance Platoon Leader, Military Cadets Company Commander, Battalion Commander of Leningrad Higher Combined Arms Command School. In 1985-1987 served in 40th Army in Afghanistan. 1987 – 1991 Chief of Staff – Deputy Commander of Motorized Infantry Regiment, 1992 – 1996 Deputy Commander of Motorized Infantry Division, Mechanized Infantry Division. 1996 – 2000 Deputy Commander of Army Corps, 2000 – 2001 First Deputy Commander of the Land Force. 2001 – 2004 Commander-in-Chief of Southern Operational Command, Chief of Staff – First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of Northern Operational Command, 2005 – 2007 Chief of Staff – First Deputy Commander of Army Corps.

By Decree of the Minister of Defence no.1049 of November 7, 2007 Lieutenant General Volodymyr Mojarovsky was appointed Commander of Joint Operational Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

COMMANDER OF MAINTENANCE FORCES OF ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

Lieutenant General
Stanislav
TREGUBENKO

Born in 1956.

Education: 1978 – Kyiv Technological Institute of Light Industry. 1990 – Military Academy of Logistics and Transport of Armed Forces of USSR. 2003 – National Defence Academy of Ukraine, Operational and Strategic Department.

Lieutenant General Tregubenko began his Officer career in 1980 as a Chief of Conservation Section of Clothing Storage of Kyiv Military District. 1981 – 1988 – Chief of Clothing Supplement Service in Military Unit, Deputy Commander of Military Unit in Logistics – Chief of Logistics, Deputy of Supreme Commander in Logistics – Chief of Logistics.

1991 – 1992 Lecturer of Routine Military Activities of Anti-Aircraft Military Academy. March 1992 – placed at the disposal of the Chief of National Guard of Ukraine. 1992 – 2000 – Deputy Division Commander in Logistics – Chief of Logistics,

Deputy Chief of Major Directorate of National Guard of Ukraine – Chief of Central Base, Deputy Commander in Logistics – Chief of Logistic Staff of Major Directorate of National Guard of Ukraine Command, Deputy Commander of National Guard of Ukraine in Logistics – Chief of Logistics. 2000 – 2005 – Deputy Supreme Commander of the Land Force in Logistics – Chief of Logistics. 2005 – 2006 Chief of Logistics of the Land Force – Deputy Commander of the Land Force.

By Decree of the Minister of Defence no.252 of May 26, 2006 Lieutenant General Stanislav Tregubenko was appointed Commander of Maintenance Force of Armed Forces of Ukraine.

[5] By order of the Minister of Defence # 2 dated on the 5th of January 2010:
Lieutenant General Volodymyr Mojarovsky was appointed to the position of the First Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
Lieutenant General Rauf Nurullin was appointed to the position of the Commander-in-Chief of the Joint Operational Command of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

ANNEX 1

PROFESSIONAL RE-TRAINING OF SERVICE PERSONNEL WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES IN 2009

Project Title	Funding Source	Partners, Education Institutions	Re-Training Directions	Re-Training Centres	Results of re-training in 2009
NATO Project on Re-Training of Service Personnel	NATO	French Cultural Center, Goethe Institutet Götte, British Council Institute of Post-Diploma Education at National Air Force University, Lviv Institute of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management, Chernihiv Regional Center for Re-Training and Raising of Qualification of Civil Servants, Sevastopol National Technical University, International Institute of Business Education at Kyiv National Economic University, Khmelnytsky National University, Ukraina-Bavaria Management Training Center, Training Center of "The Officers' League of Sevastopol" Kirovohrad National Technical University, Sevastopol Center for Navy Personnel Training and Certification	Language Courses: • English; • German; • French Re-training in specialties: • entrepreneurial management; • marketing in goods and services market; • advertising and publishing management; • hotel and tourism business; • agrarian management; • customhouse broker; • IT in business; • special course for Navy sailors	Kyiv, Sevastopol, Simferopol, Kherson, Odesa, Balaklava, Poltava, Chernihiv, Slavuta, Chernivtsi, Kirovograd, Yevpatoriya, Mykolayiv, Lviv, Desna, Inkerman, Brody, Rivne	566
NATO Trust Fund Project within PfP Programme	NATO Trust Fund (Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Slovakia)	Khmelnytsky National University Interdepartmental Institute of Post-Diploma Education at National Technical University "Kharkiv Polytechnical Institute;"	Re-training in specialties: • entrepreneurial management; • marketing in goods and services market; • computer technologies in economic systems; • computer systems and networks • graphic design and advertising	Khmelnytsky, Starokonstiantyniv, Kharkiv, Iziaslav, Dunayevtsy	311

Project Title	Funding Source	Partners, Education Institutions	Re-Training Directions	Re-Training Centres	Results of re-training in 2009
OSCE Project "State Programme of Social Adaptation of Retired Servicemen "	OSCE	Institute of Post-Diploma Education at National Air Force University; Sumy State University; Petro Mohyla Chornomorsky State University(Mykolayiv); Dnipropetrovsk University of Economics and Law; The Open International University of Human Development "Ukraina" (Kirovograd); European University(Sevastopol); Kherson Institute of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management; Bila Tserkva Institute of Economics and Management at International University of Human Development "Ukraina"; Melitopol Institute of State and Municipal Management at Classical Private University; Lviv Institute of Interregional Academy of Personnel Management; International Aviation Training Center(Kyiv); Slovyanskyi Aviation Colledge of National Aviation University; Vinnytsya Scientific -Educational - Industrial Association "Komplex-1"; "Center of Modern Humanitarian Knowledge" Branch of Odesa Modern Humanitarian Academy"; Training Center of "The Officers' League of Sevastopol"	Re-training in specialties: • small and medium-sized business basis; • small enterprise business • management of personnel administration; • management of business safety; • management of business ; • web-design and system administrating basis; • management of finance and economic safety; • administrating management; • informational IT in business management; • information management; • marketing of goods and services; • re-training for pilots; • technician/engineer of radioelectronic equipment on An-26 aircraft; • logistics; • financial activities and accounting on enterprises of different ownership	Balaklava , Bahchysaray, Bila Tserkva Dnipropetrovsk, Yevpatoriya, Inkerman, Kirovske, Melitopol, Mykolayiv, Myrne, Novoozerne, Odesa, Ozerne, Prymorskyi, Rivne, Sambir, Sevastopol, Semerichka, Simferopol, Slovyiansk, Sumy, Feodosiya, Kherson, Chornomorske, Yavoriv	1130
Project "Ukraine-Norway"	Norwegian Government	Tavriysk National University (Sevastopol), Sevastopol National Technical University, Sevastopol National University of Nuclear Energy and Industry; Feodosia Finance -Economical Academy of Kyiv Institute of Market Relations; Sevastopol Economic –Humanitarian Institute at Tavriysk National University ; Classical Private University (Zaporizzya); Melitopol Institute of State and Municipal Management at Classical Private University Sevastopol Chamber of Commerce and Industry	Re-training in specialties: • small enterprise business; • management of business tourism management • administrating management; • customs clearance agent; • renewable energy,energy saving and energy management; • IT in business ; • municipal management	Bahchysaray, Zaporizzya, Melitopo, Novoozerne, Sevastopol, Simferopol, Feodosiya, Chornomorske	519

DEFENCE MINISTRY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION IN 2009

According to the Law of Ukraine "On the State Budget of Ukraine 2009", the budget allocations for the Armed Forces were planned as in total: UAH 12,806.0 Million (1.2% GDP); General Fund: UAH 7,428.5 Million (58% expenditure); Special Fund: UAH 4,221.6 Million (33% expenditure), Stabilization Fund: UAH 1,155.9 Million (9% expenditure).

During 2009 MOD received UAH 8,340.9 Million (0.79% GDP),including: General Fund: UAH 7,338.5 Million (88% incoming); Special Fund: UAH 588.4 Million (7% incoming), Stabilization Fund: UAH 414.0 Million(5% incoming).

Figure 1. Ukrainian Armed Forces Financing 2009, *%*

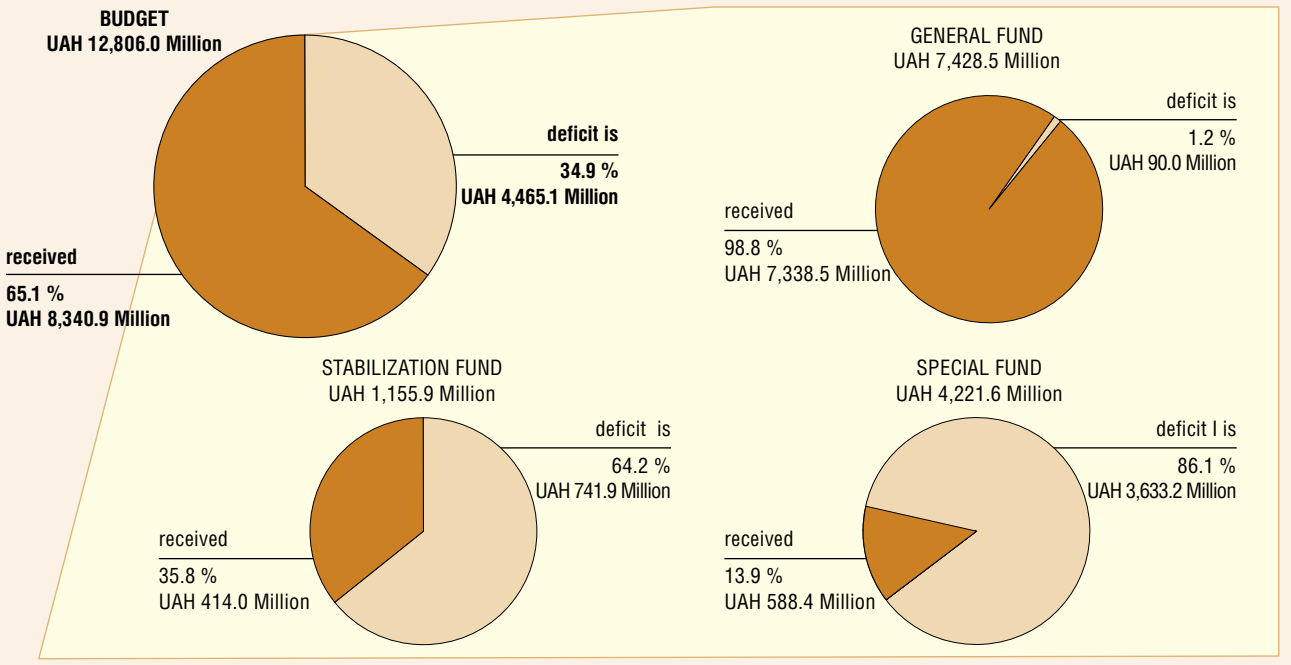
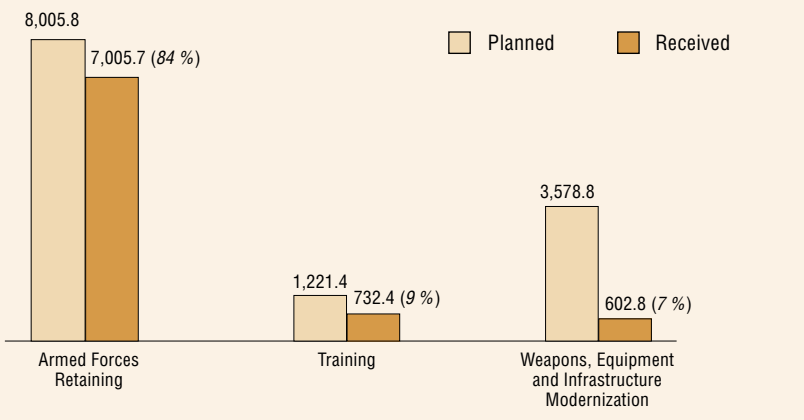


Figure 2. Division of Funds by Functional Appropriations 2009, *Million UAH*



COMMAND AND CONTROL AGENCIES, STRUCTURE AND COMBAT STRENGTH

Figure 1. Structure of Ministry of Defence, *by the end of the year*

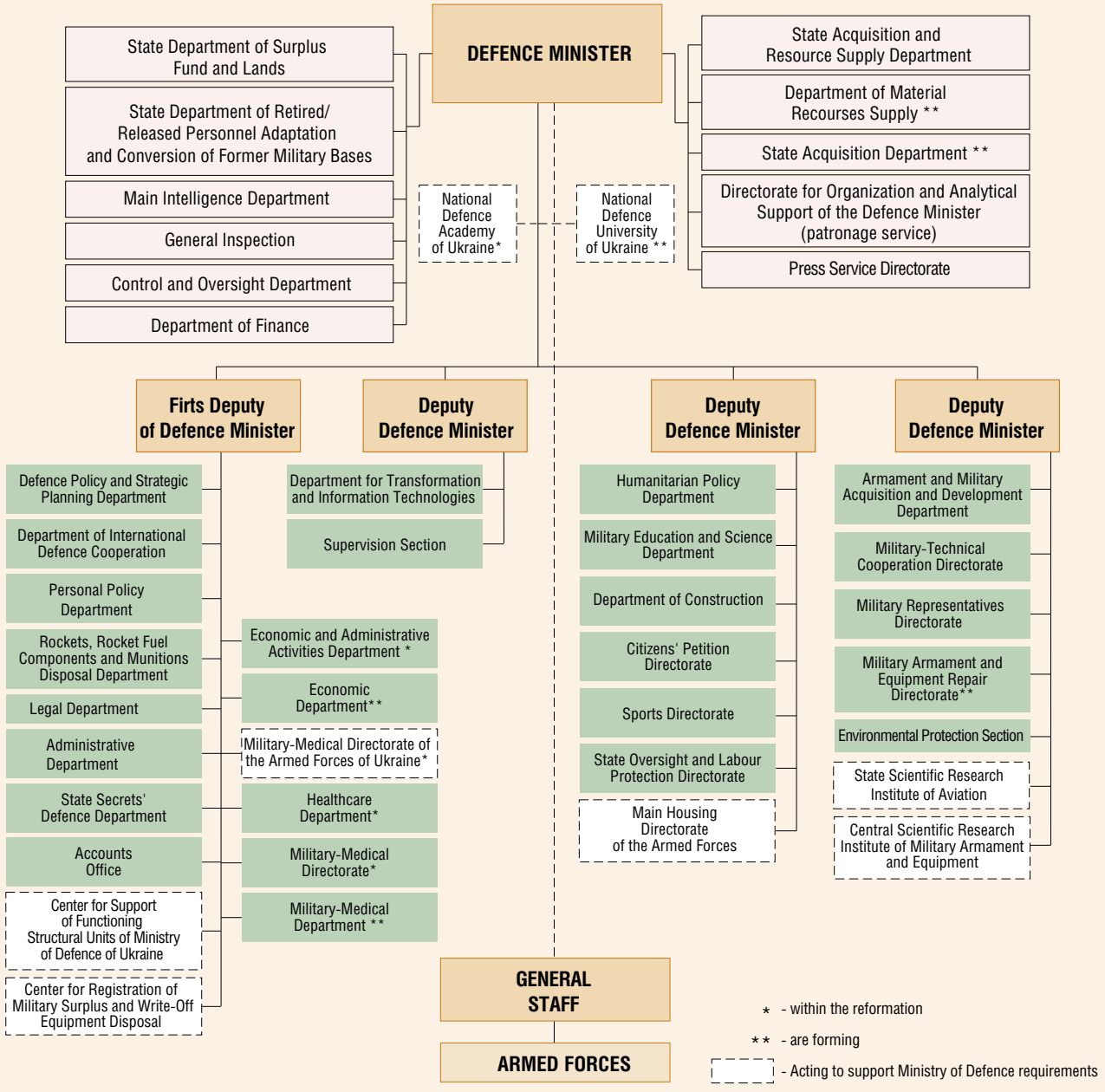


Figure 2. General Staff of the Ukraine Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

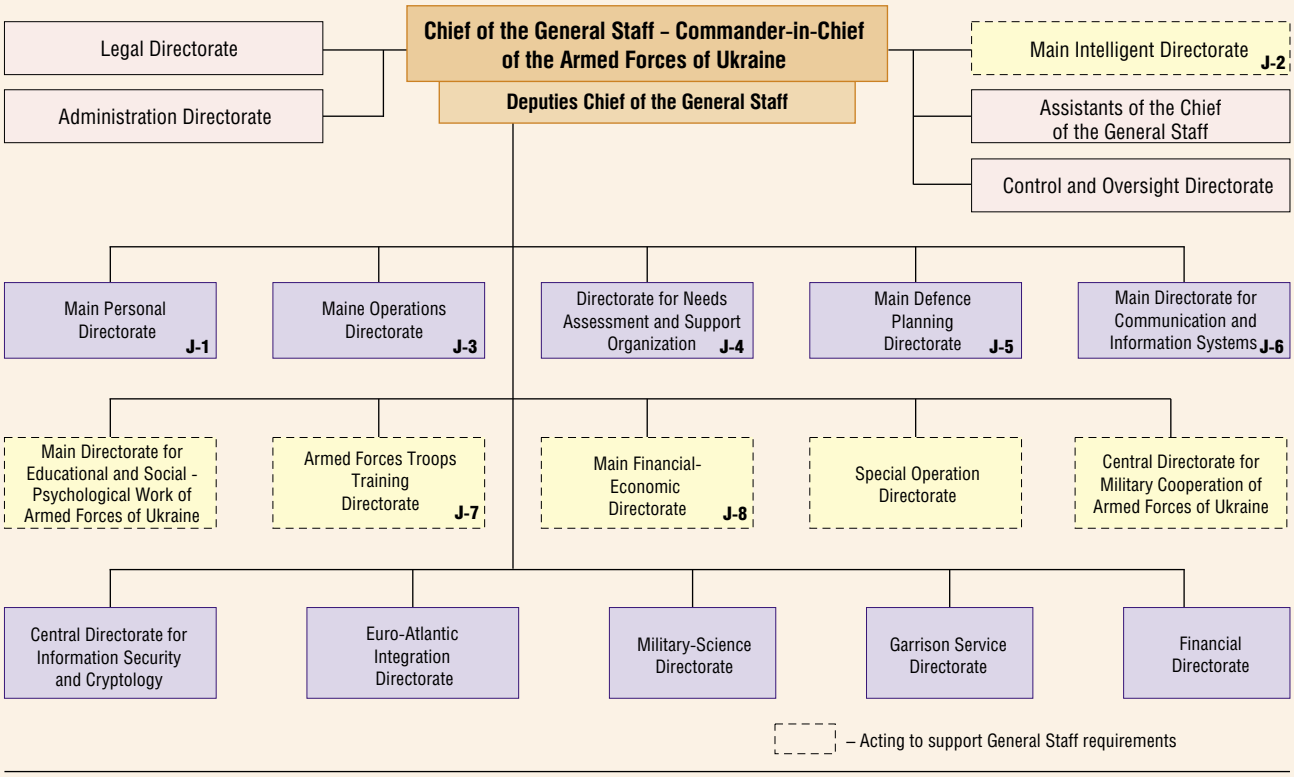


Figure 3. Armed Forces Structure, *by the end of the year*

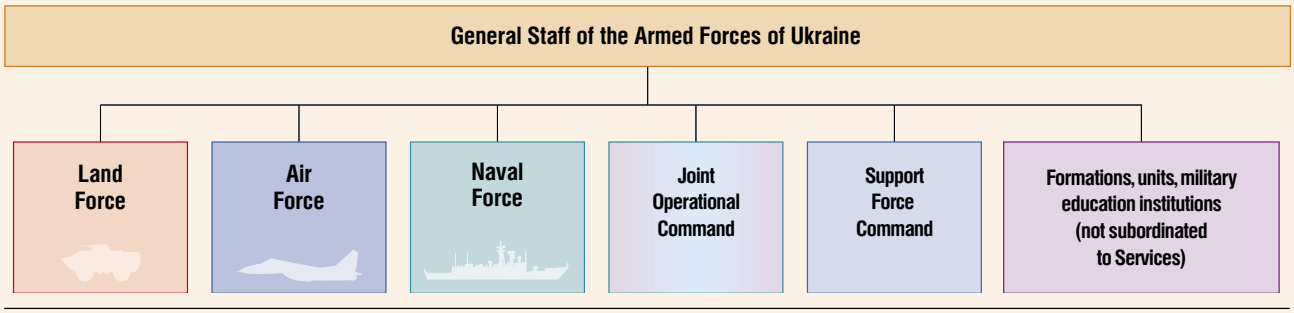
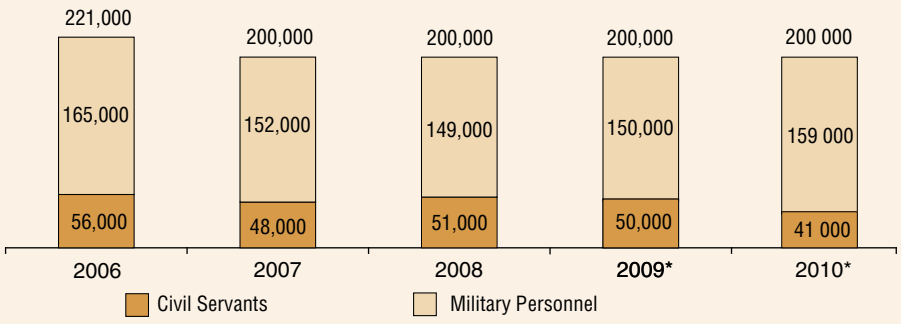


Figure 4. Armed Forces Strength 2006-2011, *by the end of each year*



* According to the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of September 26, 2008"

"On Urgent Measures for Enhancing the Defence Capability of Ukraine" #885/2009 October 30,2009.

Figure 5. Structure and Combat Strength of Land Force, *by the end of the year*

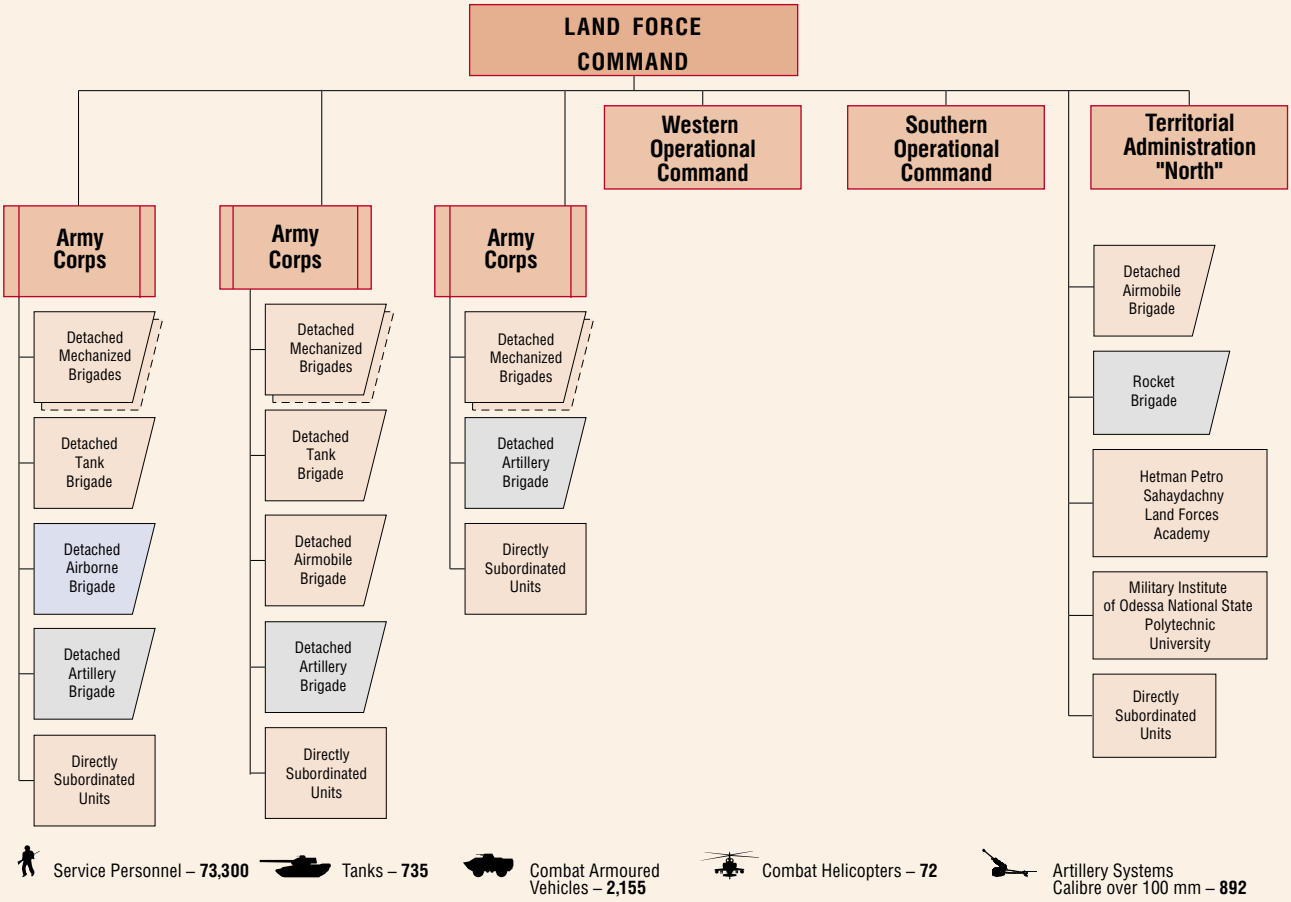


Figure 6. Structure and Combat Strength of Air Force, *by the end of the year*

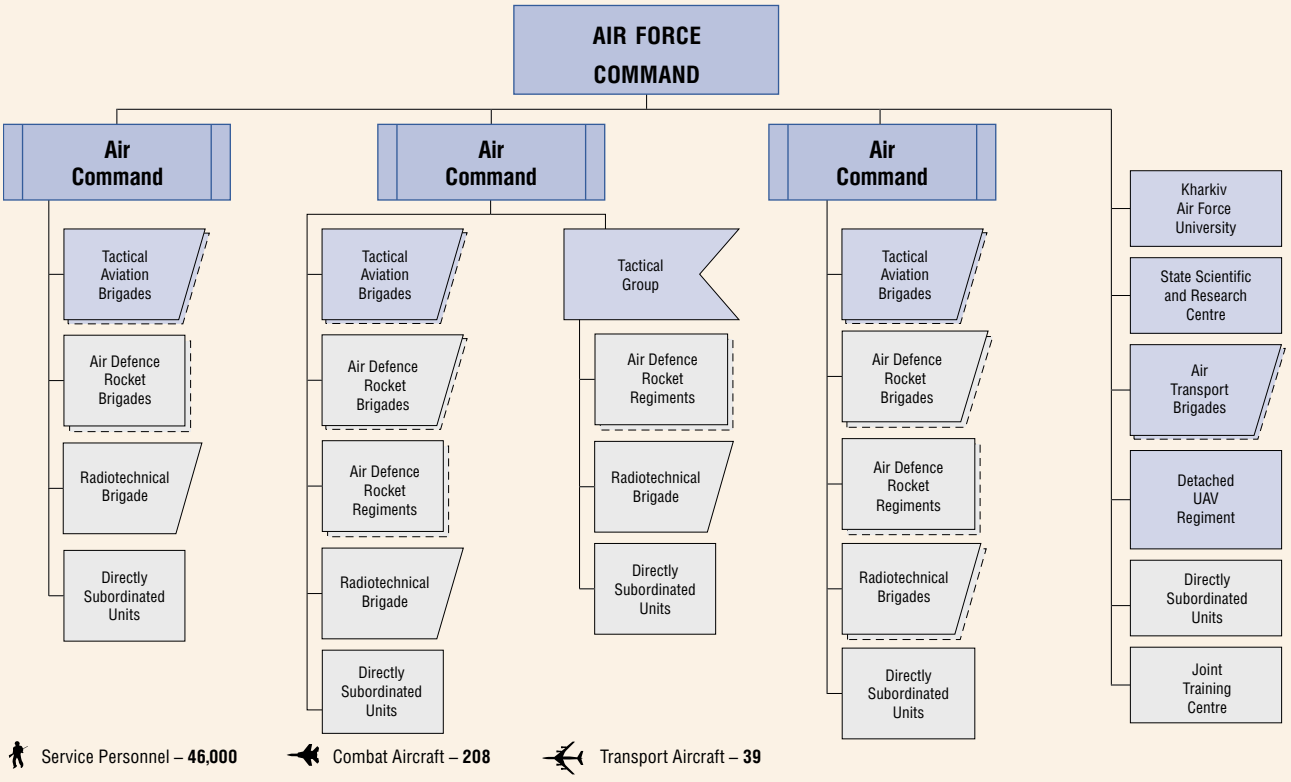


Figure 7. Structure and Combat Strength of Naval Force, *by the end of the year*

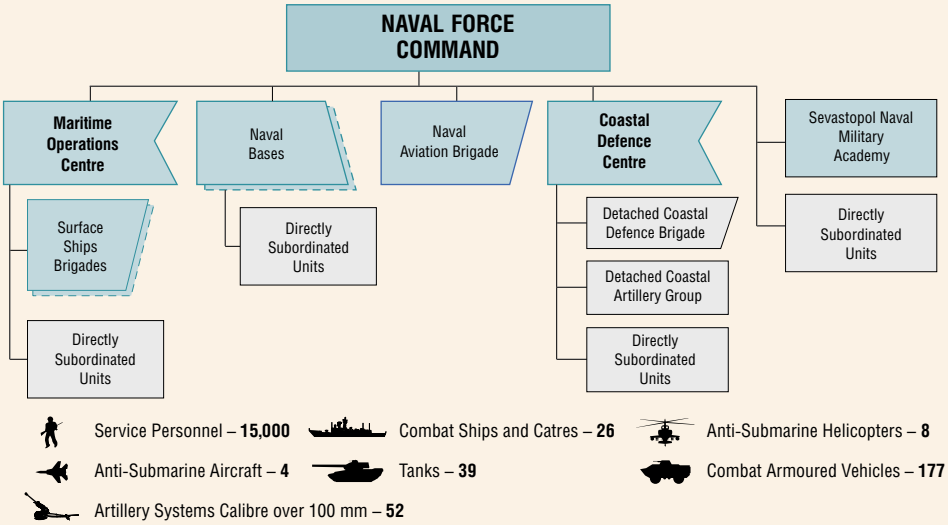


Figure 8. Equipping of the Armed Forces in 2009

	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION	MODERNISATION AND EXTENDING OF SERVICE LIFE
LAND FORCE WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT	• multifunctional missile complex; • APC BTR-4; • KrAZ-5233 off-road truck (cargoes freighting, personnel carrying); • mortar system with guided mine of high-precision; • artillery vehicle system for fire control; • automated reconnaissance complex based on sonic detection; • high-precise artillery ammunition; • portable anti-tank missile complex	• T-84 BM Oplot tank; • Scout parachuting training simulator; • Serdolik-2 laser reconnaissance equipment; • devices for cumulative protection; • UAZ-315195-030M multifunctional car/SUV; • tubeless tire with spreading ring and adjusted pressure; • Zaslon active defence system		• T- 64B main battle tank; • IFV BMP-1У
AIR FORCE WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT	• An-70 transport aircraft; • 'air-to-air' missile; • guided air bomb; • light reconnaissance UAV; • Air Force Automated Command and Control System;	• MIG 29MU1 jet fighter aircraft; • aircraft L-39M1 training simulator; • Tir-1,Tir-2 ,Tir-2-01,RMU-L shooting ranges	• modernized MIG-29 - 2; • modernized Su-25 - 2; • modernized L-39 - 2; • MIG-29 complex simulator - 1; • "Bird Eye 400" UAV - 1; • triple-grid radio-location station - 1	• MIG-29, Su-25,Su-27 УВ, An-30, An-26,An-24, IL 76MD, IL 39 aircraft; • aircraft engines; • P-18 radio-location stations up to P-18MU level; • OSA AKM anti-aircraft missile complex; • 5N84AMA radio-location station; • radio-location stations 1L13, NRZ, 1L22, PRV13 and PRV-16
NAVAL FORCE WEAPON AND EQUIPMENT	• Corvette class battle ship "	• Saiga12K Tactical rifle; • tactical weapon accessories for AKMS; • collimator /holographic weapon sight; • optical weapon sight		• Zaporizhzhia submarine; • missiles and torpedoes
SPECIAL TYPES OF WEAPON ANF EQUIPMENT	• electronic warfare complexes; • communication and ACS facilities; • survey and navigation complex	• Kolchuga–KE aelectronic support measures system; • interference transmitting complex; • protected data and vocal information transmission complex; • computer aided facilities for automation of meteorological data transmission and processing; • military reference standard for unit of power of electromagnetic oscillation	• survey and navigation equipment - 3; • WMD /NBCprotection equipment - 2250; • digital communication equipment: radio- relay stations charging devicesї, telephone sets	• R-417 U troposphere communication station; • communication facilities

ARMED FORCES TRAINING 2009

MILITARY TRAINING OF HEADQUARTERS' STAFF

Figure 1. Military Training of Headquarters' Staff

Activity	Quantity	
	Planned for Year	Accomplished
Strategic Command Post War Game	1	1
Scientific Conference at the General Staff	1	1
Operational Assemblies	12	12
Senior Officials Assemblies	3	3
Command Post Exercise with JOC	1	1
Command Post Exercises	10	10
Command Post Exercise on Territorial Defence	3	3
Command Post Training	16	16
Command Post Training on Territorial Defence	3	3
TOTAL:	**50**	**50**

FORCES/SERVICES TRAINING

Figure 2. Military Training of Services' Headquarters' Staff

Activity	Quantity	
	Planned for Year	Accomplished
Land Force		
Command Post Exercise on Maps	15	15
Command Post Training	39	39
Air Force		
Command Post Exercise on Maps	30	30
Command Post Training	22	22
Naval Force		
Command Post Exercise on Maps	10	10
Command Post Training	21	21

FORCES/SERVICES COMBAT TRAINING

Figure 3. Mechanized, Tank and Airborne Troops of the Land Forces

Activity	Planned for Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished	
	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF
Battalion Tactical Exercise	-	-	3*	-	-	-
Tank Armament Firing	39	326	39	280	100.0	85.9
IFV/APC Armament Firing	174	381	143	285	82.2	74.8
Small Arms Firing	780	806	780	776	100.0	96.3
Tank Driving	54	284	8	4	14.8	1.4
IFV/APC Driving	270	375	71	16	26.3	4.3
Parachute Jumps	26301	-	15186	-	57.7	-

Figure 4. Army Aviation Flight Training

Activity		Planned for Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Flight Exercise		-	-	-
Practical Ground Targets Firing		-	-	-
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	14 hr. 30 min.	12 hr. 03 min.	83.1
	MDF	27 hr. 06 min.	12 hr .25 min.	45.8

Figure 5. Air Force Flight Training

Activity		Planned for Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Flight Exercise		-	-	-
Practical Ground Targets Firing		1492	20	1.3
Guided Aviation Missiles Launching		136	-	-
Practical Bombing		1707	52	3.0
Airborne Dropping		508	188	37.0
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	160 hr.	18 hr. 10 min.	11.4
	MDF	20 hr.	5 hr. 45 min.	28.8

Figure 6. Naval Force Training

Activity		Planned for Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished	
		JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF
Artillery Firing Sea/Maritime Targets		51	15	55*	16*	100.0*	100.0*
Artillery Firing Coastal Targets		6	14	10*	7	100.0*	50
Missile Maritime Firing		-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining Exercise	Mine Catching	6	4	1	1	16.7	25.0
	Mining	-	-	-	-	-	-
Torpedo Firing		4	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-Submarine Bombings		12	3	10	1	83.3	33.3
Undermining Combat Exercises		20	12	8	8	40.0	66.7
Mine Catching Combat Exercises		15	2	-	3*	-	100.0*
Anti- Aircraft Firing		6	-	4	-	66.7	-
Maritime Period of Ships(Cutters), *days*		8.0	1.9	9.4*	5.5*	100.0*	100.0*

Figure 7. Naval Aviation Flight Training

Activity		Planned for Year	Accomplished	% Accomplished
Squadron Flight Exercise		-	-	-
Practical Bombing		-	3*	100.0*
Airborne Dropping		9	67*	100.0*
Average Flight Time per Crew	JRRF	6 hr. 48 min.	28 hr. 19 min.*	100.0*
	MDF	2 hr.24 min.	5 hr. 13 min.*	100.0*

Figure 8. Naval Coast Guard Units' Training

Activity	Planned for Year		Accomplished		% Accomplished	
	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF	JRRF	MDF
Battalion Tactical Exercise	-	-	1*	-	100.0*	-
Company Tactical Exercise	-	-	2*	3*	100.0*	100.0*
Platoon Live-Firing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Section/Squad Live-Firing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tank Armament Firing	-	-	-	5*	-	100.0*
IFV /APC Armament Firing	30	10	-	20*	-	100.0*
Small Arms Firing	60	320	43	320	71.6	100.0
Tank Driving	-	-	-	-	-	-
IFV /APC Driving	30	-	19	17*	63.3	100.0*
Parachute Jumps	528	-	215	-	40.7	-

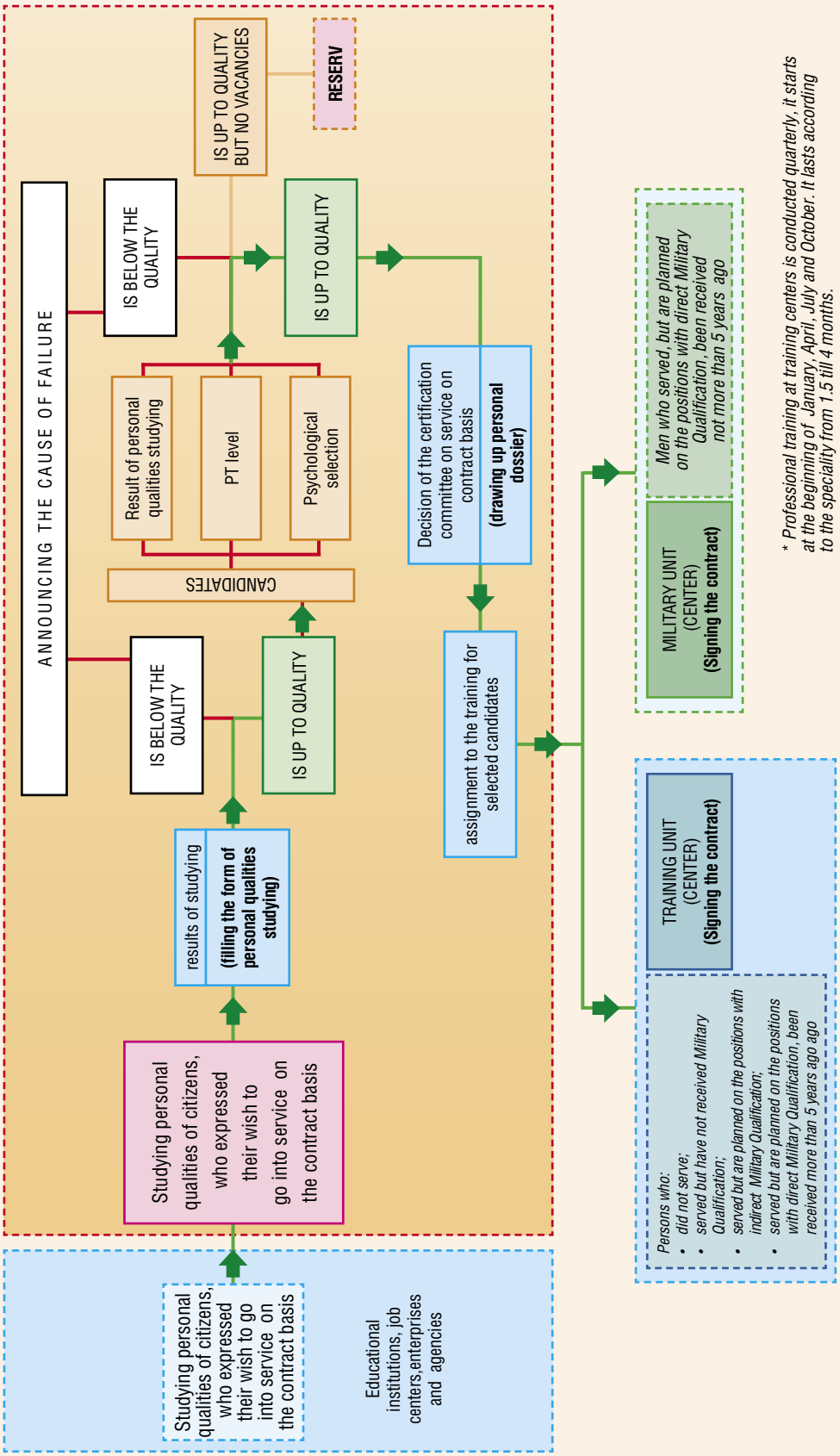
* The indices of the plan fulfillment are given considering unannounced inspections of troops/forces on combat readiness and their participation in another unplanned activities.

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL EXERCISES 2009

Exercise	Date	Are	Accomplished Missions	Armament, Military Equipment, Participants
		IN UKRAINE OR NEAR ITS BORDERS		
BLACKSEAFOR-2009 Black Sea Region Tactical Naval Exercise	1st Phase: April 3-21	Black Sea, Ports of Ukraine	To enhance mutual naval interoperability among Black Sea countries	Ukraine - «Slavutych» Command and Control Ship. 4 ships from other participating nations.
Barrier-2009 Bilateral **UKR-US Special Operations Units Exercise**	June 17-23	73 Special force Training Center, Ochakiv, Pervomaiskiy Island	To train Special Operations units to conduct special reconnaissance mission	Ukraine - 19 service personnel with regular armament and equipment,»Netishyn» diver vessel. US- 3 service personnel
Trust -2009 Search- and-rescue Navy drills within the demands of the Document on-actions to enchance the confidence and security in Black Sea Navy	September 7-9	Black Sea, South Naval base	To enhance regional security and good-neighbourness relations with countries-participants; to improve the search- and-rescue operation standards, conducted by the forces and means of Ukraine	Ukraine - 200 service personnel, 2 shipsi, 2 cutters , 1 helicopter. 5 representatives-from the other participating nations
Evaluation -2009 National Tactical Land Force Exercise	September 4-19	Yavoriv International Peacekeeping and Security Training Center	To provide military units estimation of the 1st grade due to the NATO standards and self estimation of the 1st grade	Ukraine - 384 service personnel , with regular armament and equipment . ***53 representatives-from the other participating nations***
Sea Breeze-2009 UKR-US Tactical Naval Exercise	December 14-16	Ukraine,Odesa	Multinational Joint Staff coordination, training to conduct combined actions during peacekeeping missions	Ukraine-50 service personnel. US- 50 service personnel.-
		OUTSIDE UKRAINE		
Bilateral UKR - Russia Air Defence Exercise	April 21	Airspace of Ukraine and Russian Federation	Improving the interoperability of Air Defence duty forces and means	Ukraine- - 2 Su-27 aircraft, 2 Su-24M aircraft, combat duty service staff of Radiotechnical Brigades and Air Defence Rocket Divisions,, aviation guiding points. Russian Federation — 2 Su-27 aircraft, MIG29 and Air Dfence duty forces
Cooperative Longbow -2009 Multinational Command Post Land Forces NATO/ PfP Exercise	May 18-26	Georgia	To promote interoperability between the land staffs components of tactical level while conducting peacekeeping operations; to develop the procedures of incorporated analysis and the Concept of operative capabilities	Ukraine- 5 service personnel. More than 400 representatives-from other participating nations.
Cooperative Lancer-2009 Multinational Tactical Land Forces NATO/ PfP Exercise	May 21 – June 3	Georgia	To promote interoperability between the land force units while conducting tactical peacekeeping operations; to develop the procedures of incorporated analysis and the Concept of operative capabilities	Ukraine- 25 service personnel. More than 1000 representatives-from other participating nations.
BLACKSEAFOR-2009 Black Sea Region Tactical Naval Exercise	2nd Phase: August 3-26	Black Sea, Ports of Bulgaria, Russian Federation, France, Romania,Turkey	To enhance mutual naval interoperability among warships and frigates	Ukraine - «Slavutych» Command and Control Ship. 4 ships from other participating nations.
Combined Endeavour-2009 Multinational Tactical Communication Exercise	September1-20	Bosnia and Herzegovina	To train personnel in providing international communication support during multinational operations	Ukraine- 20 service personnel, complex signal equipment room . ***650 representatives-from other participating nations.***
Jackal Stone-2009 Multinational Tactical Special Operations Force Exercise	September 9-29	Croatia	To train Special Operations units to conduct special reconnaissance mission	Ukraine- 29 service personnel, .978 representatives-from other participating nations.
Medkeur-2009 Multinational Military-Medical Exercise	August 30 – September 15	Serbia	To train personnel in providing medical support for international peacekeeping and humanitarian operations	Ukraine-23 Service personnel and regular medical equipment.224-from other participating nations.
Svitla Lavyna/LightAvalanche-2009 UKR-Romania -Slovak-Hungary Engineering Battalion «Tysa»	September7-11	Slovakia	To increase interoperability- of joint Ukrainian-Romanian-Hungarian-Slovak engineering battalion “Tysa”	Ukraine- 5 service personnel. 186 representatives-from other participating nations.
Logex-2009 Multinational Command Post Logistic Units Exercise	October12-23	Macedonia	To increase interoperability- of and coordination of logistics officers due to the NATO standards	Ukraine-2 service personnel. 75 representatives-from the other participating nations.
Bilateral ***UKR*** - Belarus Air Defence Command Post Exercise	October 20	Ukrainian and Belarus Airspace	Improving the interoperability of Air Defence duty forces and means	Ukraine- An-26,combat duty service staff of Radiotechnical Brigades and Air Defence Rocket Divisions,, aviation guiding points. Belaru- Su-27 aircraft, MIG-29 and Air Dfence duty forces.

ANNEX 6

ALGORITHM OF SERVICE PERSONNEL RECRUITING SYSTEM ON CONTRACT BASIS



* *Professional training at training centers is conducted quarterly, it starts at the beginning of January, April, July and October. It lasts according to the speciality from 1.5 till 4 months.*

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WHITE BOOK
2009
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Ukrainian Ministry of Defence State Aircraft Repair Enterprise
”ODESAVIAREMSERVICE”

Director of Ukrainian Ministry of Defence State Aircraft Repair Enterprise ”ODESAVIAREMSERVICE”, YUHACHOV Vitaliy

Banker and industrialist Arthur Anatra founded Odessa aircraft manufacturing plant based in Odessa in 1911.

Today, due to advanced manufacture infrastructure and to progressive technology, we are ready to provide aviation materiel repair, upgrading, maintenance, and after-sales service, spare parts manufacturing and personnel training.

Quality system of “ODESAVIAREMSERVICE” entirely corresponds to the international standards and it is approved by ISO-9001:2000, EN 9110 by State aviation authority of Ukraine, by Ukraine Air Forces, by Ukrainian Ministry of Defence military accreditation certificates, and by №147544 Ministry of industrial policy of Ukraine licence.

“ODESAVIAREMSERVICE” provides:

- **Overhaul of MiG-21 and all its modifications, MiG-23, MiG-27, L-39, Yak-52 aircraft, R11-300, R13-300, R25-300, R95SH, R195, M14P, M14B26, Ai-25TL, Ai-25TLSH engines, KSA-2 (3) of MiG-29 aircraft, APU “Saphir-5”of L-39 aircraft, GTDE-117 MiG-29, SU-27 aircraft and its units, electrical equipment, navigation equipment, electronics and other special equipment of MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-27, L-39 aircraft agrigates of all systems;**
- **MiG-21, L-39 and MiG-21 aircraft upgrading;**
- **Equipment for the flying ambulances and cabins with increased comfort for An-24, An-26, Il-18, An-30 transports and for Mi-8, Mi-17 helicopters**
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- **Manufacturing of standard parts;**
- **Manufacturing of any glazing elements of acrilyc stretched and non stretched glass for any type of aeronautical engineering;**
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- **Giving the consultations and training of specialists in operating and repairing the aircraft;**
- **Repair and delivery of measuring instruments and checkout equipment for MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-27, MiG-29, L-39, Yak-52 aircraft and for Mi-8, Mi-17, Mi-24, Mi-26 helicopters;**
- **Delivery of the spare parts, units and equipment for MiG-21, MiG-23, MiG-27, MiG-29, L-39, Yak-52 aircraft and for Mi-8, Mi-17, Mi-24, Mi-26 helicopters;**
- **Training of aircraft and engineer personnel.**

Odessa aircraft repair enterprise “Odesaviaremservice“:
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The State Enterprise of the Defence Ministry of Ukraine

LUTSK REPAIR PLANT "MOTOR"

Director of the State Enterprise
of the Defence Ministry of Ukraine
LUTSK REPAIR PLANT
"MOTOR",
MATRUNCHYK Mykola

THE ENTERPRISE ACCOMPLISHES THE FOLLOWING TASKS:

- Overhaul of AL-21F-3 aircraft engines and all the component aggregates. The aircraft engines are installed in SU-17, SU-20, SU-22, SU-24 aircrafts;
- Overhaul of AL-31F, aircraft engines, remote aggregates boxes (VKA) and all the component aggregates. The aircraft engines are installed in SU-27, SU-30.ts aircrafts;
- Overhaul of RD-33-2s aircraft engines and all the component aggregates. The aircraft engines are installed in MIG-29 aircrafts;
- Overhaul of gas-turbine engines - GTDE-117 and GTDE-117-1 power plants that are installed in MIG-29, SU-27 and SU-30 aircrafts;
- Overhaul of TS-21 turbine starters that are installed in SU-17, SU-20, SU-22, SU-24, SU-25 aircrafts;
- Overhaul remote aggregates boxes (VKA) which are installed in SU-27 and SU-30 aircrafts;
- light overhaul of AL-21F-3, RD-33 aircraft engines;
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- industry performance of the bulletins;
- training of specialists
- production of spare parts for the aviation equipments/techniques repairs.

The Enterprise is unique in performing of complex overhaul of aircraft engines on domestic production areas. Along with capital overhaul of aircraft engines, the repair of all agregates of fuel automatics and electrical unit are conducted.

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“Sparing-Vist Center” – dosimeter’s designer #1 in Ukraine

The “Sparing-Vist Center” enterprise over 15 years of scientific and production work: from design to large-scale manufacture of reliable quality and modern means of radiation control by the trademark “ECOTEST”

Today, the facility manufactured over 14 models of production of it’s modifications, like dosimeters, radiometers alarm devices radiation pagers, blocks for detaction of different types of radiation, radiation control systems. All our products are professional devices for radiation measurement, most of them are sertificated and included to a state register of measurement techniques of Ukraine and other countries.

The “ECOTEST” radiation control devices became popular among custumers due to precision, high quality, reliability, functionality and modern design. Our products are used by the Armed Forces, Custom service. The devices are widely used in atomic energetics, industry, medecine, ecology etc. The numerous Diplomas and Rewards is the proof of recognition of the products not only within Ukraine but also worldwide. The products of TM “ECOTEST” are exported to more than 60 countries.

We permanently improving our production and increasing the functional capabilities according to the market requirements. We are applying new technologies and modern materials and utility. Despite of new economic era our managemant took market challanges and has become the leader of changes. The production of quality devices professional administration enterprise and formation of team spirit are basic requirement for longtermed leaderchip presence on the market and development of our enterprise.

The “Sparing-Vist Center” is highly professional qroup which helps people to be preserved from radiation by their functioning.

Multipurpose dosimeter-radiometer MKS-U

Measurement of gamma and X-ray radiation ambient dose equivalent rate.

Measurement of gamma and X-ray radiation ambient dose equivalent.

Measurement of surface beta-particles flux density.

Measurement of gamma and X-ray radiation dose equivalent accumulation time.

Features

- Automatic setting of measurement intervals and ranges.
- Audio signalling of each detected gamma-quantum and beta-particle.
- Digital display and control keys backlight if operating in the dark.
- Multilevel indication of battery discharge.
- Option to operate under atmospheric precipitation, dusty conditions and at submerge of the remote gamma radiation detector in the water at 0.5 m depth.
- Analog indicator of radiation intensity.
- Up to 4096 measurement results recording in the non volatile memory with further transfer to the computer through infrared port.
- Review of the recorded measurement results on the digital display.
- Option to operate in individual protection (rubber gloves).
- Option to fix the device on the belt to provide hands-free operation.

Storage battery charging by the built-in charger from:

- 12V automobile battery;
- 220V/50Hz industrial network by voltage converter.

Option to fix the detecting unit to the control panel of the device.

Emergency detecting unit kit, and heliobattery are not included.

PE “SPPE “Sparing-Vist Center” 33 Volodymyr Velyky Str., Lviv, 79026, Ukraine
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www.ecotest.ua

DRG-T radiation survey device

DRG-T radiation survey device is designed for exploitation special purpose transport vehicles with the aim of continuous control and gamma and x-ray radiation exposure dose power measurement, also for providing sonic and light signaling about hazardous level of its radiation and issue a command to turn on performing mechanism of protection devices.

This device is designed for installing into special purpose transport vehicles, especially in radio-chemical reconnaissance civil defence units and in armed forces.

Dosimeter-radiometer MKS-05 TERRA

- Measurement of gamma and X-ray radiation ambient dose equivalent rate.
- Measurement of gamma and X-ray radiation ambient dose equivalent.
- Measurement of surface beta-particles flux density.
- Measurement of dose equivalent accumulation time.
- Real time measurement (clock).

Data panel IT-09T

Purpose of use

- Display of measurement results of ambient dose equivalent rate(DER) of gamma radiation obtained from the BDBG-09 detecting unit of gamma radiation;
- Real time display;
- Air temperature display;
- Audio and light alarm when threshold levels of gamma radiation DER exceeded.

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Designed to detect the high levels of gamma radiation and to evaluate using four-level threshold alarm.

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- permanent control Geiger Muller fitted counter;
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- Periodic light diode and vibratory alarm system of residual capacitance with size batteries less10%, 5% and with alarm device switching off followed;
- 2 type AAAA battary.

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50 YEARS ON RADAR ENGENEERING MARKET

Director of Zaporozhian state enterprise, the "Scientific-Production Complex "Iskra", PRESNYAK Ihor

Zaporozhian state enterprise the «Scientific-Production Complex «Iskra» begins its history in August 1959, when Zaporozhian factory of movable power-stations was founded. Nowadays SE «SPC «Iskra», headed by director Igor Presnyak, is the unique enterprise of Ukraine which has a complete cycle of modern RS designing – from developing, manufacturing, testing and delivering to their firm accompaniment, which includes services, maintaince, modernization and personnel training.

Success of enterprise is defined by high scientific potential of developers and great 50-year experience in production, application of high technologies together with the worked out system of quality and reliability of products, complete complex of guarantees and services of products made.

With a brand «Iskra» almost seven thousand highly effective, reliable and simple in exploitation of the radar stations have been produced and which are exploited more than in 50 countries of the world and got the deserved confession of specialists in CIS. So on the armament of Ukraine and Russian Federation 30% RLS, all those produced on SE «SPC «Iskra».

In 2007 new development RLS 79K6 – a three coordinate station is accepted on arming by Ministry of Defence of Ukraine. Due to its tactic-technical descriptions the radar station prevails all RS, which are on an armament in Ukraine, and has a number of additional advantages. The station can discover, accompany and set state belonging of air objects on distance of 400 km, at the height of flight from 100 to 30000 meters.

In 2006 for development and creation of the modern radar stations of world level, for the third time in history of enterprise, seven specialists were given the State Award in the field of science and technique.

Strategy of development of SE «SPC «Iskra» is saving and strengthening of modern and stable working company which will be strong support for the economy of Ukraine.

State enterprise the «Scientific-Production Complex «Iskra»

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Fax: (061) 271-22-11
E-mail: iskra@iskra.zp.ua
Web-site: www.iskra.zp.ua

State enterprise
«Kharkiv Mechanical Maintaince Plant»

ARMOR INNOVATIONS OF KHARKIV MECHANICAL MAINTAINCE PLANT

Kharkiv mechanical maintaince plant apart from actually tanks developed considerable amount of innovative projects which allow to offer the customer 'weapon of the XXI century'. The developed models of vehicles and armament meet the latest requirements both on the level of protectability and fire power. Taking into account experience of the use of aromor vehicles in the modern armed conflicts, KhMMP specialists on the systems and assemblies tank T-64 basis created a wheeled and tracked IFV with the «tank» protection level. On tank T-80 basis APC is being designed with the protection level which considerably exceeds the protection level of a modern tank.

The program of T-72 tank modernization as for replacing its engine by more powerful engine of the Ukrainian production to get a strap-on thruster engine and a conditioner has been worked out. Moreover, KhMMP specialists developed the program of Armed Forces tank park complex modernization where T-55 tanks are in use. Unlike projects of considerable cost which need engine replacement, transmission and tank running gear strengthening, an offered project, where tank T-55 chassis is completely replaced by tank T-64 chassis. Thus the created fighting machine has a tank T-55 turret with a 100-mm tank gun for which the considerable arsenals of sabot armory are created, and it does not need crew's retraining. The use of tank T-64 chassis allows reducing a project cost considerably to improve mobility, armour protection and ammunition. Tank T-55 body that freed after a «exchange» due to the worked out technology, reconfigured into IFV with the protection level that does not yield to tank protection. In its turn a 125 mm tank gun and a mechanism of loading gear remained from T-64 can be transformed into the fortificated remote controlled combat module which is lead by an operator from safe distance.

One of the latest tendencies in development of modern aarmoured vehicles is the use of remote controlled combat modules that allow promoting to increase the fire power of machine with max strength protection level for an operator. KhMMP specialists do not lack behind – in the last few years they have designed a family of bullet-pump and main-gun and grenade launcher remote controlled combat modules which do not yield to the latest western samples. A number of samples of special vehicles has been designed: a tacked fire machine, family of industrial tractors, a bridge tank. All the mentioned above samples of vehicles already exist in «metal». It worth mentioning, that due to the use of the tested tank assemblies, developments of KhMMP are characterized by high operational reliability, and hereby, cost of these samples of armament and vehicles one step lower than the western analogues.

Kharkiv 61139, Kotlova Str. 222
tel. (057) 712-89-90, fax (057) 712-90-04
e-mail: 115tank@ukr.net
http://www.hbtrz.com.ua

THE BM OPLOT MAIN BATTLE TANK

The BM Oplot tank is combat vehicle which has a powerfull armament, reliable protection against all types of antitank ammunition and shaped-charge projectile with tandem warhead, gunner teplovise fire control complex and modern pictorial commander complex sight which allows to carry out combat missions on-time and under all-weather conditions, engine which provides tank movement under the high temperature dusty conditions and in mountains with maximum speed up to 70 km/h and reverse speed up to 31 km/h.

The tank is simple in handling, reliable under exploitation and provides given combat missions fulfillment at the modern stage.

THE APC-4 ARMOURED PERSONNEL CARRIER

The APC-4 armoured personnel carrier (APC) is all-wheel drive armoured floating vehicle with axle arrangement 8x8, which is designrd to transport personnel of mechanized infantry units and to provide fire support in combat. The APC-4 is used for equipping of mechanized infantry units capable of carrying out operations in various combat conditions. The APC-4 is equiped by 30 mm automatic gun, 7.62 mm machine gun, automatic grenade and anti-tank missile system with tandem warhead.

THE DOZOR-B ARMOURED PERSONNEL CARRIER

The DOZOR-B is light armoured personnel carrier 4x4, is designrd to transport cargoes and personnel of military units. It provide protection against small arms, mines and weapon of mass destruction.

DOZOR-B can be used for equipment special units of Armed forces and Police Responce Forces as vehicle or carrier of different types of armament and military equipment. It can be used during both military and peacekeeping operations, moving on the motor roads and in cross-country conditions.

Kharkiv Morozov Machin Building Design Bureau
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URL: www.morozov.com.ua
e-mail: marketing@morozov.com.ua

Lugansk Aircraft Repair Works

Today Luhansk aircraft repair works is one of the recognized leaders of its branch, well known not only in the Former Soviet Union countries, but also in many foreign countries. The factory is ready to mutually beneficial business cooperation with organizations, enterprises and other structures working in the sphere of operation and repair of aircraft equipment.

IN AUGUST, 2011 THE "LUHANSK AIRCRAFT REPAIR WORKS" (LARW) STATE ENTERPRISE WILL MARK ITS 80TH ANNIVERSARY. OVER THE PAST YEARS LARW HAS EARNED A PROVEN REPUTATION OF A RELIABLE, HIGHLY QUALIFIED AND STABLE PARTNER.

At present the enterprise fulfils:

- Overhaul, guarantee and post-guarantee maintenance of aircraft engines TV3-117 of all modifications, TV2-117A (AG), R27F2M-300 series 1,2,3; R29-300 series 1,2,3,4; R29B-300 series 0,1; R35-300 series 0, 0A, 0A-2 and of their unites, helicopter main reduction gears VR-8A, VR-14 and VR-24;

- Overhaul, guarantee and service maintenance of land engines (heat engines) RD-45, VK-1, as well as development and manufacture of contructions for the assembly of the engine at a concrete place at Customer's wish;

- Repair of the units of aircraft engines;

- Elimination of failures and defects, fulfilment of adjustment and finishing work in the conditions of operation by the Customer.

- Training of Customer's specialists in construction, peculiarities of operation and running repair.

Luhansk aircraft repair works has been certificated by:
- standard ISO 9001:2000 (certificate № 5-2008-10017);
- the interstate Aviation Committey (Overhave and repair station certificate № СПР-80);
- State Aviation Administration of Ukraine (Certificate № ВР0195).

QUALITY
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GUARANTY

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