MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

WHITE BOOK 2016

THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

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The White book is published according to the Law of Ukraine on the "Democratic Civilian Oversight of all Military Organisations and Law Enforcement Agencies of the State" with the aim to regularly inform the public on the activities of the Ukrainian Armed Forces (UAF) as well as the defence policy of the State and its challenges and solutions.

The twelfth publication, White Book 2016: the Armed Forces of Ukraine is dedicated to the reforms of the UAF. The publication highlights the current state of the Armed Forces and the main directions for further military development.

The publication could be useful for civilian and military experts in the field of military development, defence and security policy, as well as journalists, instructors and students of specialised educational institutions and to all interested in the state and development of the UAF.

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OPENING STATEMENT BY THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

2016 was the first year of the defence reform implementation, providing radical transformation of the UAF. Furthermore, I would like to stress that no country in the world has more recent experience of such significant defence reform under the conditions of war fighting.

At the same time, the development and enactment of the following defence planning documentation with the support of the President and the Government of Ukraine were completed: The Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine; Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine; the State Target Defence Program on Materiel Development up to 2020 and the State Program on Armed Forces Development up to 2020.

To ensure the successful implementation of defence reform, the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and UAF was established. The organisational structure of the MoD has been optimized and 25% of units of the General Staff of the UAF have been reformed to align with the principles of NATO nations.

The Joint Operational Headquarters and Special Operations Forces have been formed and incorporated into the UAF. High Mobility Assault Forces were withdrawn from Land Forces and re-formed as a separate branch of the UAF.

We took immediate action to provide our Armed Forces with equipment, to meet their basic needs. This included the introduction of 20 new variants of weapon systems and military equipment being adopted in 2016 as a result of Government trials.

Fundamental changes have been made in the military training system. The training capabilities have increased and notably, in 2016 there were almost a third more operational training exercises than in 2015. In addition, the Training Centre of Special Operations was established (Berdychiv, Zhytomyr region); the Centre for Training and Improvement at the International Peacekeeping and Security Centre is nearing completion (Yavoriv, Lviv region) and the training capability of Shyrokyi Lan Training Ground is being enhanced.

For the first time since Ukraine's independence the Army air crews conducted

live firing drills and precision attacks on air targets. In the framework of the Joint Multinational Training Group-Ukraine (JMTG-U) five Ukrainian battalions were trained in accordance with NATO standards.

We have managed to improve the overall level of logistic support that ensured the creation and transition to a new logistics system, compliant with NATO standards, for the UAF.

A new design of the UAF uniform was developed and is being rolled out across the UAF.

Based on a review of the catering system of the Armed Forces, in 2017 we plan to transfer 25 millitary units to a new catering system with a more diverse diet and delicious dishes.

The cornerstone of the public procurement reform to counter corruption was the introduction of an e-procurement system, ProZorro. This accelerated the bidding procedures, ensured their transparency and delivered significant savings. In addition, the activity of the Tender Committee of the MoD was reorganized and adopted new European principles.

Following the National Anticorruption Policy, we enacted a unified system of corruption prevention for all levels of military administration. This included, in December 2016, the establishment of five regional anti-corruption units for the UAF.

NATO has reinforced its support for capability development and capacity building in Ukraine. A comprehensive assistance package for Ukraine, which identified 40 areas of cooperation with the alliance, was adopted at the NATO summit in Warsaw. We continue to receive advisory, logistical and humanitarian assistance from the partner countries. In support of the MoD and UAF, are more than 30 advisers from 12 NATO nations and five strategic advisers from the US, UK, Canada, Lithuania and Germany, who work closely alongside us.

We clearly understand that one of the most important factors for the UAF to successfully perform their duties, including those in the anti-terrorist operation (ATO) in eastern Ukraine, is the appropriate level of welfare and State support for service personnel and their families. In 2016, we managed to significantly increase allowances for service personnel, including the provision of an operational allowance to those who were directly involved in the ATO.

We have developed a strategy to provide housing for military personnel and their families through either the construction of their own homes, purchase or a housing grant, etc., and are establishing regulatory and legal practices to implement it.

The procedure for providing medical care in military medical establishments and associated payments for it between defence and security organisations has been improved.

Thus, I can confidently say that during the last year, the Armed Forces have increased their capability to perform their tasks and are ready to deter armed conflict and repel armed aggression against Ukraine. Our soldiers' morale and patriotism with which they defend each centimetre of Ukrainian land remain consistently high.

I am quite sure that the fundamental reforms that we launched in 2016 are irreversible.

I have no doubt - we will achieve our defined goals.

Minister of Defence of Ukraine

General of the Army of Ukraine Stepan POLTORAK

CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE REFORM IN 2016 AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

IMPROVEMENT OF FRAMEWORKS OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE DEFENCE DOMAIN

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES REFORM IN 2016

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FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT

PREVENTING AND COMBATING CORRUPTION

CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE REFORM IN 2016 AND PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

In 2016, the main efforts of the MoD and the General Staff were focused on the performance of the UAF in conducting their assigned tasks in the anti-terrorist operation; balancing the structure, composition and size of the military administration; increasing the combat readiness of the Armed Forces; providing comprehensive support to meet their needs, as well as creating a legal framework for the further development of the UAF.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STATE POLICY IN THE DEFENCE DOMAIN

In 2016, the necessary steps to create a new conceptual framework for the security and defence sector of Ukraine based on the National Security Strategy[1] and Military Doctrine of Ukraine[2] were continued. In particular, the President of Ukraine approved the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine[3], Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine[4] and the State Target Defence Program on Materiel Development up to 2020. The National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine approved the State Program on Armed Forces Development up to 2020.

Note 1.1. Implementation of the Concept for Development of Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine provides for:

- establishment of effective command system of Security and Defence Sector as an integrated functional system;
- combination of operational capabilities of Security and Defence Sector components to ensure timely and effective response to crisis situations which threaten national security;
- constant maintenance of security and defence forces readiness to perform assigned tasks;
- improvement of the planning system within the Security and Defence Sector, providing effective use of national resources;
- gradual and coordinated increase of operational capability of Security and Defence Sector as well as the level of their readiness to immediately respond to threats and challenges to the national security of Ukraine;
- creating conditions to widely engage non-governmental organizations to perform tasks in the interests of national security and defence of the state.

Thus, for the first time in the history of Ukraine, the defence planning documents have been developed in full, based on the results of a comprehensive review of the security and defence sector.

The basis for the reform of Ukraine's Security and Defence Sector is the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine. This identifies ways to achieve required defence capabilities allowing Ukraine to restore its territorial integrity within the internationally recognized State borders of Ukraine and ensure the creation of a national crisis response system, early detection, preventing internal and external threats to national security and their neutralization, and cyber security (Note 1.1).

In terms of hybrid warfare, the priority is uniting efforts to repel aggression, strengthening national defence, strengthening the Defence forces and their capabilities through a radical reform of the UAF.

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

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

3 The Decree of the President of "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of March 4, 2016 "On the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine" # 92/2016 as of March 14, 2016.

4 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of May 20, 2016 "On Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine" # 240/2016 as of June 6, 2016.

Note 1.2. Strategic goals of the Defence Reform:

- integrated command of the defence forces in accordance with principles and standards of NATO-member countries;
- effective policy, resource planning and management system by applying modern Euro-Atlantic approaches;
- operational capabilities of defence forces, necessary to defeat armed aggression, defend the country, as well as to support peace and international security;
- integrated logistics and medical support system, capable of supporting all defence forces components;
- professionalization of defence forces and the formation of a military reserve.

Principles of defence reform are defined in the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine (Note 1.2).

The aim of defence reform includes: the requirement by defence forces to achieve and maintain the necessary level of combat readiness; the ability to perform the tasks of national defence; effective response to emerging military threats and military and political challenges to national security; improvement of the interoperability of the UAF and other military formations with the armed forces of NATO and the European Union to enable them to perform common tasks in international peacekeeping operations.

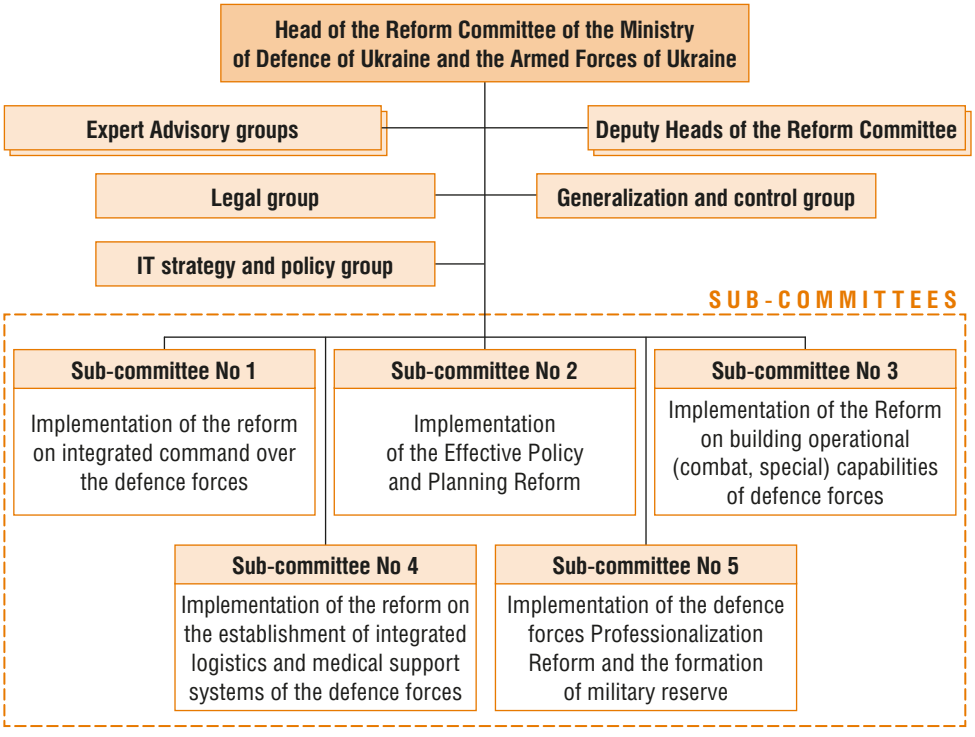
The main bodies of reform are as follows:

- State authorities that exercise powers in the field of defence,
- Defence forces, their composition, functions and tasks, structure, strength, training, equipment, capability, logistical support, disposition, etc.,
- Defence industry, military and technical cooperation.

Ensuring coordination, monitoring and evaluation of military reform was entrusted to the Reform Committee of the MoD and the UAF (the Reform Committee) chaired by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine. The Reform Committee includes representatives of the MoD of Ukraine and other central executive authorities, the UAF, other components of the defence forces, advisors from NATO Member Nations, MPs of the Verkhovna Rada, volunteers and representatives of civil society.

The Reform Committee consists of five subcommittees, each chaired by an official who is personally responsible and accountable for the successful and timely implementation of the relevant strategic objectives (Figure 1.1).

Figure 1.1. Structure of the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine



Civil society fully exercises the principle of democratic civilian oversight over the UAF through the Reform Committee thereby ensuring the transparency of decision making in defence policy.

In total, over 200 meetings of subcommittees and working groups of the Reform Committee were held during 2016.

Improving the regulatory framework in the defence domain

In 2016, legislative and normative activities within the MoD were aimed at the tasks of implementing the reforms of the Defence department, in order to ensure the defence of the State and the creation of a modern combat-ready Armed Forces.

The result of legislative activities of the MoD was the adoption of two laws of Ukraine, the decision of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, 20 decrees and one order of the President of Ukraine, 49 decisions and 35 resolutions of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, which have allowed:

- to improve the preparation of State for national defence;
- to complete development of defence planning documents;
- to initiate the implementation of defence reform and reform the MoD and the General Staff and other military management bodies, including command and control of Special Operations Forces and High Mobility Assault Forces;
- to determine the place of Joint Operations Headquarters, Special Operations Forces, and High Mobility Assault Forces in the overall structure of the Armed Forces and their legal status;
- to meet the UAF's urgent requirement for modern military equipment;
- to define territorial distribution of responsibility and powers of command and control in all domains: land, air, maritime;
- to determine the terms of military service in the UAF for non-Ukrainian nationals and stateless persons;
- to increase the level of welfare and State support, for military personnel; including, but not limited to: legal assistance; housing benefits; uniform payments and relocation expenses;
- to improve catering provision and quality in the Armed Forces and across the Defence and Security Sector;
- to improve the procedure for granting war participant status to persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and who were directly involved in the ATO.

Legislative and regulatory acts adopted in 2016 have contributed to the implementation of the role of the Armed Forces. The list of major regulations is given in Annex 1.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES REFORM IN 2016

In 2016, the Armed Forces successfully performed defence related tasks by repelling and deterring armed aggression against Ukraine, protecting the airspace of the State and Sub-surface space within the territorial sea, preventing the spread of the crisis situation to other regions of Ukraine, deterring armed conflict and isolating the crisis areas in Eastern Ukraine. Necessary arrangements have been made for the development of the Armed Forces in order to improve their ability to effectively respond to military threats to national security, protect Ukraine's sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability.

As part of the Defence Reform in 2016, the MoD was reorganised and reduced in size. The new organisational structure of the MoD, its hierarchical structure and distribution of basic tasks and responsibilities between all departments were approved, including:

- the State Secretary of the MoD and heads of departments of the MoD have been appointed in compliance with the legislation requirements;
- some duties of the Defence Minister have been delegated to his Deputies, and from the Deputy Ministers - to the heads of departments of the MoD. In addition, the decision making authority, along with the responsibility for output of each functional area, has been delegated;
- MoD departments have been merged and reorganised, which has assisted in the effective solving of complex problems (see. Section 2);

- functional responsibilities have been reviewed and all personnel have undergone a selection process, which helped to form a civilian professional staff of the MoD;
- the concept of information infrastructure has been approved. The transition to electronic document circulation by using secure software has been introduced within Ministry and for communication with other government agencies;
- the legal framework has been revised, obsolete regulatory provisions have been recognized as invalid;
- a roadmap for the implementation of Capability Based Planning, which includes a comprehensive approach to threats to national security, financial, economic and defence capacity of the State has been approved;
- transparency and efficiency of resource utilization in the MoD was achieved by using a new online procurement system ProZorro. Starting from August 1, 2016, citizens can view the online bid results and compare average sales prices;
- the reform of the internal control and risk management systems is mainly complete.

Given the principles and criteria of NATO member countries, 25% of structural units of the General Staff of the Armed Forces have been reformed.

New guidelines for the preparation and use of the Armed Forces have been developed, including:

- Fundamentals of Preparation and Conduct of Operations;
- Guidelines for Operational Headquarters;
- Field Manuals for armoured and mechanized forces, air defence, aviation, radio and air defence forces.

Appropriate measures to reform the national codification system (weapons and special equipment) compatible with the NATO codification system have been conducted. A specific NATO Trust Fund has provided any necessary assistance.

Thus, the MoD and General Staff have improved the management system of the Armed Forces that is based on the new distribution of responsibilities, authority and accountability and using the following principle – the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine forms the defence policy and General Staff of the UAF implements this policy.

Key measures to reform the Armed Forces

In 2016 the planned areas for reform included:

- further improvement of the command system;
- reorganization and standardisation of structures of combat units;
- formation of a Special Operations Forces Command;
- the ability to restore and repair weapons and military equipment.

The following were achieved:

- Special Operations Forces were formed and incorporated in the Armed Forces;
- High Mobility Assault Forces were withdrawn from the Land Forces and formed as a separate branch of the Armed Forces;
- combat composition of the Land Forces and land component of the Naval Forces increased in unit numbers and strength;
- the Reserve Corps Command was formed (Kyiv).

The structure of combat brigades was improved based on the lessons learned in the ATO. In particular, the proportion of combat units and their effective fire power was increased; intelligence units, artillery units, and primarily anti-tank units were reinforced. The flexibility and resilience of combat brigades was also increased by an improved supply chain.

One of the priorities of the Armed Forces reform was to increase the combat capabilities of High Mobility Assault Forces. For this purpose, airmobile brigades were reorganized into landing assault brigades, and their effective firepower was increased.

The Air Force Command and Control capability was increased, with the establishment of the Command and Control Centre “East”. Airfield defence units and anti-aircraft missile defence units were reinforced.

A separate Artillery Brigade, Missile Artillery Regiment, Separate Naval Infantry Battalion, and the Institute of the Naval Forces of the National University «Odessa Maritime Academy» have been formed in the Naval Forces.

Special Operations Forces Command achieved Full Operating Capability. To enhance the capabilities of evacuation and repair of combat equipment, the number of evacuation and maintenance units has been increased.

Overall, the MoD and the Armed Forces have performed 4,382 organizational activities, including 195 high value defence activities. (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Key indicators of the restructuring of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016.

Name of a defence administration body	Organizational structures			
	Formed	Disbanded	Restructured	Redeployed (relocated)
THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE	23	39	9	4
THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES	8	4	4	3
The Main Directorate of Operational Support	1	1	1	5
The Armaments of the Armed Forces	1	1	1	–
The Logistics of the Armed Forces	–	1	–	–
The Land Forces	19	2	19	2
The Air Forces	4	2	3	2
The Naval Forces	6	17	3	1
High Mobility Assault Forces	–	–	5	–
Special Operations Forces	4	–	–	–
Total	**66**	**67**	**45**	**17**

The Concept of Building the New NCO Professional Development System was introduced. During 2016, about 70 000 personnel joined the military under these new terms.

However, conscription was retained as the basis element for the formation of a military reserve and to prepare contracted servicemen.

More than 100 000 people were included in the military operational reserve of immediate activation. Military records of about 400 000 conscripts have been recovered following the malicious destruction.

Armed Forces reform has provided an opportunity to improve the structure and command and control system of the UAF by bringing it closer to NATO standards, increasing the combat composition of the Armed Forces and creating a separate Special Operations Force.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES PARTICIPATION IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

Following the Minsk agreement, the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, despite the difficult military and political situation in the area of the ATO and risks of an escalation of the millitary standoff, the armed forces and other security sector components have organized defence in depth along the entire dividing line to deter further enemy incursion.

The overall situation in the ATO area remained tense but controlled and was characterized by constant shelling and attacks on UAF positions.

By increasing funding for the security and defence sector, the supply of new models of weapons and military equipment to the Armed Forces has been improved, which has helped to increase the available fire power of military units.

Military salaries of service personnel under contract have been raised in accordance with the Decree of the President of Ukraine, which allowed for the manning of combat

units without resorting to conscription. The majority of contracted soldiers had previous service in the ATO.

The results of the Armed Forces participation in the anti-terrorist operation in the separate regions of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts temporarily outside the control of the government of Ukraine

During 2016, the Armed Forces were increasing their combat capability, the level of logistical support by using recent combat experience, and achieved the required capacity to protect territorial integrity and inviolability of the state.

Pursuant to the Framework Decision of the Trilateral Contact Group relating to disengagement of forces and hardware, starting from September 23, 2016, the UAF continued fulfilling the conditions of the ceasefire agreement in the vicinity of Stanytsya Luganska, Zolote, Petrivs'ke, and withdrew heavy weapons from the areas defined by this decision.

At the same time, UAF units have managed to improve their tactical position in Mariupol, Avdiivka and Bahmut directions without violation of the terms the Minsk agreements.

During 2016, the enemy concentrated its efforts on advancing its units deep into the "gray" areas, constantly firing at Ukrainian positions following the tactics of "waging a war of attrition".

The biggest enemy activities were recorded in the vicinity of Avdiivka Shyrokine, Shahta Dutivka, Novooleksandrivka, Verhnyotoretske, Maryinka and Krasnogorivka where the enemy attempted to establish control over critical infrastructure.

In June-July and in December 2016, the most active fighting took place in the area of Svitlodarsk duha (the regions of Luhansk, Svitlodarsk).

In particular, from 18 to 24 December 2016, near Svitlodarsk duha, illegal armed groups supported by artillery were undertaking active offensive actions and tried to oust Ukrainian units from their positions. The attacks of insurgents were repelled. The enemy suffered losses and was pushed back leaving their positions. Ukrainian units have moved forward by 2-3 km within the terms of the Minsk agreements, and improved their tactical situation by taking a favourable position on the high ground.

19-22 December 2016, the enemy attempted to capture the lost ground and fired onto Ukrainian defensive positions using artillery and mortars.

During heavy fighting Ukrainian units held their occupied positions and in some cases even improved their disposition on the ground.

Due to enemy offensive actions, Ukrainian defensive positions required additional measures for engineering improvements.

Therefore, the system of fortification barriers and three defensive lines were built in the ATO area. Within the first defensive line, the ATO forces maintained 37 battalion defence areas. In particular, 178 platoon strongholds were built at the second and third lines of defence. These strongholds were built by regional state administrations.

To maintain law and order among the troops, control the legality of their movement, ensure the safe movements of military vehicles and prevent weapons smuggling from the ATO area, the designated UAF units, together with the National Police of Ukraine and National Guard of Ukraine performed their duties at joint checkpoints in Zaporizhia, Dnipropetrovsk and Kharkiv, and at the railway stations, bus stations and at points of embarkation.

Military Police units in cooperation with the National Police of Ukraine conducted 50 patrols daily, to maintain law and order in the deployment sites of military units, on the streets and in public places.

Military Road Safety Inspection units in cooperation with the National Police units were involved in organizing the activities of the Commandant Service. These included, traffic control on supply routes, transportation support to military units travelling to points of embarkation and support when moving to deployment locations.

The primary tasks for 2016 were the purchasing and delivery of new or modernized weapons and equipment notably for the Armed Forces in the ATO; restoration and repair of weapons and equipment either by UAF units or by defence industry companies supporting the Armed Forces directly at the unit location in the ATO or recovering equipment for repair back in the factory.

Implementation of these activities during the year made it possible to adopt new materiel items, to purchase, upgrade and restore over 30 000 weapon systems, pieces of equipment and property.

To account for the transportation provided to military units in the ATO by humanitarian assistance measures, a procedure was established and adhered to.

In 2016, the allocated resources of **fuels and lubricants** have ensured mission success in the ATO and resourced combat training of military units. It is estimated that since the beginning of the year, the Armed Forces have spent 69 200 tons of fuel and lubricants amounting to 2 044 million UAH to support the mission in the ATO and the UAF.

During the year, we successfully assured **food supplies** to soldiers on operations in the ATO.

In 2016, to improve soldier nutrition in the ATO, changes to the catering system[5] were introduced (see more details in Section 3).

[5] The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Nutritional Standards of the Armed Forces and Other Military Units" #470 as of July 22, 2016.

In addition:

- 628 sets of small hardware for cooking in the field were manufactured;
- 589 units of technical means damaged in the ATO were restored;
- dining kitchen and dining hall equipment, refrigeration equipment (refrigerators, household freezers), kerosene stoves, as well as insulated containers were delivered to military units in the ATO;
- dry rations for soldiers during their movement by rail and motor transport to the ATO were provided;
- a new procedure of supplying dish detergent for military units for field catering was introduced.

Two mobile food inspection laboratories for veterinary and sanitary control have begun to operate directly in the ATO aiming to enhance food quality control. These laboratories have examined 3 220 food products weighing 1 378 tonnes, 113 tonnes of which were excluded from the supply chain and have been returned to suppliers.

Military units operating in the ATO received all of their clothing issue, including winter clothing.

In autumn 2016, the Armed Forces of Ukraine received new military uniforms of a higher quality than previous issues.

To meet the laundry and ablution requirements of military units in the ATO, the Armed Forces bought 550 industrial washing machines, 40 domestic washing machines and 7 mobile bath-washing facilities that provided individual washing for more than 55 000 people a week.

To perform the tasks of medical support in the ATO, the following activities were undertaken:

- 4 military mobile hospitals, a Joint Detachment and 2 Separate Ambulance Companies were deployed;
- 32 mobile medical and nursing teams, reinforcement groups for civilian hospitals, 4 mobile medical support groups were created;
- 164 Tactical Medical Instructors underwent training at the International Peacekeeping and Security Centre near Yavoriv, Ukraine.

During the year, over 4 000 people were treated at hospitals, 119 soldiers were sent for treatment abroad, 69 soldiers needed prosthetics, and 23 people were fitted with

new prostheses. More than 31 000 people have received medical and psychological rehabilitation, including 7 800 people that have received physical rehabilitation under the Program of Medical and Psychological and Social Rehabilitation for participants of the ATO.

The railway network operated by Public Joint Stock Company (Ukrzaliznytsia) provides **transportation and logistics solutions** to support military units in the ATO.

To improve the operational efficiency of railway stations to transport troops, the necessary repairs and renewals have been made to 51 railway stations, serving as points of embarkation, including 18 railway stations in the ATO. In particular, 216 000 soldiers, 38 000 weapons and pieces of military equipment and 182 tonnes of materiel have been transported during 2016.

In addition, 60 300 tonnes of materiel have been transported by military transport vehicles. The average daily run of road transport amounted up to 450 km, and transportation of material assets amounted to 167 tonnes per day.

Logistics support units consisting of 24 truck convoys (140 vehicles and 20 trailers) transported rockets, ammunition and other materiel to support all forces involved in the ATO in the regions of Donetsk and Luhansk.

The combination of road transport, shipment distance, and the state of the road network on the route, make it possible to transport required amounts of materiel from the brigade rear command posts to designated units within 2 hours.

As a result of the implementation of these supply measures, the forces operating in the ATO were correctly resourced to enable them to conduct the full range of military missions. Thus, the operational effect of the Armed Forces was improved to enable them to perform their duties of preventing the spread of the crisis, curbing armed conflict, deterring further escalation, and repelling armed aggression against Ukraine.

Mine clearance activities in the ATO

An implementation plan was required for the mine clearance of railroads and surrounding areas of power transmission lines, connecting the unified energy system of Ukraine with the energy system in the ATO. This included in the 12 priority areas in accordance with the Minsk Agreement and the Non-Technical Survey plan for the liberated territories of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions. From 25 May 2016, demining teams (25 to 40 people each) from the units of the Armed Forces, the State Special

Note 1.3. Determination of International Mine Action Standards (IMAS)

Humanitarian mine clearance –activity, which is aimed to eliminate threats from mines and explosives, left after war; includes non-technical and technical inspection, clearing, marking and documentation after clearing, communications with public organizations on issues of mine clearance activity and transfer of cleared territory to local authorities.

Non-technical inspection – with no technical means collected and analysed data on presence, type, distribution and environment of places with mines/explosive remnants of war, which helps to more effectively determine mine/explosive remnants of war areas, assist in prioritizing the clearance of territories as well as to take decisions by providing evidence.

Technical inspection – using technical means collected and analyzed data on presence, type, distribution and environment of places with mines/explosive remnants of war, which helps to more effectively determine mine/explosive remnants of war areas, assist in prioritizing the clearance of territories as well as to take decisions by providing evidence.

Mine Clearance – activity, which results in eliminated threats from mines/explosive remnants of war, including technical inspection, mapping, clearance, marking, documentation after clearance, communications with public organizations on issues of demining and transfer of cleared territory.

Transport Service, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine and international organizations The HALO Trust and DDG have been involved in the execution of these mine clearance activities.

During this period, an area of over 2 785 hectares was cleared by the mine clearance teams. Mine clearance units have found and defused over 142 000 explosive devices, checked and cleared approximately 896 km of roads, 17 km of tracks, and 105 infrastructure facilities.

The MoD has implemented the use of IMSMA software (developed by the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining and used worldwide) by which the data collection and analysis on humanitarian mine clearance activities and other aspects of mine action is being carried out for humanitarian purposes (Note 1.3).

In 2016 during humanitarian mine clearance activities in the liberated territories of Donetsk and Luhansk region, a non-technical survey was launched with the involvement of non-governmental and international organizations. This non-technical survey covered 991 regions, and identified 84 dangerous and suspicious areas, a total area of 1 200 hectares were subject to humanitarian mine clearance.

Results of the conducted activities are listed in Table 1.2.

Mine clearance activities in the liberated territories of Donetsk and Luhansk oblast have reduced the risk of civilian casualties.

Table 1.2. Number of found and destroyed explosive ordnance as well as infrastructure facilities on territories of Luhansk and Donetsk oblast, cleared of mines in 2014-2016.

Tasks performed	Range of territory examined	Number of found and disposed explosives
Clearance of railroad hauls and organization of recovery operations within controlled areas between the following stations: Kostiantynivka – Mayorska (till Deliyivka station) Avdiyivka – Yasynuvata, Olenivka – Pivdennodonbaska and Kurdiumivka – Mayorsk	95 ha	213
Combat engineer reconnaissance, demining and recovery operations on main power transmission lines	357 ha	1,191
Humanitarian demining activities with the participation of international organizations: • non-technical inspection of territory; • identified alleged hazardous territories; • identified confirmed hazardous territories; Territory demining: • explosive ordnance found, destroyed (disposed) during humanitarian demining activities	 12,500 km² 460 ha 620 ha 285.5 km²	 – – – 364
Detection and disposal of explosive ordnance	-	over 142,000

Note 1.4. Establishment of civil and military cooperation system:

- Concept for the development of civil and military cooperation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as well as the Instruction on the prevention of civilian casualties, were developed and approved;
- civil and military cooperation group was included as part of separate mechanized (tank, infantry) brigades;
- operating procedures were determined for acting officials in case of a death of a serviceman of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the area of ATO.

Civil-Military Cooperation

In 2016, the Armed Forces continued with the formation of the civil-military cooperation system ensuring all measures were carried out to guarantee its sustainable operation (Note 1.4).

In this context, the following activities were carried out:

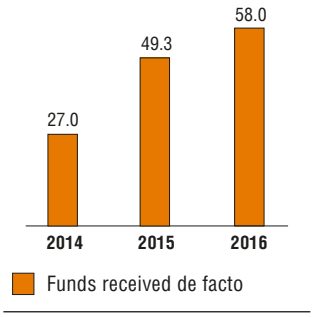
- the Joint Centre for Civil-Military Cooperation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was deployed to Kramatorsk, Donetsk oblast;
- 15 missions to deliver humanitarian aid to the most vulnerable people of Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts (over 2 286 tons) were coordinated;
- more than 100 sites of industrial and social infrastructure in the ATO were restored;
- the supply of more than 70 tonnes of coal for the Armed Forces and residents of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts;
- 8 rehabilitation visits for children from the ATO have been organized;
- festive events dedicated to the Day of Memory and Reconciliation, Children's Day and the Day of Constitution of Ukraine in the ATO have been organized and conducted;
- a capability for the recovery and reburial of military personnel killed in action was implemented;
- electronic mapping was developed for the recording of unmarked graves, and an electronic database was established of missing or deceased persons, and service personnel who have been illegally detained by representatives of illegal armed groups;
- a further database containing information about the social and psychological assistance centres for ATO members and their families was also established.

The civil-military cooperation activities have helped to reduce the effects of the fighting on civilians in the area of the anti-terrorist operation.

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

The State Budget of Ukraine for 2016 assigned **UAH 59 427.9 million** for the MoD (which equated to 2.63% of the GDP), which included the General Fund of UAH 54 907.9 million (92.4 % of the budget), the Special Fund of UAH 4 520 million (7.6%), including budget program called "The MoD Expenditures for the Implementation of Measures to Improve National Defence and Security" of UAH 3 600 million.

Diagram 1.2. State of financial support provided to the Armed Forces in 2014-2016, *UAH billion*

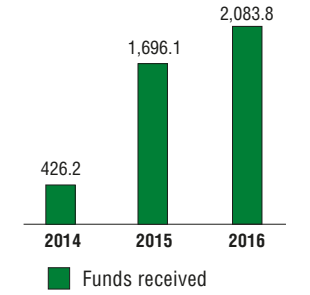


Actually, UAH 58,025.6 million were received (2.57% of the GDP), or 97.6% of the annual assignments; of them for the general fund – UAH 54,907.9 million (100% of general fund appointments), for a special fund – UAH 3,117.7 million (69% of special fund allocations), including UAH 0.1 million under the budget program "Expenditures for the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for implementation of measures concerning the increasing of defence capabilities and state security" (Annex 2).

The 2016 MOD funding increased from the previous year by **UAH 8.7 billion**, which helped to meet the needs of the Armed Forces at the minimum required level (Diagram 1.2).

As a result of the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine to secure additional defence funds in the form of donations, humanitarian and international

Diagram 1.3. Dynamics of additional incoming receivables for the needs of the Ministry of Defence in 2014–2016, *UAH billion*



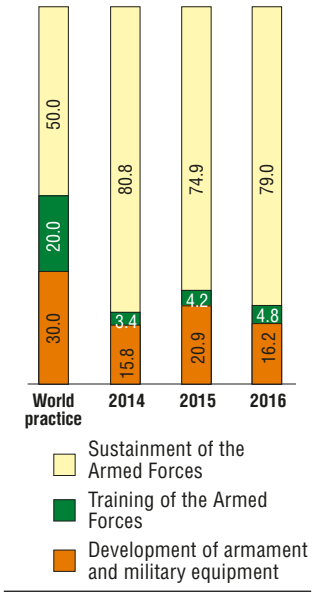
technical assistance from foreign countries, the MoD received more than UAH 2 billion in 2016 (Diagram 1.3).

Priority funding areas in 2016 were: the increase of salaries of military personnel, combat training intensification, restoration of training areas, infrastructure and development of military bases, maintenance and repair of weapons and military equipment.

Allocated funds (UAH 58 025.6 million) were aimed (Diagram 1.4) at:

- sustainment of the Armed Forces – UAH 45 854.2 million (79% of the total amount);
- training of the Armed Forces – UAH 2 798.8 million (4.8% of the total amount);
- development of weapons and military equipment – UAH 9 372.6 million (16.2% of the total amount).

Diagram 1.4. Cost structure of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in 2014-2016, %



Analysis of the allocation of funds (Diagram 1.4) indicates that expenditures in 2016 were not sufficient to adequately meet the needs of the Armed Forces, including funding for the development of arms and military equipment.

INTERNAL CONTROL AND AUDIT

In 2016, the MoD efforts were aimed at improving internal control and implementing a risk management system, to align with international standards and best practice of NATO and EU member countries.

Priority activities of the Internal Audit Service in 2016 were the following:

- corruption prevention measures provided for by the law;
- identification of major corruption risks, monitoring measures to eliminate misconduct and bringing those responsible to justice;
- rapid response to administrative infringements, and provision of assistance to military personnel and their families in obtaining adequate welfare provision;
- necessary measures to improve internal control and risk management system.

The Measures for Preventing Corruption and Violation of the Law

The introduction of a new internal control and risk management system in 2016 prevented further loss or risk of loss of resources due to their inefficient use, in comparison to the previous year. The risk was almost halved from 1.3% in 2015 to 0.7% in 2016.

As a result of the implementation into the decision making process of recommendations made in the internal audits, additional revenue was provided and unnecessary expenditure of nearly UAH 489 million was prevented (Table 1.3).

Table 1.3. Economic effect from preventive measures of Internal Audit Service in 2014–2016

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Worked out package of document on risk operations, for the value of, *UAH billion*	3,446 17.4	6,178 68.2	7,982 70.9
Economic effect, *UAH million*	57.6	895.9	488.8
including area of ATO operation, *UAH million*	–	59.5	8.0

In addition, more than 2 000 draft legal acts and other documents of the MoD and General Staff of the Armed Forces underwent audit. Appropriate recommendations have been provided to improve activity in the following areas - financial and material resource management, the paperwork process for the transfer of ownership of property from the MoD to other entities, resource utilization, procurement, enterprise reorganization, conclusion/termination of contracts, etc.

Risk-based planning has reduced the amount of unplanned and superfluous activity. The systematic monitoring of the implementation of the audit recommendations has helped to increase the efficiency of the internal audit and increase the accountability of managers at all levels and address all identified violations and risks (Table 1.4).

Table 1.4. Results of internal audits in 2014–2016

Indicators	2014	2015	2016
Compensated losses and damages to the amount of, *UAH million*	39.6	82.8	92.4
Prevented losses of recourses to the amount of, *UAH million*	18.6	84.2	23.0
Eliminated other irregularities which did not result in losses or damages, decreased negative impact of ineffective managerial decisions, *UAH million*	1,288.7	3,489.4	4,537.6
Eliminated risks in management of property and resources to the amount of, *UAH million*	–	266.3	2690.3
Economic effect from the implementation of recommendations, *UAH million*	8.6	51.0	57.1
Number of people, brought to disciplinary and material responsibility, numbers who were subsequently dismissed	1,365 6	1,397 4	1,825 5
Materials sent over law enforcement authorities to the amount of losses and damages, UAH million	210.0	437.9	298.9

The implemented internal control measures have provided additional revenues and expenditure savings amounting to UAH 57 million (in 2015 - UAH 51 million).

Thus, the total amount of identified and investigated violations (losses, damages etc.) and risks, as well as prevented revenue losses and expenditure on superfluous activities in 2016 amounted to UAH 7 889.2 million.

Nearly 640 appeals by citizens, of which 520 were received through the “hotline”, were processed during the year. About 85 % of appeals from military personnel and their families were related mainly to salaries and other payments to service personnel or contained reports of violations. After reviewing appeals, 380 appeals were upheld; the remaining appeals received further explanation or were declined. In addition, service personnel received letters of recommendations to address the causes of problems, and in some military units unscheduled audits were subsequently conducted.

To bring the internal audit in line with international standards, 287 internal auditors improved their skills in 2016, including 175 people in internal audit through cooperation with UK Ministry of Defence.

Internal control system development and risk management

Scientific, Methodological and Regulatory Manual for risk management and internal control in the MoD and UAF in accordance with international standards have been developed:

- the standards for Internal Control in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and Armed Forces of Ukraine and Guidelines for their application were approved[6];
- the functions, powers and responsibilities of the heads of the MoD departments supporting risk management and internal control were identified;
- the Regulation on Internal Controls within the Armed Forces of Ukraine[7] was approved;
- risk assessment and risk management training was undertaken by more than 1 200 military and civilian leaders responsible for the management of public funds and property.

The Risk Management Plan of the MoD, and internal controls in the Departments of the MoD contributed to the implementation of European approaches to administrative responsibility and accountability of Managers and reduced risk level to tolerable.

To separate the internal audit function from payment, accounting and internal control procedures, the following organizational and structural changes have been implemented:

The Internal Audit and Financial Control Department of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was reorganized into the Internal Audit Department of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine;

The internal control and risk management coordination, previously carried out by the Internal Audit and Financial Control Department of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, was assigned to the Chief Inspection of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Therefore, in 2016, the main stage of the internal control and risk management reform within the MoD was completed.

PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

In 2016, the efforts of the MoD and Armed Forces were focused on the implementation of the State Anti-Corruption Policy in Ukraine for 2015-2017 (the Anti-Corruption Strategy) and Anti-Corruption Program of the Ministry of Defence for 2015-2017, as well as prevention of corruption or corruption-related offenses, detection and elimination of corruption risks, further implementation and development of institutional mechanisms, including pilot reform projects.

To achieve these objectives the following measures have been implemented in 2016:

- Establishment of the Commission on Monitoring and Coordination of the Anti-Corruption Program;
- reform in the following areas - procurement, logistics, clothing and food supply, financial management, housing system, and reform of state-owned enterprises was initiated;
- territorial units on the prevention and detection of corruption in the Armed Forces were created;
- taking into account the experience of NATO member states to improve the system of benefits and minimize corruption risks, the Main Department for material support and maintenance of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was established;
- The Tender Committee of the Ministry of Defence was reorganized. To avoid fraud in public procurement the public e-procurement system, ProZorro, was

6 The Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine #81/3/26 as of June 30, 2016.

7 The Order of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine "On Approval of the Regulation on Internal Controls within the Armed Forces of Ukraine" #40 as of August 29, 2016.

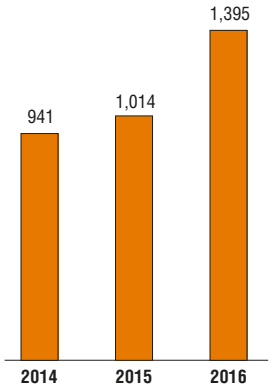
established. The electronic trading platform was launched. This helped to accelerate tender procedures, and ensured their transparency.

To provide effective independent monitoring and evaluation of the MoD and Armed Forces, the Independent Expert Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee was established[8]. The Committee unanimously elected the Chairman – Phil Jones, an adviser of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on defence planning and financial management in the Defence sphere (UK), and also elected the Secretary of the Committee – Oksana Gorbach, a representative of the "Strat Com-Ukraine" communication centre.

Cooperation with the Independent Anti-Corruption Committee of Defence (NACO), which is a joint international and Ukrainian monitoring group supported by a Ukraine-based Secretariat and UK-based Transparency International Defence and Security program, was established.

1 395 draft legal acts where audited for signs of corruption (Diagram 1.5), and 162 appeals relating to the prevention of corruption were processed during the year.

Diagram 1.5. Dynamics of anti-corruption inspections of laws and regulations projects in 2014–2016.



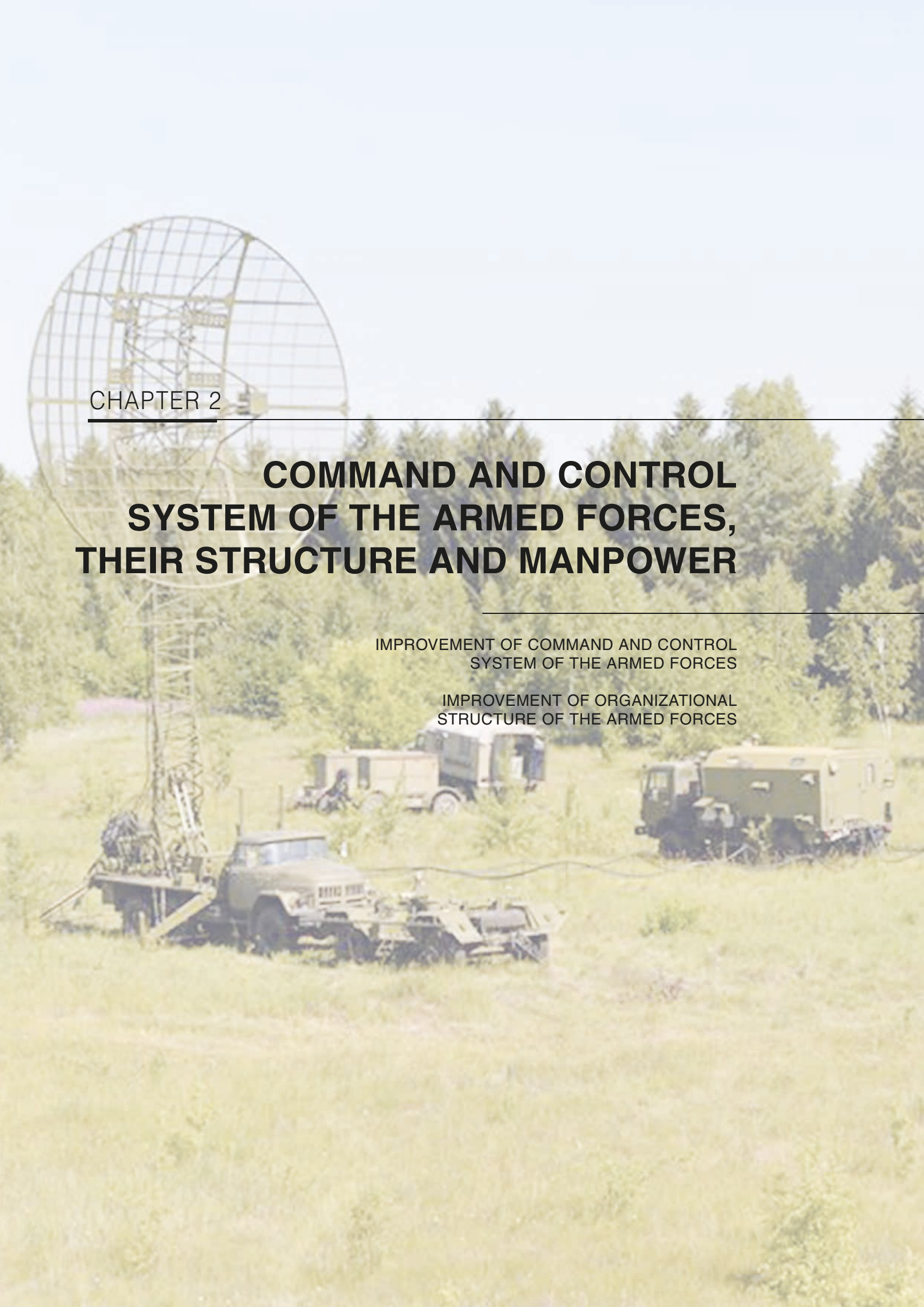
The following events were held in the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovsky:

- 6 training courses on building integrity, transparency and reducing risks of corruption within the curriculum of international non-governmental organization Transparency International and with the assistance of the UK Ministry of Defence (over 800 people);
- 21-25 November 2016, the Second International Anti-Corruption Week attended by representatives of defence agencies from NATO member countries.

In 2016, the Ministry of Defence consistently carried out systematic measures to prevent and detect corruption.

The main activities of the UAF in 2016 were aimed at the performance of assigned tasks in the ATO, increase of combat capability, restoration of combat readiness along with the simultaneous measures of Defence reform. The adoption of strategic defence planning documents was completed. Thanks to the reforms, the next important step was made towards achieving the main goal - to create a mobile, professional, adequately supplied and equipped modern Armed Forces of Ukraine, interoperable with the armed forces of NATO countries.

[8] The Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Expert Anti-Corruption Advisory Committee" #377 as of July 22, 2016.



CHAPTER 2

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

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

IMPROVEMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

CHAPTER 2

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

In 2016 during the period of crisis, the command and control (C2) system of the Armed Forces provided C2 not only over force formations in the ATO but also at permanent locations. It has transformed to increase the effectiveness and quality of C2, meet needs of the Armed Forces and implemented corresponding NATO doctrine and standard.

IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

In 2016 planned development of the C2 system of the Armed Forces was continued, as well as the increase of capabilities of military authorities, improvement of effectiveness of C2 over the Armed Forces within the ATO and throughout the country.

Main efforts were focused on:

- re-equipment of the field C2 components of communications system, reconnaissance and surveillance systems of the defence forces with digital means of interference and protection levels, which correspond to NATO standards;
- development of the core of the automated C2 system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- development of the Air Force C2 systems by bringing into service automated C2 centres for aviation and air defence;
- formation of units capable of operating with the civil and military air-traffic management system of Ukraine.

Based on the needs of the Armed Forces and taking into account lessons learned from the ATO, elements of the Armed Forces C2 system were improved. In particular, the formation of a task force which consists of three tactical groups, namely "Luhansk", "Donetsk" and "Mariupol", was completed in the ATO. Their responsibilities, ORBAT and arrangements for coordination, as well as control and overall support procedures were determined.

Transfer of the Armed Forces command and control system to digital means of communication continued as well as the equipment of mobile command posts with modern means of communication. Selected components were connected to telecommunications networks of special purpose and general use. The road map for the development of data infrastructure was approved.[1] Capabilities of information protection system and cyber defence of information and telecommunications system of the MoD and the UAF, increased. A protected system enabled the transfer to electronic document management within the MoD. In the ATO in Donetsk and Luhansk regions, a video surveillance system was introduced and its integration with the deployed combat forces command, control and communications system was initiated.

[1] Road Map for the development of infrastructure of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, approved by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine as of May 20, 2016.

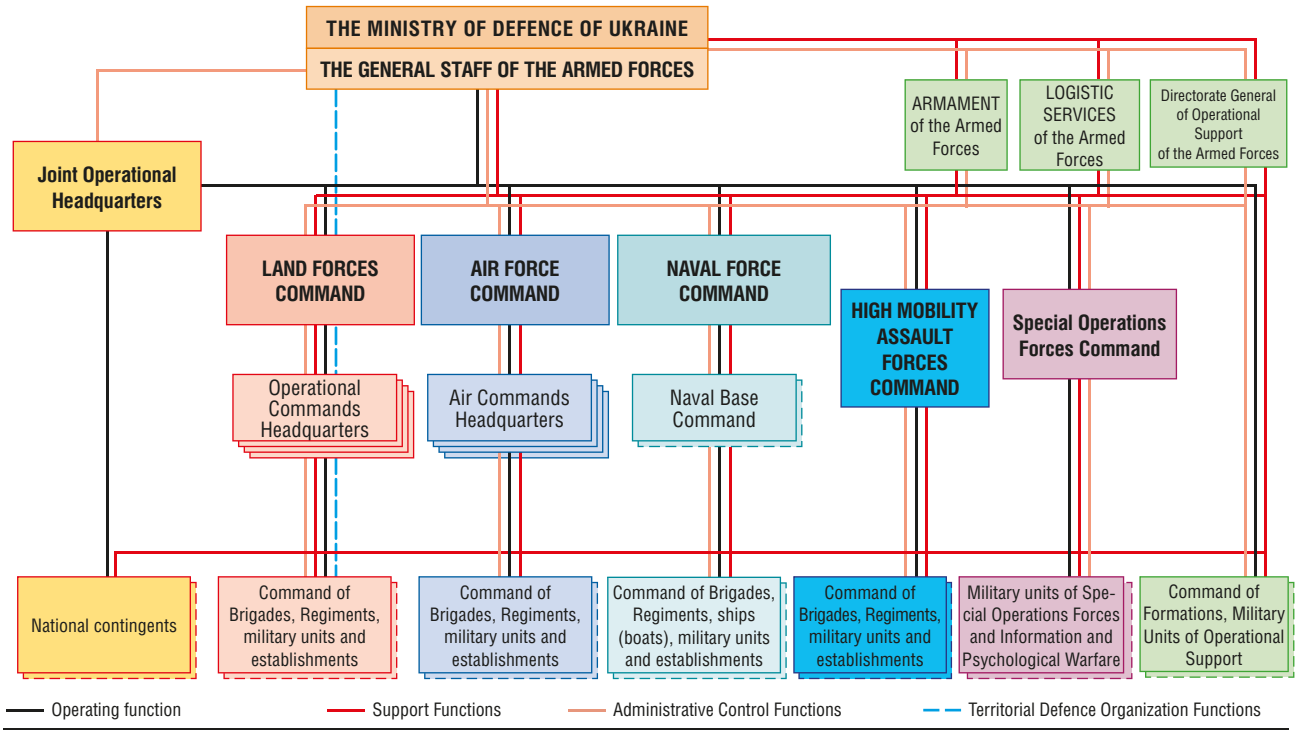
During the year the development of the Automated Control System of the Armed Forces continued, which allowed the UAF to:

- bring into service and put into operation 10 automatic, stationary Air Defence systems[2];
- launch a protected and automated system for information accounting of Armed Forces personnel, run by the General Staff at a "Classified" level;
- develop a protected electronic document management system of the MoD encompassing all levels down to the Operational Commands of the Armed Forces;
- initiate the development of an automated combat C2 system for the Armed Forces.

At the end of 2016, the C2 system of the Armed Forces included (Diagram 2.1):

- *Strategic level* – the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, Armament, Logistics, Main Directorate of Operational Support;
- *Operational level* – Armed Forces Single Service Commands, High Mobility Assault Forces Command, Special Operations Forces Command, Joint Operation Headquarters, Headquarters of Operational Commands "North", "South", "East", "West" of the Land Forces, Headquarters of Air Commands "Centre", "West", "East" and "South" of the Air Forces, Naval Base Commands "Western" and "Southern" of the Naval Forces;
- *Tactical level* – Commands of Brigades, Regiments, Bases, Depots, Arsenals and other corresponding military units, national peace-making contingents.

Diagram 2.1. Structure of command and control organizations of the Armed Forces, *for the end of the year*



2 Measures are implemented in framework of automated aviation and air defence control system according to results of state trials.

Strategic level of command

At strategic level the restructuring of command and control organizations continued and was directed towards acquiring modern defence management principles and ensuring coordination with procedures and standards of defence establishments and army headquarters of NATO-member countries.

Note 2.1. Organizational measures in the administration of the Ministry of Defence:

- 15 structural units were disestablished;
- 8 structural units were established;
- 17 structural units were restructured

A number of organizational procedures of the Ministry of Defence were completed. Notably, departments were optimized and the total number of individual units decreased from 25 to 18 with manpower decreasing by 200 people. In general, nearly 40 organizational reviews were held within the MoD (Note 2.1). 17 departments were restructured in order to reduce manpower of the MoD.

15 structural units were disbanded:

- Department of Internal Audit and Financial Control;
- Department of State Property;
- Department of Defence Policy and Strategic Planning;
- Department of International Military Cooperation;
- Department of Social and Humanitarian Policy;
- Administrative Department;
- Department of Military Education and Sciences;
- Department of Weapons and Military Equipment;
- Department of Military Property Disposal and Alienation;
- Directorate for Organizational and Analytical Support of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine (Patronage Service);
- Sports Directorate;
- Directorate of Military-Technical Cooperation and Export Control;
- Directorate of Corruption Detection and Prevention;
- Directorate on work with citizens and access to public information;
- Directorate of State Oversight of Labour Protection.

8 organization departments were established:

- Department of Internal Audit;
- Department of Defence Policy, Strategic Planning and International Cooperation;
- Department of Military Education, Science, Social and Humanitarian Policy;

- Department of Military-Technical Policy, Development of Weapons and Military Equipment;
- Department of information and organizational work and control;
- Directorate of physical training and sports;
- Directorate for Organizational and Analytical Support of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine (Patronage service);
- Directorate of Corruption Detection and Prevention.

Using personnel management principles of NATO-member countries, a professional civil staff of the Ministry of Defence was created. –An impartial assessment of all personnel was carried out and their functional responsibilities were reviewed. Specific functions of the Minister were delegated to his deputies, and from deputies to heads of departments. The authority to make decisions in their respective fields was delegated together with the responsibility for output. Meanwhile regulatory and legal framework was rewritten, new regulations on structural units were approved, and obsolete departmental regulations were recognized as obsolete.

As a result of optimization, the MoD was reorganised, and efficiency was increased. The level of compatibility with defence agencies of NATO-member countries improved, while communications with other government departments were also enhanced.

The General Staff undertook a review to clarify the objectives, functions and powers of its departments. In addition, they commenced a phased reorganisation process to align with the J (Joint) staffing structure and training and standards, as utilised by the armed forces of NATO-member countries. Particularly six organizational reviews were conducted.

Structure of the Main Operations Directorate of the General Staff (J3) was modified to conform to this new structure of the Armed Forces.

Three organization units were restructured:

- Directorate General for Moral Affairs for the Armed Forces – into Directorate General for psychological and moral support of the Armed Forces;
- Central Department for the Training and Daily Activities of the Armed Forces – into Directorate General for the training of the Armed Forces (J7);
- Central Department for Information Protection and Cryptology – into Central Department for the State Secret and Information Protection.

Two organizational units were restructured: Directorate General for Defence and Mobilization Planning and Directorate General for Personnel Management (J1).

Structure of the administration of the MoD and the General Staff in 2016 is given in Annex 3.

Operational level of command

Implementation of NATO principles and approaches continued within all C2 organizations at the *operational level*. Organization and establishment of the Joint Operational Headquarters of the Armed Forces was improved, which enabled an increase in the effectiveness of planning the engagement and the management of joint-force and interagency task forces during operations.

A Reserve Force was established to strengthen the existing Land Component forces in support of the defence of Ukraine against possible increased aggression.

"East" Air Command Headquarters was additionally established within the Air Force. After a range of measures, taken to increase its operational capabilities, a number of military units will be assigned to its command.

Organizational measures, directed towards the restructuring of Special Operations Forces Command, were accomplished.

Tactical level of command

15 crews among naval personnel, whose ships remain in the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, were disbanded. Personnel were reassigned to other ships based on their specialisations and professional skills. A separate artillery brigade was formed, as well as rocket artillery regiment, independent Marine Corps battalion and Naval Institute of the Armed Forces of Ukraine of the National University "Odessa Maritime Academy".

Within the High Mobility Assault Forces, air mobile brigades were restructured into air assault brigades, which enabled them to increase their firepower.

During the year the C2 system provided continuous and sustainable management of the Armed Forces in relation to the performance of daily activities and service in the ATO, as well as effective response to the changing threat environment.

DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARMED FORCES

Development of the organizational structure of the Armed Forces was aimed to form a combat organization capable of performing defence missions, protecting national interests, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

The development of the structure of the Armed Forces was based on the following:

- Consideration of the principles and approaches of the Armed Forces of NATO-member countries;
- Transfer of Command and Control system to the J-structure;

- Improvements in the effectiveness of defence administration;
- Development of a structure of the Armed Forces and their subordinate military units to defeat armed aggression against the state;
- Restructuring and standardisation of the organic structure of combat units;
- augmentation of manpower, and increase of the number of combat units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and improvements in their combat effectiveness.

During 2016, 89 military units were converted to standardize staff and 3 brigade staff, 4 regiments and 12 battalions were established.

At the end of 2016 the total strength of the Armed Forces amounted to 250 000 people, including 204 000 servicemen and 46 000 civil servants of the Armed Forces (Annex 3).

The development of a C2 system, implementation of new standards, alignment of C2 organizations with future combat force structures and reorganisation to align with the J-structure continued. The effective combat strength of military units of the Armed Forces was improved whilst principal directions and objectives of further restructuring and development of national forces were determined.

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, REFURBISHMENT, SUPPLY, RENEWAL AND DISPOSAL OF WEAPONS, MILITARY EQUIPMENT, IMPROVEMENT OF LOGISTICS SUPPORT

WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT PROVIDED TO THE ARMED FORCES

LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATO STANDARDS

DISPOSAL OF MISSILES, MUNITIONS AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

CHAPTER 3

RESULTS OF THE DEVELOPMENT, REFURBISHMENT, SUPPLY, RENEWAL AND DISPOSAL OF WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT, IMPROVEMENT OF LOGISTICS SUPPORT

Providing the Armed Forces with modern and refurbished variants of military and specialized hardware and equipment was a priority area of activity of the MoD in 2016.

PROVIDING THE ARMED FORCES WITH WEAPONS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT

In 2016 the MoD developed the State Target Defence Program on the Development of Weapons and Military Equipment up to 2020[1], as an integrated middle-term planning document on planning the development of weapons and military equipment of formations established in accordance with laws of Ukraine.

The program includes re-equipment of the Armed Forces, National Guard and the State Border Service with the latest refurbished variants of weapons, military and specialized hardware, which will ensure the effective performance of defence tasks.

In 2016 the main effort was focused on the supply of the Armed Forces with weapons, which influence combat capabilities of military units, the improvement of high-tech variants of weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces to support the ATO.

Under these conditions, 93% of allocated funds were spent on the refurbishment of existing and procurement of new weapons and military equipment, while other 7% on financing the research and development works encompassing documentation development, prototype production or conduct of trials.

The implementation of the State target defence program on the development of weapons and military equipment in 2016 shows the following results:

- 20 variants of weapons and military equipment were made operational, namely BMM-4C armoured casualty evacuation vehicle, BREM-4RM armoured recovery vehicle, command post vehicle, map trailer, 112L1 "Borsuk-A" short-range land-based radar/version 2, "Mayak" KM-7.62 single infantry machine-gun, "Mayak" KM-7.62T single infantry machine-gun with PKT barrel assembly, 7 automated, stationary C2 UAF air defence systems, Mi-2MSB helicopter, 58155-project small armoured gunboat (2 items), SPE-1 automated station of electro-optical jamming, SM-U signal light and sound mine, SA-10U special equipment operating room;

[1] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the State Target Defence Program for the Development of Weapons and Military Equipment for the Period till 2020" # 284-6 as of March 30, 2016.

- night vision equipment, "SKIF Khyzhak" tactical knife, SAXON armoured vehicle, 3DA/70 armoured personnel carrier, power stations, systems which interdict work of airborne and land reconnaissance technical equipment, unmanned aerial vehicle, gun-control automation facilities, drop-side truck and specialized armoured vehicle for personnel transportation, jamming transmitter, radio stations and mobile retransmission stations of digital specialized trunking communications, armoured night vision sights as well as training equipment which was utilised by the UAF; nearly 14 400 new and refurbished variants of weapons and military equipment and property, over 155 000 munitions items, including tank active armour, were delivered to the Armed Forces (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1. State of procurement of basic variants of new and refurbished weapons and military equipment in 2014–2016.

Weapons and Military Equipment variants	2014	2015	2016
Refurbished aircraft and helicopters	8	20	14
Armoured vehicles and armament of armoured force vehicles	21	31	43
Artillery systems (self-propelled howitzer, mortar, automatic cannon for the armament of armoured force vehicles)	18	67	522
Anti-tank weapons	10	30	3
Small arms	508	640	152
Aviation missile defence assets	52	20	84
Armoured vehicles	15	90	35
Vehicles	48	526	397
Radar stations	6	8	17
Ground intelligence radio-technical facilities	40	50	60
Means of destruction	89	932	612
Means of communication	–	–	236
Navigation devices	134	337	310
Information security tools	8	87	306
Electronic warfare devices	10	10	23
Chemical warfare countermeasure devices	–	–	1 500

In order to reduce the supply timeframe of the Armed Forces with new modern weapons and military equipment for their immediate needs, including activities related to the ATO, the possibility of its procurement was provided by using credits under the State guarantees system[2].

Key measures of supplying the Armed Forces with weapons and military equipment in 2016 are given in Annex 4.

Implementation of the State target defence program on the development of weapons and military equipment in 2016 enabled the UAF to:

- partly meet the immediate needs of the Armed Forces in their re-equipment with modern and refurbished weapons and military equipment to operate in the ATO;
- augment scientific and technological, as well as human resources, capacity to meet the needs of defence;
- provide the basis for increased number of closed-cycle production of weapons and military equipment for the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- create conditions for scientific and technical achievements in the sphere of the

[2] The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of Programme Targeted to Increase National Defence Capabilities and Meet Immediate Needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016" # 406-8 as of July 1, 2016.

development of weapons and military equipment by conducting fundamental and exploratory research for the needs of defence;

- save mobilization capacities of the military-industrial complex enterprises on mass production of certain types of weapons and military equipment.

Recovery of technical readiness of weapons and military equipment

In 2016 technical assistance forces and facilities were augmented by the formation of new units and subdivisions and strengthening of existing ones, which enabled a significant increase in the amount of weapons and military equipment that could be repaired.

During the year, state enterprises managed to recover and deliver over 1 100 weapon and military equipment units as well as nearly 1 600 components to them (Table 3.2).

By efforts of reclamation units and subdivisions of the Armed Forces over 1 450 types of weapons and military equipment were repaired.

Military representative offices of the MoD of Ukraine ensured control over the quality of new and repaired weapons and military equipment. In 2016 the overspend of state resources was prevented and amounted to over UAH 720 million of saved funds.

Table 3.2. State of the restoration of basic weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2015–2016.

Weapons and Military Equipment variants	Number of items	
	2015	2016
Aircraft	17	39
Helicopter	2	20
Unmanned Aerial Vehicle	3	–
Anti-Aircraft Missile System	38	7
Equipment of Radio-Technical Troops	696	7
Tube, rocket and missile artillery ordnance	1743	205
Armament and military equipment of armoured force vehicles	3196	487
Automotive equipment	10720	231
Electronic Warfare equipment	–	12
Naval Forces Equipment	–	7
Engineering equipment	443	30
Fuel and lubricants supply equipment	–	15
Nuclear, Biological and Chemical Protection Equipment	315	14
Means of communication and cryptographic protection of information	2978	20

LOGISTICS SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

Needs of the Armed Forces in logistics were met during the restructuring of logistics support system in accordance with NATO standards.

The "Fundamental principles of logistics support system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"[3] were developed and as a result, manufacturing capabilities of military technical support units were increased.

[3] Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On approval of principal provisions of Logistics support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 522 as of October 11, 2016.

In 2016 the MoD adopted new procedures for public procurement[4]. According to this new system, all procurement procedures are carried out through the ProZorro electronic system for public procurement.

This enabled the MoD to purchase goods, works and services in the shortest possible time to meet the needs of the Armed Forces.

Table 3.3. Supplement issue of food supplies for servicemen, performing their tasks in ATO area, *g*

Food Products	Provisions scale No 1	Additional Products for ATO participants	Total amount of food products
Bread made of mixed first grade wheat flour and medium rye flour	300		300
Bread made of first grade wheat flour	350		350
Bun made of first grade wheat flour	70		70
Second grade wheat flour	15		15
Cereals	120		120
Noodle products	40		40
Meat	250	125	375
Fish	150		150
Grease, margarine	15		15
Fatback	20		20
Oil	25		25
Rennet cheese	20		20
Butter	30	20	50
Eggs, number per week	2	3	5
Sugar	70	10	80
Salt, iodized salt	25		25
Tea	1.2	1.0	2.2
Laurel leaf	0.2		0.2
Pepper	0.3		0.3
Mustard flour	0.3		0.3
Vinegar	1		1
Tomato paste	6		6
Potato and vegetables, total	900		900
including:			
potato	600		600
cabbage	130		130
beet	30		30
carrot	50		50
onion	50		50
cucumber, tomato, roots, greenery	40		40
Dried fruit	20		20
Or juice (fruit and berry)	100		100
Biscuits		50	50
Unskimmed milk		100	100
Natural honey or jam	20		20
Multivitamin complex such as "Heksavit" from March 15 till June 15, *pill*	1		1
Drinking bottled water, litre from June 1 till September 1, *litre*	1.5 3		1.5 3

According to results of procedures carried out through the ProZorro electronic system for public procurement, over UAH 162 million were saved.

To improve **fuel and lubricants** support to the Armed Forces, a AC-12-63221 oil tank car with a storage capacity of 12 m3 as well as a filling module with the capacity of 20 m^3 were developed and entered service.

In 2016 the UAF received UAH 2 796.2 million for **food supplies**[15,16] which enabled the UAF to:

- provide food supplies for service personnel with the assistance of civilian contractors,;
- conduct trials on the food supply chain of 2 military units – Hetman Petro Sahaidachny National Army Academy (Lviv city) and Western Naval Base (Odesa city). On the basis of these trials 25 military units will be transferred to the new food supply system;
- improve provisioning of combat rations by introducing Standard No 15 – "Daily field product set";
- provide a greater variety of products (sour cream, canned peas, juice, fruit, greenery, ketchup), cold food, first and second course, meat and fish course and confectionery products (biscuits, waffles);
- introduce seasonal fresh vegetables (cucumber, tomato, paprika, marrow, aubergine, garlic, onion, greenery);
- provide additional food supplies to service personnel in the ATO (Table 3.3, 3.4);
- introduce new food standards similar to NATO standards (Table 3.5);
- introduce standards and procedures to estimate needs of the maintenance staff of dining facilities of military units (higher military educational institutions and establishments) according to the nominal roll.

4 Law of Ukraine "On public procurement" # 922-VIII as of December 25, 2015. (entered into force on 19.02.2016, but implemented on 01.04.2016)
Law of Ukraine "On peculiarities of procurement of goods, works and services to meet the needs of defence" # 1356-VIII as of May 12, 2016.

5 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On food standards for servicemen of the Armed Forces, other military formations as well as the State Special Communications and Information Protection Service, police officers, soldiers and commanding officers of operational support units within ATO area, State Fiscal Service, soldiers and commanding officers of civil protection units" # 426 as of March 29, 2002 (as amended).

6 Decree of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine "On the approval of Regulation on Food Supplies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 402 as of December 9, 2002(as amended)

Table 3.4. Daily set of dry stock according to provisions scale No 10 (in case it is impossible to cook warm food of products of the main provisions scale)

Name	Quantity, *g*
Hard biscuits made of first grade wheat flour	300
Tinned meat (best quality meat breakfast)	325
Tinned meat (liver mash)	100
Canned meat and cereal(varieties of)	650
Natural honey	40
Sugar	90
Instant coffee	2
Natural black tea	4
Paper tissues, pieces.	3
Sanitary tissues, pieces.	3

Table 3.5. Additional food allowance for servicemen, who perform their tasks in ATO zone, *g*

Name	Breakfast/ supper food allowance	Lunch food allowance	Allowance per day
Biscuits made of first grade wheat flour	50/50	50	150
Dry bread made of first grade wheat flour or whole meal flour rye flour	0/50	50	100
Ready-to-eat first course (borsch with meat or soup with meat, varieties of) in a retort pouch	–	500	500
Ready-to-eat main course (cereals with meat or vegetables with meat, varieties of) in a retort pouch	350/350	350	1050
Natural instant coffee	2/0	–	2
Black packed tea (pekoe)	0/2	2	4
Sugar	10/10	10	30
Natural honey	0/20	–	20
Fruit jam (varieties of)	–	20	20
Dried fruit (varieties of)	30/0		30
Dark chocolate (not less than 56% of cocoa)	35/0	–	35
Black powdered pepper	–	0,3	0,3
Salt	1/1	1	3
Chewing-gum, *items*.	1/1	1	3
Non-reusable plastic tablespoon, *items*.	1/1	1	3
Paper tissues, *items*.	1/1	1	3
Wet sanitary tissues, *items*.	1/1	1	3
Flameless food heater, *items*.	1/1	1	3

The following measures were taken to effectively assist the command chain and officials in the food provision service of a military unit:

- common approaches to the planning of ration schedule were determined;
- procedures were determined to order products from civilian suppliers;
- mechanism of control over the income of food supplies was introduced;
- sample ration schedules for field conditions were introduced (first with refrigerating equipment, second – without refrigerating equipment) taking into account product substitution and diversification;
- procedure of managing supplier complaints was introduced in case of contractual irregularities;
- practice of recording contractual irregularities in daily and consolidated delivery acceptance reports was introduced.

To further improve the food supply system, permission was issued to purchase food products, within the budget allocations and procedures by following the guidance in the Catalogue of food products (a list of food products designed to create a daily menu based on criteria such as energy consumption and prices of food products)[7].

It is planned to gradually transfer military units of the Armed Forces to the new food supply system depending on their operational commitments and location.

- Either, the procurement, preparation and distribution of food will be conducted centrally in accordance with the Catalogue of food products, based on unit strength;
- or by the procurement of food centrally, but with decentralised sub-contracting of the preparation and follow on cooking services.

7 Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On procurement of food products by the Ministry of Defence" # 1026 as of 28 December, 2016.

The reform of the supply chain for **military uniforms and personal equipment** is at its final stage. During 2015-2016, 17 NATO documents were introduced into the military uniforms and personal equipment supply system, 16 of which – are NATO military standards and one military guide. 53 technical specifications and 9 technical descriptions, that regulate the supply requirements for uniforms, individual protective equipment and other components of military uniforms and personal equipment, were adopted.

The implementation plan was developed to bring the quality requirements and supply of military uniforms and personal equipment of the Armed Forces into compliance with NATO standards.

A pilot project on the automation of the supply and accounting of military uniforms and personal equipment on bases and in warehouses, was introduced.

During the year, the improvement of the legal framework concerning the supply of military uniforms and personal equipment was carried out and included:

- procedure of providing the Armed Forces with military uniforms and personal equipment in peacetime and during times of conflict, was legally regulated[8];
- terms and conditions of compensation payments provided to service personnel of the UAF for uniform and personal equipment deficiencies or non-issue were regulated[9];
- new military uniforms with improved performance were received from industry and delivered to the UAF;
- new design of daily and parade uniforms, which were presented during a military parade in honour of the 25th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine, was developed;
- seven mobile ablution and laundry facilities were introduced into service and delivered to the UAF.

In 2016 military units of High Mobility Assault Forces of the Armed Forces conducted trials of the new military uniforms and personal equipment (winter hats, neck gaiters, winter shirts and underpants, insulated socks, fleece items of uniform, cold weather and winter gloves, winter wind- and water-resistant outer layers, TOP-D bulletproof helmet, knee and elbow protectors) and proposals for their refurbishment were taken into account.

Financial resources in the amount of UAH 1 664 million, were assigned for military uniforms and personal equipment in 2016, but this only made it possible to buy combat uniforms.

8 Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On military uniforms and accessories supplies of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 232 as of April 29, 2016.

9 Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On terms and conditions of compensation allowance payment provided to servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, amounting to the cost of non-received military uniforms and accessories" # 178 as of March 16, 2016.

In 2016 the value of military uniforms and personal equipment per soldier compared to 2014, on average increased three-fold (Diagram 3.1) due to the increased number and improved quality (Diagram 3.2). Due to the lack of funds, the equipment and daily uniform were not purchased and emergency supplies are not restored (Note 3.1).

Diagram 3.1. Cost of military uniforms and accessories provided to one serviceman in 2014-2016, *UAH thousand*

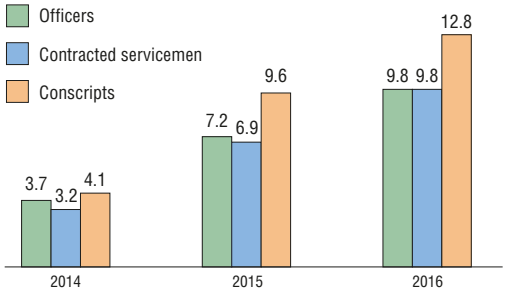
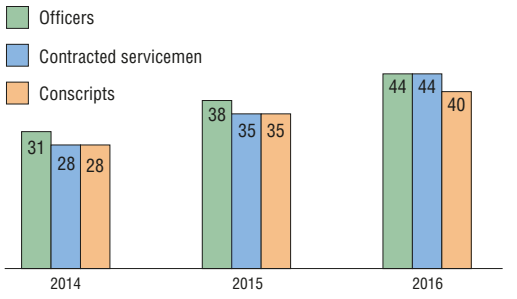


Diagram 3.2. Number of military uniforms and accessories items provided to one serviceman in 2014-2016



Note 3.1. Financial resources of 2016 for the reorganization of military uniforms and personal equipment supply as well as ablution and laundry service

Budget of the Ministry of Defence in 2016 provided for UAH 1708.2 million, which is 17% of the needed funds (standard need amounts to UAH 10 065.4 million) and by 1.8 times less than budget for 2015, including:

- military uniforms and personal equipment costs – UAH 1 664.1 million (needed UAH 9 695.0 million);
- ablution and laundry service – UAH 35.6 million (needed UAH 55.6 million);
- other expenditure (procurement of laundry equipment etc.) – UAH 8,5 million (needed UAH 314.8 million)

Military units of the Armed Forces that perform tasks in the ATO were all provided with military uniforms and personal equipment supplied by industry.

The amount of military uniforms and personal equipment received to supply the Armed Forces in 2016 is given in Table 3.6.

To restore the emergency supply of military uniforms and personal equipment for the UAF, a total of UAH 29.6 billion is required.

Table 3.6. State of military uniforms and accessories supplies of the Armed Forces in 2015-2016

Military uniforms and accessories	Total, *items*	
	2015*	2016*
BDU cap, *thousand items*	261.5	127.7
Helmet liner, *thousand items*	207.0	31.7
Summer field uniform, *thousand sets*	412	255.1
Field jacket, insulated, *thousand items*	265.0	58.7
Field trousers, insulated, *thousand items*	174.5	39.2
Fleece jacket, *thousand items*	–	76
High ankle boots, *thousand pairs*	360	303.8
Short-sleeved undershirt, *thousand items*	664.4	236
Woven underpants, *thousand items*	550.4	199.4
Woven insulated underwear, *thousand sets*	215	109.4
Woven underclothing, *thousand sets*	375	39
Body armour, *thousand sets*	105.1	26.7
Kevlar helmet, *thousand items*	99.6	25
USB-56 Tent, *sets*	2315	2211
UST-56 Tent, *sets*	674	494

* in 2015 financial resources amounted to UAH 3 051.8 million, in 2016 – UAH 1 664.1 million.

IMPLEMENTATION OF NATO STANDARDS

Implementation of NATO standards within the UAF and other components of the defence forces is specified by strategic defence documents of Ukraine as well as NATO-Ukraine Partnership Goals.

In accordance with the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, restructuring of the Armed Forces is determined to be a principal task of the military policy of Ukraine, directed towards the achievement of operational and technical interoperability with forces of NATO-member countries as well as compliance with EU and NATO standards on activities, allocation of functions and main tasks.

In 2016, to reform the system of standardization in the area of defence of Ukraine a unified military standardization body was established, which was responsible for the general management and coordination of command and control organizations in charge of NATO standards implementation.

The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces determined a mechanism of obtaining, accounting, preserving and implementing NATO standards. The above mentioned procedures are specified in the Temporary Instruction on the organization of work in the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine on NATO standards implementation (Diagram 3.3), designed to meet the requirements of NATO AAP-03 "Development, maintenance and management of NATO standardization documents" Joint publication.

Diagram 3.3. Procedure for the implementation of NATO standards

Organization departments of the Ministry of Defence as well as command and control organizations of the Armed Forces made efforts to implement NATO standards during the implementation of Partnership Goals, particularly those related to the development of regulation documents on the organization of combat training and medical support of troops. In total 78 national statutory documents were developed on the basis of 126 NATO standards (Table 3.7).

Table 3.7. Distribution of NATO standards and national regulatory documents according to functional features

Functional feature	Number of implemented NATO standards	Number of developed national documents
Military standardization	1	3
Military codification	7	6
Military system for the evaluation of compliance	2	2
Military education	1	2
Military and civil cooperation	1	1
Engagement of the Naval Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	32	3
Engagement of the Air Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	10	11
NBC protection	17	2
Topo-geodetic and navigational support	17	16
Hydro-meteorological support	4	2
Information warfare	3	2
Medical support	11	7
Communication technology	3	1
Military uniforms and accessories support	13	15
Logistics support	3	4
Reconnaissance	1	1
Total	**126**	**78**

Implementation of NATO standards provides gradual augmentation of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces and development of interoperability with the armed forces of leading countries. In addition it furthers the improvement of the effective use of state resources within the defence sphere, improvement of the training system of military units and subdivisions, which act as part of multinational military formations as well as growth of authority of Ukraine on international level.

DISPOSAL OF MISSILES, MUNITIONS AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

Disposal of missiles, munitions and rocket fuel components, unsuitable for further use and maintenance, remains an important aspect to minimize the real threat of man-made ecological catastrophes and ensure safe operation of weapons and military equipment in peace-time and during times of conflict.

Disposal of missiles and munitions

In 2016, UAH 30.5 million, 9% of planned expenditure, was assigned to implement State Target Defence Program measures oriented towards the disposal of conventional munitions, unsuitable for the further use and maintenance, in 2008-2017 (State Program for Disposal).

Munitions disposal procedures were also financed from international assistance (Table 3.8).

In 2016 only unserviceable missiles and munitions from the inventory of the Land Forces, Air Forces and engineer corps, surplus Class II munitions as well as types of weapons and military equipment, which were taken out of service and are not expected to be operational again, were passed for disposal.

According to the Implementation Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers and NATO on maintenance and service of the disposal of small arms, light weapons, conventional munitions and PFM-1-type anti-personnel mines, ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, nearly 5 tons of munitions, among them 107 tons (643 032 items) of PFM-1-type anti-personnel mines were disposed in 2016 at the expense of international assistance in framework of the Trust Fund. In total, over 5 700 tons of munitions were disposed during the year (Table 3.8).

Table 3.8. Results of munitions disposal in 2014-2016.

Process owner	Disposed, thousand tons		
	2014	2015	2016
Using budget finds	0.771	1.966	0.585
At the expense of contractors	0.293	0.856	0.161
By efforts of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	1.43	–	–
International assistance	4.087	6.013	4.979
Total	**6.581**	**8.835**	**5.725**

In 2012-2016 under the realization of Implementation Agreement, 24 million tons of munitions were disposed (contribution of international assistant amounted to EUR 7 million (UAH 135 535 million), contribution of Ukraine – UAH 34 376 million).

In total, according to results of the State Disposal Program in 2008-2016, nearly 233 500 tons of conventional munitions, unsuitable for further use and maintenance, were disposed of, totalling 51% of the total Program numbers (454 800 tons).

Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components

At the beginning of 2016, 442 tons of surplus liquid rocket fuel components were stored at storage depots of the Armed Forces, 45 tons of which were transferred to the State Space Agency of Ukraine for further disposal.

Though the Ministry of Defence made an effort to dispose surplus liquid rocket fuel components, the disposal failed due to the lack of license for disposal owned by Ukrainian enterprises, which excluded any need to allocate a contract through a tender process.

No measures were taken by the international community to provide financial or logistic support for the disposal of surplus liquid rocket fuel components (Table 3.9).

Table 3.9. Results of liquid-propellant components disposal in 2014–2016.

Process owner	Disposed, *tons*		
	2014	2015	2016
By efforts of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	53.09	–	–
Under internal agreements	64.5	–	–
Under international agreements	1 190.9	–	–
Transferred to State Space Agency of Ukraine for disposal	–	–	45
Total	**1 308.49**	**-**	**45**

Disposal of missiles, munitions and rocket fuel components, unsuitable for the further use and maintenance, remains to be one of non-typical functions of the Armed Forces, which negatively influences their restructuring.

The level of armament, military and specialized hardware provided, as well as capabilities of the logistics system, reached sustainable development and meets key needs of the Armed Forces. Adaptation of the logistics support system of Ukrainian Armed Forces to NATO standards is in progress.

CHAPTER 4

ARMED FORCES' TRAINING

ARMED FORCES TRAINING SUPPORT

RESULTS OF ARMED FORCES TRAINING

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL ARMED FORCES TRAINING SYSTEM

CHAPTER 4

ARMED FORCES' TRAINING

Sharing of lessons learned from the ATO and significant progress in the development of educational and material resources of training ranges have ensured the achievement of the primary purpose of the Armed Forces training in 2016 – the Armed Forces and other components of the defence forces ensured resistance to armed aggression against Ukraine.

FORCES TRAINING SUPPORT

In 2015, the Ministry of Defence provided adequate funding for training activities; compared to the previous year, the funding of the Armed Forces training has almost doubled (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Funding of the Armed Force's Training in 2014-2016, *UAH million*

2014			2015			2016		
plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%	plan	actual	%
307.0	307.0	**100**	885.9	885.9	**100**	1 718.2	1 718.2	**100**

Taking into account the current needs of the Armed Forces and the experience of previous years, all funds have been allocated for the financing of respective areas (Table 4.2). These measures significantly increased financial allocations for combat training, proportionally increased funding for staff and physical training. The list of expenditures also included participation in multinational exercises.

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

Training Components	Set			Allocated			% of plan
	General fund	Special fund	Total	General fund	Special fund	Total	
Operational Training	3.0	–	3.0	3.0	–	3.0	100
Combat Training	1 690.3	–	1 690.3	1 690.3	–	1 690.3	100
Physical Training	18.8	–	18.8	18.8	–	18.8	100
Multinational Exercises Support	6.1	–	6.1	6.1	–	6.1	100
TOTAL	**1 718.2**	-	**1 718.2**	**1 718.2**	-	**1 718.2**	**100**

Building the training capacity of the Armed Forces was another priority direction in 2016. By increasing 3.7 times the amount of targeted allocations (in 2015 – about UAH 23.2 million), the field training capability has been significantly increased. This approach made it possible to expand training areas and training centres, and promote the practical approach of the Armed Forces to training. Furthermore, the unique training facilities to train military specialists have been established. In particular, the Training Centre of the Special Operations Forces (in Berdychiv) was launched; the Training Centre and Cadre at the International Peacekeeping and Security Centre (in Yavoriv), and Training Range "Shyrokolanivskyy" were improved.

RESULTS OF ARMED FORCES TRAINING

Developing military capabilities to perform assigned tasks in the ATO remained the main task of the Armed Forces training in 2016.

The main efforts were aimed at ensuring:

- combat units training incorporating personnel from the operational reserve;
- readiness to participate in multinational exercises, operations to maintain peace and security;
- smooth transition to NATO training standards.

Combat experience gained in the ATO led to further development of the regulatory framework for the Armed Forces training. A new concept for the Armed Forces training[1], which defines the purpose, principles and training components was introduced. From now on, all military management bodies, combat units and the reserve force of the Armed Forces, higher military educational establishments and military training units of higher educational establishments, research institutions and training centres are required to plan and conduct training using a single format adapted to the best practices of NATO member-countries.

Military authorities training

The General Staff of the Armed Forces has specified the major tasks for training of command and control organizations and for increasing their operational capabilities in 2016 with respect to:

- planning application and management of the Armed Forces from stationary and mobile command posts;
- combat missions involving units of other military formations, and special-purpose law enforcement agencies;
- ensuring the required level of morale, psychological stability of service personnel, their readiness to perform assigned tasks and effectively conduct combat operations;
- training of personnel, which is a part of the operational reserve;
- comprehensive support of service personnel in different environments according to the available resources.

During the year, 298 operational training events were held across command and control organizations. The most significant contribution to the development of operational capabilities of C2 organizations was conducted as follows:

- strategic command and staff exercises - Spring Thunder 2016 (March-April), and Frontier 2016 (October);
- series of staff exercises (April-May);
- strategic command-staff war game (June);
- series of staff exercises Summer Storm 2016, and South Wind 2016 (July);
- command staff exercise (September).

The combination of these measures contributed to improve strategic planning and deployment of forces for counter-offensive and raid operations, to determine the actual composition of the minimum defence capabilities necessary to repel armed aggression, and to review options for their use to perform operational tasks in probable scenarios.

[1] Joint Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine "On Approval of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Training Concept" # 95 as of February 22, 2016.

In addition, the ability of all command and control organizations to carry out planning, manage troops and organize cooperation at all levels in the new organizational structure has been validated.

Note 4.1. Practical activities conducted in the course of Rubizh 2016 exercise

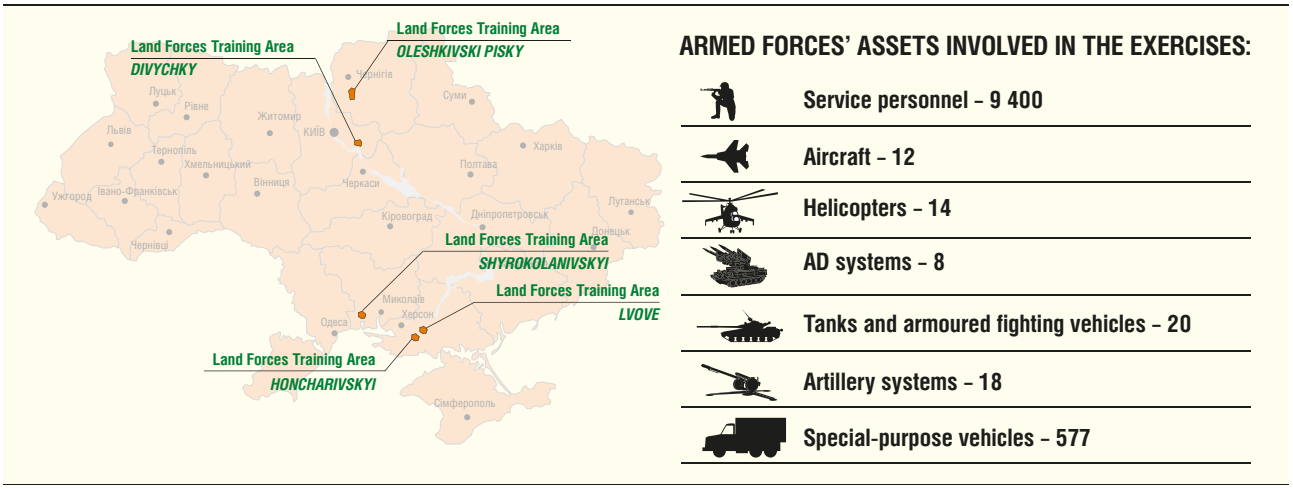
46 combat training activities conducted, including:

- Company-level (battery-level) tactical exercises – 7;
- Special tactical training exercises – 21;
- Special tactical drills – 14;
- Tactical flight exercises – 4.

Strategic command and staff exercise Frontier 2016 was a critical element of operational training. Military command and control bodies confirmed their ability to manage forces in strategic operations and to repel armed aggression. Along with this, the troops performed a number of combat assigned tasks.

Moreover, 17 command and control posts of different levels were deployed during these exercises, involving more than 7 500 people. A total of 46 practical events (Note 4.1) involved 32 units, over 1 900 people and about 650 weapons and military equipment (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1. Rubizh 2016 strategic command and staff exercise with military authorities and troops of the Armed Forces of Ukraine



ACCOMPLISHED TASKS:

Company-level tactical exercises of the Land Forces mechanized and tank units

Tactical exercises of the Air Force anti-aircraft missile troops

Tactical exercises of the Land Forces artillery units

Tactical exercises of the Air Force radar units

Tactical flight exercises of the Land Forces Army Aviation squadrons

Special tactical training exercise of electronic environment control units and electronic warfare elements

Tactical flight exercises of the Air Force fighter squadrons

Special tactical training exercise of operational support engineer units

Special tactical training exercise of smoke unit

Special tactical training exercise of operational support integrated survey team

For the first time in the history of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Army Aviation units performed a flight tactical exercise including night live firing and engineering units provided a bridge crossing over a length of 560 metres.

Forces combat training

The continued participation of the Armed Forces in the ATO with their concurrent training, led to the developing of new combat tactics and procedures. During 2016, a number of studies, including with officers of different ranks, non-commissioned officers and graduates of higher military educational institutions were conducted.

Mobile training teams were involved to train personnel who are involved in the ATO. These mobile teams included the best instructors and the practical training activities were organized directly in combat positions in the ATO. During the year, 185 such groups were involved and contributed to improving the skills and abilities of personnel whilst deployed on combat operations. In military training, the primary focus was on ensuring the readiness of military units, including:

- obtaining timely intelligence for destroying enemy positions involving artillery intelligence, army aviation, unmanned aircraft systems and electronic warfare;
- different ways to defeat enemy strongholds by artillery units (artillery strikes at the targeted locations (direct fire, high-angle fire) and echeloned fire);
- close combat attacks, missions at extremely low altitudes (up to 5 meters), night air combat operations involving all weapon systems;
- air defence reconnaissance within a designated sector or area;
- cohesion among all crew members supporting AN/TPQ (Radar system) counterfire target acquisition radars and unmanned aircraft systems.

The overall stabilization of the operational situation in the ATO contributed to the efficiency of combat training. During the year, more than 5 000 events were held (almost 27% more than last year). In total, 20 brigade exercises, more than 220 battalion exercises, more than 640 company tactical exercises, 10 flight and tactical squadron exercises, more than 1 000 platoon live firing exercises and 36 000 parachute jumps have been conducted in the Armed Forces since the beginning of the year (Appendix 5).

Note 4.2. During 2016 training was provided to:

- 13 brigades – in Land Forces;
- 210 crews – in Air Force;
- 3 ship groups (ship blocking group, home station guard task force, maritime rescue team), 28 ships (boats) and support vessels, one brigade – in Naval Forces
- 4 brigades – in High Mobility Assault Forces;
- 13 units – in Special Operations Forces.

Overall, since the beginning of training in 2016, the Armed Forces have provided training for 18 brigades, 376 air crews, 3 ship groups, 28 ships (boats) and support vessels, 13 special purpose units (Note 4.2).

In addition, five battalions have been trained according to NATO standards within the framework of the Joint Multinational Training Group-Ukraine (JMTG-U).

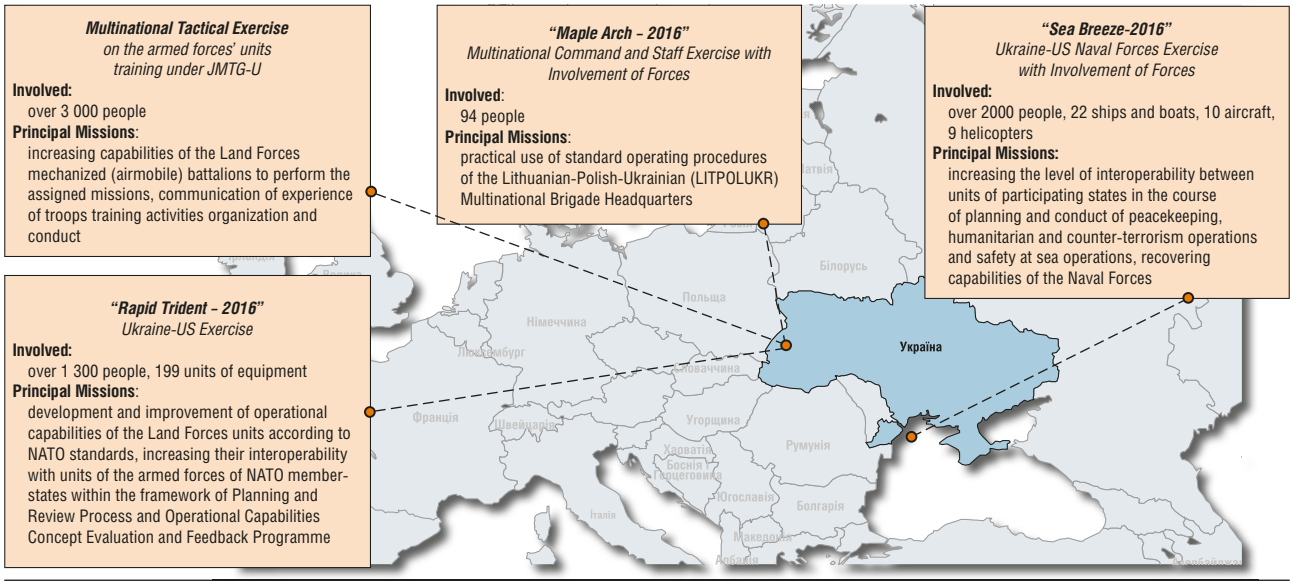
MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL ARMED FORCES TRAINING SYSTEM

In 2016, the main purpose of UAF units participation in multinational exercises was the application of methods, training standards and NATO military experience and using all resources available to build-up their own combat capabilities and develop interoperability with the armed forces of NATO.

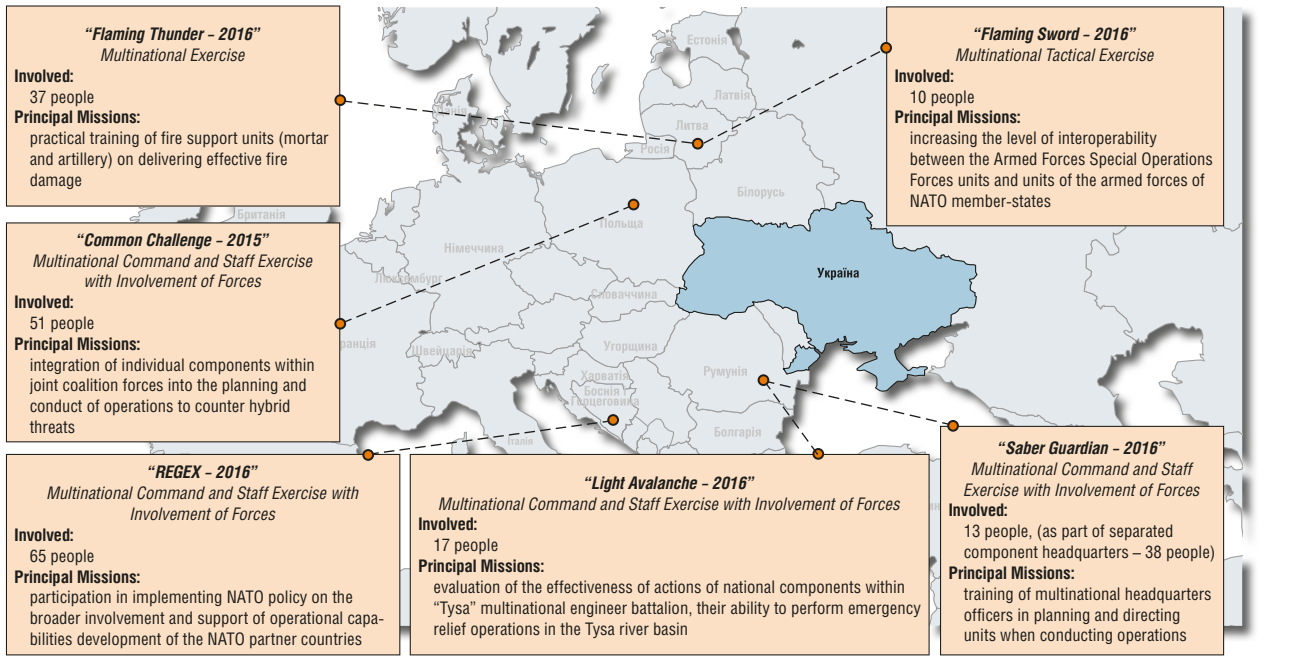
In 2016 UAF units took part in 10 multinational exercises[2], including 4 – in Ukraine[3] and 6 – overseas. Altogether over 6 000 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, about 200 military vehicles, over 20 ships, 10 aircraft and 9 helicopters have been involved in international military exercises (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2. Multinational Military Exercises in 2016 with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation

A. In Ukraine or close to its borders



B. Overseas



In the course of international exercises, the national units performed tasks to acquire and improve combat experience of personnel, increase capabilities to perform tasks jointly with units of NATO member-states, as well as to build-up functional capabilities of the training centres of the Armed Forces, primarily recently established ones.

2 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Plan of Multinational Exercises in Ukraine involving Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and their Participation in Multinational Exercises overseas for 2016 and on Admission of Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to the Territory of Ukraine in 2016 for Participation in Multinational Exercises" # 721/2015 as of December 24, 2015.

3 The Law of Ukraine "On Approval of the Decision of the President of Ukraine on Admission of Units of the Armed Forces of Other States to the Territory of Ukraine in 2016 for Participation in Multinational Exercises" # 926-VIII as of December 25, 2015.

The distinctive feature of this year's multinational exercises became their updated scenarios. Instead of peacekeeping operations typically used in previous years the exercises focussed on stabilization activities. In view of the modern trends of political-military situation development, the tactics of the Armed Forces actions in hybrid warfare started to be developed.

The active application of combat operations simulation modelling systems became meaningful for national units in 2016 multinational exercises. It made it possible to increase insight and provide for introduction of NATO standards in the functional activity of Ukrainian soldiers and facilitate the development of interoperability.

Participation in multinational exercises contributed to western operational standards being introduced into the UAF as well as modern practices and approaches becoming assimilated through practice.

The practice of sharing experience, primarily combat experience, received further development. Ukrainian experience of conducting military reform under the conditions of combat activities and countering modern hybrid threats, the issues of battle-field infrastructure establishment and functioning were of the most interest to partner-countries.

Participation in implementation of the Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC)

Substantial changes have been achieved in the sphere of international military cooperation related to participation in the Operational Capabilities Concept Evaluation and Feedback Programme (OCC E&F).

During 2016, 3 evaluations of interoperability of units of the UAF with corresponding units of NATO member-states were held under the OCC E&F. In addition, OCC E&F mechanisms were applied to improve troop training and increase the level of individual training standards of service personnel according to their specialisation.

As the result of conducted activities three Ukrainian units (Il-76 MD transport aircraft, An-26 Vita aeromedical evacuation aircraft and frigate "Hetman Sahaidachny") were evaluated at the appropriate levels within the OCC and deemed able to participate in NATO-led exercises and operations and be involved as part of multinational high readiness military formations (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3. The results of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation in the Operational Capabilities Concept Evaluation and Feedback Programme

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total number of certifications	3	5	5	5	–	2	3
Successful certifications	3	5	5	5	–	2	3

During the year, 40 experts in evaluation were trained, including 6 experts in Level 1 Evaluation, 34 experts in Level 2 Evaluation (by the methodology CREVAL – 8, TACEVAL – 11, MAREVAL – 13, MEDEVAL – 2) and 2 experts on the use of OCC software for the purposes of OCC E&F implementation in the Armed Forces.

During 2016, participation in multinational exercises along with other international military cooperation instruments were used for the benefit of increasing operational capabilities of the Armed Forces, mastering advanced training procedures and NATO standards.

The Armed Forces joint training with military formations of other components of the defence forces of Ukraine in line with military standards of NATO member-states, made it possible to significantly increase operational capabilities related to the performance of tasks and conduct of operations) while repelling armed aggression. The established and restructured military units performed the planned capabilities build-up.

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT

ARMED FORCES HUMAN RESOURCING RESULTS

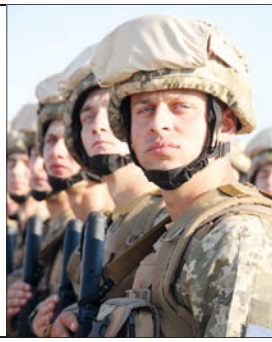
ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT RESULTS

RESERVISTS DURING PERIODS OF CONFLICT AND IN THE ATO
FORMATION OF MILITARY IMMEDIATE RESERVE FORCES

SUMMARY OF CONSCRIPTION IN UKRAINE

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT



The main efforts of the MoD and the General Staff of the Armed Forces in the sphere of military personnel policy were aimed as follows: maintaining an adequate manning level of military units operational strength, in particular military units of the Armed Forces involved in the ATO; forces retention and augmentation mainly by contract service personnel; reforming and development of the military education system aimed at achieving a high level of practical training based on the experience gained by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the ATO; and the social protection of service personnel and civilian staff.

ARMED FORCES HUMAN RESOURCING RESULTS

Amendments were made to the "Regulation on the Military Service in the Armed Forces Ukraine by the Citizens of Ukraine"[1] (Figure 5.1) to improve the recruitment timelines and quality of personnel joining the Armed Forces, and in addition, to streamline the terms of military service both during periods of conflict and in peacetime.

It allowed the UAF to:

- improve the procedure of appointing service personnel to positions in new specialisations taking into account their previous experience;

Figure 5.1. The authority of officials and changes in military service procedures

Regulation on the military service in the Armed Forces Ukraine by the citizens of Ukraine was brought in line with the changes in legislation

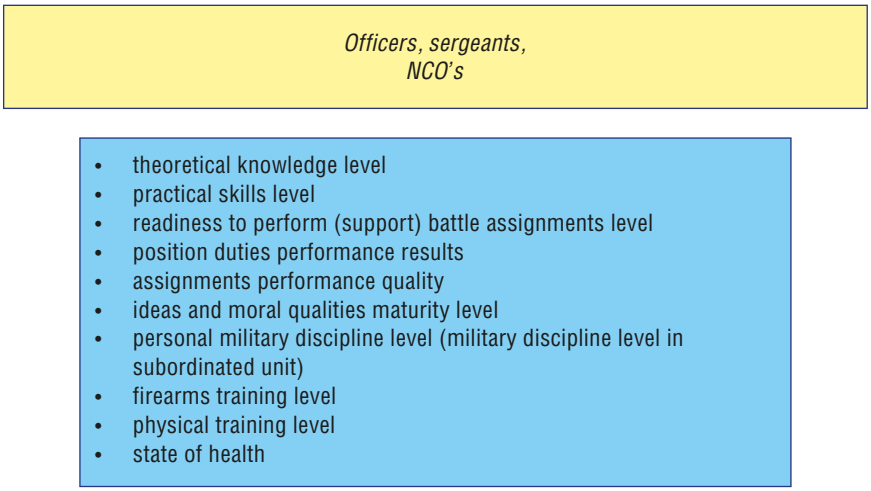
The authority of officials *during times of conflict are identified and concern the following*:
- giving officials** the right to enlist reserve officers to contract-based military service;
- extend authority of officials** to assign successive servicemen ranks and dismiss from military service;
- giving officials the authority to assign successive ranks of servicemen and dismiss from military service

Specific features of military service are identified:
- servicemen evaluation procedure during times of conflict is introduced;
- new principles of appointment to the lower position by the servicemen consent are introduced;
- the contracts content on the terms of service is revised

1 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Regulation on the military service in the Armed Forces Ukraine by the citizens of Ukraine " № 503 dated November 14, 2016.

- define the terms of service for Officers in wartime;
- determine the leave cancellation policy for service personnel;
- improve the contracts of military service for citizens of Ukraine and military service and education of cadets in military educational establishments, particularly concerning the extension of contracts, including military college students who are preparing for military service in NCO positions;
- introduce a system of evaluation for service personnel in times of crisis. The performance evaluation criteria used in reporting for service personnel, should allow for the rating of personnel which then can be used to form the pool of candidates for promotion (Figure 5.2).

Figure 5.2. Service personnel assessment criteria during times of conflict



The amendments specified the rights and authorities of the relevant military officials during times of crisis which are as follows: the appointing of officers to the commissioned personnel posts; (the admission of reserve officers to military contract service for manning positions in brigades, regiments, individual battalions and divisions; promotion and dismissal of servicemen from military service.

A new list of posts also gives authority to the commander of the Special Operations Forces[2], and Air Command commanders to appoint service personnel.

A simplified system of admission of citizens of Ukraine to military service under a contract has been introduced[3]. It has a three-level structure with a clear delineation of powers (the district military commissariat – the military commissariat – the military unit).

In addition, the procedure[4] for the admission of foreigners to military service under a

2 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Approval of the Nomenclature of positions for the appointment of military via personnel orders" №238 dated May 4, 2016.

3 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Instruction on the implementation of Regulation on the military service in the Armed Forces Ukraine by the citizens of Ukraine " № 51 dated February 1, 2016

4 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Approval of military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine by foreigners and stateless persons" number 248 dated 10 June 2016

contract for NCOs has been determined in accordance with the list of positions defined by the General Staff of the UAF.

Directions for further improvement of the human resources system

The improved human resources system is aimed at:

- Further implementation of modern NATO principles and approaches aimed at building integrated transparent, personnel management system in the Armed Forces and reducing corruption risks in human resources into the military personnel policy;
- improvement of laws and regulations governing the recruitment and military service by all categories of military personnel in peacetime and in times of crisis in accordance with the objectives of defence reform;
- implementation of the Action Plan for the implementation of the defence reform in 2016-2020 aimed at the creation of a modern personnel management system;
- optimization of the personnel divisions structure of the military management bodies in accordance with the advanced management system of the Armed Forces based on the principle of building the NATO headquarters "J1";
- normative and methodological regulation of the ranking process for the formation of candidates eligible for promotion;
- improvement of the system of training and professional development of specialists of human resources bodies of the Armed Forces;
- development of the professional sergeant and senior staff of the Armed Forces, strengthening the role and place of junior commanders in unit management, improving the functional interaction between officers and sergeants.

ARMED FORCES PERSONNEL RECRUITMENT RESULTS

In 2016, the main efforts were aimed at maintaining the proper level of manning of the operational military units, retaining and augmentation of their human resources, improving the order of manning and service by trained personnel to ensure successful combat missions by military units and subunits in the ATO.

Improvement of the human resourcing system of the Armed Forces

In 2016, the main personnel body of the Armed Forces, the Main Directorate of Personnel of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, was transformed to align with the J-structure, similar to those adopted at the headquarters of the armed forces of NATO member states, which allowed the rebrigading of its functions and authorities.

The Main Directorate of Defence and Mobilization Planning of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the mobilization department, handed over responsibility for ensuring the manning of the Armed Forces with reserve personnel, organizing the conscription of reservists, and maintaining military records in the military command and military units, to the Main Directorate of Personnel.

Appropriate changes have been initiated regarding the transformation of the headquarters of Services and operational commands into a "J-structure" to align with NATO member states.

Measures have been taken to bring the organizational structure of the personnel management system in line with the "J1-function" and create a unified management hierarchy in the structure of the personnel bodies to satisfy the needs of the Armed Forces in the recruitment of professionally trained personnel.

The reorganisation was initiated to bring the ratio of officer categories, by rank, more closely to that of NATO member states.

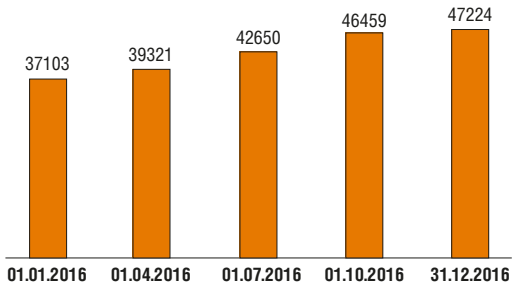
Results of the Armed Forces recruitment

The main efforts in 2016 were focused on maintaining the required level of military personnel within combat units such as, highly mobile landing forces, Special Operations Forces, reconnaissance units and units of the land component, as well as the recruitment for the main command posts.

As the result of the work:

- more than 69 000 people were accepted for contract-based military service (7 500 officers and 61 500 soldiers and sergeants);
- The release of about 75 000 service personnel, called up during the partial mobilization (7 700 officers and 67 300 soldiers and sergeants) was completed.

Figure 5.3. Changes in accounting of servicemen by contract officers in 2016, *persons*



From the indicated number of dismissed service personnel more than 58 000 people were enlisted for the operational reserve;

- 1 800 sergeants with higher education, practical and combat experience were appointed to officer positions;
- Approximately 30 000 Ukrainian citizens were drafted for urgent military service within the Defence sector, including approximately 16 000 people into the Armed Forces.

Armed Forces contract-based personnel recruitment of officers

During 2016, 7 500 people were accepted for military service under the officers' contract, including 4 200 people from the reserve, which is 5 times higher than in 2015. 2 900 officers were assigned to primary positions.

In general, due to conscription, officers' graduation from military schools and appointing sergeants with higher education and practical combat experience to officer positions, the number of the service personnel for this category increased by 10 100 personnel, more than 27% (Figure 5.3).

Armed Forces contract-based personnel recruitment of NCOs

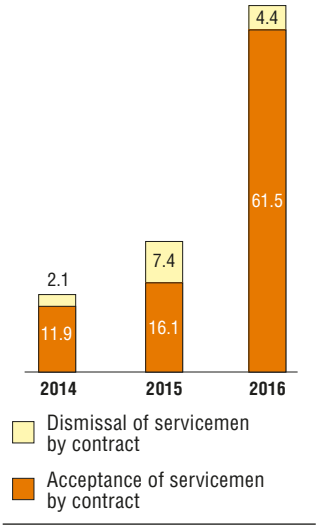
During 2016, approximately 61 500 soldiers and sergeants were accepted for military contract-based service (Figure 5.4).

It was possible to increase the volume of attracting citizens for military contract-based service primarily by raising salaries, simplifying of contractual procedures, streamlining the military service terms, establishing effective interaction with state authorities, carrying out a powerful advertising campaign to popularize military service in the Armed Forces.

In addition, the improvement of military personnel contract-based recruitment was facilitated by the introduction of the following changes in regulations:

- regulation of the procedure for accepting foreigners and persons without citizenship for military service;
- reviewing approaches to attracting women to military service and assigning them not only to staff positions, but also to command and combat positions[5].

Figure 5.4. Dynamics of acceptance (dismissal) of servicemen on contract military service of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014-2016., at the end of the year, *thousand*



5 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On Amendments to the provisional lists of military qualifications and permanent NCO positions, and female servicemen and tariff lists of military positions above" number 292 dated June 3, 2016

RESERVISTS DURING PERIODS OF CONFLICT AND IN THE ATO. FORMATION OF MILITARY IMMEDIATE RESERVE FORCES

To bring combat military units to full strength in the event of further armed aggression against Ukraine, a powerful military operational immediate reserve of the Armed Forces has been created.

The creation of an operational reserve allowed preserving the potential of trained mobilized service personnel who had gained combat experience in the ATO and were retired from military service.

From 2014-2016 the size of the military operational immediate reserve of the Armed Forces has grown from about 2 000 to 130 000 reservists (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5. The number of reservists of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014-2016 years, *thousand*

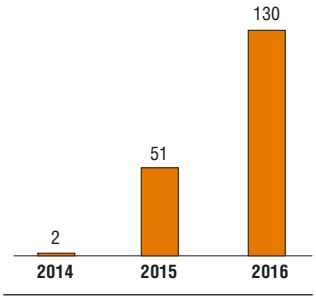
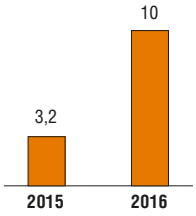


Figure 5.6. The results of the reservists training for the Armed Forces of Ukraine, *thousand*



For the first time in the history of the modern UAF, in 2016, large-scale military training camps were held with operational reserve personnel from 10 combat brigades. During this event about 10 000 reservists honed their professional skills. The distinctive feature of such an event was the ability of each of the brigades to train about 1 000 reservists simultaneously (Figure 5.6).

Taking into account the experience gained during the six stages of partial mobilization and participation of the Armed Forces in the ATO, the structure of military personnel reserve was improved, the issue of manning of the military units of the Strategic Reserve of the Armed Forces and the organizational core of territorial defence units in particular with reservists was regulated in 2016[6].

SUMMARY OF CONSCRIPTION IN UKRAINE

In pursuance of the Law of Ukraine "On Military Duty and Military Service", the President of Ukraine, on the proposal of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2016 has defined[7]:

- the conscription timeframes for the citizens of Ukraine for military service;
- requirements for conscription of male citizens of Ukraine who are fit for military service from the age of 20 – 27.

In accordance with the orders of the Cabinet of Ministers[8] of Ukraine in 2016, 3012 people were called up for urgent military service, including:

- 15 923 people (52.9%) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- 8 912 people (29.6%) in the National Guard of Ukraine;
- 3 690 people (12.2%) in the State Border Service of Ukraine;
- 1 600 people (5.3%) in the State Special Transport Service.

6 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 12 November 2014 number 607" On approval of the structure of Military Personnel Reserve "» number 474 dated July 27, 2016

7 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On conscripts retirement, timing of regular call and ordinary conscription of Ukraine citizens for military service in 2016" number 122/2016 dated 29 March 2016

8 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine to be called up for military service, expenditures for recruitment in May - June 2016" number 311- dated April 20, 2016
Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the number of citizens of Ukraine to be called up for military service, expenditures for recruitment in October - November 2016" № 684 dated September 22, 2016

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

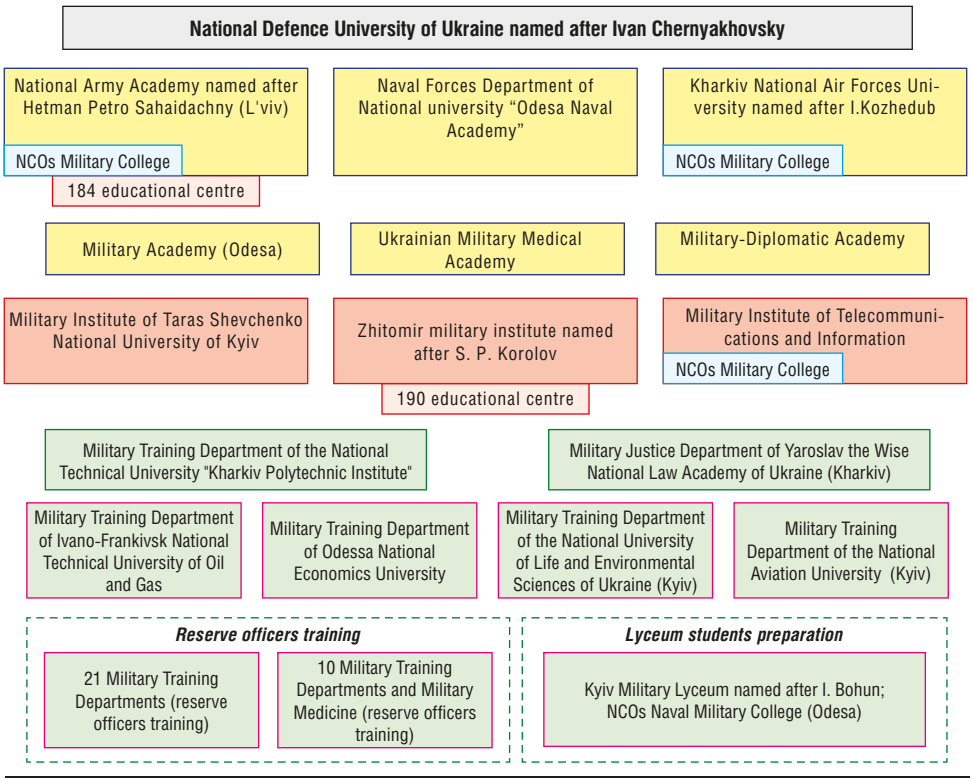
The development of military education and science in 2016 took place in the context of the ATO, the implementation of the course for European integration and the boosting of partnership with NATO. Development was aimed at achieving a high level of military specialist training at all levels of education and solving urgent military scientific problems of Armed Forces.

The military education system covered the requirements of the Armed Forces and other military formations for highly qualified commissioned personnel.

Military education system

The network of higher military educational institutions (HMEI) and military educational units of higher education institutions (MEU HEI), military educational institutions includes: 2 universities, 4 academies, 3 military institutes, 3 faculties, 25 military training departments (MTD), 10 departments of emergency and military medicine and 2 military lyceums (in the cities of Kyiv and Odesa) (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7. Military education system as of 2016



Scientific and research centres within the structure of HMEI carry out tasks according to specific pillars of scientific, scientific and technical and innovative activities.

For HMEI network optimization, 8 military training departments were created.

Kharkiv Air Force University, named after Ivan Kozhedub by the Decree of the President of Ukraine, was granted the status of National higher educational establishment[9].

[9] Decree of the President of Ukraine "On granting Kharkiv Air Force University named after Ivan Kozhedub with a national status" number 270/2016 dated 24 June 2016

Improvement of the content of military specialist training in 2016 concentrated on:

- Conduct of military educational courses on European integration, improving Ukraine's partnership with NATO, transition to training military professionals of all levels of command according to NATO standards;
- research performed by military experts in the ATO by using surveys to identify ways to enhance the training quality in HMEI;
- implementation of the provision of Law of Ukraine "On Higher Education", legal documents on security and defence policy into the educational process;
- integration of experience in the ATO into the HMEI educational process, amending tactical and special military-technical discipline programs; increasing the time for practical training in combat application of weapons and military equipment; change in approaches to general military, psychological and physical training;
- invitation of specialists from military units involved in the ATO to conduct training sessions with cadets; strengthening of ties with military educational institutions of European NATO countries, etc.;
- development of military specialists training content to align with state and industry standards for higher education, modern military art, combat employment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, generalized experience in conducting peacekeeping, antiterrorist operations, plans, procedures and actions of multinational headquarters in NATO operations;
- focusing the HMEI educational process on the formation and development of knowledge and abilities of military specialists, such as leadership, proactivity, creativity , flexibility, critical analysis, ability to summarize and disseminate information, knowledge of social processes, endurance in critical situations, readiness to take responsibility for decisions, criticism perception, ensuring the unity of a thorough study of circumstances, decision-making, personnel training, comprehensive security, organization of the implementation of actions, and their analysis.

The main ways to improve the material and technical resources of HMEI in order to enhance the quality of military specialists training were:

- priority delivery of new and modernized models of weapons and military equipment to HMEI, simulator facilities, modern computers and communications equipment;
- computerization of the military education system, improvement of information support for the military specialists training with the establishment of computer information infrastructures in HMEI that provide access to external computer information networks and the Internet;
- developing a set of modern teaching aids, educational and methodological literature, including electronic textbooks and manuals, educational and laboratory equipment for HMEI; transformation of HMEI libraries into information centres, constant updating of the educational and scientific literature fund.

The Armed Forces is focused on the continuous preparation and provision of service personnel and civil servants ready for promotion and able to gain knowledge and practical skills to fulfil their duties. This has been achieved by the enhancement of qualifications of military personnel (officers and NCOs), scientific and pedagogical staff of HMEI and civil servants of the Ministry of Defence.

The qualification of officers, scientific and pedagogical workers and civil servants is increased at the National University of Defence of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovsky and at HMEI through residential courses.

NCOs improve their qualifications in military NCO colleges (military departments of civilian colleges) before being appointed to higher positions.

Military doctors and pharmacists are improving their qualifications at the Ukrainian Military Medical Academy.

The basis for professional development programs is directly related to the functional duties of personnel. Training courses are from 1 week to 3 months.

Foreign language training is carried out at the National University of Defence of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovsky and in HMEI at language training courses with a 3-4 month training period.

To reduce costs and improve the efficiency of a professional development system, it is planned to introduce distance learning in HMEI.

In 2016, about 3 200 people completed training courses.

Personnel training

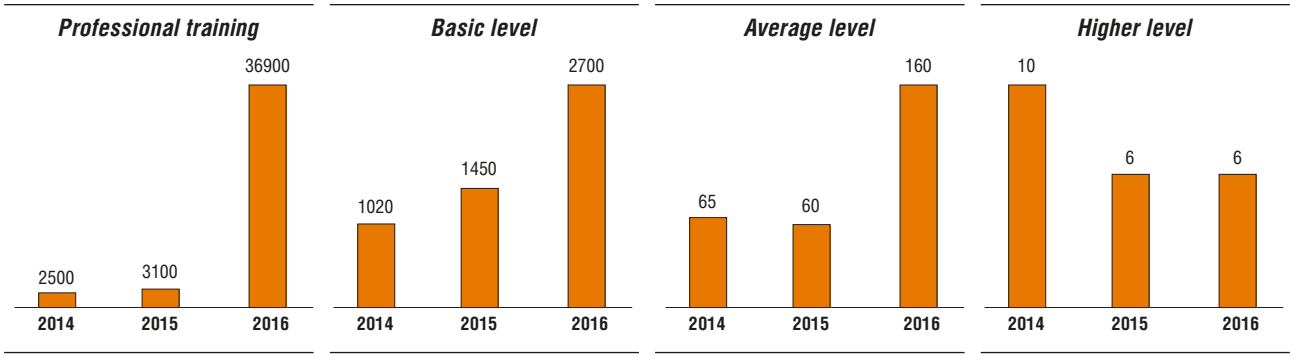
The main condition for the Armed Forces professionalization is to ensure the manning of the NCO positions with contracted service personnel of the armed-forces with the appropriate level of education and training.

Personnel training activities made it possible to create conditions for maintaining the proper level of military units manning, retention and augmentation of human resources.

During 2016, 39 766 NCOs were contracted into the Armed Forces (Figure 5.8):

- 39 600 people in the training centres, 36 900 of them with professional training; 2 700 people with a basic level of training;
- Military colleges – 166 people, 160 people with an average level, 6 people with the highest level.

Figure 5.8. Numbers of trained, contracted, NCOs, sergeant-majors, by type of training in 2014-2016, *persons*

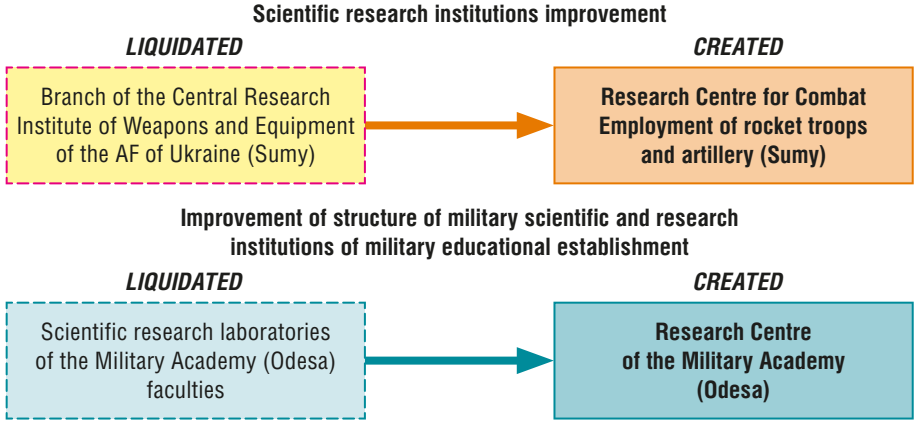


Thus, the military education system in 2016 gained a practical direction in training military specialists at all levels of education in accordance with the needs of the Armed Forces, taking into account the experience of the ATO.

Military science system

During 2016, the existing network of military scientific research institutions was modernized in accordance with the needs of the Armed Forces. To increase the effectiveness of scientific work in the Land Forces of the Armed Forces, the Research Centre for Missile Troops and Artillery[10] was established through the reorganization of the branch of the Central Scientific Research Institute of Armament and Military Equipment of the Armed Forces, and the establishment of the Scientific Centre of the Military Academy (Odesa)[11] (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9. Changes in the military science system at the end of 2016.



In 2016, the military science system provided the requirements for scientific support for the training and employment of the Armed Forces, including taking into account the specifics of the use of troops in the ATO.

The task of scientific and scientific and technical activities of research institutions and scientific departments of the university solved the implementation of 238 developmental research works in the following priority areas:

- studies on the implementation of the strategy for the state security and defence sector development; assessing and forecasting the military-political situation; risks, challenges and threats to Ukraine's national security in the military sphere; improving the management of the State defence in peacetime and in a times of conflict;
- evaluation of the future development of Military Art, the specifics of warfare, the forms and methods of its conduct, the specifics of engagement of the Armed Forces based on the experience of the ATO;
- conducting fundamental and applied research in the areas of armoured vehicles development, shipbuilding, unmanned aerial systems and precision weapons.

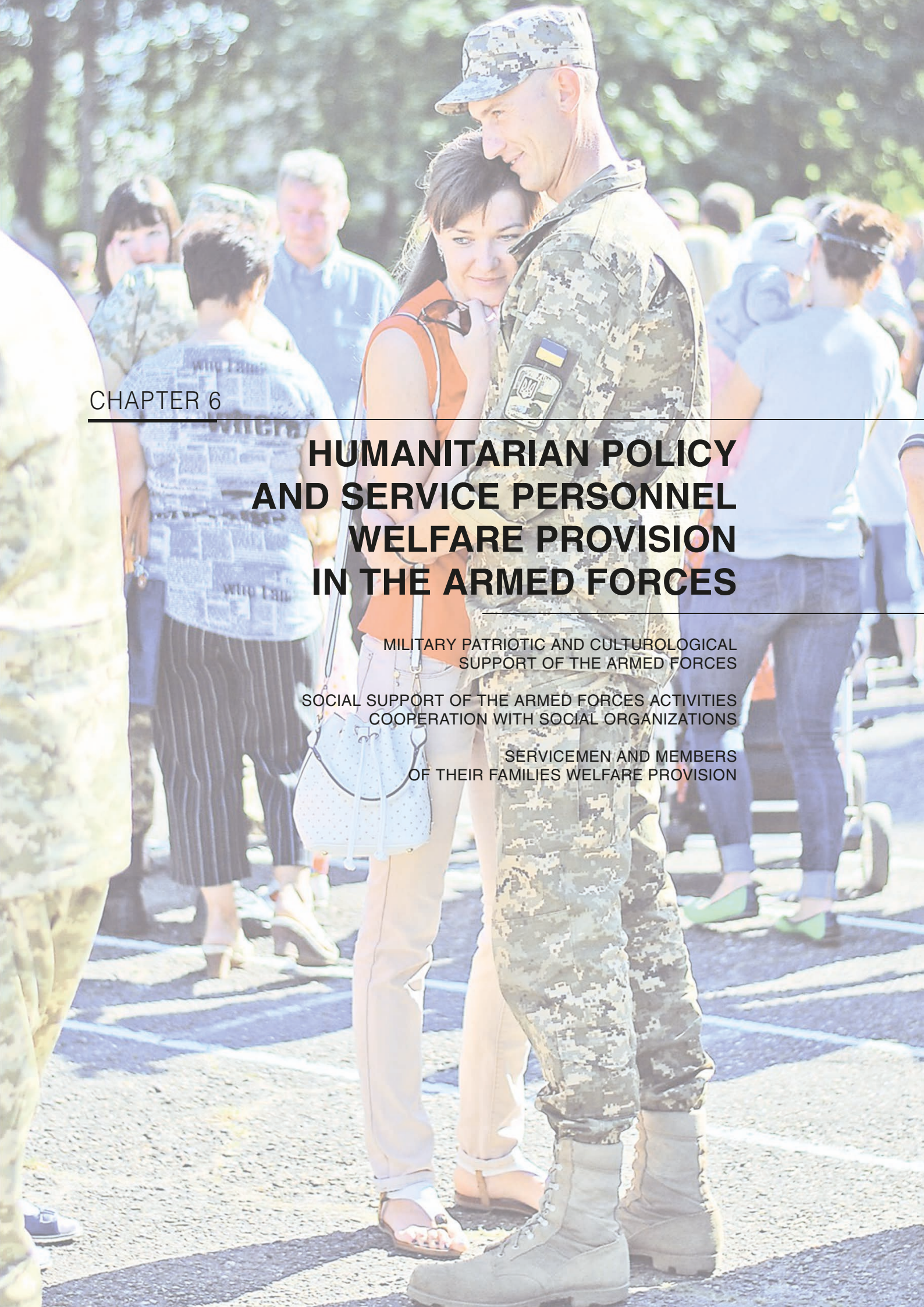
Military science provided scientific support for the Armed Forces reform and development and the weapons and military equipment development within a period of conflict.

Military units and Armed Forces units are staffed by trained personnel motivated for military service, able to carry out their assigned tasks. The priority was to prepare soldiers with practical warfare skills.

The improvement in capacity of the Armed Forces was as a result of trained military personnel gaining experience in the ATO. A powerful military operational immediate reserve of the Armed Forces was created.

[10] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On activities for the establishment of Missile Troops and Artillery Research Centre " number 14 dated January 13, 2016

[11] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the establishment of the Military Academy Scientific Centre " № 675 dated December 12, 2016



CHAPTER 6

HUMANITARIAN POLICY AND SERVICE PERSONNEL WELFARE PROVISION IN THE ARMED FORCES

MILITARY PATRIOTIC AND CULTUROLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

SERVICEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES WELFARE PROVISION

CHAPTER 6

HUMANITARIAN POLICY AND SERVICE PERSONNEL WELFARE PROVISION IN THE ARMED FORCES

Democratic processes of the development of Ukrainian society; integration of Ukraine into a European system of humanistic values; a difficult social and political situation related to the open aggression by the Russian Federation through its interference in the internal affairs of our country, specifically the annexation of the Crimean peninsula and in the ATO, are reasons which require an enhanced humanitarian component in the system of ideological and military-patriotic work with the Armed Forces personnel, to honour our heroes, whose actions engender pride and respect.

MILITARY PATRIOTIC AND CULTUROLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES

The main efforts of 2016 were directed towards personnel learning from examples of heroism from the participants of the ATO, and supporting of morale and psychological wellbeing service personnel.

Military patriotic and culturological support results

The following measures were implemented during the year (figure 6.1):

- 285 monuments and commemorative plaques, 51 commemorative memorials and alleys were opened, 67 sites of local infrastructure (squares, streets) and educational establishments;
- 93 servicemen of the Armed Forces were awarded "Honoured citizen" status;
- the public was informed through the radio programme "Ukrainskyi prostir" (52 radio programs and 104 broadcasts were made) concerning heroism and courage of servicemen of the UAF. The content of "Armia FM" radio station, "War for truth in the field of history" 4 volume edition, 3 editions of "Born free" combat bulletins were issued;
- four videos concerning advertising of the contract military service in the Armed Forces, plots for "Debaltseve" documentary were shot, a series of information activities dedicated to the second anniversary of the events carries out in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions were organized;
- 400 information articles and messages concerning the acts of heroism of the service personnel who had served in the ATO were prepared and put into the "Holos Ukrainy", "Uriadovyi kuryer" and shared among regional mass media;
- 20 Houses of Officers of the armed Forces of Ukraine organized 49 tours in the ATO (319 concerts and artistic events), 248 performances on the ranges and at the educational centres, 48 performances at hospitals and civil health-care establishments.

[1] Order of the General Staff of Ukraine "On the organization of internal communication highly mobile groups activities in the military units and subunits of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 472 dated 3 of December 2015.

Figure 6.1. Forces military patriotic and culturological support activities in 2016.

Honorable names are assigned:
- Vasyl Nikiforov to the SU-27 aircraft;
- Oleksandr Bielyi to IL-76 MD;
- Oliferenko Yurii to medium landing ship

332 servicemen are forever included to the registers of the military units and higher military educational institutions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine

In 2016 for the first time the Brigade (Regiment) song competition were organized. 34 musical compositions were presented.
- I place – vocal instrumental ensemble of 95-th airborne brigade;
- II place – vocal collective of 30-th mechanized brigade
- III place – representative of 24-th mechanized brigade

A new form of cultural work with personnel that performs the tasks in the ATO zone were introduced – the use of highly mobile groups of internal communications "Beta" formed with Officer Houses and military units' personnel. 11 "Beta" groups were organized and held over 300 concert performances.

Therefore, the types of military-patriotic work, and cultural support of the Armed Forces was expanded and became more efficient[1].

Servicemen state decoration awards

In 2015 for courage, heroism and high level of professionalism exhibited during defending of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, 8 servicemen were awarded a title of Hero of Ukraine, 5 – posthumously (annex 7), 12419 persons were awarded state decorations (2095 posthumously, 5004 wounded) (table 6.1).

Table 6.1. Number of Armed Forces servicemen awarded state decorations in 2016

State decorations		Total	Posthumously
Hero of Ukraine		8	5
Order of Bohdan Khmelnitsky	I degree	9	6
	II degree	51	2
	III degree	1412	306
Order "For valor"	I degree	5	3
	II degree	34	3
	III degree	4469	1746
Order "For merits" III degree		4	–
Order of knyahynia Olga III degree		11	–
Order Danylo Galitsky		175	2
Medal "For military service to Ukraine"		806	5
Medal "For honourable service" III degree		51	–
Medal "To Defender of the Motherland"		5322	17
Title of Honour of Ukraine		62	–
TOTAL		**12 419**	**2095**

SOCIAL SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES. COOPERATION WITH SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The main efforts concerning cooperation with civil society institutions were focused on the provision of public support for the Armed Forces actions; formation of their positive image in society; extending the prestige of military service and promotion of the heroic actions of soldiers who performed combat missions in the ATO.

Activities for public support of the Armed Forces in 2016

Public consultations at meetings of the Public Council under leadership of the MoD took place in order to inform the public about the activities of the MoD and UAF.

During the consultations the following questions were discussed:

- prospects and problems of reforming the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces;
- the status of implementation of State policy on social protection of veterans, those deployed to the ATO, their families and the families of deceased soldiers;
- public awareness activities on psychological rehabilitation, social and professional adaptation of servicemen who fought in the ATO;
- military-patriotic education of the Armed Forces and younger generation, including coverage of these events in the media, as well as joint activities aimed at projecting a heroic image of service personnel of the UAF in society;
- effective psychological information to support members of the Armed Forces;
- provision of housing for military personnel who have served in the ATO, military personnel, reserve or retired officers and their families;
- problems concerning the manning of contract service personnel;
- carrying out of activities on exchange of detainees in the ATO area;
- health care and rehabilitation support for military personnel and their families.

NGOs that have representatives on the Public Council implemented a set of measures in support of the Armed Forces, the most significant of which were:

- cpromoting the rights and welfare provision for service personnel – who had served in the ATO, meeting their social, economic and cultural interests and needs, carrying out of joint activities aimed at social, psychological and physical rehabilitation of veterans of the ATO and the family members of deceased service personnel. In addition, a memorandum of cooperation between the Ministry of Defence and the NGO "Association of ATO members "Ukrainians – Together!" and "Union of Ukraine ATO members" was signed;
- representatives of the Ukrainian NGO, Pirogov "Military Medicine of Ukraine" conducted public awareness activities among veterans to involve civil society activists and created a network of rehabilitation centres through private funding;
- “Zaporozhye City Congress of disabled persons” NGO, initiated and implemented the following projects: “Food support for families of military personnel who have been affected by combat operations” “We are not close, we're together”. Humanitarian assistance was provided to Zaporizhzhya military

hospital, Zaporizhzhya regional and joint municipal military commissariats, Dnipropetrovsk regional military commissariat within the framework projects such as: “Trizub”, “Trizub FM”, “ Radiorozvidka”, “Chystyulya”;

- "Zerno lyubovi" charity visited patients in the Hospice of the 10th hospital of Kyiv every 10 days. With the support of this organization, social and psychological rehabilitation of service personnel in the military hospital in Klevani was provided along with psychological, psychotherapeutic and social assistance for veterans of the ATO and for their families;
- Members of the “Hromadskiy Convoy” volunteer movement delivered equipment and materials to the combat areas and purchased off-road vehicles;
- “Vseukrainskiy souz” a public association for combat operations participants and veterans of military service and law enforcement agencies, held charity concerts in the East of Ukraine to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the UAF, and to raise the spirits of service personnel and involve the civilian population in Ukrainian cultural activities.

Consultative and advisory bodies in the MoD

Consultative and advisory bodies created under the leadership of the MoD are involved in cooperation between the MoD and the public (Note 6.1).

Note 6.1. Consultation and advisory bodies under the Ministry of Defence

- Public Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (figure 6.2);
- Coordination Council of Cossacks movement development in Ukraine;
- Council for the Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine;
- Council of Reforms Project office of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine;
- Volunteers Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Public support for the Armed Forces activities in 2016 contributed to the intensification of reforms within the Armed Forces, including ensuring democratic civilian oversight over the defence department and improving the dialogue between state and local authorities and civil society organizations, focusing on ensuring civil rights and freedoms.

Representatives of the Reform Project Office (RPO) of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine[2] take an active part in Defence activities.

Representatives of the RPO are included on the subcommittees and working groups of the Reform

[2] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine “On the organization of Council of Reforms Project office of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine” # 420 dated 18 of August 2015.

Committee of the MoD and the UAF[3] to ensure the consistent participation of the RPO in implementing defence reform in Ukraine.

Thus, in 2016 representatives of the RPO took part in the development of the following projects:

- strengthening of the civilian democratic oversight over the Armed Forces within the framework of a joint project of the OSCE Projects Coordinator;
- reform of the MoD and the General Staff of the UAF through the development of Ukraine's Strategic Defence Bulletin (SDB), notably focusing on procurement, logistics and medicine;
- cooperation with NATO Support and Procurement Agency (NSPA) to improve the logistics of the Armed Forces;
- reform of the food supply and nutrition of the Armed Forces, in particular the implementation of a pilot scheme of nutrition for service personnel in two military units;
- automation of inventory and requirements accounting of logistics of the Armed Forces;
- reform of the military medical service, undertaken with NATO experts using DOTMLPFI (doctrine, organization, training, materiel, leadership (and education), personnel, facilities, and interoperability) analysis of the defence medical service, creating a unified medical information system (MIS) "E-health" and providing training for tactical medical instructors in accordance with Combat medic (68W) standards;
- educational system improvements, including the piloting of distance learning courses, and developing the concept of the Defence management school.

More information about the activities of the RPO is outlined on the official website of the Ministry of Defence.

During 2016 the Volunteers Council, under the leadership of the MoD,[4] cooperated closely with high ranking officials, departments of the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, command units and subunits of the Armed Forces, in order to improve equipment and logistical support (Note 6.2). Material, food and medical supply, decentralized supply of food aid, care for the wounded and families of service personnel – are just a few examples of areas of assistance that the public has provided and continues to provide to the Armed Forces.

Note 6.2. In November 2014 at the initiative of volunteers supported by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine Volunteers Council was established under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, which included more than 40 representatives of famous volunteer organizations. Volunteers Council involves to its work experts in key areas of the Ministry of Defence activities.

[3] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "Question on Reforms Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 374 dated 20 of June 2016.

[4] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "Question on the establishment of Volunteers Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" # 768 dated 28 of October 2014.

Members of the Volunteers Council were included in the working group of the Reform Committee. Currently, the Reform Committee includes 39 volunteers in more than 20 areas[5].

Representatives of the Volunteers Council took part in the following activities:

- the Commission assessment of the performance of military personnel and civil servants in the Ministry of Defence Ukraine[6];
- working group activities on the review of legislation and draft regulations and departments of the Ministry of Defence[7].
- development of draft laws, including the improvement to contract service conditions, service personnel database and the development of new regulation for territorial Defence areas of responsibility[8];
- implementation of civilian democratic oversight of the MoD, including personnel policy.

At the initiative of the Volunteers Council, improvements to navigation support of the Armed Forces[9] were developed by the working group and implemented by the General Staff.

Representatives of the Volunteers Council continue to work on the Brigada secure automated system project to support basic military formations in daily activities.

Through the agreement between the air defence forces of the UAF and the Volunteers Council, on-site repair and restoration of weapons and military equipment, and the renovation of training areas commenced. In addition, with the aid of the volunteers a system was created to improve the acceptance of refurbished equipment back to the Armed Forces[10].

A working group for the analysis of the defence resources management information system was created. The Road Map for the information infrastructure network used by the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine was also developed[11].

During 2016 the Volunteers Council was working on psychological support for service personnel of the Armed Forces. In particular, thanks to the financial support of the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in Ukraine and within the framework of the Canadian Stabilization Support

5 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "Question on Reforms Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 374 dated 20 of June 2016.

6 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the establishment of committee for consideration of candidates for appointment to the posts of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine apparatus" # 69KP dated 13 of April 2016.

7 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine " On the establishment of the working group for the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine governing documents verification" # 6 dated 17 of May 2016.

8 Memorandum of cooperation between the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and non-governmental organization "Yurydychna Sotnia" dated 21 of October 2016.

9 Order of the chief of the Main directorate of operational support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine "On the establishment of the working group on the questions of topographical survey and navigation system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine improvement" # 148 dated 29 of June 2016.

10 Cooperation plan between the anti-aircraft forces of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and non-governmental organization "Tovarystvo Veteraniv ATO", Volunteers Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine concerning the provision of volunteer help on the issues of supply and training, ratified by the Chief of the Land Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine on 20 of July 2016.

11 Ratified by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine on the 20 of May 2016.

Services NGO, the "Psychological stability of the warrior" training program was implemented, which incorporated international military experience and trained 700 officers and military cadets in the fields of Morale and Psychological support and Psychology.

An important part of the cooperation between the representatives of the Volunteers Council and the departments of the MoD and the General Staff of the UAF is the medical support of the Armed Forces. The main results of this work are:

- implementation, together with the Ministry of Health, , new property standards and individual support for military units, including military first-aid kits, military car first aid kits, medics and medic instructors backpacks[12];
- implementation of training programmes for military personnel in tactical military medicine, funded by NATO and NGOs.

To improve the public's awareness of the defence and security sector in Ukraine, six, 7 day courses were run for volunteers who work in the sector, at the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovsky. The course then enabled them to further share information about the sector. In addition, a training course on the organization of the strategic communication system of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was organized with the public, for military personnel and volunteers[13].

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

The development of a modern Ukrainian army is facilitated by the constant and timely provision of religious and spiritual needs of service personnel of the Armed Forces (Note 6.3, Figure 6.3).

Note 6.3. The introduction of military clergy service (chaplain service) in the Armed Forces

In 2016 the following measures were implemented:
- the Regulation on the service of military clergy (chaplain service) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine[14] was approved;
- the department of interaction with military chaplains of the Centre for morale and psychological support of the Armed Forces was formed;
- the need for military priests (chaplains) in military units of the Armed Forces, Ministry of Defence medical facilities was determined, the amendments to the manning chart of designated military units were prepared;
- the algorithm of commanders activities concerning clergymen (chaplains) daily masses in the Armed Forces of Ukraine's military units, involved in performing duties in the ATO

Clergymen (military chaplains) are involved in this work.

The military chaplains have acquired the experience of serving in combat areas, have firm national-patriotic beliefs which are capable of suffering significant psychological and physical stress, and are ready for pastoral service in any conditions. In 2016, 74 military chaplains were awarded decorations, medals and diplomas by the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces for significant personal contribution to the organization and rendering assistance to service personnel of the Armed Forces in carrying out their spiritual and moral-psychological support.

During 2016, more than 850 clergymen performed religious services in military units in the ATO. Military pilgrimages have become traditional. Ukraine for the twentieth time was represented at

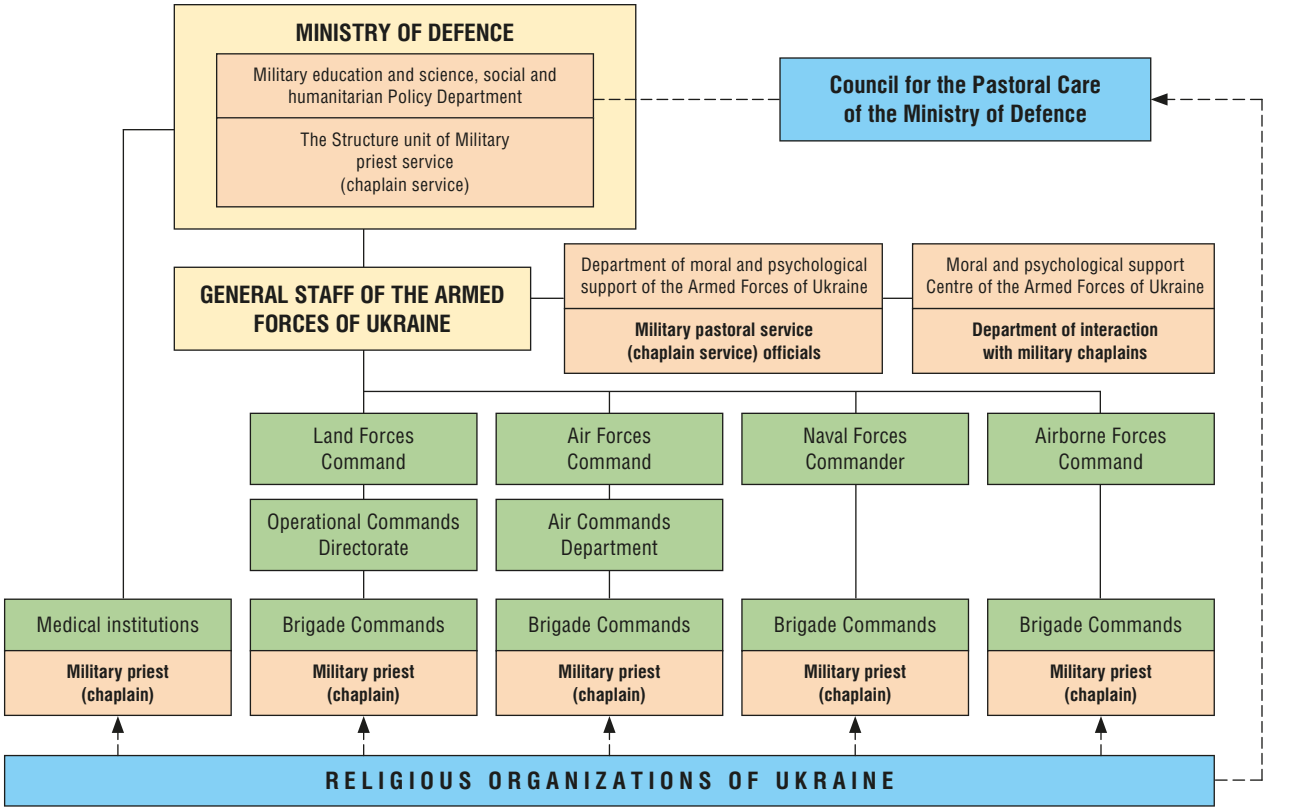
[12] Order of the Ministry of Health of Ukraine "On the affirmation of the list of medicines and medical devices, which must be present in the individual military medical kits, military vehicle medical kits, military medical backpack of medical orderly, military medical backpack of medical orderly instructor" # 784 dated 28 of July 2016.

[13] Order of the Commandant of the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Chernyakhovsky # 1989/z dated 2 of February 2016. "On the implementation of experimental educational course for the volunteers continually cooperating with Armed Forces of Ukraine".

[14] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the service of military clergy (chaplain service) in the Armed Forces, National Guard and the State Border" # 677-r dated 2 of June 2014.

Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On the ratification of Regulation on service of a military clergy (chaplain service) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" # 685 dated 14 of December 2016.

Figure 6.3. Service structure of Military priest (chaplain) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine



the international military level in Lourdes (France). The delegation of Ukraine in May 2016 was represented by 133 servicemen.

More than 2000 of our soldiers took part in the pilgrimage to Zarvanitsa – the famous Mariyskyi spiritual centre of the world.

These measures strengthen the protection of freedom of outlook and worship of service personnel, and the activity of military priests improves the spirit of service personnel , reduces the negative impact on morale and the psychological state of the ATO combatants.

Cooperation with the Council for Pastoral Care under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine in order to meet the spiritual needs of servicemen in 2016

The Council for Pastoral Care under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (Figure 6.4, Table 6.2) is an interdenominational consultative and advisory body acting on a voluntary basis[15].

[15] Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine "On the ratification of Regulation of the Council for the Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" # 115 dated 17 of March 2009.

The Chairman of the Council for Pastoral Care in the MoD was appointed as an adviser to the Minister of Defence of Ukraine on religious matters (on a voluntary basis)[16].

The priority areas of the Council's activities in 2016 were the formation of a military clergy service (the Chaplain Service) in the Armed Forces on a multi-denominational basis and ensuring the religious needs of service personnel, including those in the ATO were met.

Figure 6.4. The structure of the Council for the Pastoral Care of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine

Table 6.2. Structure of pastoral care Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (personnel)

Religious organization, church	Council Members
Ukrainian Orthodox Church	- chairman of the Synodal Department of the UOC for Interaction with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations of Ukraine, Metropolitan Belotserkivskyi and Boguslavskyi of the UOC Augustyn (Markevych); - deputy chairman of the Synodal Department of the UOC for Interaction with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations of Ukraine Valigursky Yuri Alekseevich
Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kyiv Patriarchate	- chairman of the Synodal Administration of the Military Clergy of the UOC-KP Ioann (Yaremenko) ; - archpriest Taras Melnyk
Ukrainian Greco-Catholic Church	- head of the Department of the Patriarchal Curia of the UGCC on Pastoral Forces of Ukraine Sokal-Zhovkva Bishop Mikhail (Koltun); - archpriest Lubomyr Yavorskyi
Roman Catholic Church	- responsible for cooperation with the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine Bishop Ordinary of Kharkiv-Zaporizhzhya Stanislav Shyrokoradiuk; - father Eduard Kava
Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church	- chairman of the Committee for Relations with the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Law Enforcement Agencies of Ukraine - Bishop Vyshgorodskyi and Podolskyi UAOC Volodymyr (Cherpak); - archpriest Dmytro Karan
The Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Ukraine	- responsible for cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Sheikh Rustam Gafuri; - sheikh Hasan (Mallakurbanov)
All-Ukrainian Union of Evangelical Christian Baptist Churches	- responsible for cooperation with the Armed Forces of Ukraine bishop Mykhailo Andrashko; - Pastor Vasily Khimich
Union of Faithful Churches of Evangelical Christians of Ukraine	- responsible for cooperation with the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine Senior Pastor of the Independent Local Church "Philadelphia" of Evangelical Christians in Kyiv Vasyl Raichynets; - bishop Oleksandr Korniienko
All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Evangelical Christians - Pentecostals	- deputy chairman of the All-Ukrainian Union of Churches of Evangelical Christians - Pentecostals for Social Service bishop Rustam Fatullaiev; - pastor Marian Mykhailyshyn

[16] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine " On the appointment of the adviser to the Minister of Defence of Ukraine on religious matters " # 164 KP dated 11 of August 2016.

SERVICEMEN AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES WELFARE PROVISION

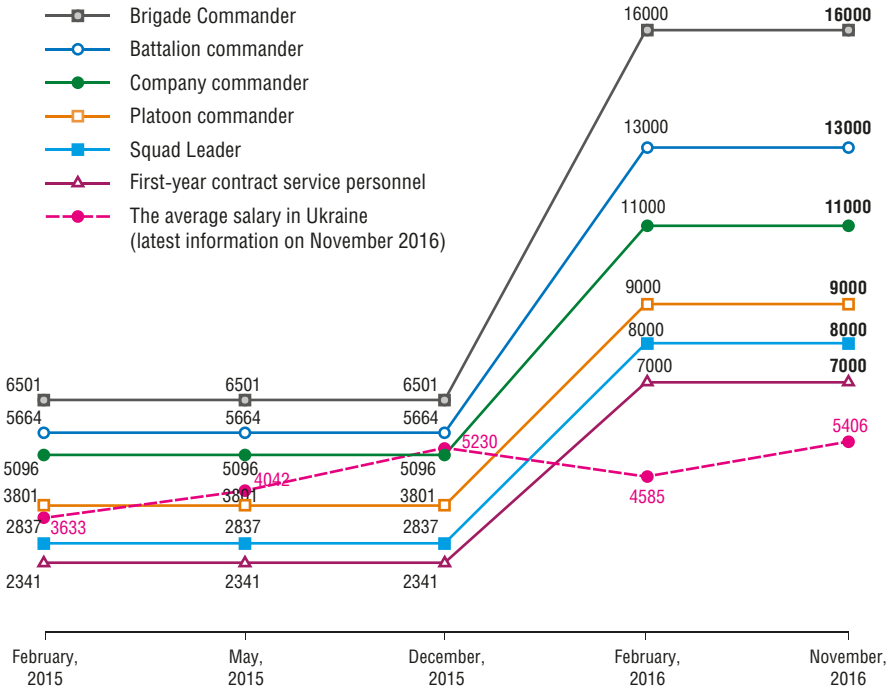
Part of motivating citizens to undertake military service, is ensuring an appropriate level of welfare provision for service personnel and members of their families. Increasing the level of social security provision for service personnel remains a priority of the Ministry of Defence.

Current levels of financial support for service personnel

In 2016, it was possible to increase the amount of allowances provided to service personnel (Figure 6.5). The size of the monthly premium to service personnel of the Armed Forces has been increased, which has made it possible to significantly increase the size of their allowances. At the same time, the minimum allowance for a contract service person of the first year of service in 2016 was UAH 7 000 (according to the information provided by the State Statistics Committee of Ukraine, the average salary in Ukraine in November 2016 was UAH 5 406).

The amount of monthly payments to a service person for direct participation in the ATO is as follows[18]:

Figure 6.5. Dynamics of the monthly salaries of military service personnel by position (Land Forces) 2015-2016, *UAH*



[17] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine "On peculiarities of payment of salaries to servicemen of the Armed Forces Ukraine in 2016" # 44 dated 27 of January 2016.

[18] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "Some questions of salaries of servicemen, soliders and superiors and policemen" (amended) # 18 dated 20 of January 2016.

Instruction on the procedures and amount of remuneration, paid to servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for direct participation in armed conflicts or the anti-terrorist operation, other activities during the times of conflict, approved by the Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine # 67 dated 10 of February, 2016, registered in the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine on February 24, 2016 # 283/28413.

- from the first line of combat to the depth of company command posts of the first echelon, the performance of combat missions on the territory of the enemy (territory between the positions of enemy troops and their troops) – UAH 4 200;
- in other places of deployment in the ATO – UAH 1 200.

In addition, service personnel who participate directly in the ATO are provided with an increase in remuneration:

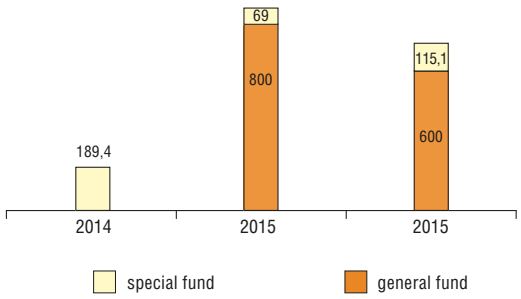
- for the completion of a successful deployment, a unit will receive – from UAH 60 900 to 365 400;
- for destroyed or seized enemy equipment – between UAH 12 180 and 243 600, is distributed amongst service personnel who took a direct part in the destruction or seizure of the equipment, depending on their role;
- for direct participation in hostilities – UAH 1 000 for each day of participation.

The provision of housing for service personnel and members of their families, including permanent and official housing

Construction or acquisition of housing is carried out on a competitive basis[19].

In 2016, UAH 715 100 000[20] was received, including UAH 600 million from the general fund, and UAH 115 100 000 from the Special Fund (another government fund) (Figure 6.6) for the construction or acquisition of housing for service personnel of the Armed Forces.

Figure 6.6. State funding for the construction/purchase of housing in 2014-2016, *Million UAH*



During 2016 the personnel who retired from military service or transferred to the reserve, were issued 1 101 apartments. The types of apartments are:

- 725 apartments – in new buildings;
- 150 apartments – redistributed vacated military apartments;
- 226 apartments – excluded from the military housing of the Ministry of Defence and provided for permanent residence.

[19] Decree of Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the use of funds provided by the state budget for construction or purchase of housing for military service personnel and officers" (amended) # 147 dated 16 of February, 2011.

[20] The budget program 2101190 "Construction or purchase of housing for the service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine."

They were distributed as follows: 584 – service apartment, 517 – permanent apartment. In addition, compensation for housing was paid for 404 families to the sum of UAH 154 million. In total 1 505 families were provided with housing (Figure 6.7).

Figure 6.7. Number of service personnel without apartments and housing provision in the regions of Ukraine (by the end of the year), *people*

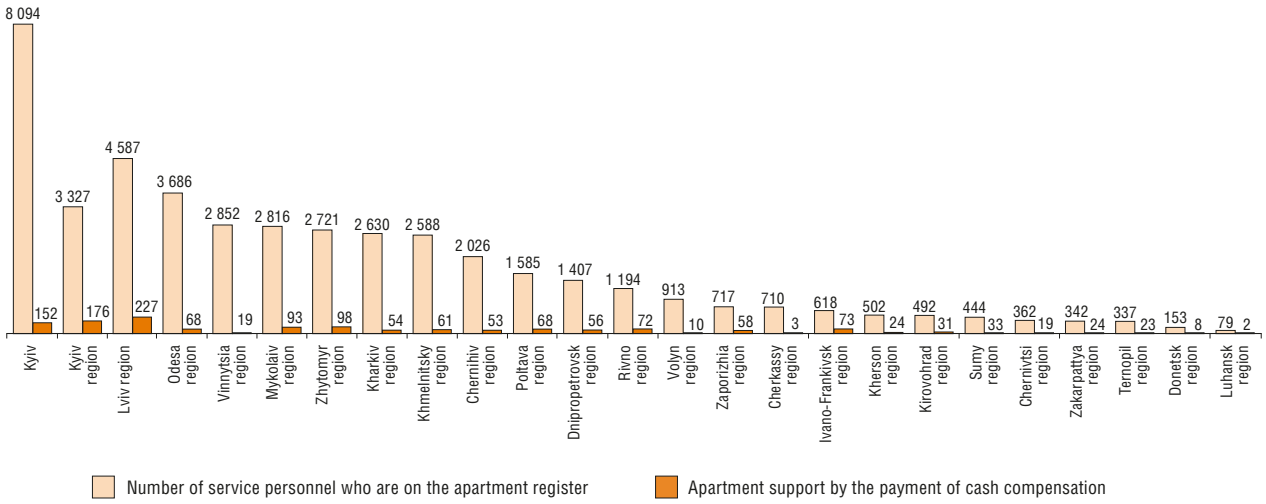
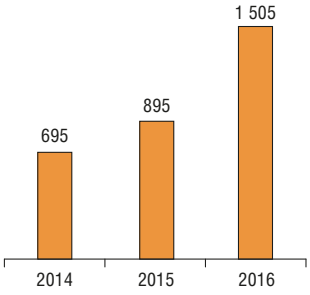


Figure 6.8. State housing for military personnel and their family members 2014–2016



During the last three years there were 2,460 apartments provided for service personnel of the Armed Forces, including 1 321 military apartments, 1 139 permanent apartments, 635 families were paid compensation for housing. In total 3 095 families were provided with housing (Figure 6.8).

In 2016 from the funds of the Ministry of Defence, 406 ATO veterans were provided with housing, including 12 servicemen who were wounded (Diagram 6.1).

Since 2014, 745 ATO veterans were provided with housing from the funds of the Ministry of Defence, including 39 servicemen who were seriously injured.

In 2016, 52 families of service personnel who were killed in the ATO were provided with housing from different sources, including (Diagram 6.2):

- funds of the Ministry of Defence – 13 families;
- from local authorities – one family;
- from State and local budgets for housing construction or purchase for families of service personnel killed in the ATO[21] – 38 families.

Since 2014, 139 families were provided with housing from different sources.

Diagram 6.1. Housing provision for ATO veterans (military personnel) 2016., Amount, %

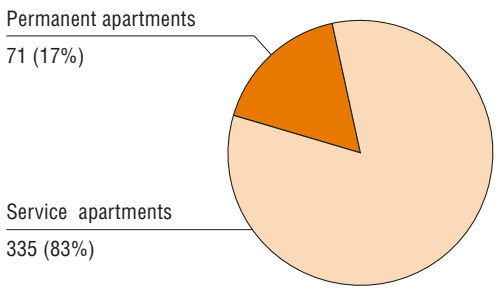
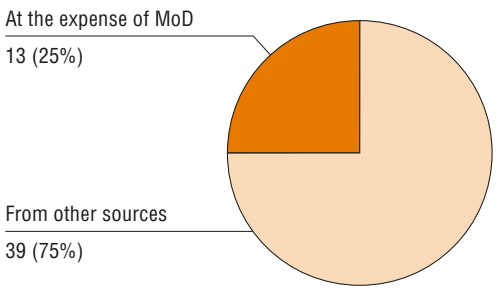
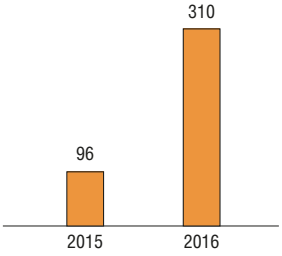


Diagram 6.2. Housing for families of dependents of UAF personnel killed in the ATO, %



[21] Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "The issues of housing of certain categories of persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, and their family members" (amended) # 719 dated 19 of October.

Diagram 6.9. Provision of service housing for contracted service personnel and their families in the 2015-2016., *beds*



Creating a service housing fund to accommodate contracted service personnel

Between 2015-2016, 3 barracks with 406 beds were renovated to accommodate contracted service personnel (Diagram 6.9) (in 2016 2 barracks with 310 beds).

Servicemen medical support

There are about 1.2 million people receiving medical support in health protection agencies of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (Diagram 6.3), including military personnel – 250,000, retired Ministry of Defence personnel (including military service veterans, war veterans, veterans of the Chernobyl disaster) – 330 000, retired personnel of the Ministry of Defence family members – 585 000, Armed Forces civilian employees working in hazardous conditions – 47 000. In 2016 more than 167 000 people have received treatment (Diagram 6.4).

Diagram 6.3. Social distribution of the patients of the military medical service in 2016, *%*

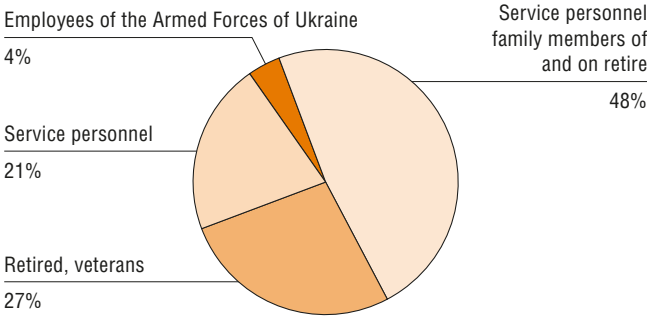
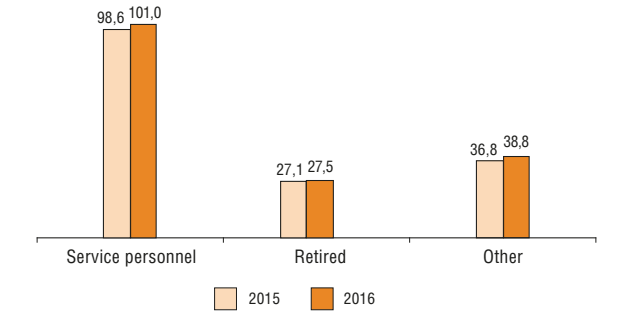
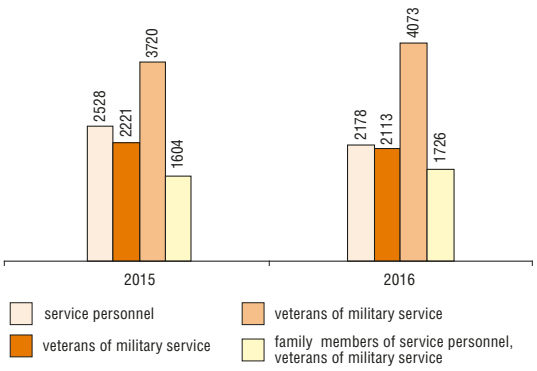


Diagram 6.4. Number of people who received treatment in military hospitals in 2016. (compared with 2015 year), *thousand people*



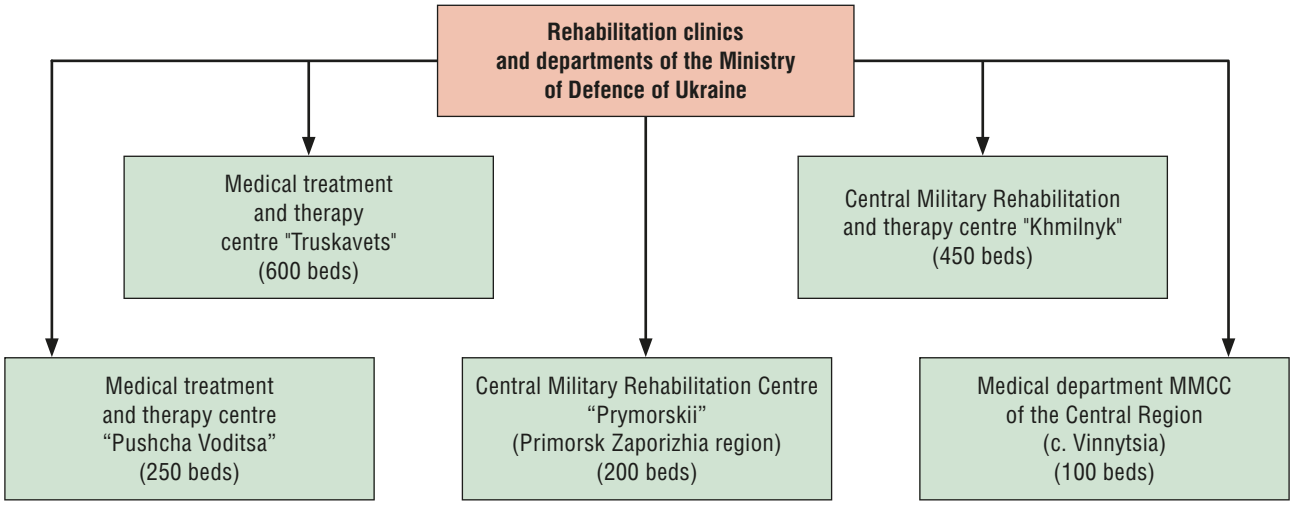
For service personnel requiring medical rehabilitation there are 4 medical centres with 1 400 beds (Diagram 6.5).

Diagram 6.5. Number of people who underwent recovery and rehabilitation in medical rehabilitation and treatment centres of the Ministry of Defence in 2015-2016

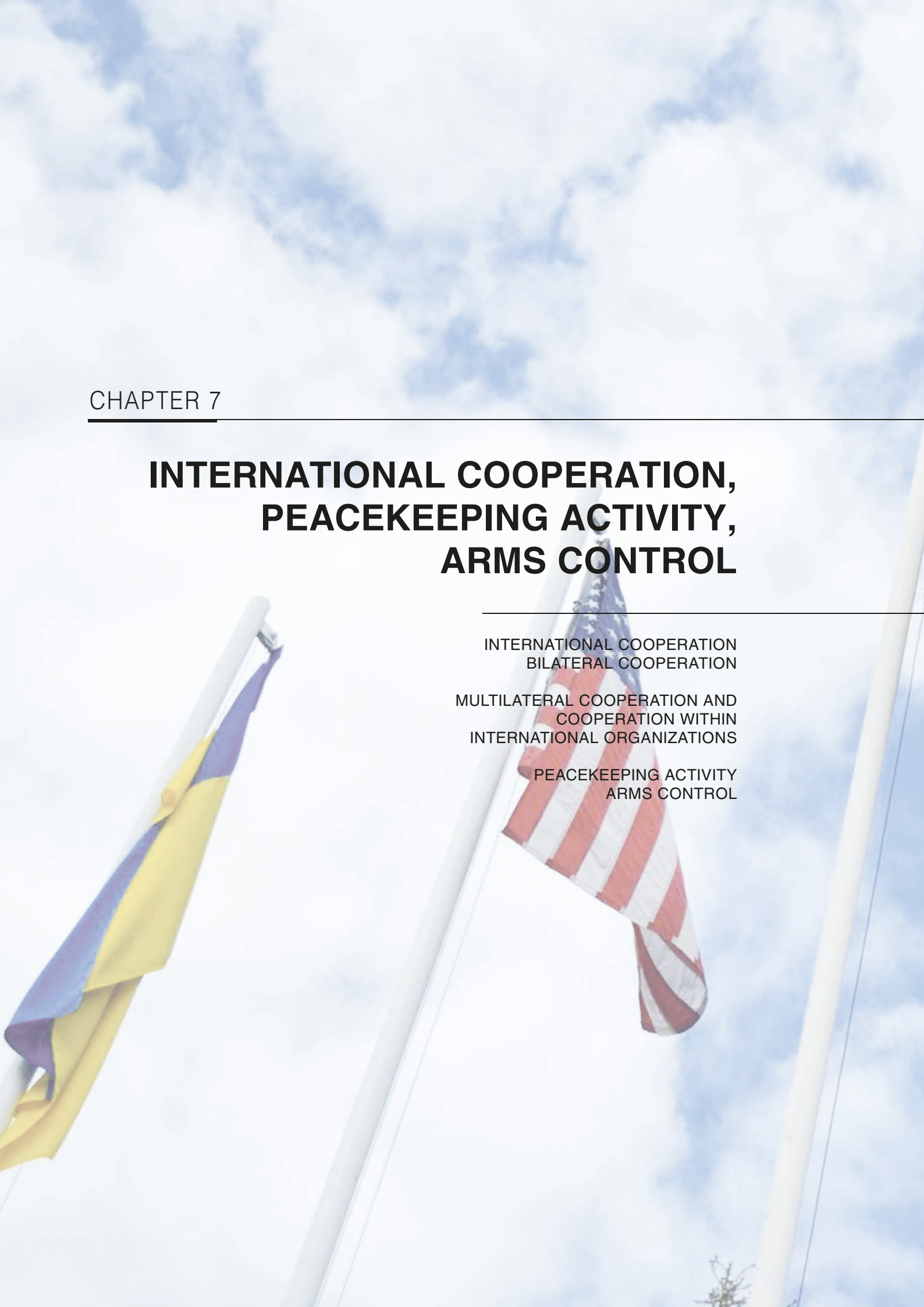


In 2016 the Central military medical centre “Prymorskyi” (Prymorsk, Zaporizhzhia region) had 200 beds (Figure 6.10).

Figure 6.10. The main military medical establishments of the Ministry of Defence (on the end of the year)



The implementation of the humanitarian strategy of the Armed Forces, provides a strengthening of the combat morale of service personnel; helps engender patriotism and loyalty to the traditions of Ukrainian people, and spiritually strengthens and increases the motivation of service personnel’s dedication to duty as well as uniting military units, to create and maintain morale and a healthy psychological climate.



CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

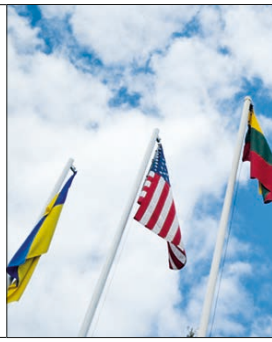
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION
BILATERAL COOPERATION

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY
ARMS CONTROL

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY, ARMS CONTROL

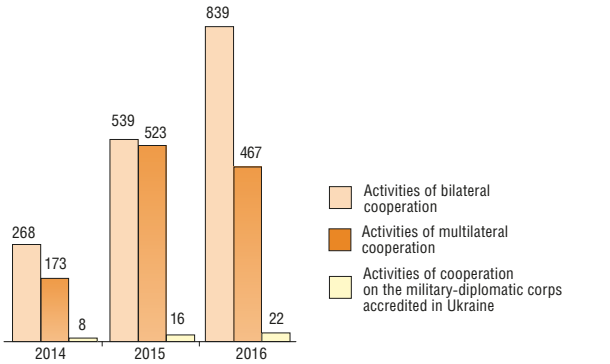


Acknowledging the current security situation due to the ongoing Russian Federation hybrid war against Ukraine, in 2016, the international cooperation by the MoD was focused on the development of the capabilities of MoD and the UAF to react to National security threats in all spheres: military and informational; defence of Ukraine and its sovereignty; territorial integrity and border security. In addition, the MoD focused on the contribution to Ukraine's European integration, maintenance of strategic communications with defence agencies of partner countries, strengthening of both Ukraine's and the UAF's positive image in the world, including by increasing its transparency.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

During 2016 there were 1362 international cooperation events held. (Figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1. Quantitative indicators of international cooperation in 2014–2016.



BILATERAL COOPERATION

The MoD and UAF's bilateral cooperation main efforts in 2016 were focused on providing timely and thorough information to the international community and partner countries defence agencies, in particular concerning the actions of Russian forces in the East of Ukraine and in Crimea. The Ministry of Defence and the Armed forces leaders undertook work in order to received international political support and different formats of international assistance to develop the Armed Forces of Ukraine's operational interoperability with NATO.

In the framework of international cooperation in 2016, 52 events were held in Ukraine and 13 abroad.

During 2016 under the banner of bilateral cooperation with defence and military agencies of foreign countries, 839 events were held.

Most of the measures were aimed at the development of cooperation with EU and NATO Member States.

Cooperation with strategic partners of Ukraine

Bilateral cooperation with the United States in 2016 was characterized by a high intensity of contact at all levels, with participation of the leadership of the MoD, the UAF and representatives of the US Ministry of Defence and other US agencies including, Congress, the Senate, United States European Command and the US Embassy in Ukraine. 25 meetings were conducted with participation of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine.

Among the main achievements:

- deepening of the military and political dialogue, signing of the Concept of a partnership between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of the United States for a five year period;
- receiving material and technical support (the amount of international assistance by the US to the Armed Forces of Ukraine was over USD 77 million in 2016. Since 2014 the US has provided support of approx USD 650 million);
- The Multinational Joint Coordination Commission on Defence Reform and Security Cooperation (MJC) advisors continued to work in Ukraine;
- training of mechanized units and units of highly mobile airborne forces and Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine under the Joint Multinational Training Group - Ukraine (JMTG-U) (five battalions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were trained);
- The work of the high-level strategic advisor in the framework of the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, providing advisory and consultation support by 16 American advisors with different functional areas;
- treatment and rehabilitation of personnel wounded in the ATO in the US medical institutions;
- professional and language training of personnel in the United States' higher military institutions and training centres.

During 2016 the successful cooperation with the Ministry of Defence of the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** continued.

The example of the productive cooperation was the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning cooperation in defence in March 2016.

The active work of the UK strategic advisor as a part of the Reform Committee of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine, as well as UK representatives as a part of the MJC continued.

During 2016 training of personnel at UAF training facilities with the assistance of UK instructors under Operation ORBITAL, continued. Approximately 60 tactical training courses were conducted, and more than 2,500 Ukrainian troops were trained.

The cooperation between the Defence Ministries of Canada and Ukraine was also effective. Canada appointed a strategic advisor to the Reform Committee of the Ministry

of Defence of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The work of Canadian representatives in the MJC also continued. Since September 2015, with the assistance of the Government and the Armed Forces of Canada, the Armed Forces of Ukraine support program Operation UNIFIER, continued.

In March 2016, a delegation of the Ministry of National Defence of Canada to Ukraine, headed by the Minister of National Defence of Canada Harjit Sajjan visited Ukraine. During the visit, the state and prospects of bilateral cooperation in the defence sector were discussed.

Cooperation with neighbouring countries and leading world countries

Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian republics were among the first countries to condemn the Russian Federation's annexation of the Crimean Autonomous Republic and Russian aggression in the East of Ukraine and continue to take an uncompromising stance regarding this issue in the international arena.

In 2016 there were a series of bilateral meetings at the official visits level, by the leaders of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the Baltic states and the leaders of defence departments of Lithuanian, Latvian and Estonian Republics to Ukraine.

In 2016 the work of the Baltic military instructors in the training programs for Ukrainian military continued.

During 2016 more than 100 UAF service personnel underwent physical and psychological rehabilitation in medical institutions of the Baltic States.

The training of Ukrainian service personnel in the Baltic States military educational institutions continued.

First official visits exchange in the history of independent Ukraine between the Ministers of Defence of Ukraine and Sweden in 2016 is of particular note. During those visits it was agreed to continue the dialogue at the highest military and political levels, including the planning of the armed forces of the Kingdom of Sweden Chief of Defence Staff visit to Ukraine in 2017.

In 2016 the exchange of experience in engineer training continued. The cooperation between the Swedish Explosive Ordnance Disposal and Demining Centre (SWEDEC) and Demining Centre of the Main Directorate of Operational Support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Kamenets-Podilskyi) on the coordination of the methods of disposal of explosive ordnance between qualified bodies continued.

The Norwegian Kingdom actively participated in the reform of the defence sector in Ukraine. In particular, with the support of the Norwegian Government, the Ministry of Defence of Norway implemented three important projects for the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine: – training and career transition for personnel leaving the service; reduction of the level of corruption in the staff management system of MoD and the development of distance learning.

In 2016 in cooperation with the Kingdom of Denmark the implementation of project "Northern Falcon" has successfully continued (transportation of fuel and goods from the US airbase at Thule to the Danish polar station Nord on the Greenland island for the viability of the station). This cooperation is planned to be continued in 2017 on a mutually beneficial basis.

An important area of cooperation in 2016 was the organization of specialized courses by the Republic of Poland Ministry of National Defence. Representatives from the Armed Forces of Ukraine undertook courses in planning and organization of transportation and deployment of troops and cargo.

The General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in cooperation with Polish colleagues signed a Technical Agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of National Defence of the Republic of Poland concerning the implementation of military training measures in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

In 2016 Poland joined the Joint Multinational Training Group - Ukraine (JMTG-U) and conducted training of the UAF.

During 2016 cooperation with Hungary, the Czech and Slovak Republics continued in the form of regional projects. The cooperation within the multinational engineering battalion "Tisa" continued, as well as mutual troop training, including participation in military exercises.

The cooperation in the medical sphere with the Hungarian Military Medical Centre of advanced experiences was boosted. Ukrainian military doctors participated in a course on first aid provision for battlefield injuries. A visit to Hungary, by representatives of the UAF medical service took place at the invitation of the NATO Director of the Centre of Medical skills Improvement. 10 Ukrainian soldiers received treatment and rehabilitation.

Bilateral cooperation between the defence departments of Ukraine and Romania was characterized by positive dynamics and high efficiency. In April 2016, the visit of Minister of Defence of Ukraine General of Army Stepan Poltorak took place, as a part of the Ukrainian delegation headed by the President of Ukraine - Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko. During the visit, an agreement was signed between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania concerning military transportation Cooperation,

During 2016 the military and the political dialogue at the level of heads of defence departments of Ukraine and Moldova was intensified. During the meeting, regional security and cooperation in the defence sector was discussed, and the unity of the two countries in terms of support and strengthening European security and countering Russian aggression were emphasized.

The cooperation between the Defence Ministries of Ukraine and the Federal Republic of Germany was beneficial. During 2016 there were a series of summits, including the visit of the Federal Republic of Germany Federal Ministry of Defence Parliamentary State Secretary to Ukraine. During the visit, an agreement was signed between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Federal Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of Germany concerning the sending of German military advisors to the National Academy of the Land Forces named after Hetman Sahaidachny.

In addition, in 2016 a Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Federal Ministry of Defence of the Federal Republic of

Germany concerning the provision of codification information and services in the framework of NATO Cadre Group of National Directors on Codification were signed.

Germany continued to treat wounded from the ATO at Bundeswehr medical institutions.

Each year about 30 service personnel of the UAF are trained on professional courses in military educational institutions in Germany with the full financial support of the hosting side.

The Ukrainian-French bilateral consultations to continue the dialogue on regional security policy and strategic planning were held as part of the framework of cooperation with the defence department of the French Republic.

According to the bilateral cooperation plan between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Armed Forces of the Republic of Italy, there were 37 bilateral cooperation activities in 2016. The treatment and rehabilitation of military personnel - veterans of the ATO in the medical institutions of Italian Republic were organized.

The cooperation with the Ministry of Defence of the Republic of Turkey is actively developing. During 2016 four intergovernmental agreements in the field of Military Financial Cooperation were signed, over 20 meetings were held, including at Defence department level. The key event was the signing of the agreements concerning the allocation of 3.1 million USD of financial assistance from Turkey to the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017.

Due to the intensification of the political and military dialogue, the cooperation between the Armed forces of Ukraine and Georgia improved. In July 2016, the Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Georgia visited Ukraine, during which the willingness of the parties to further develop mutually beneficial cooperation was confirmed. The most promising areas of such cooperation were defined as the following: study and exchange of experience on the reform and development of the armed forces; the implementation of NATO standards in daily activities; studying the experiences of the NCO corps training in the armed forces of Georgia; joint participation in multinational exercise and the development of cooperation in the military-technical and military education spheres.

Georgia's Defence department organized courses for rehabilitation of Ukrainian soldiers who were wounded. 48 service personnel of the UAF underwent rehabilitation in the medical and psychological rehabilitation centre of the Ministry of Defence of Georgia.

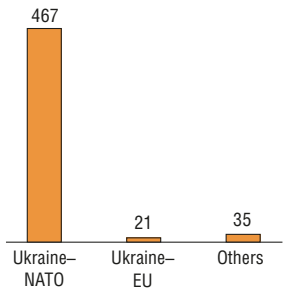
During 2016 the cooperation with the United Arab Emirates and the Republic of Pakistan was intensified. In November 2016 there was a visit to the "IDEAS-2016" international exhibition. Meetings with the military and political leadership of Pakistan and the United Arab Emirates were held.

Military and political dialogue between Ukraine and the State of Kuwait was established. The Minister of Defence of Ukraine General of Army Poltorak met Chief of General Staff of the State of Kuwait, Lieutenant General Muhammad Khalid Al-Khader in late August 2016.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION AND COOPERATION WITHIN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

The main efforts of the MoD towards multilateral cooperation and cooperation within international organizations and initiatives, based on the long-term goal of Ukraine of joining the European security system, are aimed at achieving criteria required for EU and NATO membership, as well as ensuring equal and mutually beneficial cooperation in the military, military-political and military-technical spheres and with other stakeholders (Figure 7.2).

Figure 7.2. Activities of multilateral cooperation in 2016



Cooperation with the EU. The implementation of EU - Ukraine Association agenda by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016

During 2016, the cooperation between Ukraine and the EU in the defence sector was conducted in accordance with the priorities set by the Action Plan specifying the implementation of the Association Agreement between Ukraine and the EU, and the Working Plans on cooperation between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the EU Council Secretariat (in the field of EU Common Security and Defence Policy) in the following areas:

- development of political-military- dialogue between the leadership of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the European Union;
- participation by the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the formation of the EU Battle Groups;
- participation in the EU's "Eastern Partnership" initiative (professional training);
- development of the cooperation with the European Defence Agency (EDA).

A meeting of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the EU Military Committee Chairman, EDA leadership and representatives of various EU institutions was held in 2016.

Force training and preparation of the UAF for operational duties as part of the EU Battle Group was carried out in 2016. Units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine trained with "Helbrok" Battle Group, Visegrad countries and the Lithuanian national support element of EU UK-led Battle Group.

Representatives of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in activities within the framework of the "Eastern Partnership" EU initiative.

As part of this initiative and with the support of the European Security and Defence College training of military personnel and employees of the UAF on the orientation courses on the EU Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP) in Ukraine (Kyiv) and abroad (Brussels, Minsk and Tbilisi) was conducted.

In addition, a further orientation course on CSDP was conducted at the educational centre of international peacekeeping of the National University of Defence of Ukraine in October 2016. It was attended by 300 people.

The cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and European Defence Agency was developed.

Partnership with NATO, the activities within the framework of the Annual Ukraine - NATO National Program for 2016

From the first days of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, NATO has consistently adhered to a clear position of complete and unconditional support of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine. NATO does not recognize the illegal annexation of Crimea by Russia and condemns violence in eastern Ukraine, initiated by Russia and supported by mercenaries and local separatists. NATO supports the suspension of

practical civil and military cooperation with Russia and provides maximum possible support to Ukraine.

In 2016, condemning acts of Russia's aggression against Ukraine, NATO continued demonstrating its commitment to the Distinctive Partnership with Ukraine and support of security sector reform and defence of Ukraine in the framework of the Ukraine - NATO Joint Working Group. This addresses high level defence reform and mechanisms of review and planning process, and provides an advisory mission at NATO offices in Kyiv. NATO members support the transformation of the defence and security institutions of Ukraine, into a modern and efficient organization under civilian and democratic oversight, which would be able to provide reliable deterrence of aggression and defence against military threats.

One of the most important practical results of cooperation between Ukraine and NATO in 2016 was the completion of a comprehensive security and defence review, the approval of the security and defence sector concept and the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine developed with the support of NATO experts. In the Joint Statement of the NATO-Ukraine Commission and adopted at the NATO Summit in Warsaw on July 9, 2016, the allies welcomed the Strategic Defence Bulletin as a roadmap for defence reform in Ukraine. Alliance Advisors actively participate in working groups of the Reform Committee of Ukraine's Defence Ministry and UAF. In addition, NATO experts were involved in the elaboration of the State Program of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for 2020 and logistics doctrine, as well as other defence reform documents.

The dynamics of the political-military dialogue between Ukraine and NATO has reached an unprecedented intensity.

In the framework of consultations with NATO on the implementation of defence reform plans for Ukraine, a delegation headed by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine took part in two meetings of the – NATO-Ukraine Commission in March and June 2016.

Two meetings of the NATO - Ukraine Military Committee (January, May) with Chief of General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were held. The issues of increasing the defence capability and development of Ukraine Armed Forces capabilities were discussed during these meetings.

In 2016 the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine took part in two meetings of the Ukraine - NATO Joint Working Group working on high level defence reform and two meetings of the Joint Working Group on defence technical cooperation.

The Deputy Minister of Defence of Ukraine took part in the Conference of national directors of arms in November.

An important milestone of Ukraine - NATO cooperation was the adoption of a Comprehensive Assistance Package (CAP) for Ukraine by the Heads of States and Governments of NATO members during the Warsaw summit. The CAP aims to strengthen, expand and organize NATO support for Ukraine and to strengthen Ukraine's ability to ensure its own safety and to introduce national security institutions reform based on the Euro-Atlantic standards and practices. The CAP includes 40 activities of targeted assistance in key areas.

A large part of NATO and NATO member states assistance is provided to Ukraine via NATO Trust Fund programs included in the CAP.

At present, the MoD of Ukraine as a major beneficiary of assistance (the MoD is the coordinator of the trust fund programs implementation) is involved in the activities of five trust funds, namely:

- modernization of communications systems and computerization of command and control (C4);
- transition from a military career to a professional civil career;
- logistics and standardization;
- utilization of light weapons in Ukraine, fire arms, conventional munitions and anti-personnel PFM-1mines;
- the development of a national mine action system and countering improvised explosive devices.

In addition, the MoD as a non-core aid recipient is involved in the implementation of three more Trust Fund projects:

- cyber defence;
- medical rehabilitation (prosthetics) for servicemen;
- radioactive waste retrieval.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the use of Trust Fund assistance, the relevant interdepartmental working groups have been set up (coordinating councils of the Trust Fund) headed by the Deputies of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine. In addition to representatives, from the MOD and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, experts from other ministries and central bodies of the executive branch of Ukraine, advisors from NATO and representatives of volunteer organizations participate in the work of these groups.

In addition, MOD representatives participate in the NATO Professional Development Program and the NATO Building Integrity Program.

In 2017, the focus will be on continuing the defence reform activities, implementing Trust Fund projects and Alliance programs and conducting multinational exercises aimed at increasing the combat readiness of the Ukrainian Armed Forces and improving the interoperability of military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with units of NATO member states.

The MoD will also implement the measures laid out in the Annual National Program under the direction of the NATO-Ukraine Commission for 2017. The MOD representatives are attached to projects organized to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the signing of the Charter on a special Ukraine-NATO partnership on July 9, 1997.

Implementation of an Individual Partnership Program between Ukraine and NATO for 2016

An Individual Partnership Program is one of the main mechanisms for the practical implementation of military cooperation between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and NATO and the achievement of the necessary level of compatibility with NATO.

In 2016, within the framework of the Individual Partnership Program between Ukraine and NATO, 399 representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 213 military cooperation activities abroad (Table 7.1).

Table 7.1. Activities of military cooperation abroad

Activities	Number of activities	Number of participants
Training courses, on-the-job training	115	167
Conferences, meetings, seminars, symposiums	70	87
Command-staff exercises	28	145
Total	**213**	**399**

The main efforts of cooperation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with NATO within the framework of the Individual Partnership Program between Ukraine and NATO during 2016 were focused on the following priority areas:

- creation and development of the Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine; restoration and development of the operational capabilities of the Navy of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- improvement of C2;
- further development of logistical and logistic support systems (introduction of an integrated logistics system) and the introduction of a medical support system in accordance with NATO standards;
- development of capabilities in the field of strategic communications;
- implementation of NATO standards.

Cooperation in other international and regional security organizations and initiatives. Cooperation with the UN and the OSCE

During 2016, Ukrainian troops actively participated in two **NATO** missions: the national contingent (40 members) of the KFOR multinational force in Kosovo, and national staff (10 personnel) in the NATO Training and Advisory Mission "Strong Support" in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the ATO in the East of Ukraine, the OSCE plays an important role, in particular the Special Monitoring Mission (SMM), which was deployed in 2014 at the request of the Government of Ukraine. The main goal of the SMM is to facilitate the cessation of military aggression as soon as possible, to establish peace, stability and security in our State.

It should be mentioned that in addition to the main tasks for conducting continuous monitoring and reporting on the fulfilment of the provisions of the Minsk Agreements by the parties to the conflict, the SMM is in fact the only international instrument by which it is possible to provide the world community with timely, accurate and impartial information about events, which occur in the ATO. in certain areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk regions.

Pursuing further integration into the European community, Ukraine considers the activities within the framework of regional cooperation of the Council of Defence

Ministers of South-Eastern Europe (CDM SEE) as a significant contribution to the European security system, which allows maintaining peace and stability in South-Eastern Europe.

The Deputy Minister of Defence of Ukraine on European Integration participated in the jubilee 20th meeting of the CDM SEE in Rome, and updated foreign media on Russia's annexation of Crimea and the ongoing Russian aggression in the East of Ukraine.

Also, the MOD representatives of Ukraine took part in the meetings of the Coordinating Committee and the Military-Political Guidance Committee of the CDM SEE. During the meetings they discussed the state of implementation of projects within the framework of the CDM SEE, the military-political situation in the East of Ukraine in connection with Russian aggression and summed up the activities of the multinational peacekeeping forces of South-Eastern Europe.

Regarding regional cooperation, in 2016 the headquarters of the joint Lithuanian-Polish-Ukrainian Brigade achieved full operating capability as is ready to participate in international peacekeeping and security operations.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

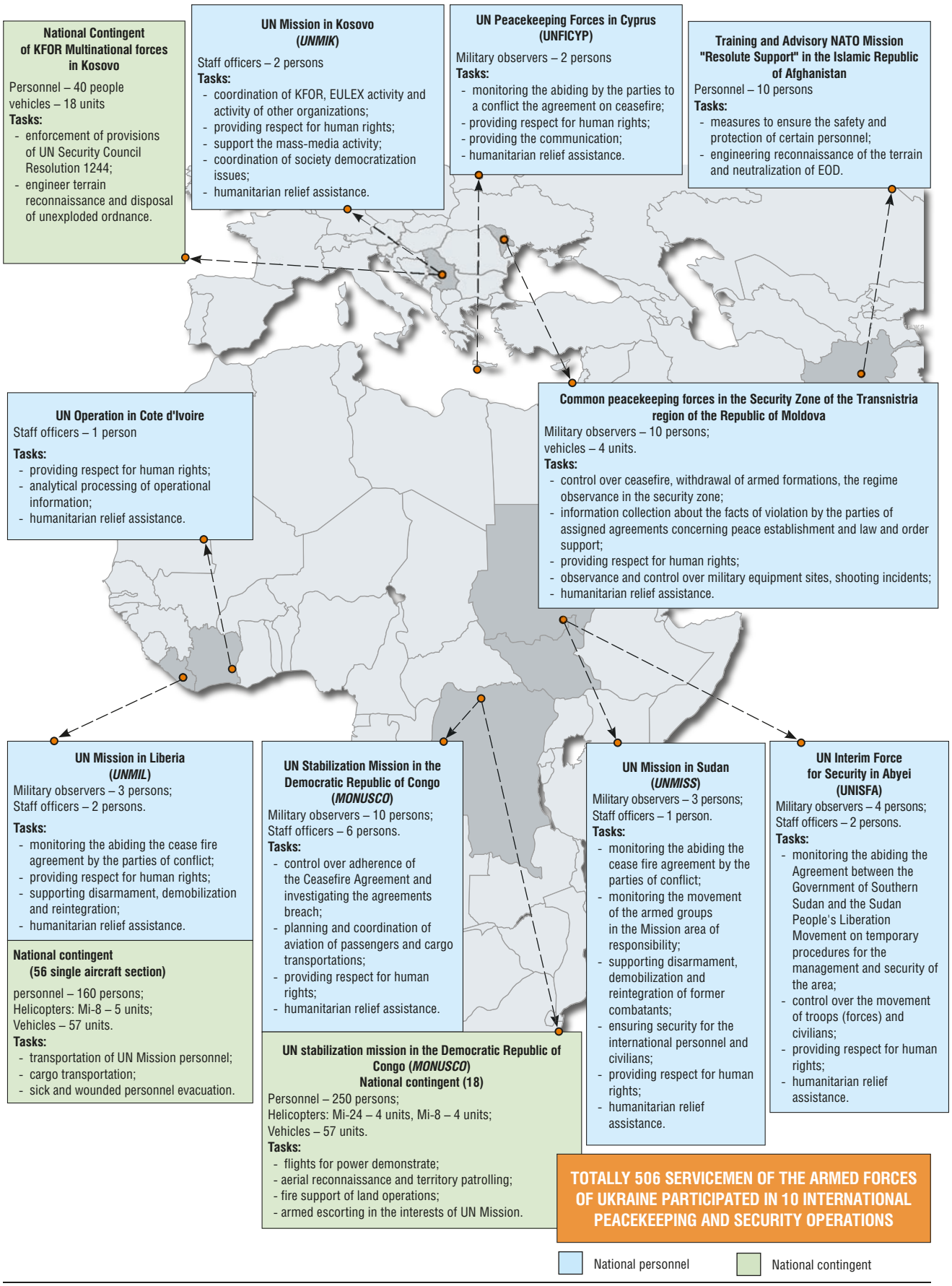
In 2016, about 1 000 servicemen of the UAF, consisting of three national contingents and national personnel, participated in 10 International Peacekeeping and Security Operations (IPSO) under the UN and NATO and as part of joint peacekeeping forces in 8 countries and in the Abyei area (Figure 7.3). The leadership of international security organizations appreciated the role of the Ukrainian peacekeepers.

During 2016, three planned rotations of national contingents were organized and conducted and 43 persons of national staff were included in the IPSO.

Due to the stabilization of the situation in Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia, under the provisions of UN Security Council Resolutions 2226, 2239, part of the 56th Separate Helicopter Detachment of the UAF, was withdrawn from the Cote d'Ivoire. Additionally, the 56th Separate Helicopter Detachment was downsized in 2016 but continues to operate as part of the United Nations Mission in Liberia.

During 2016 national contingents and personnel successfully performed tasks as part of the IPSO and represented the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the international arena. Despite the difficult political-military and socio-economic situation in the country, it was possible to ensure the functioning of national contingents and personnel at a high level, to maintain the proper level of representation of the UAF within the IPSO with the minimum necessary amount of material and financial resources.

Figure 7.3. Participation of contingents and personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in peacekeeping and security maintenance operations, at the end of 2016



ARMS CONTROL

Ukraine is a consistent supporter of the course of global nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, full and timely fulfilment of international obligations in the field of arms control.

In the context of annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea by the Russian Federation and an armed conflict that continues on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, Ukraine takes all possible measures to find a peaceful solution to the situation. In particular, the mechanisms of international treaties in the field of arms control are actively used.

In this context, implementation of important documents, such as the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (TCAFE), the Open Skies Treaty (OST), the Vienna Document 2011 on confidence-building measures and security (VD-2011), bilateral intergovernmental agreements (BIA) on additional measures to strengthen confidence and security with neighbouring countries (Slovak Republic, the Republic of Poland, the Republic of Belarus, Wen Ria and Romania), as well as active participation in building confidence and security in the Black Sea region is an important contribution of the UAF in the creation of a positive foreign policy image of the State.

During 2016 foreign inspection groups carried out 58 control measures in the territory of Ukraine. Participating in the arms control process, Ukraine conducted 59 monitoring activities with signatories of international treaties during the year (Figure 7.4).

Figure 7.4. Quantitative indicators of verification activity on the territory of Ukraine in 2016

During 2016, Ukraine continued to use the mechanisms of the Vienna Document and adopted six additional control measures under Section Ten of this document in the southern and eastern regions of Ukraine with a view to monitoring the development of the military and political situation in our country and to inform the international community about real military activities of the Armed Forces and other Defence organisations. The results of the events were officially distributed to the OSCE participating States during the meetings of the working bodies of this international organization in Vienna, Austria.

In addition, to verify the fulfilment of international obligations by Russia, representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, together with the inspectors of NATO member countries, conducted 4 observation missions in the Russian Federation under the Open Skies Treaty during 2016.

In the framework of Ukraine's international commitments on the Vienna Document, in the beginning of September of this year there were 77 representatives of OSCE participating states and partner countries from 35 countries in Ukraine. They visited air bases, land facilities and examined new types of weapons and military equipment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Today Ukraine is at the centre of international processes and transformations that directly affect its interests (create new opportunities or carry serious risks and threats). In connection with the changing international situation, the role and status of arms control has significantly increased the scale and range of activities in order to build confidence and security.

Ukraine is consistently fulfilling its international obligations in the field of arms control and using mechanisms provided by international treaties and agreements to disseminate objective information about the political-military situation in the country and the real military activities of the Armed Forces and other Defence organisations formed in accordance with the laws of Ukraine.

In 2016, international cooperation was aimed at developing the capabilities of the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces of Ukraine to respond adequately to National Security threats of the State in the military sphere, to protect its sovereignty, territorial integrity, to contribute to the European integration of Ukraine and to maintain peace and security.

The main efforts were focused on further development of relations with key partner countries, in particular the United States, Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Romania and international organizations, primarily NATO, EU, UN.

CONCLUSION

In 2016 the Armed Forces of Ukraine resumed their ability to perform assigned tasks, prevented the crisis extension to other Ukrainian regions, and provided containment of the armed conflict, isolation of the crisis area in the East of the state and repulsed further armed aggression against Ukraine.

In 2017, the activities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine will be aimed at: developing capabilities for an adequate response to national security threats in the military sphere; protecting the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state border of Ukraine and maintaining international peace and security in the context of aggressive actions by the Russian Federation using the forms and methods of hybrid war.

The priorities of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2017 will be:

- reforming the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with the principles and criteria adopted in NATO member states;
- forming a balanced system of development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, Capability Based Planning, whilst taking into account the nature of current military conflict;
- increasing combat capabilities of military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to perform assigned tasks;
- improving the personnel of the military units by recruiting service personnel for military service under contract, and ensuring key command positions are filled;
- forming a strategic reserve, implementation of the Unified State Register of Military Liability;
- restoring serviceability, modernization, development and purchase of modern weapons, military and special equipment, to equip the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- reforming the system of material and technical support of the Armed Forces of Ukraine within the framework of a unified system of logistics and supply of defence forces both in peacetime and in a times of conflict with the introduction of modern systems and technologies for the operational and full provision of the Armed Forces;
- health provision for service personnel, medical care, medical treatment and medical rehabilitation of wounded service personnel participating in the ATO and their onwards recovery and return to service or transition or civilian life;
- ensuring welfare provision for service personnel and their family members, legal regulation of increasing their level of welfare provision.

The implementation of the priority tasks will be carried out through the planned implementation of the Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine for 2017.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

LIST OF THE MAIN NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS ENDORSED IN 2016

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
Laws of Ukraine	
"On amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine on defence"	June 16, 2016 # 1420-VIII
"On ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Unidet Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland concerning cooperation on defence"	November 2, 2016 # 1720-VIII
Decrees of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine	
"On amendments to paragraph 3 of the Decree of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On additional activities concerning State Defence Potential and Security Increase"	December 6, 2016 # 1768 - VIII
Decrees of the President of Ukraine	
"On approval of Military Administrative Division of Ukraine"	February 5, 2016 # 39/2016
"On naming of Su-27 (hull number 50) 831st Guards Brigade tactical aircraft of the Air Force of Ukraine after Vasyl Nikiforov"	February 10, 2016 # 43/2016
"On patronage assistance to the military units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, the National Guard of Ukraine, and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine"	February 11, 2016 # 44/2016
"On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of March 4, 2016 "On Concept of Security, Defence Sector Development of Ukraine"	March 14, 2016 # 92/2016
"On transfer to the reserve the conscript soldiers, timing of the next calls, and the next conscription of citizens of Ukraine for military service in 2016"	March 30, 2016 # 122/2016
"Om amendments to Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 #277"	April 15, 2016 # 160/2016
"On the decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of May 20, 2016 "On Ukraine's Strategic Defence Bulletin"	June 6, 2016 # 240/2016
"On the Regulations of the foreigners and stateless people military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	June 10, 2016 # 248/2016
"On naming of the medium landing ship "Kirovohrad" 5th naval surface ship brigade of the Southern Naval Military Base of the Naval Armed Forces of Ukraine after Yurii Olefirenko"	July 2, 2016 # 290/2016
"On conducting the military parade in observance of the 25th anniversary of the Independence of Ukraine"	July 22, 2016 # 307/2016
"On the Day of the Special Operations Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	July 26, 2016 # 311/2016
"On amendments to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of October 30, 2000 #1173"	August 22, 2016 # 344/2016
"On approval the Regulations on the territorial defence of Ukraine"	September 23, 2016 # 406/2016
"On state awards and decorations of Ukraine"	October 27, 2016 # 476/2016
"On awarding A. Tkachuk the title Hero of Ukraine"	October 13, 2016 # 449/2016
"On awarding V. Harmatii the title Hero of Ukraine"	October 13, 2016 # 448/2016
"On state awards and decorations of Ukraine in observance of the Day of Defender of Ukraine"	October 12, 2016 # 442/2016
"On amendments to the Regulations of the Ukrainian citizens military service in the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	November 14, 2016 # 503/2016
"On naming Il-76MD (hull number 76683) Brigade transport aircraft of the Air Force of Ukraine after Oleksandr Bielyi"	November 30, 2016 # 529/2016
"On the Regulations of the military identity card for private, non-commissioned and naval enlisted staff and on the Regulations of the military identity card for the reserve officers"	December 30, 2016 # 582/2016

Annex 1

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
Decrees of the President of Ukraine	
"On the Ukrainian delegation to take part in the negotiations with the Republic of Poland concerning the signing of the Agreement between Ukraine and Republic of Poland on Defence Cooperation"	January 27, 2016 # 20/2016-pn
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On amendments to paragraph 13 of the annex to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 # 65"	February 4, 2016 # 84
"On amendments to paragraph 32 of the Regulations on the lyceum with intensive military physical training and recognizing some decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as those to become invalid"	February 11, 2016 # 71
"On amendments to paragraph 1-1 of the first aid procedures in the military medical establishments and mutual payments for the first aid among military units"	March 10, 2016 # 201
"On amendments to the annex of the Regulations on the accounting procedures, storage, disposition and usage of the military property in the Armed Forces"	March 10, 2016 # 195
"On approval of the recovery of expenditures concerned with the transportation of the military servicemen and their families and property by train, by air, by ship, and by car (except taxi)"	March 2, 2016 # 155
"On amendments to the amount of the recovery expenditures for receivable accommodation to the military servicemen and their family members"	March 16, 2016 # 183
"On recognition of some decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as those to become invalid"	March 16, 2016 # 179
"On approval of the recovery of expenditures for the unobtained military uniforms and accessories to the military servicemen of the Armed Forces, National Guard, Security Service, Foreign Intelligence Service, State Border Guard Service, State Special Transport Service, State Service of Special Communication and Information Protection and State Security Administration"	March 16, 2016 # 178
"On amendments to annex 2 to the decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of July 29, 2009 #780"	March 23, 2016 # 222
"The issue of the preparation of the state territory for defence"	March 23, 2016 # 214
"On approval of the State target defence program on the weapons and military equipment development till 2020"	March 30, 2016 # 284-6
"On amendments to paragraph 8 of the Procedure of application of funds covered in the state budget concerning construction (purchase) of the accommodation for the military servicemen, enlisted and command staff"	April 6, 2016 # 273
"On approval of the use of funds allocated in the state budget for the implementation of measures to improve the defence capabilities and security of the State "	June 8, 2016 # 362
"On amendments to paragraph 2 of the Technical Regulation on requirements to the motor gasoline, diesel, marine and boiler fuels"	July 1, 2016 # 402
"The issue of preparation of military specialists for the Naval Forces"	July 13, 2016 # 433
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the manufacture of armoured personnel carriers BTR-4E"	July 14, 2016 # 431
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of MLRS BM-21 "Grad", 122 mm self-propelled howitzer 2S1 "Gvozdika" and 152 mm 2S3 "Akatsiya"	July 14, 2016 # 430
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of BRDM-2"	July 14, 2016 # 425
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of BMP-1, BMP-2, BRM-1K and BREM-2"	July 14, 2016 # 428
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of tanks: T-64 and T-80"	July 14, 2016 # 427
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of tanks: T-72B (B1, BV, B1V)"	July 14, 2016 # 426
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of vehicles Ural-4320 (43202, 43203, 4420, 44202), KET- L (KT-L, MTP-A1-1), KaMAZ- 4310 (43101, 43105, 43106) and KaMAZ-5320 (53212, 5410, 54112, 5511)"	July 14, 2016 # 432
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of vehicles MAZ–537, MT-LB-AT(MT-LB, MT-LBU), KT-T (MTP-A4-1) and trailers to MAZ-5247 (ChMZAP-9990)"	July 14, 2016 # 429
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of planes L-39"	July 14, 2016 # 423
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of missiles 5B55R and AAMS S-300"	July 14, 2016 # 422
"Some issues of increasing the defence capability and security and meeting the immediate needs of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in repairing and restoration of helicopters Mi-8MT and aircraft engines of type TV3-117 "	July 14, 2016 # 424
"On approval of the use of funds allocated in the state budget under the programme " Expenditures for Intelligence of Ministry of Defence of Ukraine for the implementation of measures to improve the defence capabilities and security of the State "	July 22, 2016 # 450
"On amendments to the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military formations"	July 22, 2016 # 470
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 12, 2017 # 607"	July 27, 2016 # 474
"On amendments to paragraph 2 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 1, 2008 # 873"	August 23, 2016 # 525

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
"On changes to the Grant Veteran Status to people who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and took part in anti-terrorist operations, ensuring its implementation"	September 8, 2016 # 602
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 7, 2007 # 153 and March 29, 2002 # 401"	September 8, 2016 # 619
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of January 3, 2013 # 5 and April 5, 2014 # 85"	September 14, 2016 # 638
"On amendments to Annex 1 to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 7, 2007 # 1294"	September 22, 2016 # 649
"On amendments to the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military formations"	October 3, 2016 # 696
"On amendments to paragraph 7 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 22, 2000 # 829"	October 5, 2016 # 680
"Some issues of military transport duty"	October 5, 2016 # 690
"On amendments to the Regulations of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	October 19, 2016 # 730
"The issue of nutrition of the militaries of Department of State Guard of Ukraine"	October 19, 2016 # 737
"On approval of the list of goods, works and services provided by codes according to the State classification of goods and services DK 016: 2010, the cost of which during the anti-terrorist operation, is included in other expenditures of ordinary activities or the cost of which is not made adjustments to tax financial result "	October 26, 2016 # 758
"On amendments to the use of funds allocated in the state budget for the construction (purchase) of housing for military personnel, enlisted personnel and commanders"	October 26, 2016 # 769
"Some issues of proving medical care at the military medical establishments and payments for it between military formations "	November 2, 2016 # 782
"On approval of the financial assistance payment to the families of servicemen captured or taken hostage and interned in a neutral state or missing"	November 30, 2016 # 884
"On amendments to paragraph 5 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 7, 2007 # 1294"	November 30, 2016 # 883
"On amendments to annexes 4 and 12 of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of February 8, 2016 # 64-1"	November 30, 2016 # 886-22
"Some issues of implementation of military and administrative functions of command and control in the temporarily occupied territory of Ukraine"	December 7, 2016 # 906
"On approval of the organization and performance of military registration of recruits and reservists"	December 7, 2016 # 921
"On amendments to some Regulations of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	December 28, 2016 # 1012
On amendments to paragraph 30 of the enforcement procedure of the recovery of state and local budgets or debtors"	December 28, 2016 # 1005
"Some issues of food procurement by the Ministry of Defence"	December 28, 2016 # 1026
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On preterm graduation of cadets (students) of graduating courses of higher military schools and military training units of higher education institutions in 2016"	February, 11 2016 # 83-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 8, 2009 # 382"	February, 24 2016 # 116-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on free transfer of property"	March, 2 2016 # 140-r
"On approval of the decision of the redeployment of the Military unit A2708 and the Directorate of the Military unit A3767 of the Air Forces of Ukraine"	March, 10 2016 # 194-r
"On amendments to the Annex to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers Of Ukraine of February 18, 2015 # 108"	March 23, 2016 p. # 222-r
"On amendments to the plan of inspections according to the Law of Ukraine "On the purification of government"	March 30, 2016 # 248-r
"On confirmation of citizens of Ukraine conscript number, amount of expenses on conducting drafting in May-June 2015"	April 20, 2016 # 311-r
"On the allocation of finances of state budget of the program 2101190 "The building housing for military servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2016"	May 11, 2016 # 352-r
"Concerning the Annulment of the amendment of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 23, 2014 #415"	May 11, 2016 # 356-r
"On the experiment with purchasing housing of servicemen of the Armed Forces"	June 24, 2016 # 452-r
"On some reallocation of government budget to the Ministry of Defence for 2016"	June 24, 2016 # 444-r

Annex 1

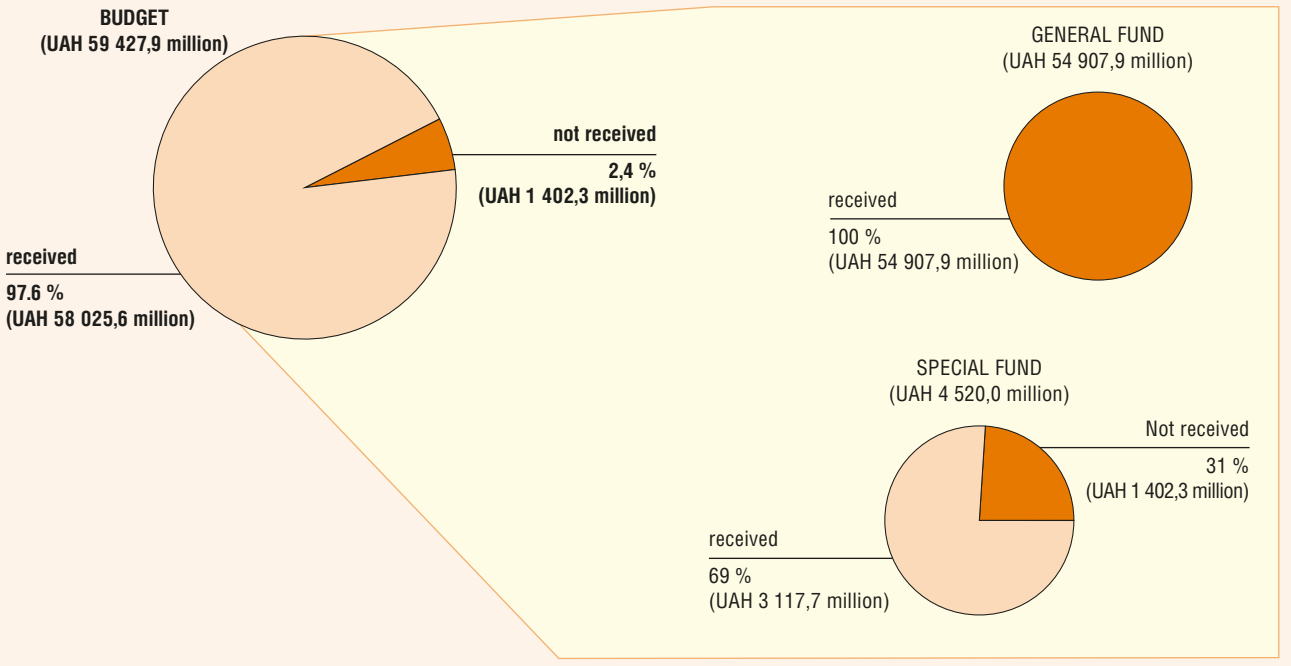
List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
On the transfer of a part of the building to the Ministry of Defence"	July 1, 2016 # 464-r
"On amendments to the plan of activities of implementation of the Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and Strategy on Sustainable Development "Ukraine - 2020" in 2015"	July 6, 2016 # 477-r
"On the transfer of integral property complex of out-of-town alternate command centre to the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	July 22, 2016 # 535-rt
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on cooperation in the defence sector"	Julym22, 2016 # 532-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 13, 2009 # 520"	July 27, 2016 # 554-r
"On amendments to the Annex of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 11, 2016 # 352"	September 14, 2016 # 709-r
"On ratification of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on cooperation in defence"	September 22, 2016 #704-r
"On confirmation of citizens of Ukraine conscript number, amount of expenditures on conducting drafting in October – November 2016"	September 22, 2016 # 684-r
"On amendments to the Annex of the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 27, 2015 # 544-r"	October 27, 2016 #782-r
"On some reallocation of government budget to the Ministry of Defence for 2016"	November 2, 2016 # 804-r
"On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and NATO support and supply of joint command of supplies"	November 2, 2016 # 801-r
"On approval of the transfer of buildings of Kostiantynivka to state property and the Ministry of Defence"	November 2, 2016 № 799-r
"On signing the Implementation Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and The Government of the Republic of Turkey on geographical information"	November 9, 2016 # 813
"On approval of the transfer of immovable property of Kramatorsk to state property and The Ministry of Defence"	November 8, 2016 # 815-r
"On the transfer of immovable property of Vasylkiv"	November 16, 2016 # 853-r
"On amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 22, 2004 # 945 rt"	November 16, 2016 # 846 rt
"On submission to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Project of "On termination of the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Russian Federation on elimination and procedure of returning of aviation equipment that are on repair factories of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation"	November 23, 2016 # 872-r
"On signing the General Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Poland on cooperation in the defence sector"	November 30, 2016 # 906-r
"On amendments to the Annex to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 11, 2016 #352"	December 7, 2016 #936-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of Romania concerning cooperation in military transport"	December 7, 2016 # 939-r
"On the Approval of the Action Plan on establishing in the Ministry of Defence of departmental subsystem of integrated interagency information and telecommunication system of control people, transport and loads that cross the borders of Ukraine in 2017"	December 7, 2016 #933-r
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia on cooperation in the defence sector"	December 21, 2016 #1003-r
On signing the Agreement between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on military and financial cooperation and Protocol between the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on financial assistance"	December 28, 2016 # 1065-r
"On Alienation of vehicles of military unit A 0515"	December 28, 2016 #1058-r

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENSE'S BUDGET DURING 2016

According to the Law of Ukraine on the "State Budget of Ukraine 2016 " UAH 59 427,9 million (2,63 % GDP) for Armed Forces needs was planned, including General Fund – UAH 54 907,9 million (92,4 % expenditure), Special Fund – UAH 4 520,0 million (7,6 %).

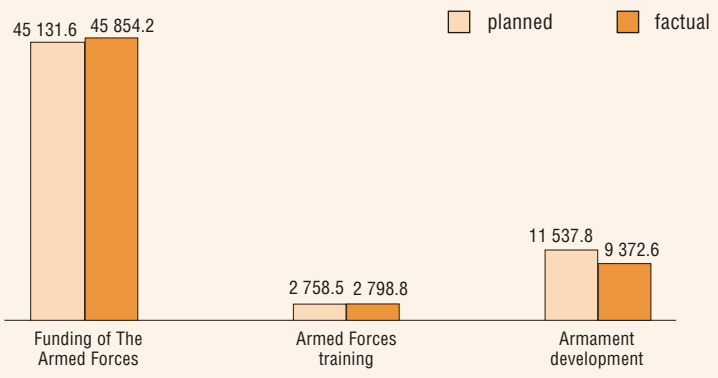
During 2016 Ministry of Defence received UAH 58 025,6 million (2,57 % GDP) or 97,6 % of the annual allocation, General Fund – UAH 54 907,9 million (100 % of allocation), Special Fund – UAH 3 117,7 million (69 %) (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Armed Forces Funding in 2016, *%*



Funding of The Armed Forces in 2016 is given in Figure 2.

Figure 2. Funding by Functional Appropriation in 2016, *million UAH*



CONTROL AGENCIES, STRUCTURE AND COMBAT STRENGTH OF THE ARMED FORCES

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

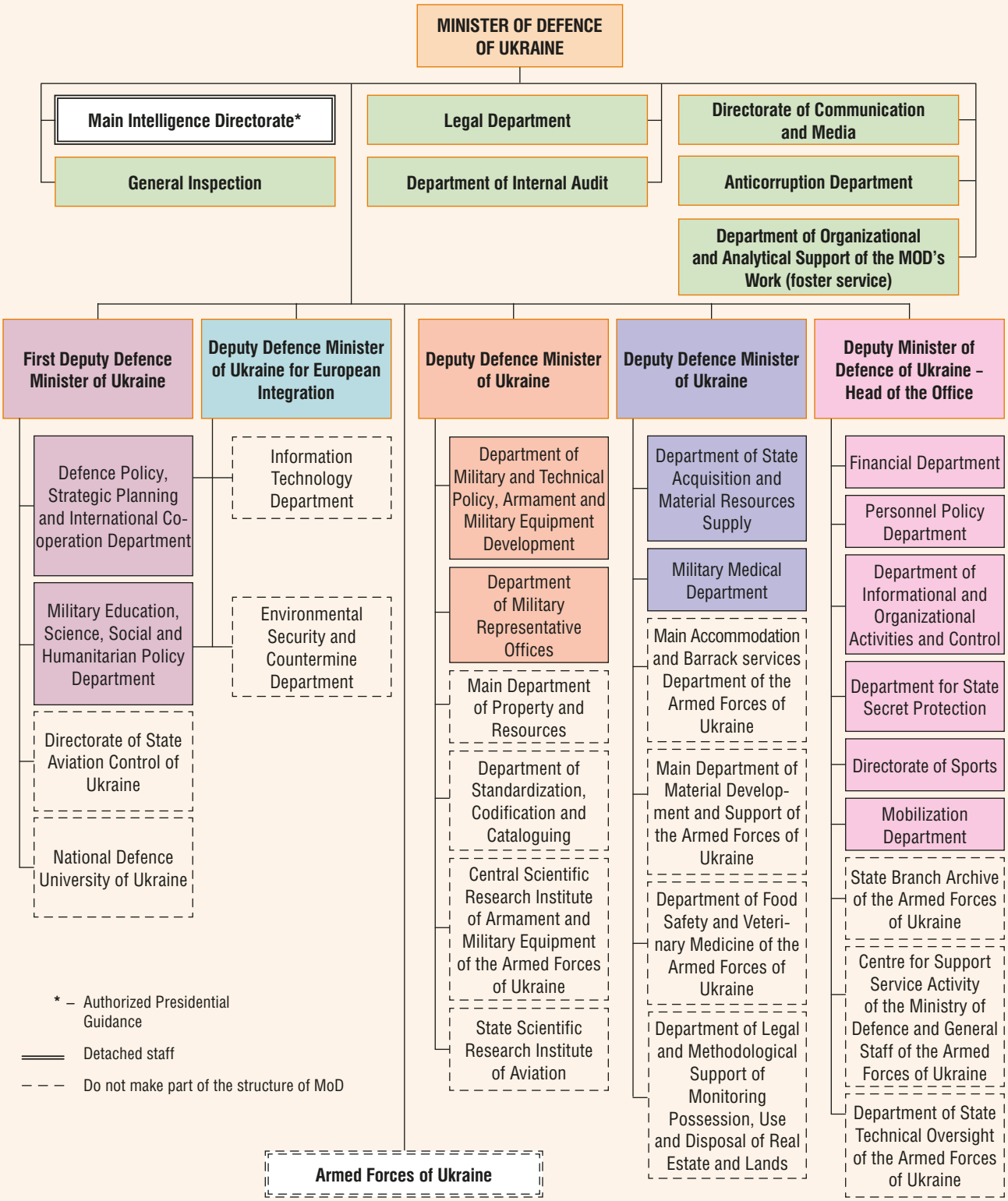


Figure 2. The Structure of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, *by the end of the year*

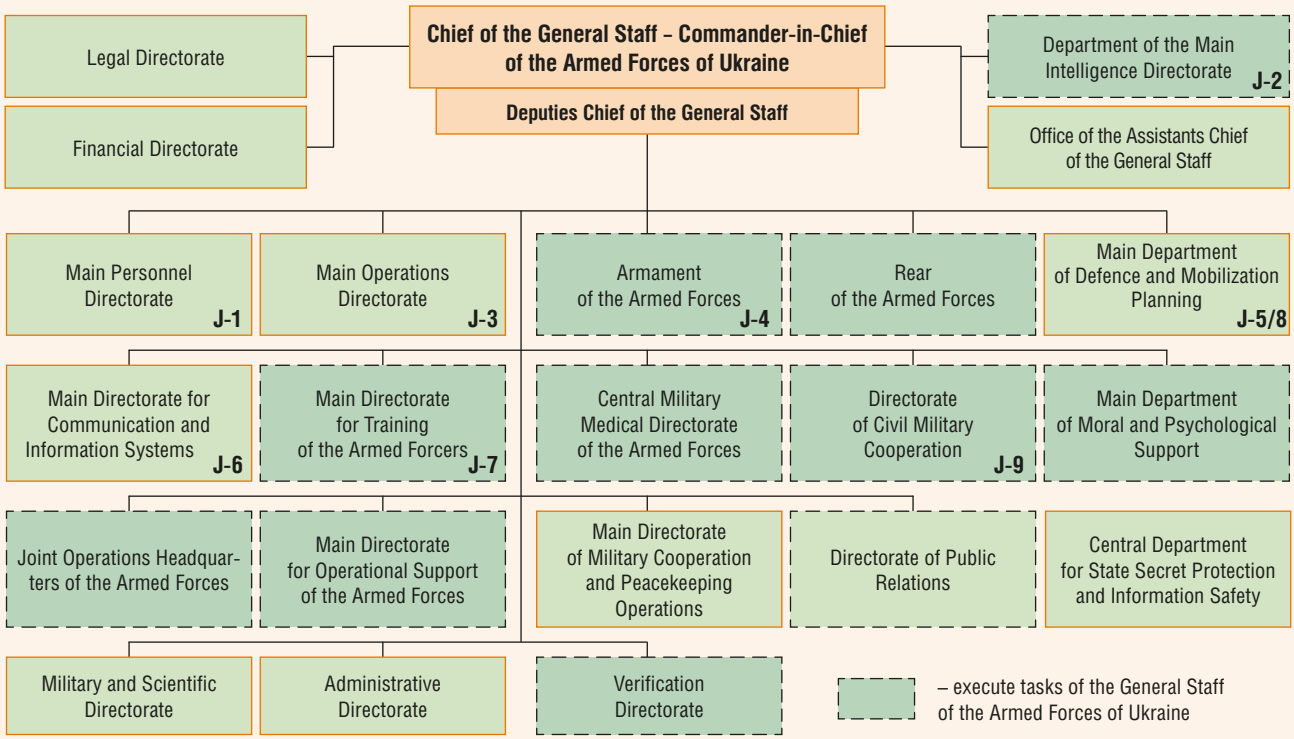


Figure 3. The Structure of the Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

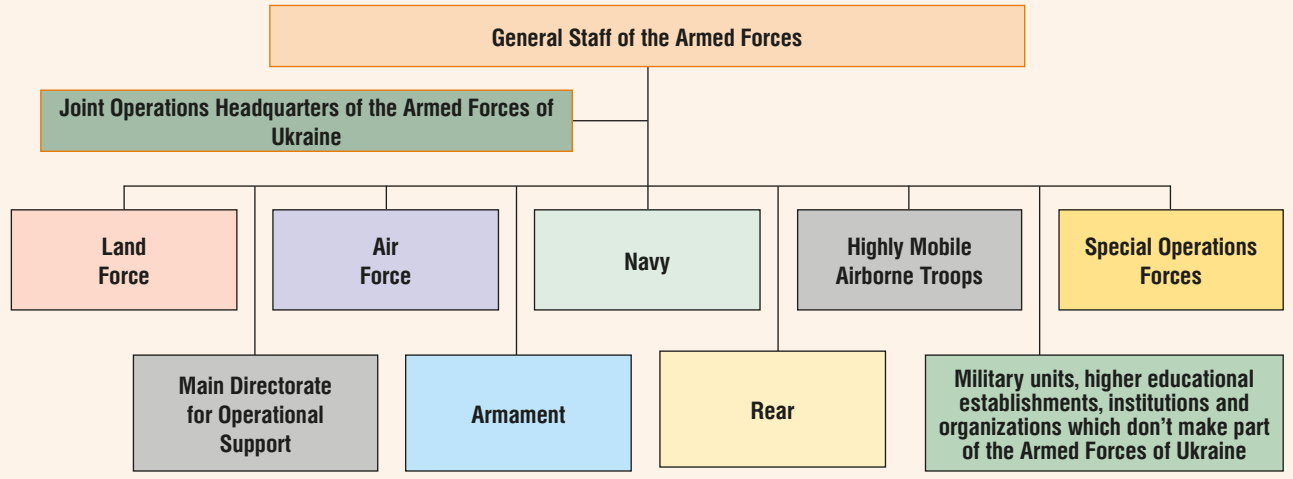


Figure 4. The Strength of the Armed Forces in 2014–2016, *by the end of the year, thousand people*

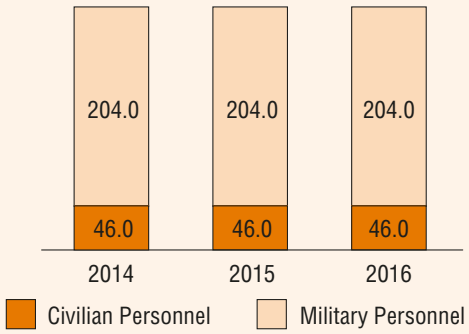


Figure 5. The Organizational Structure of the Land Force, *by the end of the year*

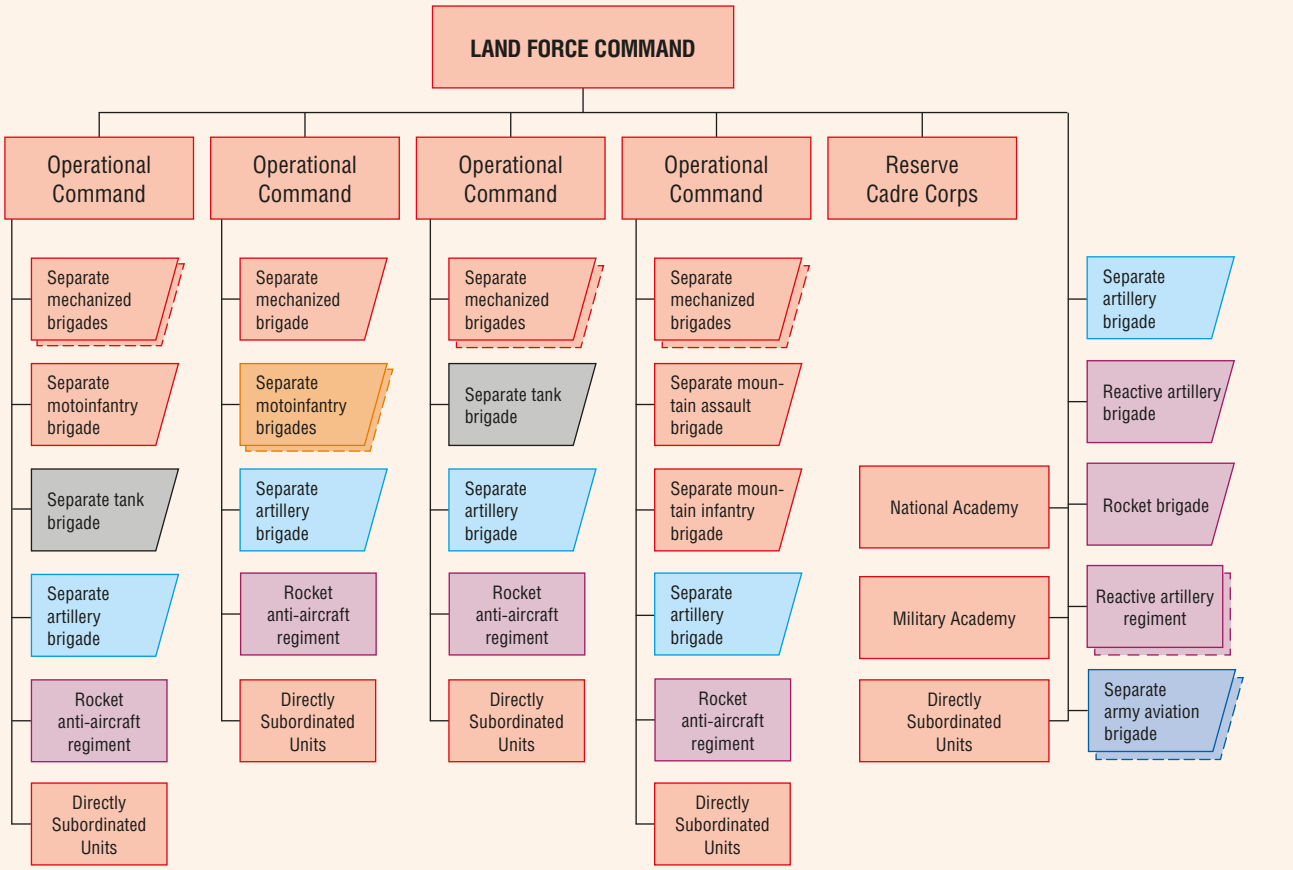


Figure 6. The Organizational Structure of the Air Force, *by the end of the year*

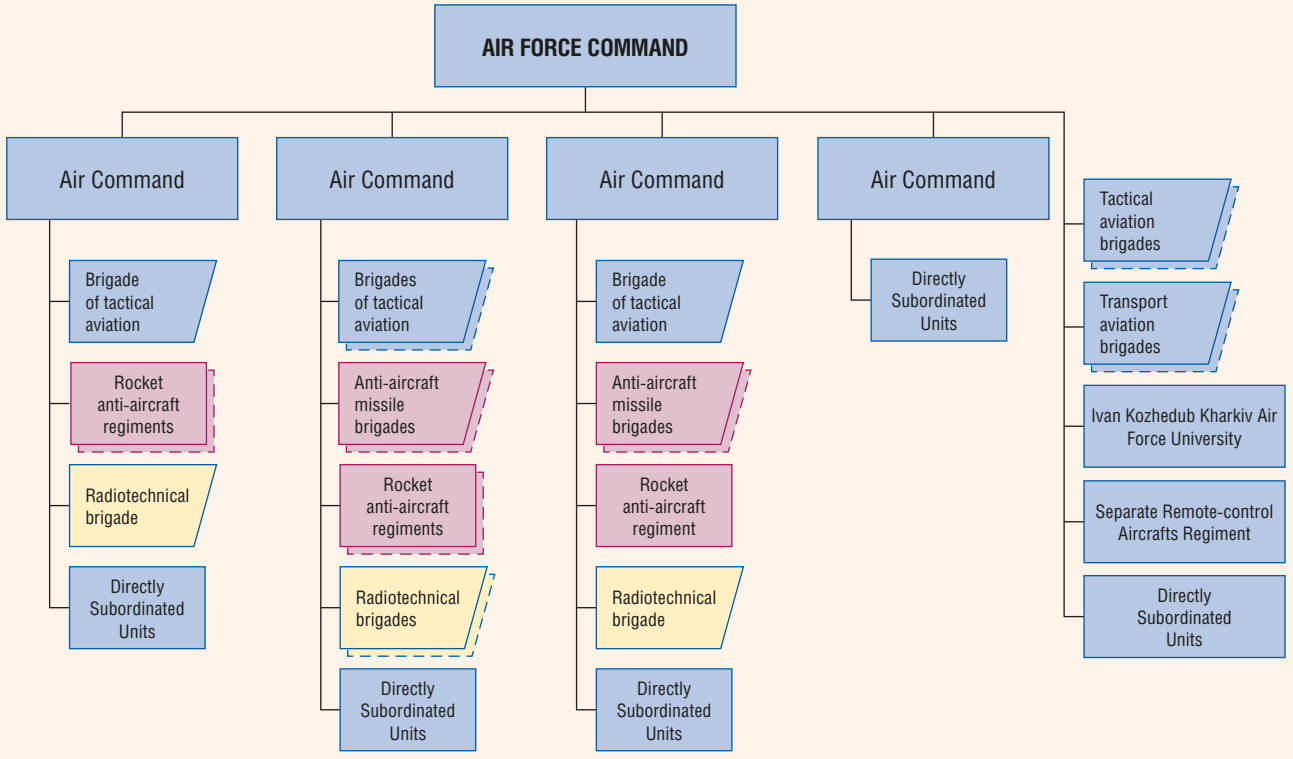


Figure 7. The organizational structure of the Navy Force, *by the end of the year*

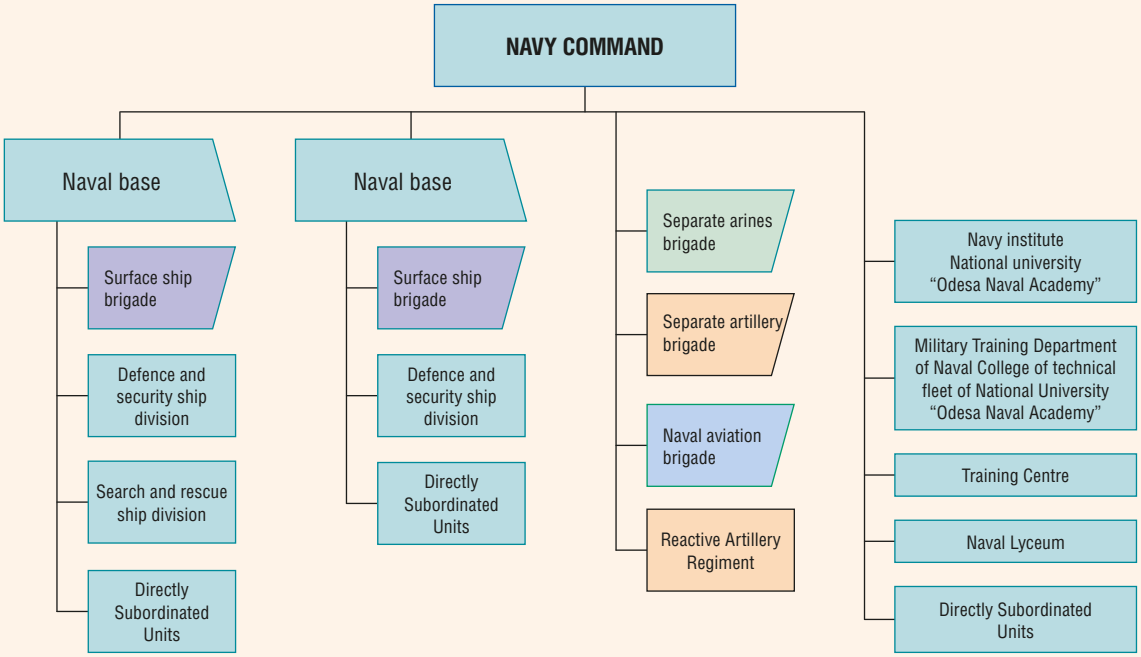


Figure 8. The organizational structure of the High-Mobility Assault Forces, *by the end of the year*

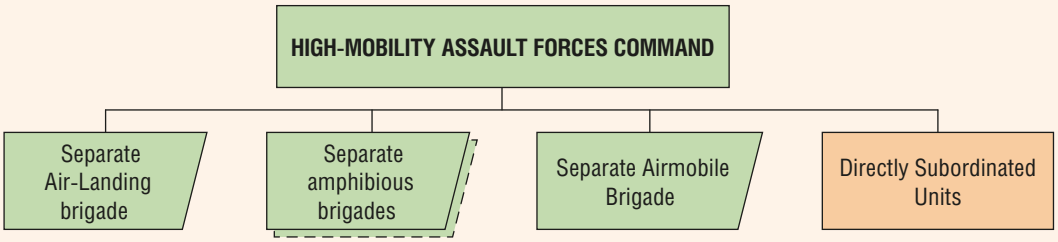
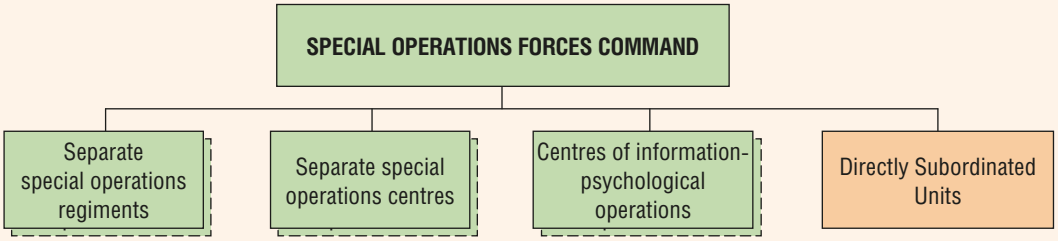


Figure 9. The organizational structure of the Special Operations Forces, *by the end of the year*



EQUIPPING OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT DURING 2016

	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION	MODERNIZATION AND SERVICE LIFE EXTENDING
LAND FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• 155-mm self-propelled howitzer; • 120-mm motor M120-015; • 30-mm automatic gun LVH-30; • light portable missile system "Corsar"; • "Obolon-A" complex of automated control of artillery units; • armoured recovery vehicle BREM-4RN; • sanitary and armoured recovery vehicle BMM-1C; • medical armoured car MT-LB-C; • KrAZ-63221 of-road vehicle with panel body; • MAZ-6316, 6317; • grenade launcher GP-25; • 30-automatic grenade launcher KBA-117; • KM-7,62 machine gun; • tactical complex (set) to 5,45 mm and 7,62 mm small arms; • sniper rifle UAR-10 and UBR-008 with 7,62 mm calibre; • unconventional sub-machine gun "Vulkan" with 5,45 mm and 7,62 mm calibre; • "Archer" imager	• sanitary and armoured recovery vehicle BMM-4C; • armoured recovery vehicle BREM-4RM; • command vehicles CV; • map trailer MT; • short-range land-based radar 112L1 version 2 "Borsuk-A"; • infantry machine gun Mayak KM-7,62; • infantry machine gun Mayak KM-7,62T with the barrel to machine gun PKT	• multi-purpose ammunition (ordnance) – 127,6 thousand; • anti-tank weapons – 612; • artillery systems of different calibre – 473; • automatic grenade launcher – 49; • machine gun – 144; • sniper rifle – 6; • thermal imager – 485; • short-range land-based radar – 60; • automated complex of intelligence – 46; • combat knife (Ka-Bar) – 4,5 thousand; • simulators – 10; • armoured carrier – 36; • infantry fighting vehicle – 7; • wheeled combat vehicle– 10; • tank explosive reactive armour – 17,5 thousand; • complex dynamic simulator – 16; • vehicles KrAZ, MAZ – 352; • medical armoured vehicle – 22	• modernization of MLRS 9K58 "Smerch"; • modernization of MLRS BM-21 "Hrad"
AIR FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• Mi-24 combat helicopter (the full version of modernization) • light utility helicopter; • guided aircraft missile with active radar seeker; • tactical unmanned aerial vehicle; • midrange air defence system (ADMS); • man-portable air-defence system; • radar with automatic remote control; • mobile and automated air defence command post for the Army	• automation facilities set for air force component command post • helicopter Mi-2MSB	• modernized aircraft – 8 • modernized helicopter – 4; • combat assault transport helicopter– 4; • combined device of delivery of deception target – 84; • station for opto-electronic reduction – 6; • unmanned aircraft complex – 5; • radar – 14	• aircraft modernization to Su-25M1, Cy-25M1K, Cy-27-1M, Su-27-UB, MiG-29MU1, L-39M, L-39M1; • helicopters modernization to Mi-2MSB; Mi-8MSB-B; Mi-24PU1; • radiolocation station modernization to 35D6M; • conjunction of radiolocation station 35D6 with anti-aircraft rocket complex S-300PS • modernization of self-propelled antiaircraft gun ZSU-23-4 "Shylka"; • modernization of antiaircraft guided missile system ZRK "Osa-AKM"; • modernization of antiaircraft guided missile system ZRK "Buk-M1"
NAVAL FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILLITARY	• small armoured artillery boat of 58155 project; • ship-mounted tactical antiship weapon	• small armoured artillery boat of 58155 project	• device for communications system radiomonitoring – 5	• modernization of frigate "Hetman Sahaidachny"
SPECIAL TYPES OF ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• illuminating booby-trap; • rocket-propelled anti-personnel flame thrower; • digital radio relay device; • IFV or APC-mounted command vehicle – 1	• automated optoelectronic jamming system SPE-1; • illuminating booby-trap SM-U; • equipment vehicle (special purpose vehicle) SA-10U	• portable jamming device – 20; • electronic warfare system – 3; • Technical means of information protection – 306; • radio-relay station – 56; • digital communications radioset – 180; • satellite navigation system user set– 300; • Scanner/Plotter Systems – 10; • navigation-geodetic complex – 12; • filter gas mask –1 thousand • radiation detector – 500; • mobile meteorological observation system – 4; • illuminating booby-trap – 5 thousand; • smoke hand grenade – 10 thousand; • dirt moving machine (scoop)– 5; • mobile laundry and bath unit (set) – 7	• communications means

RESUILTS OF ARMED FORCES TRAINING IN 2016 ACADEMIC YEAR

MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL BODIES TRAINING

Table 1. Training of Command and Control Bodies

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Joint Command Staff Exercises	2	2
Joint Command Staff Military Game	1	1
Command Staff Exercise	16	16
Command Staff Training	56	56
Joint Staff Training	116	116
Separate Staff Training	84	84
Standard Force Air Defence Training	4	4
Training with the Deployment of Launchers of AF of Ukraine	19	19
TOTAL	**298**	**298**

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

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Land Force		
Command Staff Exercises	4	4
Command Staff Training	14	14
Joint Staff Training	14	14
Training with the Deployment of Launchers of AF of Ukraine	5	5
Air Force		
Command Staff Exercises	5	5
Command Staff Training	9	9
Joint Staff Training	13	13
Standard Force Air Defence Training	4	4
Training with the Deployment of Launchers of AF of Ukraine	6	6
Naval Force		
Command Staff Training	4	4
Joint Staff Training	12	12
Training with the Deployment of Launchers of AF of Ukraine	3	3

ARMED FORCES COMBAT TRAINING

Table 3. Mechanized and Tank Troops of the Land Force Combat Training

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	17	15	88,2
Battalion Tactical Exercises	155	99	63,9
Company Tactical Exercises	465	415	89,2
Platoon Combat Firings	1 395	908	65,1
Squad Combat Firings	4 185	3 281	78,4
Tank Weapons Firings	265	810	305,7
IFV, AFV Weapons Firings	1 095	1 754	160,2
Small Arms Firings	4 299	6 779	157,7
Tank driving	350	578	165,1
Combat Vehicles driving	1 550	1 325	85,5
Car driving	1 524	1 502	98,5
Parachute jumps	4 058	2 212	54,5

Annex 1

Table 4. Tactical Flight Training and Land Force's Army Aviation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	4	4	100
Tactical Flight Exercises	3	17	566,7
Practical Bombing	347	347	100
Practical Ground Targets Firings	210	210	100
Average Flight Time per Crew	50 hr. 00 min	54 hr. 42 min	109,4

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

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	11	5	45,5
Tactical Flight Exercises	–	76	100
Practical Ground Targets Firings	1 308	304	23,2
Practical Bombing	1 991	466	23,4
Airborne Assault Landing	302	352	116,6
Average Flight Time per Crew	50 год. 00 хв	46 год. 23 хв	92,8

Table 6. Combat Training Courses Carrying out by Ships of the Naval Force

Activity		Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Artillery Sea Target Firings		82	109	132,9
Artillery Air Target Firings		67	43	64,2
Mine exercises	mine acceptance	2	6	300
	mine laying	4	5	125
Undermining Combat Exercises		5	3	60
SAM Firings		–	4	100
Average Maritime Period of Ships, days		20	18	90

Table 7. Tactical Flight Training and Naval Aviation Implementation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	1	1	100
Tactical Flight Exercises	334	46	13,8
Practical Bombing	23	23	100
Airborne Assault Landing	6	6	100
Average Flight Time per Crew	31 hr. 00 min	34 hr. 58 min	112,8

Table 8. Naval Coast Guard Units Combat Training

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	1	1	100
Battalion Tactical Exercises	13	7	53,8
Company Tactical (Tactical and Special) Exercises	45	39	86,7
Platoon Combat Firings	46	28	60,9
Section Combat Firings	144	26	18,1
Tank weapons Firings	35	13	37,1
IFV, AFV (BMP,BTR) Weapons Firings	130	25	19,2
Small Arms Firings	700	313	44,7
Tank driving	20	5	25
IFV, AFV (BMP,BTR) driving	30	33	110
Car driving	60	21	35
Parachute jumps	6087	3377	55,5

Table 9. High-mobility Assault Force Combat Training

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Brigade Tactical Exercises	6	4	66,7
Battalion Tactical Exercises	34	19	55,9
Company Tactical (Tactical and Special) Exercises	194	31	15,9
Platoon Combat Firings	308	108	35,1
Section Combat Firings	991	182	18,4
Tank Weapons Firings	84	152	180,9
IFV, AFV (BMP,BTR) Weapons Firings	1558	475	30,5
Small Arms Firings	6983	2648	37,9
Tank driving	96	168	175
Combat vehicles driving	1005	198	19,7
Car driving	2524	575	22,8
Parachute jumps	47616	17218	36,2

Table 10. Special Operations Forces Units Training

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Tactical and Special Exercises	38	23	60,5
Small Arms Firings	860	746	86,7
Car driving	48	31	64,6
Parachute jumps	12804	9285	72,5

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES' UNITS PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN 2016

Exercises	Date	Area	Completed missions	Armament, military equipment, participants
IN UKRAINE OR CLOSE TO ITS BORDERS				
Multinational tactical Exercises to prepare the Armed Forces units within JMTG-U	01 January – 20 December (the principle of rotation)	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	To increase capability of mechanized (Airborne) Land Force battalions to complete assigned missions, exchange of experience on the organizing and conducting troops training	Ukraine – more than 3000 servicemen with weapons and military equipment. Partner Countries – more than 2500 servicemen with weapons and military equipment
Sea Breeze - 2016 UKR-USA Command Staff Exercise involving troops	18 – 31 July	Black Sea Water Area	To increase interoperability between Ukrainian and Partner Countries Armed Forces units during planning and conducting of peacekeeping, humanitarian and anti-terroristic operations and security operations at sea, restoring capabilities of the Naval Force	Ukraine – more than 2000 servicemen, 22 ships and boats, 10 aircrafts, 9 helicopters. Partner Countries – up to 1000 servicemen, 4 military ships
Rapid Trident - 2016 UKR-USA tactical exercises	27 June – 08 July	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi,	Development and improvement of operational capabilities of the Land Force according to NATO standards, increasing their interoperability with units of the Armed Forces of NATO member-states in the Review and Planning process and the NATO Operational Capabilities Concept	Ukraine – more than 1300 servicemen, 199 vehicles. Partner Countries – 490 servicemen with weapons and military equipment
"Maple Arch"- 2016 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	07 – 18 November	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	Practical use of standard operating procedures of LITPOLUKRBRG multinational brigade headquarters	Ukraine – 94 servicemen. Partner Countries – 106 servicemen.
OUTSIDE UKRAINE				
Flaming Sword - 2016 Multinational Tactical Exercises	01 – 20 May	Lithuania Republic	To rise the interoperability level between Ukrainian Special Operations Forces and Partner Countries Armed Forces units	Ukraine – 10 servicemen
Anaconda - 2016 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	07 – 17 June	Poland Republic	The integration of individual components of coalition forces into the planning and conducting of operations to counter hybrid threats	Ukraine – 51 servicemen
Saber Guardian - 2016 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	26 July – 07 August	Romania	Multinational headquarters staff training on operations planning and units' control in operations	Ukraine – 13 servicemen, (remote headquarters components – 38 servicemen)
Flaming Thunder - 2016 Multinational Exercise	01 – 12 August	Lithuania Republic	Practical training of fire support units (artillery and mortar) on effective fire destruction	Ukraine – 37 servicemen
Svitla Lavyna - 2016 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	19 – 23 September	Romania	Assessment of actions effectiveness of national components in multinational engineering "Tysa" battalion, their ability to complete the emergency missions in Tysa river basin	Ukraine – 17 servicemen
REGEX - 2016 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	17 – 28 October	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Participation in NATO's policy implementation of broader involvement and support of the operational capabilities of the NATO's partners	Ukraine – 65 servicemen

ARMED FORCES' SERVICEMEN AWARDED THE TITLE OF HERO OF UKRAINE IN 2016

Full name	Position	Number/date of Presidential Decree
KOVALCHUK Andrii Trokhymovych	The chief of staff – principal (first) deputy commander of High-mobility Assault Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 347/2016 from 23 August 2016
CHYBINIEEV Valerii Victorovych	The commander of sniper company of MU A0224 of High-mobility Assault Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 348/2016 from 23 August 2016
BRANOVYTSKYI Ihor Yevhenovych (posthumously)	The gunner of airmobile assault platoon of airmobile assault company of MU B1611 of High-mobility Assault Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 349/2016 from 23 August 2016
KOLODII Serhii Volodymyrovych (posthumously)	The commander of mechanized company of mechanized battalion of MU A1302 of the Operational Command South of Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 350/2016 from 23 August 2016
LAVRENKO Oleksandr Mykolaiovych (posthumously)	The commander of tank company of tank battalion of MU A1302 of the Operational Command East of Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 388/2016 from 09 September 2016
HARMATII Volodymyr Myhailovych (posthumously)	The control platoon commander of howitzer self-propelled artillery battery of howitzer self-propelled artillery division of brigade artillery group (force) of MU A2331 of the Operational Command North of Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 448/2016 from 13 October 2016
TKACHUK Andrii Serhiiovych	The chief of staff- first deputy commander of airborne battalion of MU A1126 of High-mobility Assault Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 449/2016 from 13 October 2016
YAROVYI Mykyta Oleksandrovych (posthumously)	The commander of mechanized company of mechanized battalion of MU B2970 of the Operational Command East of Land Force of the Armed Forces of Ukraine	Presidential Decree № 581/2016 from 30 December 2016

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