MINISTRY OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

WHITE BOOK 2014

THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

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

The tenth publication, White Book 2014: the Armed Forces of Ukraine is dedicated to the issues of the reform and development of the Armed Forces. The publication highlights the current state of the Armed Forces and the main directions for further military development.

The publication could be useful for civilian and military experts in the field of military development, 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 Armed Forces of Ukraine.

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OPENING STATEMENT MINISTER OF DEFENCE OF UKRAINE

The year of 2014 has become a test of courage, endurance, oath and national loyalty of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. It went down in history as the Restoration Year of the Ukrainian Army.

The annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol as well as the support to insurgency over the most part of Donetsk and Luhansk regions by the Russian Federation resulted in violation of territorial integrity and sovereignty of Ukraine. This was the beginning of the Hybrid War against the sovereign Ukraine. Today, the Armed Forces of Ukraine are fighting against a well-armed and trained enemy. This conflict has already claimed the lives of thousands of our citizens and led to enormous destruction of infrastructure in the temporarily occupied territories.

It is under these conditions of intense and multifaceted struggle in military, information, economic, and other domains that we had to restore the combat readiness of military units and establish the formation of forces that would be capable of defending the country.

We have nearly doubled the defence budget of 2014 in order to implement all of the priority measures for strengthening the defence capabilities of our country. We have reviewed and changed the plans for training and application of the Armed Forces of Ukraine given the real politico-military situation and its contingencies, and we have conducted several waves of partial mobilization to implement these plans. Over 110,000 people were conscripted and nearly 6,200 vehicles were mobilized from the national economy, and this work continues. The total strength of the Armed Forces of Ukraine was expanded to 250,000. We have considerably increased our forces in the Eastern Ukraine and established five combined task forces and a formation of Air Force. We have deployed 10 additional brigades and a regiment. The experience gained throughout the antiterrorist operation and all the best learned from the armies of NATO member-countries were used for the development of a new command and control system of forces and implementation of new standards for the training of forces and military command.

Joint efforts of public authorities have improved the system of recovery, refurbishment, and repair of the materiel, which allowed to procure, restore, and supply the troops with over 3,000 pieces of weapons and equipment.

The rates of equipping the Armed Forces of Ukraine with new and refurbished types of weapons as well as military and special equipment and logistics have grown by one third. I am sincerely grateful to volunteers, who act above and beyond the call of duty in assisting the Ukrainian army.

The actions taken by the state leadership to protect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Ukraine have a powerful diplomatic, expert, and humanitarian support from the leading democratic countries of the European Union and NATO. A total of 14 member-countries provided Ukraine with logistical assistance in 2014.

The Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has initiated a range of radical changes to develop and strengthen the agency. We have conducted the Defence Review to determine the directions for reforms. Its results shall be used for drafting the new edition of documents on Defence Planning, which lay the foundation for the programs on the development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other components of the Security and Defence Sector.

The active participation of volunteers at the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and other public associations has resulted in a number of reforms that would change the situation with the living arrangements for servicemen and their families as well as the control over the military real estate, nutrition, clothing allowance, and medical support.

We have already simplified the bidding procedure and introduced the Electronic Public Procurement System. The decision was made to have a mixed form of manning for the Armed Forces of Ukraine (conscription and enlistment on the contract basis). This will allow to create a reliable personnel reserve for the Armed Forces.

A number of amendments were introduced into the legislation to overcome certain complications with the mobilization process, expand the role of forces in the Anti-Terrorist Operation, improve logistics as well as social, financial, and legal support of servicemen and their families.

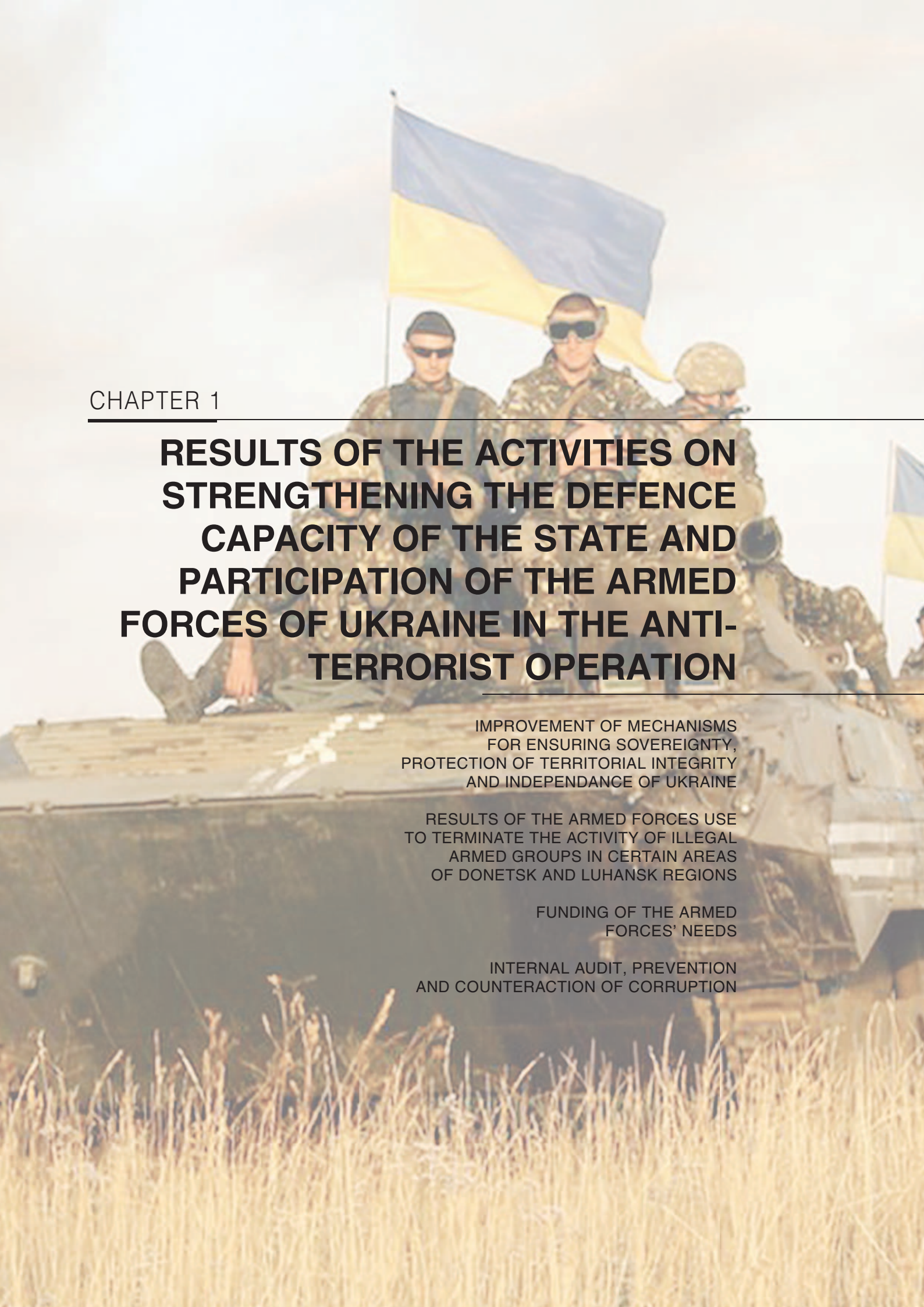
We have shown the readiness to defend our country, we have learned how to fight, and we have what to fight with. There is still a lot of hard and responsible work to do in order to fulfil all of tasks identified in the national strategic documents, to include the Coalition Agreement between parliamentary factions “European Ukraine”, Strategy on Sustainable Development “Ukraine - 2020”, and the Program of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine.

Together we can create new Armed Forces of Ukraine – with optimum strength, well equipped, highly trained, fully supported and staffed with true professionals – that would be a reliable defender to Ukraine.

I have no doubt that we can win together!

Minister of Defence of Ukraine

Colonel General Stepan Poltorak



CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITIES ON STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCE CAPACITY OF THE STATE AND PARTICIPATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING SOVEREIGNTY, PROTECTION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDANCE OF UKRAINE

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES USE TO TERMINATE THE ACTIVITY OF ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF DONETSK AND LUHANSK REGIONS

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CHAPTER 1

RESULTS OF THE ACTIVITIES ON STRENGTHENING THE DEFENCE CAPACITY OF THE STATE AND PARTICIPATION OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE IN THE ANTI-TERRORIST OPERATION

In 2014 the main efforts of the Armed Forces activities were focused on training and participation of the defined forces and assets in the anti-terrorist operation, conducting mobilization activities, raising the level of combat readiness and combat effectiveness of troops (forces) and restoring technical serviceability of materiel.

A high priority decisions made by the politico-military leadership of the state to comprehensively support the Armed Forces, introduce changes in structure and staff, improve legislation in the military area became an important force-multiplication factor.

IMPROVEMENT OF MECHANISMS FOR ENSURING SOVEREIGNTY, PROTECTION OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDANCE OF UKRAINE

Improving principals of the state policy in the defence sector

Ukraine turned out to be in the most difficult situation since the proclamation of its independence. Deliberate prolonged intervention of the Russian Federation in internal affairs of Ukraine, support to terrorist activities of illegal armed groups in certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions resulted in violation of territorial integrity, inviolability of Ukraine's borders and escalation of situation in the east of the state. The arisen conflict has already claimed the lives of thousands of our citizens and led to enormous destruction of infrastructure in the temporarily occupied territories.

The non-block status of Ukraine, which was enshrined in 2010 by the Law of Ukraine "On the Foundations of Domestic and Foreign Policy", has proved to be ineffective in the context of state security from external aggression and pressure. International commitments to respect the independence, sovereignty and inviolability of borders of Ukraine were not those sufficient tools able to guarantee the external security of our country.

As a result, in 2014 the need arose for radical changes in the approaches to develop principals of the state policy in the defence sector, namely:

- the non-block status of Ukraine was abolished, which made it possible to implement more effective mechanisms to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states given the irreversibility of the external course aimed at the membership in the European Union[1];
- the execution of the activities of the State Complex Program for the Reform and Development of the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period till 2017 was suspended, as such, which does not meet modern politico-military situation and does not provide the direction of the available state resources at priority directions of the Armed Forces development[2];

1 The Law of Ukraine "On the Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine on the Refusal to Implement the Non-block Policy" # 35-VIII as of December 23, 2014

2 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of April 28, 2014 "On the Activities to Improve the Efficiency of Planning in the Security and Defence Sector" # 468/2014 as of May 13, 2014

Note 1.1. Leadership in the National Security and Defence domain

The overall leadership in the National Security and Defence domain is performed by the Head of State, the President of Ukraine as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the Chairman of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine.

The Verkhovna Rada (the Parliament) of Ukraine determines the National Security and Defence policy, general structure, strength and functions of the Armed Forces and other military formations established according to the laws of Ukraine, expenditures of the State Budget of Ukraine for the security and defence needs, provides legal regulation in the national Security and Defence domain, determines the principles of domestic and foreign policy, approves the Decrees of the President of Ukraine on the announcement of martial law or the state of emergency, on general or partial mobilization, announces the state of war and conclusion of peace as advised by the President of Ukraine.

The National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine coordinates and controls the activity of the executive authorities in the national Security and Defence domain, submits proposals on the amendments to the National Security Strategy of Ukraine and the Military Doctrine of Ukraine to the President of Ukraine.

The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine ensures the state sovereignty and economic independence of Ukraine, takes measures to guarantee rights and freedoms of person and citizen, the defence capacity and national security of Ukraine, public order, crime fighting, focuses national economy capabilities on the defence needs, coordinates the implementation of the defence order, defines needs for security and defence expenditures, ensures the implementation of the State Budget approved by the Verkhovna Rada to finance activities in the national Security and Defence domain.

- legislative frameworks for implementation of constitutional authorities by the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine were improved[3] (Note 1.1);
- ensuring readiness of the Security and Defence Sector, economy and society to repel armed aggression against Ukraine was defined as the main strategic direction of the state policy implementation in the defence domain[4].

Parliamentary hearings entitled "The defence capacity of Ukraine in the XXI century: challenges, threats and ways to overcome them" conducted in July 2014 were relevant and timely[5]. The parliamentary participants commented upon the necessity of taking systematic measures for radical improvement of the situation in the national security and defence sector; adjusting work of the military-industrial complex of the state; priority providing the Armed Forces and other components of the Security and Defence Sector with logistical, financial resources and materiel; improving social protection of the Anti-Terrorist Operation's participants and their families[6].

Provisions of the main documents were reviewed during the year within the framework of a comprehensive review of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine. Its results were used for drafting the new edition of documents on Defence Planning, including: the National Security Strategy of Ukraine; the Concept for the Development of the Security and Defence Sector of Ukraine, the Military Doctrine of Ukraine, Strategic Defence Bulletin of Ukraine, the State Program for the Development of the Military-Industrial Complex, the State Target Defence Program of Optimization and Reorganization of the Armed Forces in 2015-2017, the State Target Defence Program of Materiel Development of the Armed Forces.

Representatives of the NATO-Ukraine Joint Working Group on Defence Reform, foreign advisers at the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff, national experts and representatives of voluntary organizations were actively involved in drafting documents on Defence Planning.

A nationwide system of ensuring the defence capacity of the state will be established with the promulgation of these documents. It will help to solve the problem of acquiring the necessary capabilities by the Armed Forces and other components of the Security and Defence Sector to protect sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of Ukraine.

3 The Law of Ukraine "On the Amendments to the Law of Ukraine "On the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine" on the Improvement of Coordination and Control in the National Security and Defence Sector" # 43-VIII as of December 25, 2014.

4 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of August 28, 2014 "On the High Priority Measures for the Protection of Ukraine and Strengthening its Defence Capacity" # 744/2014 as of September 24, 2014.

5 Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On Parliamentary hearings entitled "The defence capacity of Ukraine in the XXI century: challenges, threats and ways to overcome them" # 1513-VII as of June 18, 2014.

6 Resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On Recommendations of the Parliamentary hearings entitled "The defence capacity of Ukraine in the XXI century: challenges, threats and ways to overcome them" # 1639-VII as of August 12, 2014.

Improvement of the regulatory framework in the defence domain

Legislation in the national Security and Defence domain, in particular in terms of organization and operating procedures of military formations and law enforcement agencies has undergone significant positive changes in 2014.

8 Laws of Ukraine, 15 Decrees of the President of Ukraine, 31 Resolutions and 20 Orders of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine (Annex 1) were approved in 2014 according to the results of law project and standard-setting work conducted in the Ministry of Defence, which made it possible to:

- resolve legal aspects in the areas of the defence of state, the protection of its sovereignty and territorial integrity;
- regulate the level of social protection of servicemen and their families required under the conditions of special period and in case of the involvement in the ATO;
- specify tasks of the Ministry of Defence and military authorities and improve the procedure of the involvement of the Armed Forces in the ATO;
- improve the procedure of meeting the needs of the Armed Forces in logistics and operable items of materiel.

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES USE TO TERMINATE THE ACTIVITY OF ILLEGAL ARMED GROUPS IN CERTAIN AREAS OF DONETSK AND LUHANSK REGIONS

Based on the need to protect rights and interests of citizens of Ukraine, sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of the state borders of Ukraine, and prevent interference in its internal affairs, in view of the violation by the Russian Federation the provisions of the Memorandum on Security Assurances in connection with Ukraine's accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons as of December 5, 1994, the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation and Partnership between Ukraine and the Russian Federation as of May 31, 1997 and the Agreement between Ukraine and the Russian Federation on the Status and Conditions of Presence of the Russian Black Sea Fleet on the Territory of Ukraine as of May 28, 1997, as well as given the Decision of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation on the Use of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation on the Territory of Ukraine as of March 1 2014, the Armed Forces of Ukraine were put on FULL alert[7] and partial mobilization was announced in Ukraine on March 17, 2014. Since then, the State started to function under the conditions of special period[9] (Note 1.2).

Note 1.2. Definition of the term "special period"

Special period – is the period of functioning of the national economy, public authorities and other government agencies, local authorities, the Armed Forces of Ukraine and other military formations, Civil Defence Forces, enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as execution by the citizens of Ukraine of their constitutional duty to defend the Homeland, independence and territorial integrity of Ukraine, that starts with the announcement of the decision on mobilisation (except for scheduled ones), or the announcement of the decision on covert mobilization to the performers, or after the introduction of martial law in Ukraine or in parts of the country and covers the period of mobilisation, war time and partially the recovery period after the end of hostilities.

The state's leadership made a decision to conduct anti-terrorist operation on the territory of Donetsk and Luhansk regions and perform tasks of territorial defence in view of the aggressive actions of the illegal armed groups of these regions that led to the local authorities' breakdown[10].

Operational Headquarters headed by the head of the Antiterrorist Centre of the Security Service of Ukraine was established for the direct control over forces and assets involved in the anti-terrorist operation[11].

About 1,500 servicemen and over 170 items of materiel of the Armed Forces have been involved in the anti-terrorist operation since its beginning. Most of them included highly mobile airborne troops and special operation forces.

7 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of March 1, 2014 "On the High Priority Measures for the Ensuring of National Security, Sovereignty and Territorial Integrity of Ukraine" # 189/2014 as of March 2, 2014.

8 The Law of Ukraine "On the Approval of the Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Partial Mobilization" # 1126-VII as of March 17, 2014.

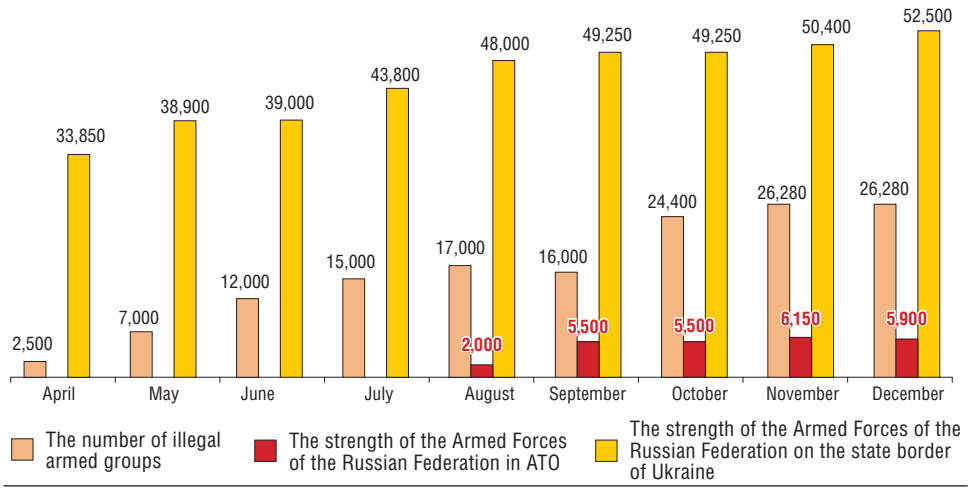
9 The Law of Ukraine "On Mobilization Training and Mobilization" # 3543-XII as of October 21, 1993.

10 The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the Decision of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine as of April 13, 2014 "On the Urgent Measures to Overcome Terrorist Threat and Preserve the Territorial Integrity of Ukraine" # 405/2014 as of April 14, 2015.

11 The Law of Ukraine "On Counterterrorism" # 638-VI as of March 20, 2003.

The strength of the Armed Forces in the area of operation had been built up along with the augmentation of troops of the Russian Federation and illegal armed groups on the state border of Ukraine and in certain areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions, the dynamics of which is shown in Figure 1.1.

Figure 1.1. The dynamics of augmentation of troops of the Russian Federation and illegal armed groups in 2014



Three waves of partial mobilization were conducted during 2014. 159 military units of the Armed Forces and 39 military units of other military formations and special purpose law enforcement agencies were put into operational readiness.

Over 110,000 people were conscripted from the reserve and nearly 6,200 vehicles were mobilized from the national economy for the roundout of the designated military units, including 95,400 draft-age persons and 5,500 vehicles for the Armed Forces needs.

Military commissariats system was optimized and the procedure of manning with contracted personnel was improved. It has three consecutive and interconnected levels of selection (district military commissariat – regional military commissariat – military unit). Thereby military commissariats held the enlistment only while the commander was responsible for the quality of selection and admission to military service. The rotation of military commissars sent to key personnel positions at military units with completed mobilisation was conducted.

Terms of the involvement (use) of forces and assets of the Armed Forces (personnel and experts of separate detachments, military units, weapons, military equipment and special vehicles, communications and other logistic means) in the areas of the large-scale, complex anti-terrorist operations were specified at the legislative level[12].

Forces and assets of the Armed Forces, other military formations and law enforcement agencies conducted more than 40 operations, released over a hundred populated areas of Donetsk and Luhansk regions during May-September 2014. 1,373 soldiers were killed; 5,419 were injured; about 300 went missing and about 800 were in captivity in the course of anti-terrorist operation.

The negative experience of the first waves of partial mobilisation was taken into consideration where mobilisation resources were sent to replenish detachments and military units directly to the area of anti-terrorist operation that led to the abandonment of post by up to 30% of soldiers due to the unpreparedness of personnel, poor trainability and insufficient mental stability. Afterwards, the number of people who refused to take part in the anti-terrorist operation was less than 1% owing to the organization of preliminary training of mobilized soldiers in training centres.

12 The Law of Ukraine "On Amendments to the Laws of Ukraine on Counterterrorism" # 1313-VII as of June 5, 2014.

Overall in 2014 criminal investigations against 8,490 soldiers were launched based on the evasion of military service and registered in the Unified Register of Pre-Trial Investigations. 2,287 soldiers out of them are investigated according to the Article 407 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Unauthorized Abandonment of a Military Unit"; 4,880 soldiers – according to the Article 408 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Desertion"; and 1,323 soldiers – according to the Article 409 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine "Evasion of Military Service By Self-Mutilation or Other Means".

However, the vast majority of servicemen of the Armed Forces showed personal courage and heroism in the defence of state sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, selfless service to the Ukrainian people. More than 6,500 of servicemen were awarded the state awards in 2014 (see Chapter 6).

Minsk Protocol and Minsk Memorandum were signed on September 5 and September 19, 2014 to put an end to the conflict in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions of Ukraine. Declaration by the President of Ukraine, the President of the French Republic, the President of the Russian Federation and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany in support of the "Package of Measures for the Implementation of the Minsk Agreements" was adopted according to the results of lengthy negotiations.

Logistics support

The transition of the logistics support of the Armed Forces, based on the territorial principle, into functioning under the conditions of anti-terrorist operation was conducted along with the enlargement of troops (forces) in separate parts of Donetsk and Luhansk regions. The volunteer movement undertook a considerable part of problems of the Armed Forces at the stage of the deployment of logistics support (see Chapters 2, 6).

Note 1.3. Nutrition of servicemen of the Armed Forces

Basic military unit, given the detachments attached for the subsistence support, orders necessary amount of food from economic entity (for 7-10 days depending on the conditions of tasks). Economic entity purchases food according to the application and delivers it to the base camp.

Regular military cooks make a meal using field equipment in the base camps. The prepared food is delivered in thermos to checkpoints.

If the distance to the checkpoint is long, the cooking is done directly at the checkpoint. To this end, each checkpoint is equipped with small kitchens (for 10, 20, 30, 75 persons), water tanks (320, 1000, 1200 litre), and storage tents. Dry ration reserves for 3-5 days are prepared in case of impossibility to cook a hot meal.

Providing food to the units performing tasks in isolation from the main forces is carried out by air or by road based on the decision of the operation headquarters.

Due to the decisive actions of the state leaders troops (forces) were fully equipped with *fuel and lubricants*. The provided resources in the amount of UAH 2.7 billion made it possible to do this. Additionally, 61,300 tons of fuel were allocated by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine from the State Reserve to the Ministry of Defence to meet the needs of the Armed Forces[13].

The following measures were taken to improve the nutrition of servicemen (Note 1.3):

- free meals were organized for C2 officers in command points and in the field;
- organization and establishment of military units was changed and positions of cooks were introduced;
- personnel directly involved in the anti-terrorist operation was given the right to food according to the all-arms ratio with additional food according to the ratio # 2 (flight)[14];
- free meals were organized for citizens conscripted under mobilization, from the day they arrived to a regional (district) military commissariat[15].

13 Order of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Issue of Property from the State Reserve" # 448-r as of April 23, 2014.

14 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Amendments to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine as of June 4, 2014 # 158" # 259 as of July 2, 2014.

15 Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the Amendments to the Food Standards of Servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and Other Military Formations" # 189 as of June 18, 2014.

104,500 servicemen were provided with *equipment, other than principal items* during the year, including with new field uniform in full.

Modern individual means of protection (new armour vests, bulletproof Kevlar helmets), equipment and facilities (unloading systems, knee-pads, elbow-pads, raid backpacks, protective goggles, rubber boots, tents, sleeping bags, mats etc.) were put into service to supply the Armed Forces based on the results of combat tests.

At the end of 2014 servicemen involved in the anti-terrorist operation were provided with equipment, other than principal items 100%, bulletproof vests – 95%, bulletproof steel helmets – 100%, bulletproof Kevlar helmets – 23%.

Medical support

The main task of the medical service was to provide medical units of military units and military medical facilities with necessary equipment, medicines, dressings and individual means of medical protection, as well as the ability to carry out the evacuation of wounded persons from the battlefield.

The main problems of troops (forces) medical support in the area of anti-terrorist operation included the lack of stationary military medical functions, isolation and detachment from the main forces of troops performing combat tasks.

This resulted in the need to provide medical treatment in the combat area and involve air transport to the evacuation of wounded. Treatment of servicemen was organized in the proximate military or civilian medical institutions, where 30% of hospital beds were provided for the Armed Forces needs in coordination with the Ministry of Health. Helicopters Mi-8 and AN-26 "Vita" aircraft were used for the emergency evacuation, and transported 90% of wounded from the combat area.

31st mobile medical brigade was got ready and two mobile military hospitals were deployed to provide skilled medical treatment in the areas of anti-terrorist operation. In addition, two mobile military hospitals were in reserve. Overall 23 military hospitals with a total capacity of 5,830 beds provided qualified and specialized medical treatment.

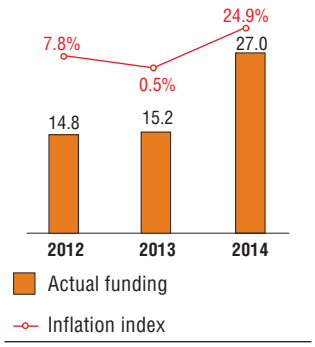
Due to the taken measures it became possible to solve the main problems of medical support of troops, military units and detachments participating in the anti-terrorist operation.

FUNDING OF THE ARMED FORCES' NEEDS

The State Budget of Ukraine for 2014 assigned UAH 27,069.3 million for the Ministry of Defence (which equated to 1,78% of the GDP), including the General Fund amounted to UAH 13,677.5 million (50,5% of the budget), the Special Fund amounted to UAH 1,473.6 million (5,5% of the budget) and the Reserve Fund amounted to UAH 11,918.2 million (44% of the budget).

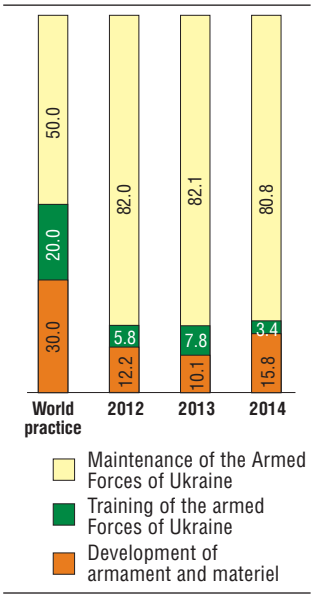
Only UAH 26,967.7 million (1,77% of the GDP) was actually allocated which accounted for 99,6% of the annual budget. The General Fund allocation totalled UAH 13,677.5 million (100% of the budget), the Special Fund – UAH 1,372.0 million (93,1% of the budget) and the Reserve Fund UAH 11,918.2 million (100 %) (Annex 2).

Figure 1.2. The state of financial support for the needs of the Armed Forces in 2012-2014, *UAH billion*



The comparative analysis of the finances, allocated for the needs of the Armed Forces for 2012-2014 (Figure 1.2) shows that the financial resources were increasing annually, however because of the inflation, this increase was greatly evened.

Figure 1.3. Structure of the expenditures by the Ministry of Defence in 2010-2014, %



In 2014 (comparing to 2013) financial resources were increased by UAH 11.8 billion to provide the accomplishment of high priority tasks, directed towards the strengthening of national defence capability, and to provide support for the Armed Forces, engaged into antiterrorist operation.

The allocated resources were directed towards the following areas:

- maintenance of the Armed Forces – UAH 21,802.1 million (80.8% of the total amount);
- training of the Armed Forces – UAH 911.8 million (3.4% of the total amount);
- armament and materiel – UAH 4,253.8 million (15.8% of the total amount).

The analysis of the allocated resources (Figure 1.3) shows that finances were mainly directed towards the maintenance of the Armed Forces and, considering scarcity, did not meet allocation practices, accepted among leading countries of the world. The increase of finances allocated on weapons and materiel (by 5.7%) is not enough for the appropriate support of the Armed Forces.

Under the conditions of continual multiannual insufficient financial support of the Armed Forces, the increase of financial resources for the needs of the Ministry of Defence in 2014, due to the Reserve Fund, by UAH 11.9 billion, did not provide considerable increase of the level of combat effectiveness of the Armed Forces. Financial support of armament and materiel development efforts, replenishment of emergency supplies, as well as maintenance of troops (forces) training system was carried out on a minimal level.

INTERNAL AUDIT, PREVENTION AND COUNTERACTION OF CORRUPTION

In 2014 the increase and diversification of sources financing the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine (General, Reserve and Special funds of a state budget, charity assistance) needed the concentration of efforts at a maximum efficient and transparent level of state resources management and elimination of conditions for illegal or wasteful usage of allocated resources following the determined priorities of the activity (Table 1.1).

Table 1.1. Priorities for the activity of the Service of Internal Auditing of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014[16]

Priorities	Type of activity and functions
Prevention of the breach of legislation and corrupt practices	• Audit (preliminary monitoring) of risk-related operation; • Preliminary analysis of regulatory legal acts and management decisions related to the administration of state financial, material and other resources
Revelation of violations, monitoring of activities directed towards their prevention and bringing to responsibility those who are guilty	• Planning of audits; • Performance of audits (compliance, effectiveness, finances, mixed, complex); • Participation in inspections, internal investigations, commission activity; • Transferring materials to law-enforcement agencies; • Monitoring over the implementation of proposals on completion of control activities
Building up honesty and integrity	• Promotion and preservation of ethics; • Assistance to military and civil coordinators implementing the system of internal control and risk management; • Monitoring over the results of the implementation of audit recommendations; • International cooperation, sharing of experience and introduction of best practices; • Training and advanced training, continual professional development

The implementation of the internal auditing and preliminary monitoring of management decisions projects concerning risk-related operations has become an effective tool for providing legal, economic, effective and transparent state resources management, prevention of breach of legislation and decrease of corruption risks (Table 1.2).

In 2014 the politico-social situation in the country required rapid reaction to the risks, appeared in the area of logistics and financial support of the Armed Forces. As a result, 641 off-schedule control activities were carried out.

The efforts, undertaken in order to strengthen financial and budgetary discipline, including operational audit and preliminary monitoring, had effective practical outcomes (Table 1.3).

16 The Service of Internal Auditing of the Armed Forces of Ukraine includes the Department of Internal Auditing and Financial Control of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and its five territorial administrations in individual states.

Table 1.2. Cost advantages from preventive activity of the Service of Internal Auditing of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2013-2014

Indicators	2013	2014
Packages of worked out documents on risk-related operations, amounting to, *UAH billion*	1,678 (3.4)	3,446 (17.4)
On completion of preliminary monitoring over the allocation of finances and the register of payments: Documents, returned for improvements to be made, *UAH million* Cost advantages totalled, *UAH million*	 520.6 37.1	 150.6 10.8
Prevented overvaluing of procurement items, *UAH million*	20.4	23.1
Prevented under-estimations of the cost of property, assigned for realization, *UAH million*	35.0	23.7
Prevented redundant spending on capital construction, pay-out of creditor indebtedness, oil and gas supply, *UAH million*	13.5	–
Losses prevented due to anti-corruption analysis of risk-related areas of activity, *UAH million*	24	–

Table 1.3. Results of internal audits in 2012-2014

Indicators	2012	2013	2014
Control activities conducted. Including audits	920 833	1,041 886	816 417
According to the results of audits, losses and damages paid for, *UAH billion*	21.8	58.2	39.6
Remedial action took in relation to ineffective management decisions, *UAH billion*	1.25	0.53	1.3
Debt repayment provided: debit debts, *UAH million* credit debts, *UAH million*	 – –	 79.0 2.0	 58.7 2.6
Materials, transferred to law-enforcement agencies, on losses and damages amount, *UAH million*	 193 103	 171 173.9	 224 210
People brought to disciplinary and financial responsibility, the number of dismissals from employment among them	1,007 1	1,583 59	1,365 6

The decrease of expenditures from the defence budget, detection and elimination of threats to take illegal management decisions were furthered by preventive and anti-corruption activities, mainly:

- Formation of regular workshop on issues of cooperation with the General Prosecutor's Office of Ukraine;
- Formation of Scientific Centre for prevention and fighting the corruption;
- Carrying out of anti-corruption analysis in nine areas of the activity of the Ministry of Defence, mainly including the alienation and disposal of military property; procurement of goods, works or services at state expenses; disposal of rocket fuel components and ammunition; petroleum, oil, lubricants and fuel oil supplies for the Armed Forces; clothing and gear provisions; lease relations; bath and laundry services; medical support; food-stuff provisions;
- Listing the range of high-risk positions at the Ministry of Defence;
- Check-up of a real state of activity of five structural subdivisions of the economic block at the Ministry of Defence dealing with the support to the organization of carrying out the procedures of state procurements, supply of material resources and the implementation of a range of works (services) for the needs of the Armed Forces, support of economic activity, carrying out of capital construction as well as the procurement and housing distribution.
- Carrying out of internal investigations related to the procedure of procurement and quality control over armour vests, petroleum, oil and lubricants, cases of corruption in the activity of military registration and enlistment offices during mobilization;
- Treatment of 246 requests concerning prevention and detection of corruption, applied by people, among them 17 anonymous ones.

According to the results of inspections and internal investigations, the materials were transferred to law-enforcement agencies and the number of alleged financial violations, amounting to over UAH 30 million, was prevented.

The result of the implementation of activities directed towards the strengthening of national defence capability in 2014 was the three waves of limited mobilization, bringing of military units of the Armed Forces to the state of combat readiness and support to forces taking part in antiterrorist operation, localization of the activity of illegal armed units at separate districts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblast as well as the origination of stabilization activity in south-eastern part of Ukraine.

CHAPTER 2

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

THE IMPROVEMENT OF COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANPOWER OF THE ARMED FORCES

CHAPTER 2

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

Command and control system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in 2014 was brought to the functioning under the conditions of a special period. During this year, a series of actions, directed towards the improvement of the effectiveness of operational and combat command and control over forces and means, mainly those participating in antiterrorist operation, was implemented.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM OF THE ARMED FORCES

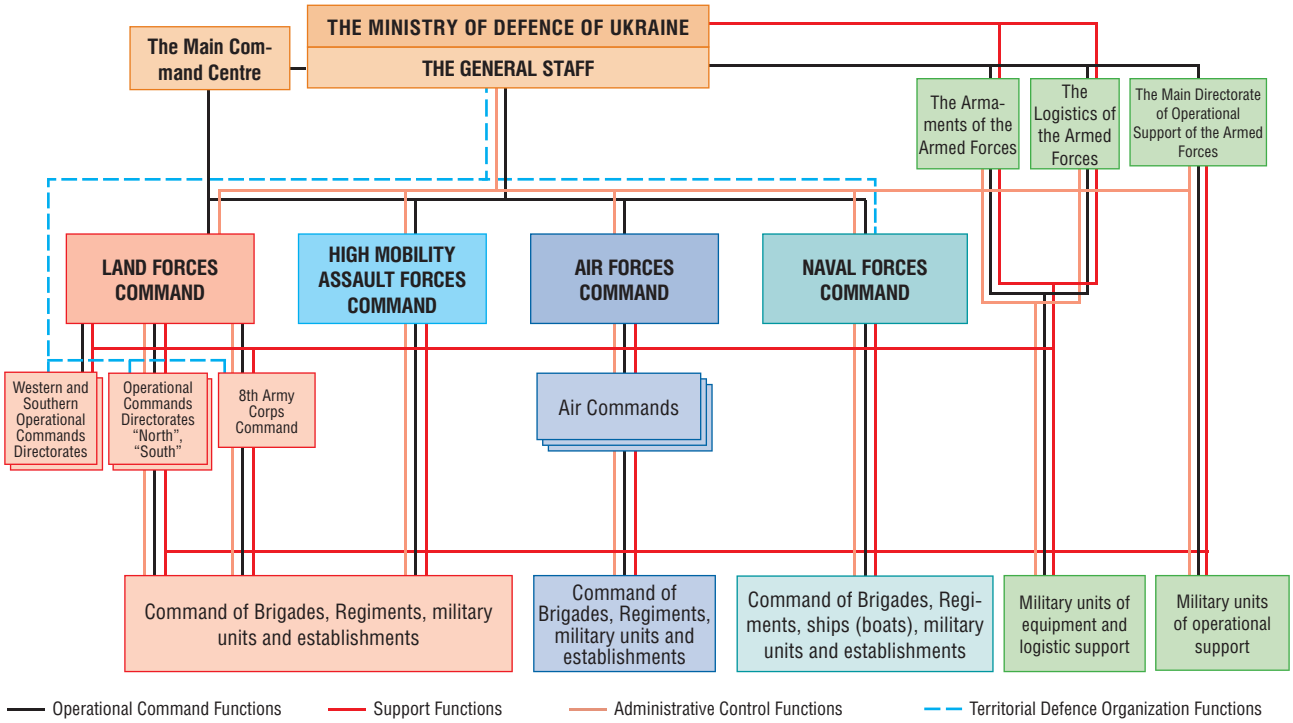
At the end of 2014 the command and control system included (Figure 2.1):

- *Strategic level* – the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff of the Armed Forces, Logistics, Armament, Main Directorate of Operational Support, Main Command Centre;
- *Operational-strategic level* – the Services' Commands, Command of High Mobility Assault Forces of the Armed Forces;
- *Operational level* – Operational Commands "North", "South", the 8th Army Corps' Command, Air Commands of the Air Forces;
- *Tactical level* – Command of Brigades, Regiments, Bases, Depots, Arsenals and other military units.

Last years the Armed Forces faced significant structural changes. The distribution of operational, administrative functions and functions related to the overall support of troops (forces) among command and control bodies of all branches was improved.

The proposal to introduce brand new command and control system over troops (forces) was not successful, mainly in the area of informational support of combat actions, however it could provide the ability to apply precision weapons.

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



The experience of assigned units of the Armed Forces that participated in antiterrorist operation in separate districts of Donetsk and Luhansk oblast has shown limited technical capabilities of command and control bodies in relation to the management of troops (forces) and low level of their manning with trained personnel.

In order to enable the system of command and control over troops (forces) meet current challenges and threats the following activities were implemented:

- Formation of Operation Headquarters of joint force groupings of troops (forces) in order to provide the participation of the assigned units of the Armed Forces in antiterrorist operation, deployment of subsystem of fixed and mobile points of command and control over troops (forces): subpoint of the Operation Headquarters Command, sector command points;
- Upbuilding of fixed networks with wire-connected, radio-relay and troposcatter communication links. Deployment of radio- and satellite transmission facilities. In general, more than 100 communications centres were engaged, being provided with modern facilities and military equipment;
- Equipment of fixed informational and telecommunication nodes of control points with digital communication gears;
- Support of the Armed Forces with digital short-wave and ultra short-wave means of radio communication, radio-relay stations, satellite and trunking transmission facilities;
- Formation of single special-purpose telecommunication network, which connects informational and telecommunication nodes of all levels.

Moreover, the development of a single automated command and control system of the Armed Forces continued. The following activities have been carried out:

- Implementation of the electronic document management system at the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff;
- Establishment of an accredited key certification centre of the Armed Forces;
- Testing of separate elements of automated command and control system over the Land Forces, Aviation and Air Defence at a tactical level.

Strategic Level of Command

In order to provide proper reaction on real and predicted challenges and threats, as well as to facilitate the improvement of the effectiveness of the activity of the Ministry of Defence as a central executive authority, new version of the Regulation on the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine has been developed and approved[1].

During the year, the organizational and staff structure of the Ministry of Defence was optimized in accordance with the functional principle and, besides, nine structural subdivisions of the apparatus were reorganized:

- Increase of the exercise of powers of the Ministry of Defence in areas of alienation and disposal of military property, environmental security and fighting the corruption. The Department for alienation and disposal of military property was formed (due to unification of the Department for alienation of military property and the Department for the disposal of rocket fuel components and ammunition), as well as the Directorate for environmental security and anti-mine activity and the Directorate for Prevention and detection of corruption;
- Formation of new components at three structural subdivisions for operational handling of urgent problems under the conditions of complicated politico-military situation: at the Department of Personnel Policy – office on the implementation of the Law of Ukraine "On the purification of government", at the Department of Defence Policy and Strategic Planning – office on strategic assessments, at the Press Information Department – sector of informational support (Press Service);
- Improvement of mechanisms for the cooperation with central executive bodies: Office on Cooperation with the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, the Department for

[1] Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On the Approval of the Resolution on the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine" # 671 as of November 26, 2014.

Administration, was reorganized into the office on coordination of cooperation with state government authorities of Ukraine;

- In view of urgent problems of the Armed Forces and new distribution of functions at strategic level, the responsibility over the Department for organization and support of the refurbishment of armament and materiel was delegated by the Ministry of Defence to the General Staff of the Armed Forces;
- Due to the transfer of tasks related to the guidance and coordination of the activity from the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations to the Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, the Directorate for cooperation with the State Service of Ukraine for Emergency Situations was disbanded.

In order to find solutions to problems related to logistic support of troops (forces), representatives of volunteer organizations got permanent appointments at corresponding departments and directorates of the Ministry of Defence and the Logistic Service of the Armed Forces, being responsible for the following:

- at the Department for Personnel Policy: awarding of personnel and formation of personnel reserve from among servicemen who took part in antiterrorist operation;
- at the Department for State Procurement and Supply of Material Resources: operational monitoring over price offers and information on supply and timely procurement of property, petroleum, oil, lubricants and food supplies;
- at the Logistic Service of the Armed Forces: food and clothing supplies, petroleum, oil and lubricants supplies as well as control over the transportation of procured property, facilities and equipment to military units.

All organizational activities were carried out by the efforts of the whole strength of the apparatus of the Ministry of Defence, accounting for nearly 770 regular appointments[2].

In general the structure of the General Staff met tasks and objectives assigned by the President of Ukraine – Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, related to the support of partial mobilization activities, improvement of combat readiness and effectiveness of troops (forces), training and participation of the assigned forces and means in antiterrorist operation.

At the same time The Directorate for Civil and Military cooperation was formed with an aim to develop multifaceted cooperation with civil organizations, mainly volunteer ones.

The structure of the apparatus of the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff at the end of 2014 is given in Annex 3.

Operational and Strategic Level of Command

Operational and Strategic Level of Command over troops (forces) was separated out as the result of the complex activities, related to the restoration of operational capability of the Command System of the Armed Forces.

The Operational and Strategic Level of Command includes four components:

- The Services' Commands – The Land Forces, the Air Forces and the Naval Forces;
- Command of High Mobility Assault Forces.

In 2014 the situation at the Naval Forces significantly grew worse with the loss of a large number of ship-borne and airborne strength, almost all fleet armament stocks, military and special materiel, material reserves etc, that happened as a result of the annexation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city by the Russian Federation.

The Naval Forces were left without equipped home stations, maintenance and refurbishment stations, equipment, educational institutions, training ranges, housing and barracks properties.

[2] The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers "On certain issues of the approval of the maximum number of employees at the apparatus and territorial offices of central executive bodies and other state authorities" # 85 as of April 5, 2014.

During the year, the complex of activities was carried out, directed towards the redeployment of the Naval Forces Command in Odessa city and bringing of its organizational and staff structure to correspondence with the tasks, as well as with forces and means available.

Operational Level of Command

In 2014 the development of command and control bodies of Operational Level continued and following activities were carried out:

- • Formation of the vertical chain of operational command over forces and means, engaged into antiterrorist operation, on the basis of Operational Commands "North", "South". Generally five multiservice grouping of troops (forces) and the Air Force groupings were formed;
- Cancellation of activities related to the disbandment of Western and Eastern Operational Commands;
- Cancellation of activities related to the restructuring of "Centre", "West" and "South" Air Commands as well as the 8th Army Corps' Command;
- Improvement of the role and authorities of operational level commands during the conduct of combat actions.

Tactical Level of Command

The components of the command and control over troops (forces) at a tactical level did not experience significant changes during the year. Brigades (regiments) continue to be the highest command and control bodies of this level. The main combat unit is military subdivision of a "battalion" level.

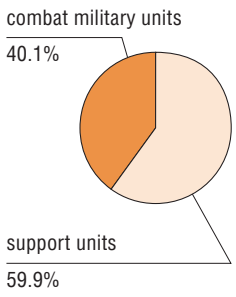
During the year, following the results of mobilization deployment of troops (forces), 4 brigades and 29 battalions of territorial defence were formed, which soon were restructured into separate mechanized infantry battalions.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE AND MANNING OF THE ARMED FORCES

At the end of 2014 after a number of organizational activities the manning of the Armed Forces amounted to 250 thousand people, including 204 thousand of servicemen. The increase by 84.5 thousand was realized within the figures, determined by the legislation of Ukraine (Annex 3).

The correlation between combat military units and support units is given on Figure 2.2.

Figure 2.2. The correlation between combat military units and support units at the end of 2014.



During the year the scheduled realization of activities related to the formation of High Mobility Assault Forces and Special Operations Forces continued.

Proceeding from the necessity to save lives and health, to meet the interests and legal rights of servicemen and workers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, military units (subdivisions), institutions and organizations of the Armed Forces were redeployed from temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city to other regions of Ukraine[3].

During the year, the combat readiness of command and control bodies was renewed, vertical chain of operational and combat command over forces and means, engaged into antiterrorist operation, was formed, command and control over troops (forces) was established with an aim to resist the armed aggression against the state.

The improvement of the organizational structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine has provided timely manning of forces with personnel, equipment with armament and materiel, the renewal of the combat effectiveness of troops (forces) and carrying out of assigned tasks related to the defence of the independence of the state.

[3] The Decree of the President of Ukraine "On the decision of the National Security and Defense Council of Ukraine as of March 23, 2014 "On redeployment of military units (subdivisions), institutions and organizations of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military formations and law enforcement bodies of Ukraine from temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city to other regions of Ukraine" # 399/2014 as of March 24, 2014

CHAPTER 3

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

SUPPLIES OF THE ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

DISPOSAL OF MISSILES, AMMUNITION AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

CHAPTER 3

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

The main problem of supplying the Armed Forces with armament and materiel is the critical weakness of terms to equip troops (forces) with new (refurbished) samples to replace morally and physically aged armament.

SUPPLIES OF THE ARMAMENT AND MATERIEL

The financial resources, allocated for the activities related to the development of armament and materiel in 2014 decreased by 2.5 times in comparison with 2013 (11.9 % of the need). At the same time, due to the additional allocations by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the needs of the Armed Forces, the total share of the general fund on armament and materiel was increased up to 61%, which made it possible to carry out scheduled tasks.

Under these conditions over 98% of allocated resources were directed towards the refurbishment of available and procurement of new armament and materiel and 2% towards the financial support of research and design activities, currently on the stage of state (preliminary) testing and manufacturing of a testing sample.

The main efforts were concentrated on the improvement of the state of the most problematic samples of armament and materiel. At the beginning of antiterrorist operation in the eastern part of Ukraine, subdivisions of the Armed Forces did not have a single serviceable complex of sound-ranging and radar reconnaissance, which made it impossible to apply artillery as part of reconnaissance fire weapon complex. Aircraft and helicopters were not equipped with modern protective gears against air defence guided missiles. The available refurbished and new armament, received in single samples, did not influence the combat effectiveness of units and subdivisions.

In order to provide the implementation of planned activities, a range of administrative decisions has been introduced, which were directed towards the improvement of the manufacture and supplies of armament and materiel, mainly:

- The simplification of the procedure for advance payment in process of procurement, refurbishment and repair of armament, military and special materiel under the conditions of a special period, announcement of the state of emergency and in course of antiterrorist operation[1];
- Adjustment of the procedure for passing into service (supplies) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine the foreign-manufactured armament and material[2];
- Finding the mechanism for the withdrawal and transfer of armament, combat and other equipment and ammunition[3].

1 The Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine "On the introduction of alterations to the Regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers as of April 27, 2011 # 464 and as of April 23, 2014 No 117" # 619 as of November 12, 2014.

2 The Decree of the Ministry of Defense of Ukraine "On the approval of the instruction on the procedure for passing into service (supplies) of the Armed Forces of Ukraine the foreign-manufactured armament and material" # 803 as of November 11, 2014.

3 The Decree of the Cabinet of Minister of Ukraine "On certain issues related to the withdrawal and transfer of armament, combat equipment and other military property" # 376 as of August 26, 2014.

As a result of conducted activities the level of the support with armament and materiel provided for the Armed Forces has largely increased, mainly:

- 13 samples of armament and materiel, particularly SU-27S1M and SU-27P1M combat aircraft, SU-27UB1M and SU-27UP1M training combat aircraft, Mi-8MSB-V amphibious transport helicopter, R-330UM automated complex of radio interference, ground hardware and software system for the control and processing of flight information of aircraft were passed into service (supplies);
- 371 samples of new and refurbished samples of armament and materiel were procured and supplied. Moreover, in order to provide support to the participation of troops (forces) in antiterrorist operation 1724 additional samples were procured and supplied, including refurbished aircraft and helicopters , "Bulat" tanks, BTR-3 and BTR-4 armoured personnel carriers, 2S1 self-propelled mounts, "Stugna-P' antitank missile system, small armoured gunboats, radioelectronic warfare equipment, navigation aids and other armament (Table 3.1);

Table 3.1. State of the procurement of main samples of new and refurbished armament and materiel in 2012-2014

Samples of armament and materiel	2012	2013	2014
Refurbished aircraft and helicopters	9	2	8
Armoured armament and materiel	–	–	54
Self-propelled artillery mounts	–	–	18
Anti-tank armament	–	–	10
Small arms	–	–	508
Aviation missile defence means	–	–	52
Armoured vehicles	–	–	15
Automotive equipment	2	11	100

- Completion of state testings of An-70 military transport aircraft.

Main activities, directed towards the supply of the Armed Forces with the armament and materiel in 2014, are given in Annex 4.

Restoration of the Technical Readiness of Materiel

The provision of logistics support for the Armed Forces units, which are involved in the ongoing anti-terrorist operation, requires urgent measures and improved maintenance system. To respond to these challenges the following steps were taken:

- • In cooperation with the State Concern "Ukroboronprom" the rapid response measures on restoration and provision of military materiel for operating forces were agreed, and the required interaction between the Ministry of Defence and the domestic defence enterprises was organized.
- The executive authorities established enhanced cooperation with charitable organizations and volunteers for the logistical support of combat and service forces;

- The decision about repairing and returning weapon systems and equipment, which was stored at military bases, storage depots and centres, was taken. It allowed repairing and returns of damaged or disabled artillery systems, armoured and other equipment to using units in shorter terms and at lower costs.
- In a zone of carrying out anti-terrorist operation using the maintenance units of Armed Forces and mobile repair teams of defence enterprises more than 50 evacuation-repair sections and recovery teams were formed, 5 mobile storage depots were deployed.

As a result, in total about 20 thousand weapon systems and critical items were restored to a state of combat readiness. The state-owned defence enterprises have provided more than 900 items of repaired weapon systems and equipment (Table 3.2).

Table 3.2. The maintenance status of the Armed Forces in 2014

Items of Materiel	Amount, pcs
Aircraft	67
Helicopters	42
Unmanned Aerial Vehicles	24
Anti-Aircraft Missile Systems	2
Radio Equipment	54
Rocket Artillery Systems	670
Tanks and Armoured Vehicles	4.088
Military Vehicles	12.582
Electronic Warfare Systems	54
Engineering Vehicles	833
Nuclear, Biological, Chemical Warfare Protection Equipment	478
Topogeodetic Equipment	116

DISPOSAL OF ROCKETS, AMMUNITION AND ROCKET FUEL COMPONENTS

The disposal of surplus rockets, ammunition and rocket fuel components unsuitable for further usage and storage remains one of the main problems of reorganization and optimization of the Armed Forces, the solution of which depends on funding.

Disposal of rockets and ammunition

In 2014, the actual budget allocation for the implementation of the State Target Defence Programme of Disposal of Conventional Ammunition Unsuitable for further Usage and Storage for 2008-2017 (State Disposal Programme) was UAH 74.2 million (15% of the baseline requirement envisaged by the State Disposal Programme).

More than 6,500 tons of ammunition has been disposed of during the past year (Table 3.3).

Table 3.3. Disposed Ammunition in 2010-2014, *thousand tons*

By directions	Disposed, thousand tons		
	2012	2013	2014
State Budget	31.68	2.08	0.77
Contractors (self-financing)	6.38	4.58	0.29
Armed Forces	6.18	38.16	1.43
International assistance	6.16	4.20	4.09
Total	**50.40**	**49.02**	**6.58**

The summary of the State Disposal Programme implementation in 2008-2014 shows that about 219,000 tons of conventional ammunitions unsuitable for further usage and storage were disposed of, which is 45.2% of programme indicators (484,200 tons).

The ammunition disposal rate has declined significantly during the past year due to the redistribution of the conventional munitions to be disposed of in the years 2012-2016[4], as well as the main enterprises' location, which are involved in the State Disposal Programme, at the nearby area of the anti-terrorist operation.

Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components

The implementation measures of the State Target Programme of Disposal of Liquid Rocket Fuel Components for 2010-2014 continued in 2014[5].

On the 6th of March 2014 in the framework of the international contract on provision of services connected with the disposal of melange between the Ministry of Defence, OSCE Secretariat and Russian closed joint-stock company "Technoazot", federal state enterprises "Sverdlov Plant" and "Biisk Oleum Plant" the last part of 1,191 tons of mélange was deported for its further disposal outside Ukraine.

In 2008-2014 15.682 thousand tons of mélange were withdrawn from military units of the Armed Forces for its further disposal. The joint OSCE - Ukraine international project on rocket fuel component (RFC) mélange disposal was completed[6].

In addition, there were neutralized (disposed) the following liquid rocket fuel components:

- by the Armed Forces – 37.39 tons of sub-standard mélange and 15.7 tons of other sub-standard amyl;
- under the contracts with the defence enterprises – 11.1 tons of izonit and 53.4 tons of samin.

During the year, in total, about 1.309 thousand tons of liquid rocket fuel components were disposed (Table 3.4).

Table 3.4. Disposed Liquid Rocket Fuel Components in 2010-2014, *thousand tons*

By directions	Disposed, tons				
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Armed Forces	–	–	–	–	53.09
Under the Domestic Contracts	–	–	–	–	64.5
Under the International Contracts	2,698.0	3,186.2	2,377.4	4,982.7	1,190.9
Total:	**2,698.0**	**3,186.2**	**2,377.4**	**4,982.7**	**1,308.49**

During 2008-2014, about 15,800 tons of liquid rocket fuel components were disposed, representing 94.6% of total reserves (16,700 tons).

Comprehensive implementation of the state military-technical policy has allowed loading domestic defence enterprises with orders to provide services on repair and modernization of weapon systems and equipment. It has resulted in the increase of the materiel operational status level and operational capability of the Ukrainian Armed Forces supplied with the serviceable weapons and military equipment up to 80% of their demand.

4 The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On the list of munitions to be disposed of in the years 2012-2016" # 57 as of February 1, 2012.
The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the list of additional ammunition to be disposed of" # 1001-p as of December 2, 2012.
The Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On Approval of the list of additional ammunition to be disposed of" # 999-p as of November 21, 2013.

5 The Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "On approval of the State Target Program of disposal of liquid rocket fuel components for 2010-2014" # 874 as of September 28, 2010.

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

CHAPTER 4

FORCES' TRAINING

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCES' TRAINING SYSTEM

CHAPTER 4

FORCES' TRAINING

In 2014, the results of military operations and their compliance with the stated objectives, for the first time in the history of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, have become the key criteria for determining efficiency and effectiveness of the training system. The training process in 2014 was focused on mission-specific and function-specific issues; improvement of command and control system by adapting the experience gained to the conditions of the theatre of operations and the mission environment; enhancing their capabilities to successfully conduct combat operations and territorial defence in conjunction with other military formations and law enforcement agencies.

FORCES' TRAINING SUPPORT

During the year, the training activities were extremely practical and focused on field-related issues. Those activities have enabled development of interpersonal and practical skills of military units to be active team members and to operate smoothly in the respective area of assignment. Therefore the combat crew training sessions were conducted on real military equipment, live fire training was performed with live munitions using individual weapons and collective weapon systems of military units.

The priority directions of military training in 2014 were the following:

- achieving operational interoperability among staffs; ensuring their capability to quickly and efficiently plan the use of and effectively control the groupings of troops (forces) during combat operations in conjunction with other military formations and law enforcement agencies;
- maintaining combat readiness of military units to perform specific tasks in the respective areas of their assignment; improving practical skills of personnel in the preparation of arms and military equipment for combat use; performing on-site repair of damaged or inoperable equipment, construction of protective structures and defensive obstacles, roadblocks; providing security for bases and conducting base defence;
- conducting specialized training of units after the partial loss of their combat capabilities and providing rotations in the areas of their engagement; building mobilization capabilities of reserve forces and providing them with credible combat capabilities;
- ensuring the operational readiness of designated units defending state facilities against military aviation attacks from the air;
- conducting refresher training for aircrews in aviation units.

Despite the increase in total funding of defence needs in 2014, the financial resources available for training remained at the previous year's level. In total for training needs the Armed Forces of Ukraine received UAH 292.6 million that is 93.6% of the planned amount (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1. Funding of the Forces' Training, *UAH million*

2012			2013			2014		
plan	**actual**	**%**	**plan**	**actual**	**%**	**plan**	**actual**	**%**
Joint Rapid Reaction Forces (Constant Readiness Forces)								
382.3	369.4	*96.6*	391.3	376.1	*96.1*	312.5	292.6	*93.6*
Main Defence Forces (Reserve Forces)								
163.9	158.3	*96.6*	53.4	51.3	*96.1*	–	–	–
Total in the Armed Forces								
546.2	527.7	*96.6*	444.7	427.4	*96.1*	307.0	307.0	*100*

Financial resources were focused mainly on providing training for military units to perform their tasks in the areas of anti-terrorist operations.

The funding distribution for the components of the Forces' training is presented in Table 4.2.

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

Components of preparation	Set			Allocated			% of plan
	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	General Fund	Special Fund	Total	
Operational Training	3.63	-	3.63	3.63	-	3.63	*100*
Combat Training	306.5	1.21	307.7	286.35	1.46	287.81	*93.5*
Physical Training	1.17	-	1.17	1.17	-	1.17	*100*
TOTAL	**311.3**	**1.21**	**312.51**	**291.15**	**1.46**	**292.61**	***93.6***

RESULTS OF FORCES' TRAINING

The reorganization of training system of the Armed Forces , which has been carried out in previous years, as well as timely clarified training plans and combat coordination (restoration of combat capability) had a positive effect on skill formation in 2014. All training activities were goal-oriented and corresponding to the mission assigned to each military unit and formation (Note 4.1).

Note 4.1. The main directions of military training in the Armed Forces of Ukraine

- first – for those that are part of the military unit groupings;
- second – for those who were mobilized and are brought into combat readiness;
- third – for those who provide logistics support and perform other tasks.

Multi-service training ensured the formation and improvement of combat skills of all military units participating in conjunction with different branches and services of the Armed Forces, special purpose units, formations of the National Guard and the State Border Service. The acquired combat experience has been actively implemented by all military formations of Ukraine.

To obtain operational capability command and control bodies, formations, large and small units, have increased the number of tactical exercises only since the beginning of the Russian military aggression against Ukraine. Up until then the joint tactical training of military units and formations, honing their skills especially in live fire exercises, had been conducted in insufficient quantities and at a much smaller scale.

In total across the whole of the Armed Forces the following exercises were undertaken: 18 – battalion tactical exercises, 192 – company tactical exercises, 6 –squadron tactical flight exercises, 325 – platoon live fire training exercises, over 16 thousand parachute jumps and nearly 258 – airborne landings. The aircrews performed 507 aviation bombardment exercises and 326 live fire shootings at ground targets. Ships and boats performed 96 artillery live-fire shootings at air targets and 110 artillery live-fire shootings toward sea targets (Annex 5).

The requirements for the timing were chosen as the main criteria for evaluating the combat readiness of military units and formations in the Land Forces, including relocation of military units and their materiel to the designation area, deployment at their assigned positions, construction and use of field fortifications, security and defence measures. The number of battalion tactical exercises in comparison to 2013 increased by 2.4 times, companies tactical training exercises by 5.5 times, platoon live fire training exercises by 4 times. The average flight time per Army aircrew doubled. Units of High Mobile Airborne Troops have also demonstrated high-quality professional preparation and their combat skills.

The Air Forces provided air defence measures designed to destroy attacking enemy aircraft and defend state facilities of vital importance against military aviation attacks from the air. Given the practical focus of the Air Forces, the intensity of aircrew

1 The Concept of Training Improvement of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (2012)

professional training exercises has significantly increased. The number of live fire shootings at ground targets was increased by 2.9 times and aviation bombardment exercises by 4.5 times. However, the number of tactical flying exercises conducted by squadrons was decreased by 3.5 times and airborne landings by 4.2 times.

The Naval Forces facilitated rapid exchange of information with Marine Guard detachments of the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine for the protection of the territorial sea of Ukraine in countering maritime reconnaissance and sabotage groups and unmanned aerial vehicles. During the year, almost 50 anti-sabotage military exercises were being conducted. The total time spent by divers for underwater exercises exceeded 1.5 thousand hours. The total number of underway operating hours remained at the level of previous years. The naval aviation crews conducted more than 800 special flight exercises and 50 deck-landings on the helicopter deck of the Hetman Sahaidachnyi frigate. The total flight time in naval aviation was increased by 2.2 times.

Military authorities training

The structural units of the General Staff and other command and control structures of the Armed Forces have made numerous improvements upon their operational capabilities, including the planning system and provision of logistic support to national forces. In the joint operational and strategic environment there were conducted 69 operational training activities, the most significant of which were the following:

- series of staff exercises in the General Staff, Operational Commands, command of Naval Forces, and in command and control of military units (January - February 2014);
- command post exercise with involved troops Spring Thunderstorm – 2014 (March 2014);
- command post exercise with associated command and control structures of the Armed Forces (May 2014);
- command-staff war game with associated command and control structures of the Armed Forces (December 2014).

The most significant training exercise in 2014 was a command post exercise with involved troops Spring Thunderstorm – 2014. Its purpose was to test the real state of combat readiness of the Armed Forces, their level of training and comprehensive support. The representatives of State and local authorities, other military formations and law enforcement agencies were also participating that time. All available military training areas served for the purposes of that training exercise.

This training exercise helped to evaluate the readiness of command and control structures and significantly improve their operational capabilities in the special period.

The final stage of training process within the Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces in December 2014 was the military-economic exercise Concentration – 2014, which had the following objectives:

- developing a clear algorithm for the coordinated actions of the State administration bodies on the organization and implementation of national defence measures;
- determining the content, scope, performers, procedures and deadlines for implementation of measures to transfer the national economy, public authorities, financial institutions, enterprises of the military-industrial complex and the entire life-support system of the State to functioning under the special period conditions.

Given the scope and a list of the involved participants, it can be said that such military-economic training exercise was conducted for the first time in the history of Ukraine. The exercise was attended by the Ministry of Defence, the General Staff, and the leadership of the Cabinet of Ministers, Central Executive Authorities, Council of National Security and Defence, heads of regional State Administrations.

The conclusions of this military and economic training exercise "Concentration – 2014" were included in the documents governing the transfer of the national economy of Ukraine to functioning under the special period conditions, territorial defence and mobilization measures, and also fulfilment of measures foreseen by the legal regime of martial law.

MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES IN THE GENERAL FORCES' TRAINING SYSTEM

The main purpose of the Armed Forces participation in international military exercises was the promotion of trust of the international community to Ukraine, raising the level of security around the state borders, and ensuring the readiness of national military units for participation in international operations on maintaining peace and security.

In 2014, it was planned to hold 15 multinational military exercises (8 – in Ukraine, and 7 – outside the State)[2].

Given the politico-military situation in Ukraine and around its borders, 5 exercises involving Ukrainian units (two exercises in Ukraine and three – outside of the country) were cancelled. Furthermore, according to the partner countries' initiative, five multinational exercises were also cancelled.

During the year the Armed Forces participated in five planned multinational exercises, including 3 of them – in Ukraine, and 2 – overseas.

In addition to that, the staff officers of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 3 unscheduled command post exercises outside of Ukraine under NATO auspices (Figure 4.1)[3].

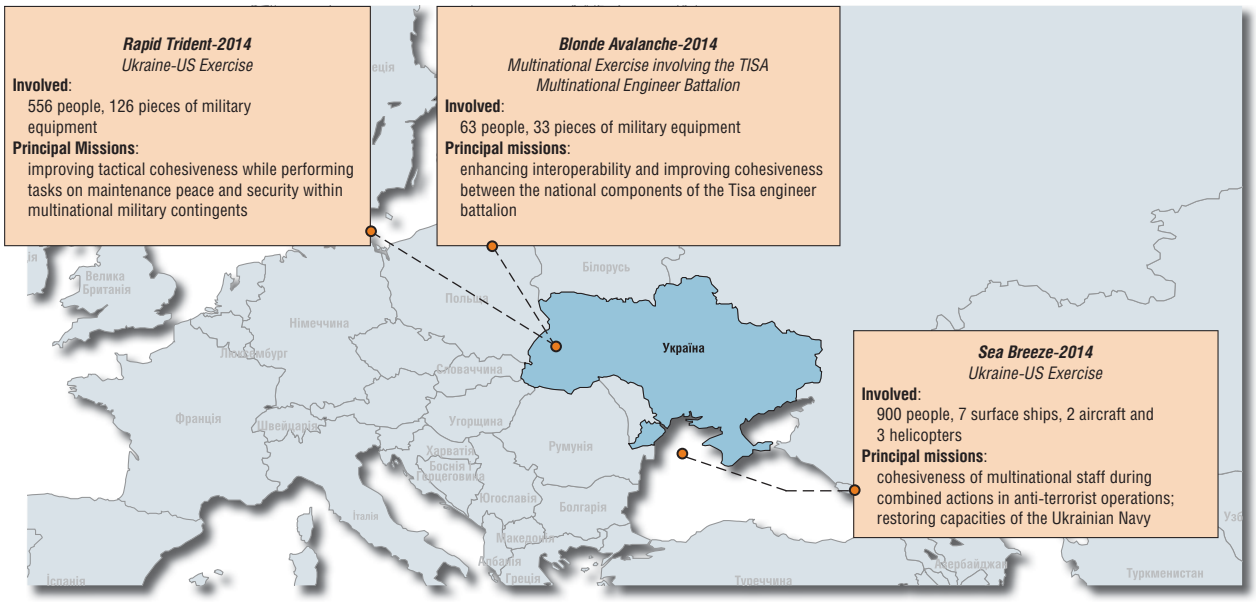
In total, the forces involved in these training exercises included over 1,500 military personnel (Appendix 6).

2 Decree of the President of Ukraine "On Approval of the Plan of Multinational Exercises in Ukraine with the Participation of the Armed Forces of Ukraine's Units and their Participation in the Multinational Exercises abroad in 2014 and "On Admitting Units of the Armed Forces of Other Countries to Ukraine during 2014 to Participate in Exercises" #341/2014 as of March 25, 2014

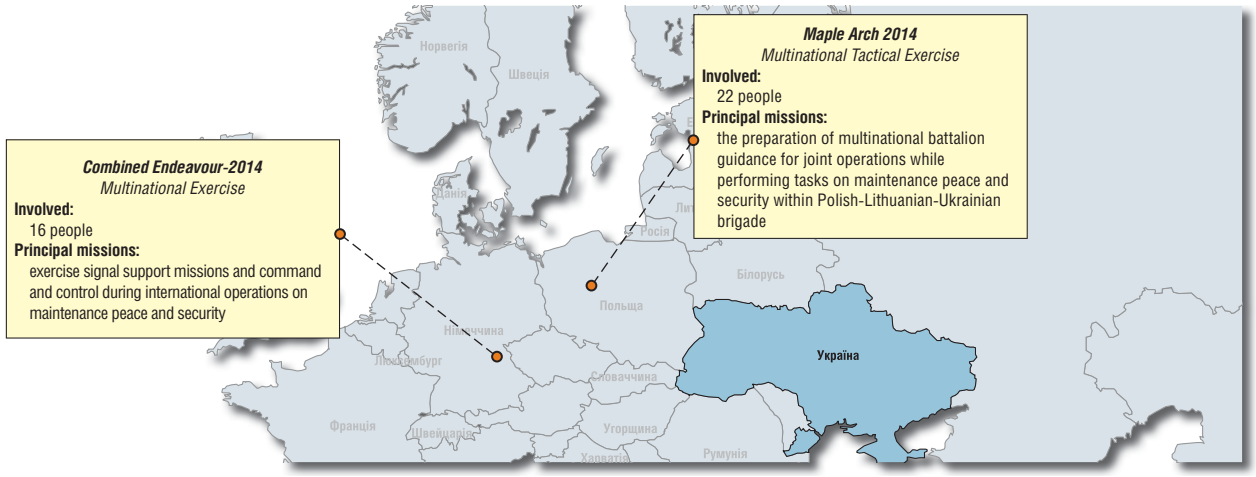
3 The Law of Ukraine "On Approval of the Decision of the President of Ukraine on Admitting Units of the Armed Forces of Other Countries to Ukraine during 2014 to Participate in Exercises" #1182-VII as of April 1, 2014

Figure 4.1. Large-Scale Multinational Military Exercises in 2014 with the Armed Forces of Ukraine Participation

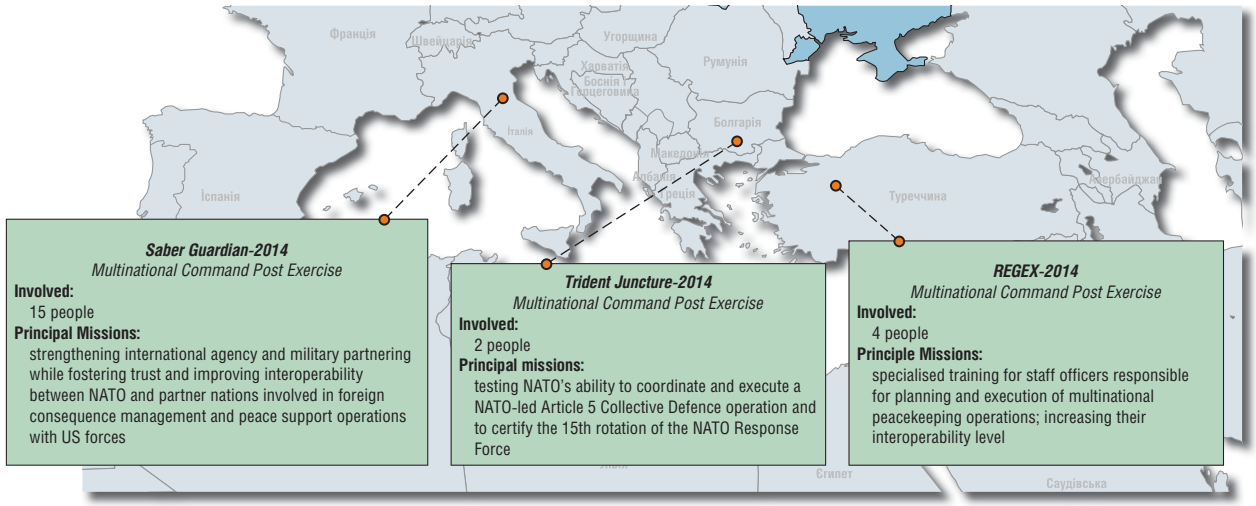
A. In Ukraine or close to its borders



B. Overseas



B. NATO-led missions (unscheduled training exercises outside of Ukraine)



However, the Ukrainian units involved in the Planning and Review Process (PARP) and the Operational Capabilities Concept (OCC) Pool of Forces, in 2014 did not participate in the training events based on standards and criteria used by NATO.

At the end of the year five units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Engineer Sapper Company, NBC Defence Company, the Hetman Sahaidachnyi frigate and two military transport aircraft Il-76MD) were allowed to participate in the NATO-led military exercises and operations, and be involved as a part of multinational high readiness military formations.

The military training exercises conducted for the Armed Forces have provided them with required combat and operational capabilities. Thanks to a series of combat coordination measures conducted during mobilization process in the Armed Forces, the supported troops, formations and military units were provided with basic components required for mission accomplishment.

CHAPTER 5

SUMMARY ON THE ARMED FORCES MANNING

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN THE ARMED FORCES: SUMMARY

ARMED FORCES MANNING

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

THE ARMED FORCES MANNING

Considerable personnel policy of the Armed Forces of state is one of the most fundamental elements of the state defence capacity strengthening, the assigned missions performance by troops (forces) and assurance of personnel adaptation ability to new warfare conditions.

PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT IN THE ARMED FORCES: SUMMARY

At the beginning of 2014 tailoring and implementation of personnel management within the forces (troops) were realized through the appropriate technologies and principles, regulated by the Concept of personnel policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine[1].

At the same time the practical realization of taking measures to put the Armed Forces on FULL[2] combat readiness and to start partial mobilization (march 2014) needed a legal provisions revision and personnel management conduction directed towards additional manning of the Armed Forces.

To increase efficiency of personnel management under special period conditions the following measure were taken:

1. Rights and liberties of people and legal order on the temporally occupied territory of Ukraine[3] were regulated, in particular:

- servicemen of the Armed Forces, who have come under special period conditions from temporally occupied territory of Ukraine and have appropriate grounds for it, were enabled to retire from the military service;
- commanders were enabled to enlist the service personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who have not come at a given time to the determined units of the Ministry of Defence, at the disposal. Commanders were enabled to exclude them from the list of the military unit's personnel, and provide information concerning their search to the law enforcement bodies;
- exclusion procedures of the servicemen from the list of the Armed Forces' personnel military units, which were dislocated to Autonomous Republic of Crimea and during a long period of time have been beyond the borders of Ukraine, were specified.

2. The system of personnel management concerning mobilization conduction was improved[4]. Conscription was determined as a separate type of military service during the mobilization period. Besides, military service of the citizens of Ukraine, who were

1 Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine # 843 "On confirmation of the Concept of personnel policy in the Armed Forces of Ukraine for the period until 2017", December 4, 2013.

2 Decree of the President of Ukraine # 846-VII «On resolution of the National Security and Defence Council of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 on "Urgent measures as for ensuring national security, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine" of March 2, 2014, # 189/2014, approved by the decision of Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of March 2, 2014.

3 Law of Ukraine # 1207-VII "On ensuring rights and liberties of people and legal order on the temporally occupied territory of Ukraine" of April 26, 2014.

4 Law of Ukraine #1169-VII "On introduction of changes to some laws of Ukraine concerning mobilization conduction" of March 27, 2014.

drafted during the period of mobilization, was regulated. The following measures were taking:

- 60 year-old citizens were given the possibility to realize their constitutional duty to protect their Motherland and its territorial integrity;
- a full scale payment including all allowances and awards was determined to realize on contract servicemen level, but not on conscripts servicemen level, as it was envisaged earlier;
- a workplace, position, enterprise's, institution's, organization's average earnings were preserved regardless of subordination and form of ownership;
- the right to entrepreneurial activity for private entrepreneurs is preserved, however state registration of legal entities-entrepreneurs' entrepreneurial activity proceeds;
- pension payment for such a period of service was preserved.

3. Special cases of military service were regulated, in particular:

- the order of servicemen' return from the temporally occupied territory of Ukraine was specified;
- mechanisms of appointment of the officers, who participate in anti-terrorist operation, to the positions of military commissars and military commissars – to the positions of military authorities, were defined;
- the order of an enlistment of the officials, seriously wounded servicemen at the disposal was determined as well as additional operational manning of the released positions.

ARMED FORCES MANNING

Some particular elements of the Armed Forces manning system and military service conduction order were improved[5]:

- flexible contract system was created, short-term contract on military service conduction was introduced (till the end of the special period);
- the order of enlistment on contract service during a special period of those, who were eligible for military duty and were released from military service due to the disciplinary punishment, was regulated;
- particularities of servicemen promotion and primary officers and sergeants (NCO)[6] ranks receiving by citizens of Ukraine were specified. It gives the possibility to carry out an additional operational manning of vacant positions at military units (subunits) by the servicemen, who distinguished themselves during the combat mission conduction, and have obvious leadership skills (note 5.1);
- special inspection procedure conduction was simplified during the enlistment period.
- a personnel reserve of 1,500 servicemen – participants of the anti-terrorist operation was created to fill the vacant leadership positions of the Armed Forces Ministry of Defence institutions;
- obligatory *Saber* examination of the officers – the candidates for the Armed Forces leadership positions (nomenclature of the President of Ukraine and the Minister of Defence) was introduced, as well as the results of this examination during the decision-making on personnel appointment took into account.

Note 5.1. Changing of rank appointment order

The right for the military ranks appointment was obtained:

- up to the colonel (captain I rank) inclusively regardless of the holding position and the length of service of a particular rank – in the order of award of the servicemen during the anti-terrorist operation conduction;
- first military ranks appointment – to sergeants (NCOs) with higher education;
- sergeant ranks appointment – to soldiers (seamen) after their military units training.

5 Law of Ukraine #1634-VII "On introduction of amendments to the laws of Ukraine on "Military duty and service" and "On the basis of prevention and counteraction of corruption" of August 12.

6 Decree of the President of Ukraine # 480/2014 "On encouragement of servicemen – anti-terrorist operation participants" of May 19, 2014.
Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine # 782 "On confirmation of Changes to the Instructions of organization of Provision Armed Forces of Ukraine accomplishment" of November 3.

As the result of taking measures, 0,500 people under the contract and more than 10,000 as conscript and also soldiers, sergeants and NCOs – 12,000 people under the contract and 72,000 people as a conscript – were enlisted for the military service in 2014 for manning (additional manning) the reserved officers personnel positions in the army (forces).

Service in military reserve

Since the Armed Forces has transited to combat readiness 498 citizens, who serve in military reserve have come to the military units for training exercises. They were enlisted for the military service during the mobilization period and were assigned to the areas of combat destination as a part of their structural units.

Organizational basis of the citizens' service in military reserve[7] was changed in order to strengthen reserve personnel capacity. The following order was specified:

- training, registration, reserve personnel enlistment for the military service, including soldiers positions;
- reserve personnel draft for performing their duties in the military reserve and reserve personnel draft during the mobilization period;
- primary military rank appointment to people, who serve in military reserve.

It gave the possibility to prepare 547 citizens to perform their duties in the military reserve for the high-mobility assault forces and special operation forces. It is foreseen to increase the number of reserve personnel up to 13,700 people and to maintain the determined operational reserve due to those who are eligible for military, demobilized from the military service and have combat experience.

MILITARY EDUCATION AND SCIENCE IMPROVEMENT

MOD's activity in the sphere of military education and science was directed towards resuming the training of the navy specialty servicemen, achieving the high level of military specialist practical preparation taking into consideration combat experience, solving of topical scientific tasks concerning the Armed Forces reorganization, optimization and employment.

As the result of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city annexation by the Russian Federation, the Naval Academy named after P.S. Nakhimov and the NCOs Naval Military College of the mentioned Academy were dismantled according to the decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine. However Naval Forces Department was founded on the

7 Decree of the President of Ukraine # 502/2014 "On introduction of changes to the Provision of citizens of Ukraine service in the military reserve of the Armed Forces of Ukraine" of June 6, 2014.

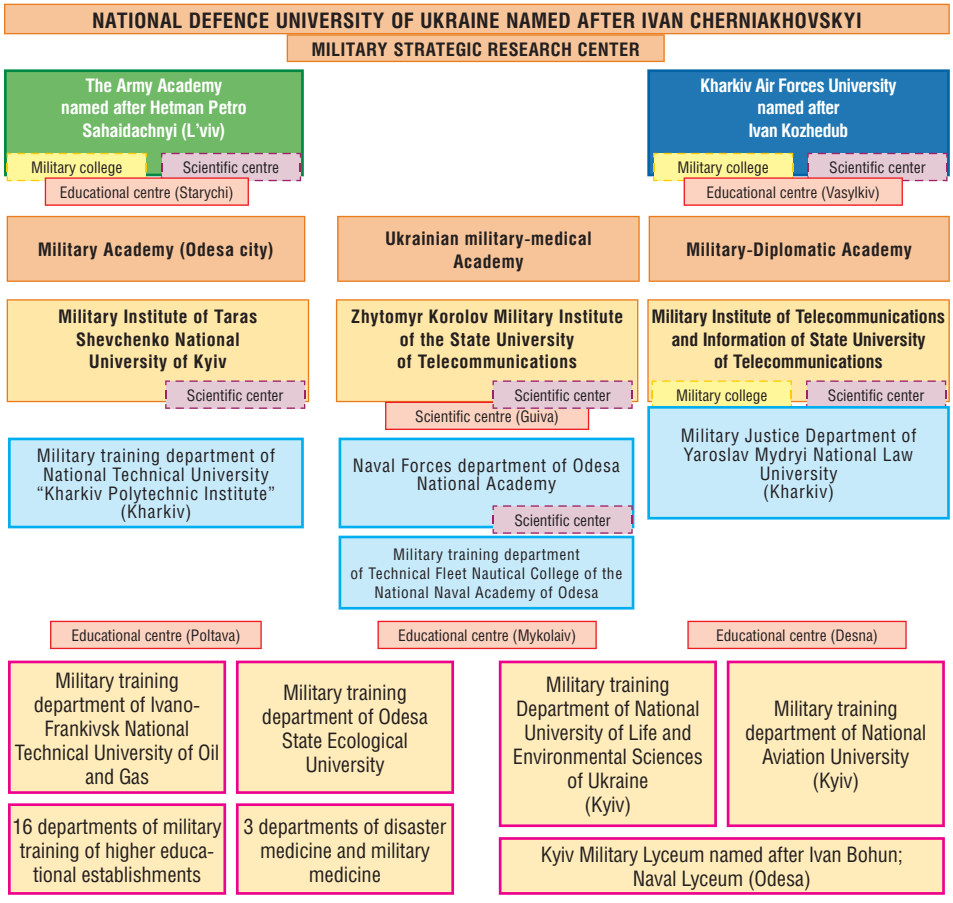
basis of the Military Training department of Odesa National Naval Academy and the military training department8 - on the basis of Technical Fleet Naval College[8].

On September 1st, 2014, educational process was renewed at the relocated from Sevastopol city Naval Lyceum – the general education state establishment focused on a military professional education.

At the end of 2014 the Higher Military Educational Establishment network and military educational units of the Higher Military Educational Establishment included: 2 universities, 4 academies, 3 military institutes, 3 faculties, 20 military training departments, 3 disaster medicine and military medicine departments, military training division.

Current military specialist training system provides the possibility to train the necessary amount of servicemen (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1. The Armed Forces military specialist training system, *at the end of 2014*



The indications of state order for military specialists training were corrected and were brought into compliance with the real requirements of the Armed Forces.

According to the Ministry of Defence Authority decision, Military Educational Establishment conducted enlistment of the students from those personnel, who were wounded during the anti-terrorist operation and whose wounds were incompatible with their further military service. In general, more than 60 servicemen study by correspondence for civil specialties.

8 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine # 163 "Foundation of the Naval Forces Department of Odesa National Military Academy and the military training department of Technical Fleet Naval College of Odesa National Naval Academy" of June 4, 2014.

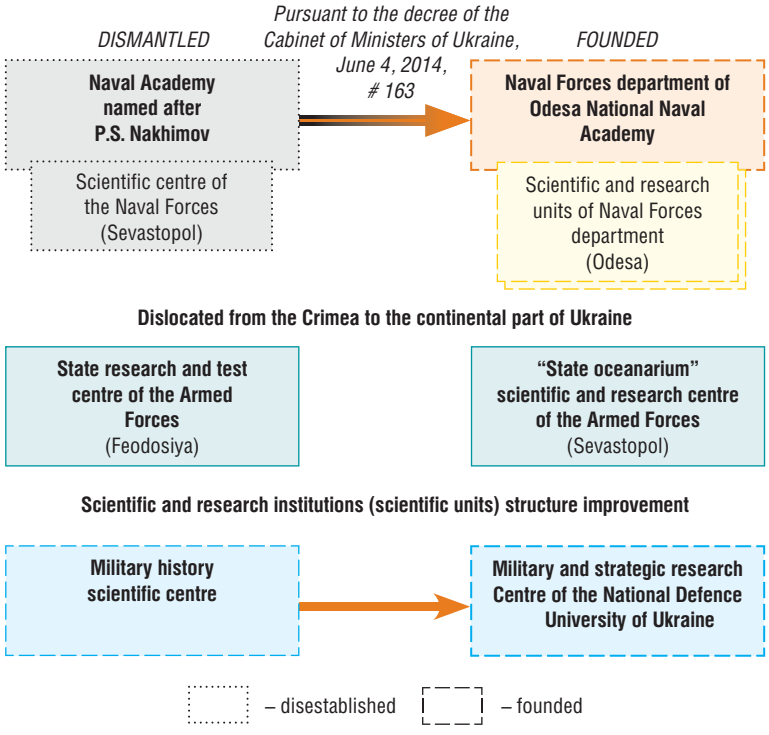
Troops (forces) combat experience was actively introduced into the educational process to increase the training quality of the military specialists. In particular:

- educational establishments were received more than 280 informational references and 20 compilations of analytical information concerning troops (forces) employment. The results of their analysis formed the basis for introduction of changes to the educational disciplines programs of tactical and special sphere of humanitarian part of education, which in its turn reinforces the practical component of military specialists training;
- more than 120 research and educational workers composed of mobile groups were involved into accomplishment the tasks directly in the anti-terrorist operation conduction area;
- "Problematic issues of the military specialists training under current conditions: ways of their solving taking into considerations experience of the Armed Forces employment in the anti-terrorist operations" conference was held at the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi. The results of its analysis formed the basis for determination of the main directions of all level military specialists' educational quality improvement.

In general, military science system reorganization was directed towards scientific support renovation of the Naval Forces activity. The following measures were taken during the year (Figure 5.2):

- The Naval Forces scientific centre of the Naval Academy named after P.S. Nakhimov was dismantled;
- The scientific and research units of the Naval Forces department of Odesa National Naval Academy were founded;
- "State oceanarium" scientific and research centre and State research and test centre of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were dislocated at the continental part of Ukraine;

Figure 5.2. Changes in the scientific and research institutions network in 2014.



- The military history scientific centre at the Military and strategic research centre of the National Defence University of Ukraine named after Ivan Cherniakhovskyi was founded.

Scientific and research institutions and scientific units of higher military educational establishments had accomplished the priority issues of the General Staff Authority as for the forms and methods of the Armed Forces employment, providing development of the new and modernization of the existing types of armament and materiel, operational, technical, logistical systems and other types of support improvement taking into consideration combat troops (forces) employment experience.

A complex of activities directed towards Armed Forces manning during the special period has been carried out. The Armed Forces personnel capacity was accumulated due to the trained servicemen, who have gotten an experience in the course of combat missions' accomplishment.

Military education and science system was adapted to the functioning under special period conditions. It was directed towards servicemen practical skills broadening for combat operations' conductions and creation (modernization) of armament and materiel. This activity is at the last stage of implementation.

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCES ACTIVITY

MEETING SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

CHAPTER 6

IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMANITARIAN POLICY IN THE ARMED FORCES AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

Peculiarities of the modern stage of the Armed Forces' establishment require further development of the educational work system and psychological and moral support of service personnel's activity. Combat effectiveness of troops (forces) crucially depends on the human factor.

Practical implementation of social and humanitarian policy was aimed at mobilizing troops to perform specific combat tasks and creating conditions for implementation of service personnel constitutional obligation to protect the territorial integrity of Ukraine.

MILITARY-PATRIOTIC EDUCATION, CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL ACTIVITY

An important instrument of the moral education of military servicemen is a military-patriotic activity. The main goal of this activity is: comprehensive and harmonious development of the service personnel ready to defend their Motherland, people, freedom, language and culture.

Results of military-patriotic education and cultural-educational and social activity

The main direction of military-patriotic work in 2014 was perpetuating the memory of the soldiers-heroes who died defending the territorial integrity and independence of Ukraine, for educating defenders of Ukraine by their example. For this purpose during the year the following activities were conducted:

- 2 commemorative stelas and 55 memorials (memorial plaques) were opened in communities of Ukraine (one of them is interactive). Two streets, one alley and one secondary school were named after servicemen-heroes;
- 13 servicemen of the Armed Forces were awarded the status of "The citizen of honour";

- 7 TV programs devoted to soldiers' heroism were released. 22 videos and 55 video clips were filmed by the regional state administrations together with local authorities and the media at servicemen-heroes' places of birth. Broadcast of 458 stories and 25 special reports from the field of combat actions, examples of servicemen's courage and heroism were provided;
- radio program «Ukrainian space» was released at the National Radio. 19 radio reportages and radio reports for 3 regional State TV and radio broadcasting companies were recorded;
- 64 information materials about servicemen's heroism were prepared for highlighting through Information and Analytical Centre of the National Security and Defence of Ukraine;
- 384 analytical materials, articles, interviews, examples of heroism, bravery and courage of the servicemen of the Armed Forces were published in the central, regional and military print media;

- 550 military-patriotic printing posters and 50 banners were manufactured and distributed in public places on the territory of Dnipropetrovs'k, Kharkiv, Kherson, Mykolayiv regions.

During the year MOD together with the bodies of state power conducted over 2500 cultural activities (Figure 6.1).

Figure 6.1. Cultural activities conducted in 2014

More than 1400 cultural activities were conducted in the area of counter-terrorism operation, in other areas of tasks performance (which include checkpoints), in firing ranges, in areas of combat effectiveness resumption and military units formation, at permanent dispositions and military hospitals.

More than 70 concerts of famous Ukrainian musical bands and artists ("Okean Elzy", "TIK", "Gaidamaky", "Druha Rika", Nadia Krutova-Shestak and others) were held.

Creative teams of the Armed Forces Song and Dance Ensemble and National Presidential Orchestra, centres of military music art (Chernigiv, Odesa, Vinnytsia), Demonstration Orchestra, orchestras of Higher Military Educational Institutions (Odesa, Kharkiv, Lviv, and Kyiv) conducted more than 300 events

16 concerts of participants of "Eurovision", "Voice of the country", "Xfactor" were held during the campaign "Support ours" organized by the "Euromedia company"

Creative teams of 22 Officers' Clubs organized 628 events, (80% of them were out concerts). More than 100 shows were held by creative groups of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine ("National Philharmonic", "Ukrstateconcert", "The song will show us borders" etc.)

Awarding servicemen state medals

Table 6.1. The number of servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine awarded in 2014

State decorations		total number	Posthumously
Hero of Ukraine		8	5
Order of Bohdan Khmelnytskyi	I st class	4	4
	II nd class	11	1
	III rd class	504	91
Order for Personal Courage	I st class	4	3
	II nd class	6	–
	III rd class	1,287	317
Order of Princess Olga, IIIrd class		1	–
Order of Danylo Halytskyi		39	–
Ukrainian Defence Service Medal		154	1
Achievement Medal, IIIrd class		22	–
Defender of the Motherland Medal		1	–
Honorary ranks		7	–
TOTAL		**2,048**	**422**

The heroism and personal courage, service personnel's professionalism in defending national sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine were honoured by the state. Altogether 6548 servicemen were awarded, including: 456 died and 694 injured, in particular:

- 8 servicemen (5 of them – posthumously) were awarded the title of Hero of Ukraine (Appendix 7);
- 2048 people were awarded the State Awards of Ukraine, including 422 – posthumously and 368 – those who were injured (Table 6.1);
- 1337 servicemen were promoted, 31 of them – posthumously and 326 – those who were injured;
- 2544 people were awarded by the Minister of Defence, 15 of them – posthumously;
- 1373 people were honoured by the Chief of General Staff - Chief of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

PUBLIC SUPPORT OF THE ARMED FORCE

In 2014 the role and place of civil society institutions concerning support requirements of the Armed Forces, resumption and increasing combat capabilities of troops (forces) were revised.

The Public Council activity under the Ministry of Defence

The Public Council activity under the Ministry of Defence was aimed at developing partnerships with civil society organizations to ensure the state defence capability. Establishing cooperation with volunteers and representatives of charitable organizations that provide support and assistance to servicemen - participants of anti-terrorist operation, involving the public in formulating and monitoring the state policy in the field of European integration and so on were key issues of their activities.

For this purpose:

- representatives of the Public Council, composed at the end of the year of 66 civil society institutions were included in the expert group of the Ministry of Defence on the implementation of the state information policy, Kyiv garrison housing commission and commission of the Ministry of Defence for review of materials related to the status of combatants assignment and disputes concerning adding separate periods of military service to the certain length of service period;
- public control over the use of donations received from the local legal bodies to ensure combat readiness and daily activity of the Armed Forces[1] was organized on the Public Council's initiative;
- Ukrainian Union of Public Associations of Combatants and Veterans of Military Service and Law Enforcement Agencies launched a volunteer campaign «Public convoy» aimed at transporting the injured personnel and the delivery of necessary goods to the places of combat operations;
- the public association «Ukrainian People's Front», whose activities are aimed at analytical, informational work among the public, voluntary activities, promoting military conscription for military service, organization and protection of patrolling and facilitating the organization of logistics ensuring area defence battalions, was established in May 2014;

- civil society organization "All-Ukrainian association 'Union of participants of peacekeeping operations'" organized fundraising and purchased necessary property for supplying area defence battalions, translation of seven books from English to Ukrainian regarding the tasks performed during anti-terrorist operations and training service personnel according to the special units specializations;
- the charitable public organization "Grain of Love" implemented the campaign of social and psychological rehabilitation of servicemen at the military hospitals located in Rivne and Rivne region that includes the latest program drafts on providing psychological, psychotherapeutic and social care to servicemen.

In general, the public associations, which are members of the Public Council,

[1] Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine # 412 "On announcement of the Commission of Public Council under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine to control the distribution and spending of charitable donations" of June 23, 2014.

provided charity support in an amount of more than 7 million UAH.

Charity support and patronage

Considerable material and financial assistance to military units, service personnel, their families' members who died or were injured while performing tasks in the anti-terrorist operations' area were provided by charity funds, voluntary organizations and Ukrainian people personally. On the wave of patriotism this national-wide movement was supported by both the executive and legislative powers of Ukraine.

Under the Ministry of Defence the Council of Volunteers was established to ensure coordinated actions of voluntary organizations and the Armed Forces regarding defence capability and mobilization readiness of the country, civil protection in peacetime and wartime emergency, state control over the use of charity support and improvement of logistics system. In November, 2014 the constituent meeting was held. During this meeting the management personnel of the Council of Volunteers were elected and the Regulation on the Council of Volunteers under the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine[2] was approved.

To expand opportunities concerning attraction of charitable donations and the use of received charity support the following measures were taken:

- amendments to the Law of Ukraine «On charity and charitable organisations"[3] were made;
- charity support was freed from taxes[4] temporarily during the anti-terrorist operation;
- financial support of needs of the state national defence (of the Armed Forces) through charitable donations of individuals and legal bodies for the combat and mobilization readiness, combat effectiveness and functioning of the Armed Forces[5] was provided in accordance with a special procedure.

Bodies of state power, local self-governmental bodies, public organizations and associations, volunteers and individuals were involved in charitable activities and patronage work.

2 Decree was approved by the Minister of Defence of Ukraine in December 4, 2014.
3 The Law of Ukraine # 1663-VII "On Amendments to the Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine 'On charity and charitable organizations' " of September 2, 2014.
4 The Law of Ukraine # 1668-VII "On Amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine concerning some issues of charitable support taxation" of September 2, 2014.
5 Cabinet of Ministers' Decree # 222 "On approval of the financial security needs of the national defence of the state (Armed Forces) through donations of individuals and legal bodies for the combat, mobilization readiness, combat effectiveness and functioning Armed Forces"of July 2, 2014.
6 Plan of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on organization of the Decree of the President of Ukraine of 27 September, 2010 # 918/2010 "The issue of patronage over the Armed Forces of Ukraine", approved in October 12, 2010.

Figure 6.2. Application of funds within the campaign "Support the Ukrainian Army," *at the end of 2014*

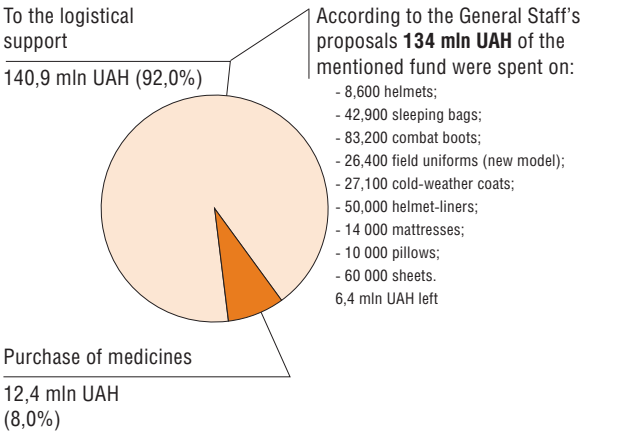
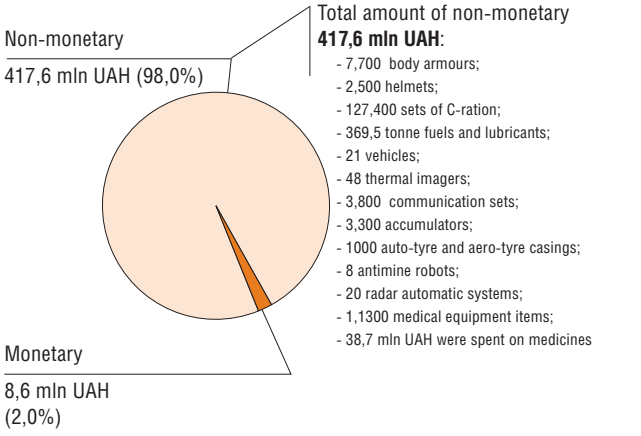


Figure 6.3. Charity support received and registered by the military units, *at the end 2014*



Bodies of state power patronize military units according to the annual plans[6]. Patronage support of the Armed Forces totalled UAH 12.45 million.

Out of the total number of provided financial support: 69% of funds were spent on material, 17% were spent on spare parts and equipment for repairing military equipment and facilities, 6% – on financing daily activity, 5% – on purchasing building materials, 3% – on medicines, medical equipment and subsistence supply, other activities.

In addition, with the assistance of the executive power bodies of and bodies of local self-government more than 1,8 thousand military-patriotic and cultural activities, about 800 events regarding basic military training were conducted at patronized military units[7] and general education institutions.

153,3 mln UAH were transferred to the MOD's account within the campaign "Support the Ukrainian Army" by:

- legal bodies – 69,5 mln UAH
- individuals – 43,2 mln UAH;
- mobile phone providers – 37,4 mln UAH
- obligatory foreign-currency sale – 3,2 mln UAH

Due to this financial resource the following materials mentioned in Figure 6.2. were purchased.

During the year military units received 426.2 mln USD of charity support including non-monetary 417.6 mln USD and monetary 8,6 mln USD (Figure 6.3).

Thus, in 2014 to charity support was increased with donations of individuals, legal bodies and non-monetary charity support. At the end of the year the total amount of support received and registered by the Armed Forces was about 580 mln USD.

MEETING SPIRITUAL NEEDS OF SERVICE PERSONNEL

In 2014 the Council activity regarding the Pastoral Care under MOD was focused on providing spiritual, material, information, social support and assistance to servicemen and their family members who were deployed in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and those who was participating in anti-terrorism operation.

In particular, representatives of churches – members of the Council for the Pastoral Care:

- took part in the organization of "human shields" in front of the permanent disposition of military units of the Armed Forces;
- delivered body armours, medicines and basic necessities as water, food, batteries to the military units, topped up servicemen's mobile phones;

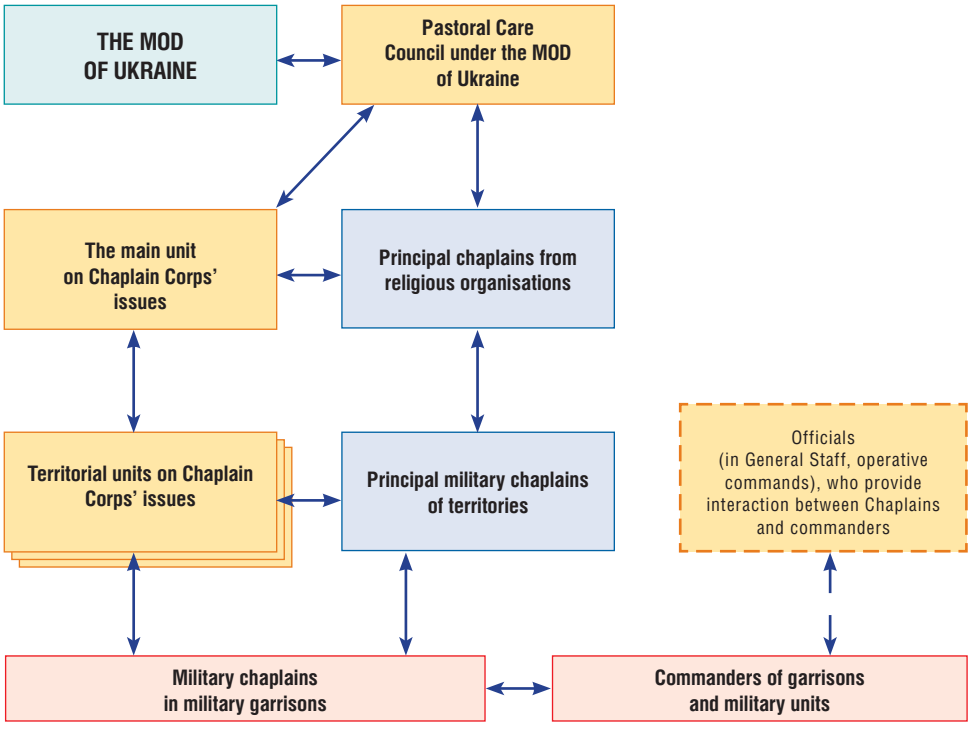
7 Decree of the President of Ukraine # 918/2010 "Patronage issues over the Armed Forces" of September 27, 2010.

- organized departure of the servicemen and their families, placing them in religious centres and parishes (religious organizations).

During the year effective steps on implementation of the Military Clergy Service (Chaplain Corps) in the Armed Forces, the need for which has been confirmed during the escalation of the situation in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, and conduction of anti-terrorism operations were taken, including:

- the training meeting of military priests (chaplains) were held in April, 2014. The meeting was attended by 44 priests of the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church, the Ukrainian Autocephalous Orthodox Church, the Roman Catholic Church, the Ukrainian Union of Evangelical Christians-Baptists' Associations;
- the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine made decision concerning implementation of the Military Clergy Service (Chaplain Corps) in the Armed Forces8 on MOD's initiative and with the assistance of the Pastoral Care Council;
- activity of military clergy services (Chaplain Corps) was regulated by relevant Provision9; and practical steps on the formation of the institute of military priests (chaplains) as civil personnel of the Armed Forces were initiated.
- a training course on psychological support to servicemen who got post-traumatic stress disorders in combat operations was conducted in December, 2014. More than 100 military and civilian psychologists, psychotherapists, psychiatrists,

Figure 6.4. The structure of Chaplain Corps in the Armed Forces of Ukraine



8 Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers # 677 "On military clergy service (Chaplain Corps) in the Armed Forces, National Guard and the State Border Service" of July 2, 2014.

9 Order of the Minister of Defence # 40 "On Approval of Provision of military clergy service (Chaplain Corps) in the Armed Forces of Ukraine" of January 27, 2015.

clergy and chaplain-volunteers completed the course.

The structure of the Military Clergy Service (Chaplain Corps) proposed to establish in the Armed Forces is shown in Figure 6.4.

At the end of 2014 more than 20 priests were constantly in the area of anti-terrorist operation as well as pastoral care about wounded soldiers was taken.

During the anti-terrorist operation the duties of military priests (chaplains) were performed by more than 70 priests, among them 9 – were injured, one – died. In total more than 200 priests visited the area of anti-terrorist operation.

SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICE PERSONNEL AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS

The main efforts of MOD were focused on enhancing the prestige of military service and social status servicemen in society through the renewal of previously suspended guarantees and social benefits, granting special rights to citizens who were called up during mobilization and participate in anti-terrorist operation.

Social guaranties of servicemen – anti-terrorist operation participants

In 2014 earning the status of combatants was normalized as well as benefits for servicemen who take part in anti-terrorist operation were provided[10].

To optimize this process eleven commissions on establishing the status of combatants were appointed in command and control organizations. Distribution of tasks and responsibilities between the personnel of the Armed Forces authorities concerning certificates of combatants was optimized[11]. The process of establishing the status of combatants is given in Appendix 8. 4577 servicemen of the Armed Forces were got the status of combatants at the end of 2014.

Salary of the service personnel

From January 1, 2014 additional monthly money reward of 60% was established for the servicemen of the Armed Forces[12]. Further increase of salaries was not implemented because of a lack of budget funds.

In addition, since May, 2014 money reward[13] was established for servicemen who are involved in anti-terrorist operation in the amount of 100% of monthly salary

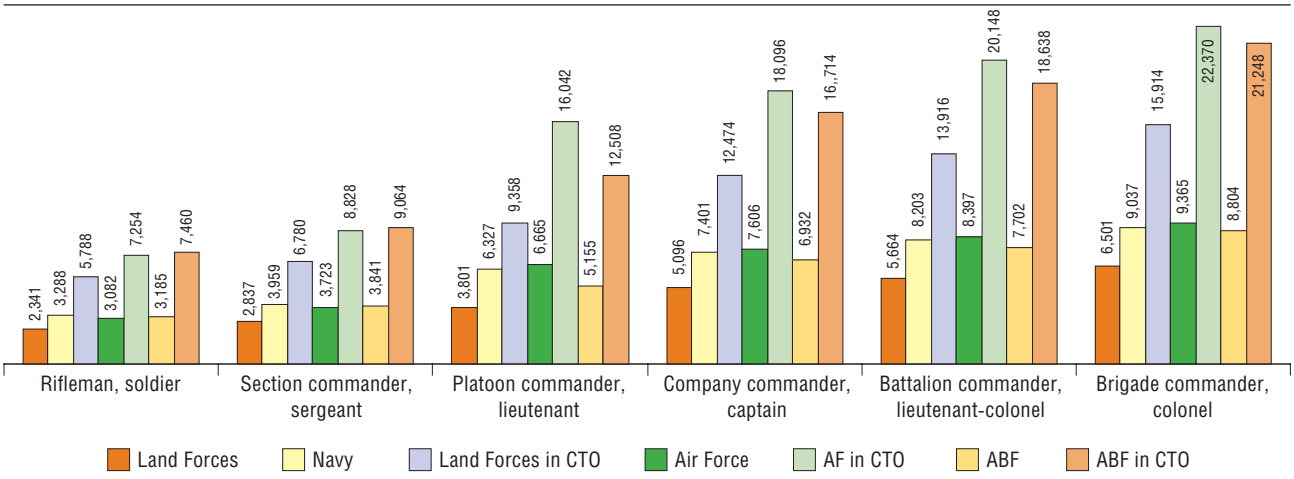
10 The Law of Ukraine # 1547-VII "On Amendments to the Article 6 of the Law of Ukraine 'On Status of War Veterans, guarantees of their social protection' " of July 1, 2014.
Cabinet of Ministers' Decree # 413 "On establishing the status of combatants to persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and took part in anti-terrorist operations, ensuring its implementation" of August 20, 2014.

11 Order of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine # 800 "On Amendments to the Order of the Minister of Defence of Ukraine of 08.04.2009 # 158" of November 10, 2014.

12 Cabinet of Ministers' Decree # 161 "On Amendments to the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 22 September, 2010 # 889" of March 13, 2013.

13 Cabinet of Ministers' Decree # 158 "On some redistribution of state budget to the Ministry of Finance in 2014 and the allocation of funds from the reserve fund of the state budget" of June 4, 2014.

Figure 6.5. Salaries of servicemen participating in anti-terrorist operation, positions they hold and branches of the Armed Forces, *at the end of the year, UAH*



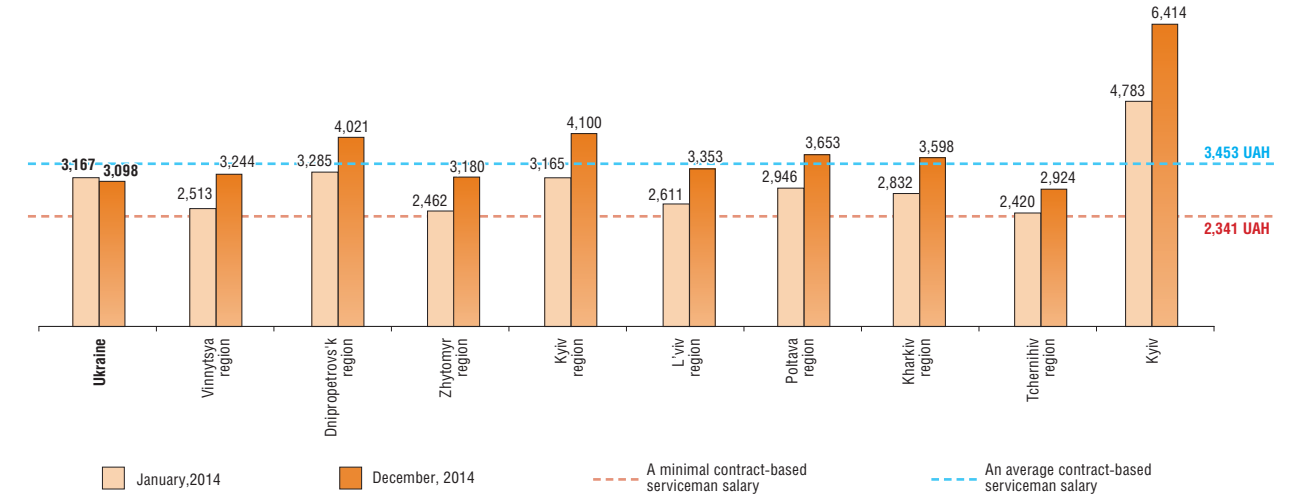
proportionally to days of participation from monthly salary, but not less than 3000 UAH. The size of servicemen's salaries, including those who are involved in anti-terrorist operation, according to the main positions and branches of the Armed Forces are shown in Figure 6.5.

The activities on money allowance increasing enabled a partial improvement of the situation on providing competitive ability of military service in the labour market of Ukraine and decrease the difference between the minimal money allowance and the average salary.

The minimal money allowance of a serviceman under the contract of the first year of service[14] (2341 UAH) is less than the average salary in the Ukrainian regions[15], and the lowest one comparing to the average salary in other branches[16].

At the end of 2014 the average money allowance

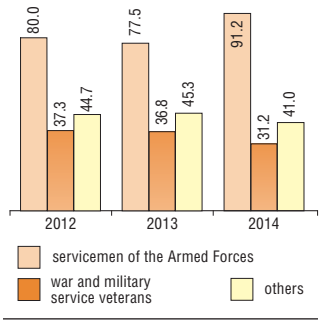
Figure 6.6. Comparative analysis of the level of money allowance of privates and NCOs under the contract with the average salary in the Ukrainian regions, *UAH*



14 The minimum salaries level of contract-based servicemen (2,341 UAH) is lower than the average salary in the regions of Ukraine.
15 According to the State Statistics Service, in January 2014 – 3,167 UAH, and December 2014 – 4,012 UAH.
16 According to the State Statistics Service - a textile industry: in December 2014 – 2,712 UAH.

of privates and NCOs under the contract was 3 453 UAH and for the first time for the last years exceeded the level of the average salary in some regions of Ukraine (Figure 6.6), in particular: in Vinnytsya, Zhytomyr, Lviv and Chernihiv regions.

Figure 6.7. The results of in-patient treatment for the period 2012-2014, *thousands of people*



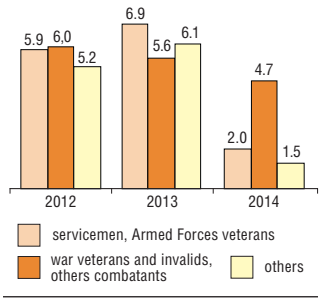
Medical support

The Main Military Clinical Hospital (in Kyiv), the Military Medical Clinical Hospital of Occupational Pathology of Personnel (in Irpin), the Regional Military Clinical Hospitals (in Vinnytsia, Kharkiv, Lviv, Odesa), 19 military hospitals (including 4 mobile military hospitals)[17], 3 Centres of Medical Rehabilitation and Recreation Treatment (military health centres) and other military medical institutions[18] provided the wounded and sick personnel with medical support and treatment (except for emergency medical and first aid).

The State budget of Ukraine provided military medical institutions with 34.600 mln UAH from the reserve fund on improving medical support. This sum of money was aimed at purchasing modern equipment for surgical intensive care units, surgery blocks, intensive therapy rooms, as well as equipment for emergency medical care.

During the year military medical institutions provided 163.400 people with in-patient treatment (Figure 6.7). The number of out-patient consultations was 1.23 mln cases[19].

Figure 6.8. The results of treated at sanatoriums and resort for the period 2012-2014, *thousands of people*



Rehabilitation of servicemen wounded during the anti-terrorist operation, was organized in the created regional military medical clinical centres, health resorts and special rehabilitation units. Totally more than 8.200 servicemen, military veterans, their family members as well as civilian MOD employees, among which almost 82% – servicemen, veterans, war invalids and combatants, were provided with sanatorium treatment and medical rehabilitation (Figure 6.8).

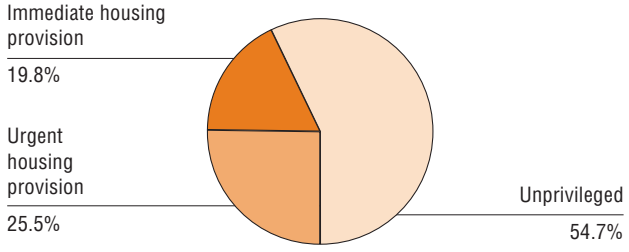
The number of bed spaces and actual staff number of the psychiatric care clinics in the Main Military Medical Clinical Centre, the Military Medical Clinical Centre of Western Region, the Military Medical Clinical Centre of Southern Region, in a military hospital (in Starokostiantyniv, Khmelnytskyi region), in the 385th military hospital (in (Dnipropetrovs'k)) was increased to 210 bed spaces. The military hospitals have 100-200 bed spaces; there were added psychological rooms of psychiatrists and psychologists.

Special attention was paid to disabled military personnel. At the end of 2014, 214 servicemen were disabled due to injuries. Military medical facilities provided proper treatment and preparation for making prosthetic appliances and on orthopaedic governmental plants or abroad.

Providing servicemen with housing

At the beginning of the year 44,400 people, including 28,900 people – for providing with permanent housing and 15,500 people – for providing service housing were on the housing waiting list.

Figure 6.9. The percentage of servicemen waiting allocation of housing, by categories, *%*



At the end of 2014 the number of servicemen who need improvement of living conditions was about 41.900 families. From this number, 8,300 servicemen' families (19.8%) were on the lists of immediate housing provision and 10.700 (25.5%) were on the lists of urgent housing provision (Figure 6.9).

The number of servicemen who are on the privileged lists of housing provision makes up 22,900 people (45.3%).

17 The capacity of military medical clinic centres, military hospitals and infirmaries is 6230 beds (2013 – 5,625 beds).
18 The capacity of sanatoriums is 1300 beds (2013 – 5,650 beds).
19 The total number of those eligible for treatment in MOD's sanatoriums and medical institutions is approximately 1 million people (2013 – 1,89 thousand people).

Figure 6.10. The status of housing finance in 2012–2014, *mln UAH*

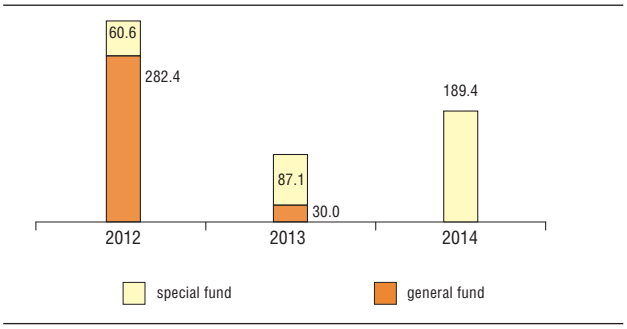


Figure 6.11. The status of provision for servicemen and their family members in 2012–2014, *at the beginning of the year*

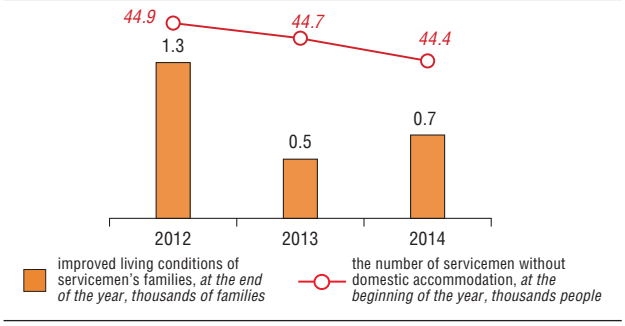
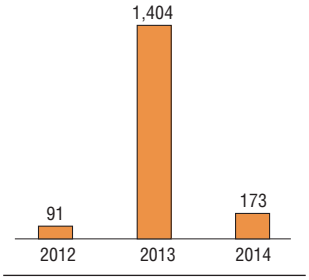


Figure 6.12. The status of contracted personnel accommodation provision in 20122014, *number of bed spaces*



During the year 189.4 million USD were transferred to MOD's special fund for housing provision of servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and their family members (Figure 6.10). 701 apartments were built (purchased) using dedicated resource (Figure 6.11). The servicemen received accommodation mainly in Rivne, Mykolaiv, Odesa, Lviv, Zhytomyr, Ternopil and Zakarpattia regions, in such cities as Chernihiv, Rivne and Kyiv.

In addition, two barracks and 173 bed spaces in such cities as Mykolayiv and Odesa were converted into accommodation for contracted personnel (Figure 6.12). At the same time, the funds of 32 military units located in Mykolayiv, Kirovohrad, Odesa, Ochakiv, Kherson, Dnipropetrovs'k, Melitopol, Zhytomyr, Sumy, Poltava, Brovary and Vasylkiv garrisons were prepared for subunits of the Naval Forces and the Air Forces, which were withdrawn from the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol City.

The implementation of social and humanitarian policy in the Armed Forces and ensuring social guarantees of servicemen were carried out with taking into account the participation of troops (forces) in antiterrorism operations. Thanks to these measures motivational factors of servicemen, aimed at maintaining servicemen's morale and readiness of citizens to protect Ukraine's territorial integrity were increased.

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY ARMS CONTROL

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

BILATERAL COOPERATION

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

ARMS CONTROL

CHAPTER 7

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION, PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY ARMS CONTROL

International cooperation is a practical means of Ukrainian national interests' implementation in the security and defence sphere at the external arena. Violation of obligations of the international agreements of Ukraine by the Russian Federation made the Ministry of Defence direct the cooperation towards the enhancement of capability of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, mainly through consultations, humanitarian and material and technical assistance from the partner countries and through extension of cooperation with UN, OSCE, EU and NATO.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

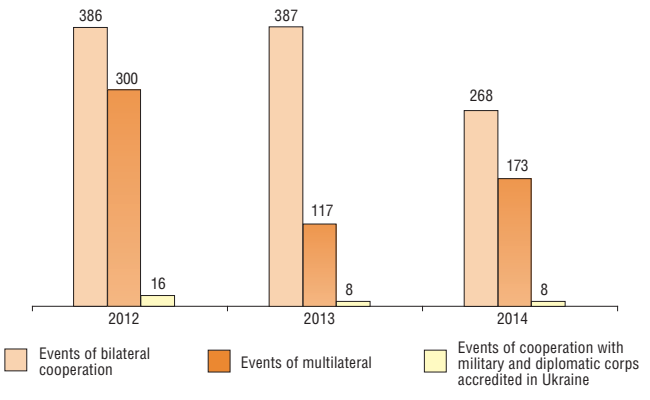
In 2014 the Ministry of Defence provided the practical implementation of the basic principles of the state external policy, the basis of which was a refusal from the nonaligned status, extension of cooperation with North Atlantic Treaty Organization and providing the integration of Ukraine into the European political, economic, legislative field in order to get a membership in the European Union.

The international cooperation was carried out in the following directions:

- activation of military and political dialogue concerning protection of sovereignty, security, territorial integrity and inviolability of state borders of Ukraine, reforms implementation in the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- providing occupational (professional) training of servicemen;
- supporting the medical treatment (rehabilitation) of servicemen injured in the anti-terrorist operation;
- receiving, processing and control of material and technical assistance usage for a specified purpose.

The total amount of conducted events of an international cooperation is 449 (figure 7.1).

Figure 7.1. Indexes of international cooperation in 2012–2014

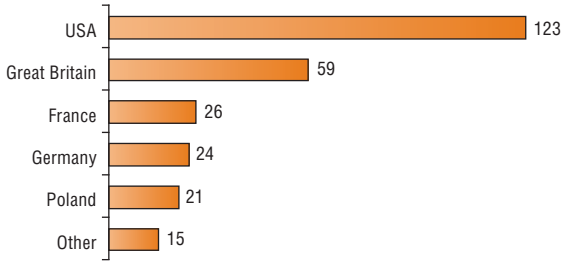


The personal meetings and telephone conversations of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine authorities with the chiefs of diplomatic corps accredited in Ukraine, delegations of defence agencies of the United States of America, Kingdom of the Netherlands, Australia, Federal Republic of Germany, Lithuanian Republic, Republic of Poland, Republic of Turkey, French Republic, Great Britain and Canada facilitated the activation of a dialogue with leading countries of the World and with political, military and political bodies of NATO and EU.

BILATERAL COOPERATION

In 2014 the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine continued implementation of the bilateral international cooperation events in accordance with the bilateral plans (programs). The partner countries demonstrated the full support of the European and Euro Atlantic strivings of Ukraine and demonstrated their readiness to support our country in the war on terrorism and separatism.

Figure 7.2. Bilateral cooperation with defence agencies of the World countries in 2014



268 events of bilateral cooperation were conducted during the year (Figure 7.2).

There was an effective cooperation **with the United States of America** in the sphere of defence and military relations. The greatest amount of events was conducted at high level during the last years.

A lot of meetings between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine authorities and the Ministry of Defence of the USA, the Armed Forces of the USA, Senate delegations and USA Congress, the United States of America Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Ukraine, among the representatives of non-governmental USA organizations and the representatives of "Atlantic Council" analytical centre (non-governmental organization that unites the former statesmen and political leaders of the USA) were held.

The agenda of that meetings included the topical issues on security, ways of conflict settlement in Ukraine, possible assistance from the USA to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, determining the further directions and effective forms of bilateral cooperation for future perspective.

In April, 2014 there were the following important events of bilateral cooperation: Ukrainian and American consultations on defence and formation in June, 2014 of the Ukrainian and American working group on defence planning of the Ukrainian and American Joint Coordination Committee for military cooperation and defence reforming. The representatives of Great Britain and Canada were invited to participate in the committee work (note7.1).

Note 7.1. Ukrainian and American Joint Coordination Committee for military cooperation and defence reforming

Join Coordination Committee for military cooperation and defence reforming was created to facilitate Ukraine in reforming the state force component. The main tasks of JCC are development and implementation of effective mechanisms of cooperation among force agencies of Ukraine and USA during the process of its reforming. The activity has been already started in 10 subcommittees and cooperation in the framework of medical support was acknowledged as a separate direction.

The cooperation with defence agencies of **the Republic of Poland and Baltic states** is developing actively. An important event this year was trilateral Agreement signing with the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine, Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Poland Republic concerning formation of a common military unit. The subunits of the common military unit will be located in the territories of countries, and they will be employed as the elements of the common military unit during the participation in training and operations.

By the initiative of **the Republic of Lithuania Defence Agency**, a number of events were held at high level as well as at level of expert groups, which are aimed at measures implementation concerning a bilateral cooperation and providing assistance to the Ukrainian part.

The main directions of cooperation were states activity coordination on conflict settlement in the East of Ukraine, providing protective means, medicine for the

servicemen and organization of treatment and rehabilitation of wounded servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the medical institutions of the Republic of Lithuania.

Military political dialog and cooperation of defence agencies of Ukraine and **Canada** were dynamic and sustained. The Canadian part increased the assistance in the following directions:

• training of the Ukrainian servicemen;

• logistics assistance of the Canadian government and the Ministry of National Defence of Canada.

In December, 2014 the Declaration on intentions to continue the cooperation for strengthening the Government and security and defence forces of Ukraine to protect the territorial integrity of Ukraine and its people was signed by the chiefs of defence agencies of Ukraine and Canada.

It is expected the further development of cooperation in the sphere of defence capability of states through the military police training support, improvement of medical support and providing of individual protective means.

The Ministry of Defence ensured the fulfilment of obligations of Ukraine in the framework of signed international agreements.

Thus, in March-April, 2014 it was the sixth time, when "Northern Falcon -2014" joint operation of the Air Forces of Ukraine of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and **the Kingdom of Denmark** was carried out. The main purpose of the operation is transportation of aviation fuel and cargos to the "Nord" polar station, to the Greenland island. To fulfil the operation the Il-76MD flight, flight and engineer and technical personnel were involved from the Ukrainian part.

Flying hours in the polar sky were over 90. The total amount of flights was almost 40 and about 360 thousand of litres of fuel, 140 passengers and 191 tons of cargo were transported.

Cooperation between the Ministry of Defence of **the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** traditionally plays the important role in the bilateral cooperation.

In 2014 the main efforts were concentrated on the following directions:

- renewal of military and political dialog at strategic level;
- using of consulting and advisory, material and technical support to increase the operational efficiency of the Armed forces of Ukraine. Thus, the initiatives were started on training of the light infantry units, tactical reconnaissance, and carrying out of operations in the urban area as well as medical assistance on the battlefield;
- development of new perspective initiatives in the fields of education and training as well as in the field of studying at the language and professional courses in Ukraine and abroad. In this context a number of courses were conducted especially concerning the crisis response, leadership at strategic level as well as defence resources management in a broad security sense;
- setting up of the project in strategic reformation (communications) to increase the quality of information campaign carrying out and to provide effective connections at all levels.

In the framework of investigation of the reasons of "Boing-777" crash, of the Malaysian airlines of the MH-17 flight, which was brought down by the terrorist group in the East of Ukraine, the effective cooperation between military and civilian representatives **of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Malaysia** and Ukraine was established.

The important direction of bilateral cooperation is collaboration in the sphere of receiving, providing, organization, distribution and control of proper use of the **humanitarian and material and technical assistance**. In general the Armed Forces of Ukraine got assistance from the 14 partner countries to the amount of about 30 millions US dollars.

The basic humanitarian cargos were equipment other than principal items, individual rations, individual protective means, medicine and medical stuff, radio stations, equipment for mine clearance, night vision equipment etc., that helped to increase the defensive capacity of the Ukrainian army.

Moreover, according to the bilateral agreements, 134 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, who were wounded in the anti-terrorist operation, were sent for **medical treatment and rehabilitation** to the World leading clinics (Germany, Estonia Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Croatia, Great Britain, France and so on).

Together with the Ministry of Defence of Georgia, it was started the implementation of the common project concerning the organization of rehabilitation of the Ukrainian servicemen, who participated in the anti-terrorist operation, in the specialized Centre for Psychological rehabilitation of the Armed Forces of Georgia.

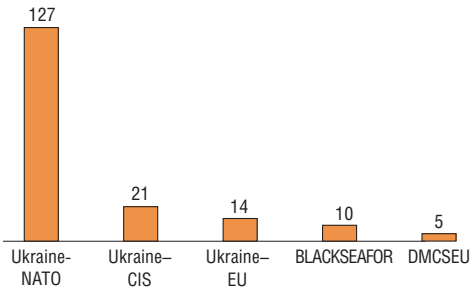
Against a background **of the Russian Federation** aggression and interfere in the affairs of Ukraine, all planned for 2014 events of the Ukrainian and Russian military cooperation were complicated significantly and cancelled.

At the same time, the negotiations were being held for some period in order to return armament, military material and materiel resources of the Armed Forces of Ukraine which were seized in the territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city. The negotiations were stopped by the Russian Federation unilaterally.

MULTILATERAL COOPERATION

In 2014 in the field of multilateral cooperation the main efforts of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine were concentrated on the application of consulting mechanisms and practical implementation of measures in the framework of strategic partnership of Ukraine particularly in the framework of Charter on the special partnership of Ukraine with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, EU Common Security and Defence Policy and in the framework of other international and regional treaties. Altogether 173 events were conducted during the year (Figure 7.3).

Figure 7.3. The state of multilateral cooperation in 2014



The cooperation with the European Union

Cooperation with the EU military institutions on implementation of the Ukraine-EU Agenda was aimed at the implementation of strategic purpose of Ukraine concerning obtaining a membership in the European Union and practical involvement of Ukraine to the participation in the Common Security and Defence Policy.

In the framework of military and political dialog development:

- the traditional working meetings of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine with the authorities of the Military Committee of the European Union, the armed forces of the state members of "Visegrad Four" were held;
- the consultations in the framework of the Annual Working Plan of cooperation between the Armed Forces of Ukraine and EU Secretariat of the Council;
- in September, 2014 the regular staff negotiations between the General Staff of Ukraine and the EU Military Staff were held;
- the issue concerning conclusion of the Administrative agreement between the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and the European Defence Agency was under consideration.

In the first half-year of 2014, assets of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were employed for the second time during the operational duty of the EU "HELBROC" (the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Bulgaria, the Republic of Cyprus) combat tactical group. The activity concerning assignment of the Armed Forces of Ukraine assets, that will be involved into the combat tactical team of the "Visegrád Four" countries (the Republic of Poland, the Slovak Republic, the Republic of Hungary, Czech Republic), the duty of which is planned for the first half-year of 2016 was continued.

Ukraine has extended its participation in the "EU NAVFOR ATALANTA" EU operation. The national contingent as a part of "Hetman Sahaidachnyi" frigate, KA-27 PR deck-pad helicopter and a watch-dog team which consists of 249 members in January-February of 2014 fulfilled the task of countering the piracy acts in the Gulf of Aden near Somali costs.

The main tasks of the national contingent were:

- prevention and countering piracy;
- protection of civil vessels that are performing tasks in the framework of the World Food Program, including the presence of the armed units at the vessels;
- taking necessary measures including prevention and force employment in order to prevent and counter the attempts of carrying out piracy acts or armed robbery;
- cooperation with countries, institutions and organizations which are present in the region with a purpose to counter the piracy acts.

It was made a decision concerning the participation of Ukraine in the EU Military Training Mission in the Republic of Mali[1].

In view of the fact that the main enterprises, which utilize PFM-1 type anti-personal mines, light weapons and small arms, are situated very close to the zone of conduction of anti-terrorist operation, the measures from their utilization were not taken.

At the same time, in December, 2014 the solemn ceremony on assignment by the EU and NATO Support Agency (NSPA) the document concerning allocation of funds of 1,8 millions of Euro by the European Commission to dispose PFM -1type anti-personnel mines in Ukraine in the framework of NATO Trust Fund (PfP).

The implementation of educational project was continued. In the framework of the "East Partnership" EU initiative with Lithuania and Austria assistance the final stage of the course on the Common Security and Defence issues was conducted.

Cooperation with NATO

Enhancement of cooperation with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization is conduction through the activation of political dialog and implementation of practical projects aimed at usage of NATO and Alliance member states potential to regard the sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders of Ukraine and practical assistance in increasing of defence capacity of the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

Taking into consideration the difficult current internal situation in Ukraine, the Ukraine-NATO Annual National Cooperation Program for 2014 hasn't been issued. But it didn't prevent the implementation of its agreed measures.

The main forms of Ukraine-NATO defence and military cooperation were:

- participation in crisis management operations under NATO leadership, involvement of NATO Response Forces and other multinational formations of high readiness;

[1] Order of President of Ukraine # 5 "On Participation of Ukraine in the EU Military Training Mission in the Republic of Mali" of January 14, 2014.

- defence and technical cooperation;
- implementation of defence and military projects with a purpose to increase defensive capacity of the state;
- education and training of personnel in accordance with NATO standards including participation in the multinational exercises;
- staff negotiations, consultations, working seminars etc.

The military political dialog between Ukraine and Alliance was active. In particular, in 2014 there were two meetings of the Ukraine-NATO commission in the NATO Headquarters at the level of ministers of defence. The implementation of projects was continued under the leadership of the Ukraine-NATO Common Working Group in the military high level reforms issues in particular in the field of fight against corruption (Building Integrity), improvement of the military education system and professional training of civil personnel.

During the year the Ukrainian national contingent and personnel took part in two NATO missions: in Kosovo (the Republic of Serbia) and Islamic Republic of Afghanistan.

In the framework of supporting the "Active Endeavour" NATO operation in counterterrorism in the water zone of the Mediterranean Sea, a set of measures was taken concerning deployment of the primary national Contact point on the base of the Naval Forces of the Armed Forces of Ukraine (Odesa city). The Contact point with the staff of operation (Staff of the Allied Maritime Command Northwood) achieved the operational efficiency in mutual information interchange in civil shipping in the Black Sea region.

In December, 2014 at the meeting of the Ukraine-NATO Commission at the level of ministers of foreign affairs to assist Ukraine in enhancement the defence capability and further reforming of security and defence sector, it was officially stated about the beginning of practical implementation of five NATO new trust funds such as:

- development of logistics and standardization system of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- development of communication and automated systems of the Armed Forces of Ukraine;
- retraining and social adaptation of servicemen;
- physical rehabilitation (prosthetics) of servicemen, wounded in the anti-terrorist operation;
- development of cyber protection system of Ukraine.

To provide for Ukraine of consultative and advisory assistance in the reforming of national security and defence sector by the NATO member states, the group of advisers was sent to the NATO liaison Office to Ukraine, in particular to implement new trust funds.

In the framework of the Individual Partnership Program between Ukraine and NATO 190 representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine took part in 119 events of military cooperation in the following fields: development of the control and communication system, development of special operation forces, cyber security, logistics and military medicine, informational and psychological operations, sharing experience in the field of armament development and technical standards, training the specialists in the field of mine-clearance and countering improvised explosive devices. More information about participation in the international exercises of the Armed Forces of Ukraine units one can find in the Chapter 4.

Cooperation in the Framework of Other International and Regional Organizations and Initiatives

Being a co-founder of the United Nations Organization, Ukraine follows steadily the aims and principles of the UN Charter, makes significant contribution to its activity in the fields of maintaining the international peace and security, disarmament. At the same time Ukraine expected from the UN effective and timely actions concerning protection of Ukrainian territorial integrity and state sovereignty according to the norms of the UN Charter.

During the year approximately 20 meetings of the UN Security Council concerning the situation in Ukraine were held.

In particular, in March 2014, the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution, which confirms the territorial integrity of Ukraine[2].

The representatives of the Armed Forces of Ukraine take part in the plenary sessions and forums of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe on cooperation in the field security and issues concerning the implementation of international commitments by the member states.

The Ministry of Defence and General Staff of the Armed Forces of Ukraine implemented the measures in cooperation with the OSCE Special Monitoring Mission, which was working for the invitation of the Government of Ukraine[3], in particular for providing the activity of Mission observers, ten specialized Cougar – APC armoured vehicles were given. The Mission activity was aimed at the cooperation with the OSCE executive institutions and other international organizations in the sphere of tension decreasing, peace, stability and security maintenance over the whole territory.

In March, September and October, 2014 recognizing the importance of informing the World community on the political situation in the East of Ukraine and providing the international commitments fulfilment of Ukraine in the framework of activity of Council of Ministers of Defence of the European Southern-Eastern countries, the defence agency of Ukraine representatives took part in the meetings organization of the Political and Military Steering Committee.

The constructive cooperation with the "Visegrád Four" member-states was continued. In June, 2014 the authorities from the General Staff of Ukraine took part in the meetings of chiefs of the general staffs of the armed forces of the "Visegrád Four" member-states. At the negotiations the intentions of the parties concerning development and deepening of all current field of military cooperation in the "B4+ Ukraine" format as well as in bilateral format were confirmed. In November, 2014 the President of Ukraine and the presidents of "Visegrád Four" agreed to set up continuous cooperation at the level of minsters of foreign affairs and defence of the "Visegrád Four" states and Ukraine.

The temporary occupation of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol city by the Russian Federation made it impossible for Ukraine to carry out the international commitments in the framework of the "Black Sea Naval Force" (BLAKSEAFOR) the regional initiative. It made Ukraine delegate chair authority before its term ends to the Republic of Bulgaria and declare the temporary "Freeze" of the participation of Ukraine in the BLAKSEAFOR military naval component.

For these reasons, the activity concerning the measures implementation in the framework "Black Sea Harmony" was conducted through mutual information exchange between the contact points of the Navy of the Republic of Turkey and the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

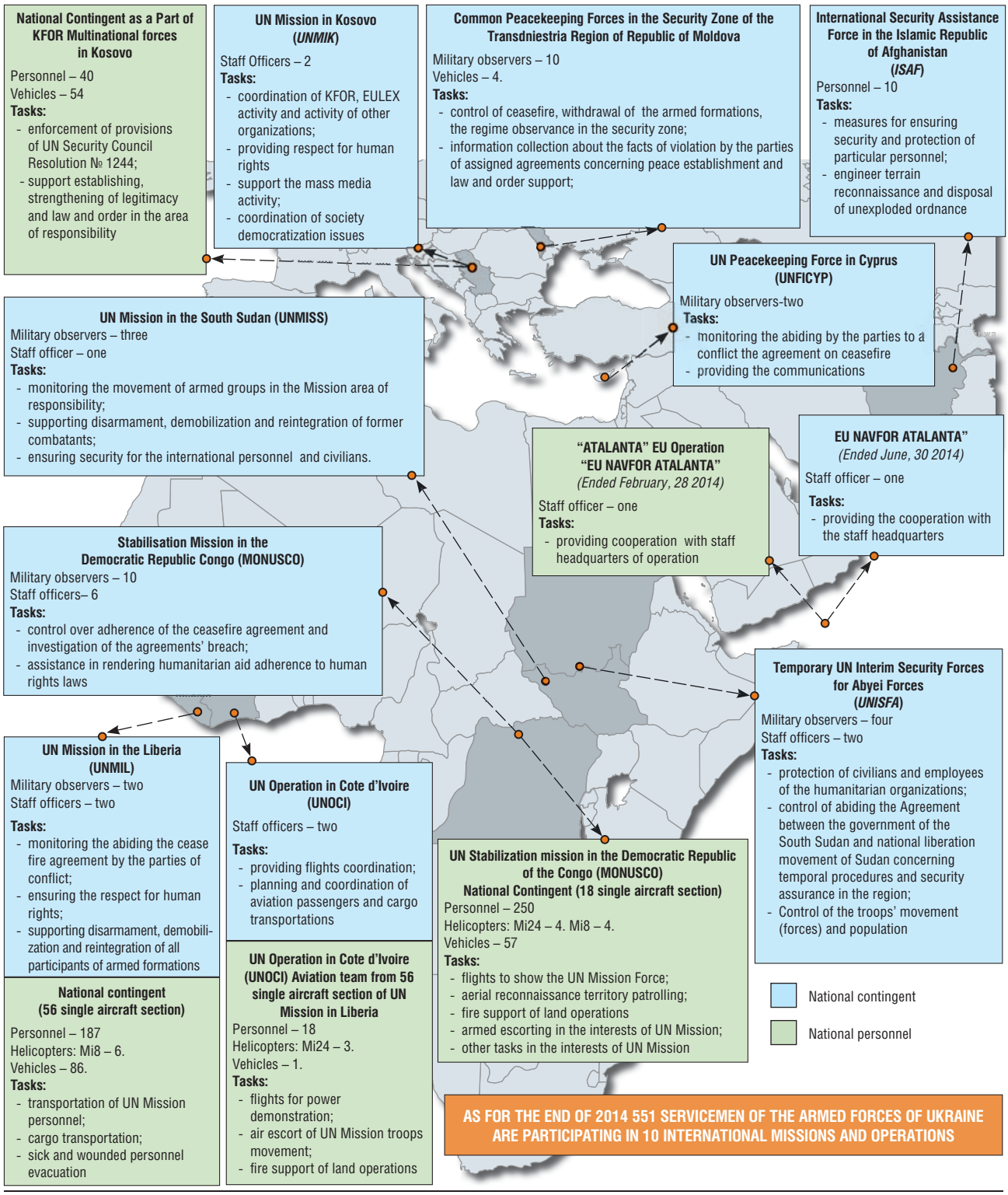
2 the sixty-eighth session of the United Nations Organization General Assembly of March 24 ,2014 passed a A/68/L 39 Resolution on "Territorial integrity of Ukraine" of 33 point (b) of agenda) "Countering on the armed conflicts: reinforcement of the mediation role in the peaceful settlement of the disputes, in countering and settlement the conflicts"

3 OSCE Permanent Council on the 21st of March, 2014 approved the decision to send to Ukraine the special monitoring mission of OSCE international observers.

PEACEKEEPING ACTIVITY

Participation of Ukraine in the peacekeeping and security maintenance activity contributes significantly to the strengthening of peace and security in the whole World. In 2014 about 1000 servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine as a part of four national contingents and peacekeeping personnel participated in eleven international operations in peacekeeping and security maintenance in the territories of nine countries and in the Abyei region (Figure 7.4).The results of task fulfilment by the Ukrainian peacekeepers were highly praised by the authorities of UN, NATO and EU.

Figure 7.4. Participation of contingents and personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in the peacekeeping and security maintenance operations in 2014



Note 7.2. Changes in national contingents and peacekeeping personnel

The number of servicemen was reduced:

- the 56th separate helicopter detachment of the UN Mission in Liberia by 50 people (from 255 to 205 people);
- national contingent in Kosovo (Republic of Serbia) by 123 people (from 163 to 40 people). 36 units of equipment were returned to Ukraine;
- national personnel in Afghanistan by 20 people (from 30 to 10 people)

More than 50 planned rotations of the national contingent and national personnel were organized and conducted with all the necessary support of their operations in the area of tasks performance.

During the year the participation format of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in international operations was optimized. The number of participants was reduced by 193 people (Note 7.2).

Three Ukrainian officers were directed to perform tasks. Two officers were directed to the headquarter of the UN Operation in Cote d'Ivoire[4] and one officer was directed to the headquarter of UN Mission for stabilization in the Democratic Republic of Congo[5].

ARMS CONTROL

In 2014 the role of arms control was significantly increased. Content and geography of activities concerning intensity of confidence level and security in Ukraine have been changed. The attention of OSCE state members was focused on regional and subregional regimes of arms control, strengthening bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the security field (Note 7.3).

Note 7.3. Treaty and international agreements in arms control

- Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe, 1990;
- Open Skies Treaty 1992;
- Vienna Agreement 2011 on trust and security activities;
- bilateral intergovernmental agreements about additional activities of trust and security (with Slovak Republic, the Republic of Poland, The Republic of Belorussia and Hungary)

Ukraine continues looking for the ways of regulation of arms control near the border with Russia. For this purpose all international treaties and agreements of arms control sphere are used.

In particular, for the first time in the history of implementation of the Vienna Document 2011 on confidence-building measures and security mechanisms have been used as specified in Section III «Reducing the risk». Demonstrating tolerance and openness Ukraine expanded the frames of this documents regarding Section IX "Observance and Control" and X «Regional measures". It gave opportunity to take additional 10 beyond the act inspections from OSCE state members whose purpose was monitoring military-political situation and formation unbiased estimates regarding the East of Ukraine.

4 Memorandum of Understanding between Ukraine and the United Nations to provide resources of the UN Operations in Cote d'Ivoire as of July3, 2014.

5 Degree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine # 614 "On signing the Protocol between the Government of Ukraine and the United Nations to amend the Memorandum of Understanding between Ukraine and the United Nations to provide resources of the UN missions to stabilize the Democratic Republic of Congo" of July 2, 2014

Figure 7.5. Verification activity on the territory of Ukraine

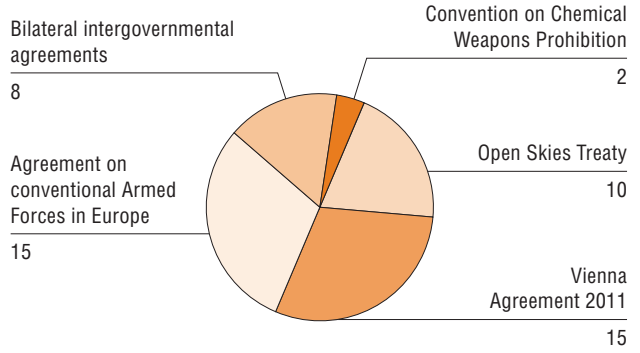
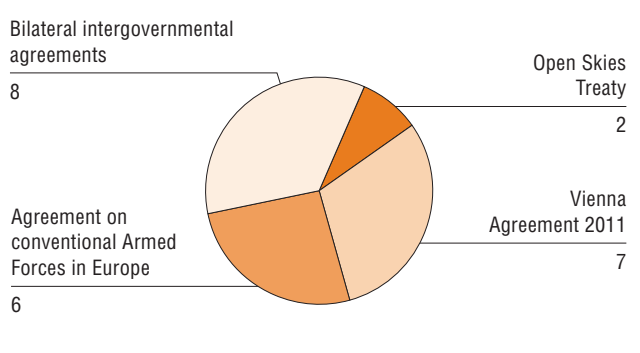


Figure 7.6. Verification activity out of the Ukraine territory



Besides, in the framework of the Treaty "Open Skies" there was introduced for the first time the mechanism of emergency observation flight over the territory of Ukraine from Sweden and the USA (twice). Ukraine fulfilled an extraordinary supervising flight over the territory of the Russian Federation.

During the year on the territory of Ukraine 50 control activities were completed (Figure 7.5) and 23 control activities were conducted on the territories of state members' international agreements (Figure 7.6).

Ministry of Defence of Ukraine created proper conditions for continuous and constructive dialogue with strategic partners of Ukraine, countries donors and international organizations in the sphere of defence, implemented urgent activities measures for the integration of the Armed Forces of Ukraine to the all- European security systems.

CONCLUSION

According to this year's results the Ukrainian Armed Forces, in general, are ready to accomplish designated tasks. The level of combat readiness of troops (forces) and technical condition of arms and military equipment were significantly increased, a real military reform and forming the strength of the Armed Forces of Ukraine were started.

The main priorities of the optimization and reorganization of the Armed Forces in 2015 are:

- transition to the new functional structure of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, optimization of control of troops (forces), forming Special Operations Forces, in particular Special Operations Forces Command;
- transition to the new standards of combat readiness and training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in accordance with modern military standards, developing and supporting the ability to repulse armed aggression;
- introduction of the extraterritorial mixed manning of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, namely by military personnel under the contract and conscripts, achieving a new level of personnel support of troops (forces) and forming the effective personnel reserve;
- increasing the volume of repair works and modernization of material development and adoption of high-tech weapons and military equipment, increasing the components of the newest and modernized samples;
- improving logistics and equipping of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, creating a new system of comprehensive supplies;
- providing the implementation of social, economic and legal guarantees for servicemen, their families and personnel of the Armed Forces of Ukraine, including the introduction of effective mechanisms of housing building for military personnel;
- detecting violations and corruption in the field of financial and economic activity, bringing the perpetrators to justice and taking measures that make impossible violations and corruption actions in the management area of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine and preventing them in future.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

LIST OF THE MAIN NORMATIVE LEGAL ACTS ENDORSED IN 2014

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
Laws of Ukraine	
"On amendments to some laws of Ukraine on Reserve service"	March 17, 2014 # 1127VII
"On amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of Ukraine regarding the mobilization"	March 27, 2014 # 1169VII
"On approval of the decision of the President of Ukraine on admitting units of armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2014 for participation in multinational exercises"	April 1, 2014 # 1182VII
"On amendments to the Law of Ukraine» On improving mobilize-defence questions during mobilization"	May 20, 2014 # 1275VII
" On amendments to the Laws of Ukraine «On Military Duty and Military Service» and «On Principles of Prevention and Combating against Corruption"	August 12, 2014 # 1634VII
"On amendments to the Customs Code of Ukraine on Simplification of the import of defence products"	September 2, 2014 # 1657VII
"On amendments to the Tax Code of Ukraine concerning some issues of taxation charitable support"	September 2, 2014 # 1658VII
"On amendments to the Article 7 of the Law of Ukraine 'On charity works and charitable organizations'"	September 2, 2014 # 1663VII
Decrees of the President of Ukraine	
"On conferring military and special ranks combatants in other states"	February 14, 2014 # 77/2014
"On the plan of multinational exercises involving units of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in Ukraine and their participation in multinational exercises outside Ukraine in 2014 and the admission of the armed forces of other states on the territory of Ukraine in 2014 to participate in multinational exercises"	March 25, 2014. # 341/2014
""On the Day of Marines"	March 31, 2014 # 352/2014
"On retirement, military conscripts, cadets of higher military schools and military training units of higher educational institutions called up for military service and military training Commissariat of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol"	March 31, 2014 # 360/2014
"On amendments to the Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	April 8, 2014 #385/2014
"On amendments to the Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	April 23, 2014 # 431/2014
"On amendments to the Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	April 29, 2014 # 442/2014
"On measures to improve defence capability"	May 1, 2014 # 447/2014
"On encouraging soldiers – members of anti-terrorist operation"	May 19, 2014 # 480/2014
"On amendments to the Regulations on the department encouraging decorations"	May 26, 2014 # 491/2014
"On regulations of citizens of Ukraine service in the Reserve of the Armed Forces of Ukraine"	June 6, 2014 # 502/2014
"On awarding state awards of Ukraine"	September 8, 2014 # 708/2014
"On awarding state awards of Ukraine"	September 29, 2014 # 747/2014
"On amendments to the Article 7 of the Regulations on the procedure for the preparation of documents for the transfer of state secrets to a foreign state or international organization"	October 27, 2014 # 828/2014
"On amendments to the Annex 1 to the Decree of the President of Ukraine of March 21, 2002 # 277"	December 22, 2014 # 946/2014

Annex 1

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On amendments to the Annex to the Degree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of 22 September, 2010 # 889"	February12, 2014 # 59
"On amendments to the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military units"	March 5, 2014 # 72
"The issue of salary of service personnel who service during the mobilization in times of crisis"	April 9, 2014 # 111
"On some redistribution of state budget to the Ministry of Finance in 2014, and funds from the state budget reserve fund"	June 4, 2014 # 158
"On the establishment of the Naval Forces Department at Odesa National Naval Academy and the Department of Military Training Naval College of technical fleet of Odesa National Naval Academy"	June 4, 2014 # 163
"On amendments the nutritional standards of the Armed Forces and other military formations"	June 18, 2014 # 189
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of September, 2010 # 889"	June 25, 2014 # 199
"On approval of the financial security needs of the national defence of the state (Armed Forces) through donations of individuals and legal bodies for the combat, mobilization readiness, combat effectiveness and functioning Armed Forces"	July 2, 2014 # 222
"On amendments to the Article 1 On changes to the use of funds provided in the state budget for building (purchase) of housing for military servicemen, non-commissioned officers and managers"	July 2, 2014 # 223
"On amendments to the Article 36 on Procedure of implementation of material of the Armed Forces at auctions"	July 2, 2014 #224
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 4, 2014 # 158"	July 2, 2014 # 259
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 4, 2014 # 158"	July 17, 2014 # 254
"On amendments to the nutritional standards of the servicemen of the Armed Forces and other military formations"	July 17, 2014 # 256
"On approval of the Procedure of preparation and execution of potentially dangerous activities in terms of presence of civilians, with the participation of the Armed Forces and other military units and law enforcement agencies with the use of weapons and military equipment"	August 13, 2014 # 548
"On amendments to Article 4 of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 # 65"	August 20, 2014 # 382
"On establishing the status of combatants to persons who defended the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine and took part in anti-terrorist operations, ensuring its implementation"	August 20, 2014 # 413
"Some issues of withdrawal and transfer of arms, military equipment and other material"	August 26, 2014 # 376
"Some issues of salary military of servicemen, non-commissioned and senior officers"	September 3, 2014 # 395
"On amendments to the Article 2 of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 4, 2014 # 158"	September 10, 2014 # 417
"On amendments to the Article 22 of the Annex to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 p. # 65"	September 17, 2014 # 461
"On approval of the terms of payment and one time monetary support in case of dismissal servicemen called up for military service due to the mobilization"	September 17, 2014 # 460
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of June 26, 2013 # 450"	September 23, 2014 # 478
"On amendments to the Annex 1 of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 5, 2014 # 85"	October 1, 2014 # 496
"On amendments to the Article 90 of Procedure on accounting storage and use of documents, cases, books and other material media that contain sensitive information"	October 1, 2014 # 503
"On amendments to the Article 3 of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of October 28, 2004 # 1444"	October 1, 2014 # 547
"On amendments to the Article 13 of the Annex to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of March 1, 2014 # 65"	October 30, 2014 # 578
"On approval of the structure of the military reserve of human resources"	November 12, 2014 # 607
"On amendments to the Procedure of use of funds provided in the state budget for the building housing for military servicemen and non-commissioned and senior officers"	November 12, 2014 # 609

List of the legal acts	Date of adoption and registration number
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of April 27, 2011 # 464 and April 23, 2014 # 117"	November 12, 2014 # 619
"On the establishment of the Interagency Working Group on the comprehensive review of the security and defence of Ukraine"	November 19, 2014 # 640
"On approval of Decree of the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	November 26, 2014 # 671
Decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine	
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of December 22, 2004 # 945рт"	January 9, 2014 # 9рт
"On amendments to the Annex of Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of November 28, 2012 # 949р"	January 22, 2014 # 30р
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in defence"	January 29, 2014 # 55р
"On the allocation of the state budget for the payment of additional salaries to servicemen of the Armed Forces, troops of the Ministry of Interior and the State Border Service who are serving in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea"	March 9, 2014 # 145р
"On amendments to Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine of May 13, 2013 # 291"	March 9, 2014 # 146р
"On the issue of disarmed non- monetary value of mobilization reserve"	March 19, 2014 # 338р
"On allocation of funds for training meetings with available for military service"	March 23, 2014 #243р
"On signing the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of Romania on confidence-building measures and security"	May 13, 2014 # 291р
"On the allocation of funds for reimbursement of expenses related to the funeral of Hero of Ukraine, retired general-major Berezniak E.S."	May 16, 2014 # 457р
"On signing the Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Poland concerning the creation of joint military base"	May 27, 2014 # 504р
"On approval of the decision of the Ministry of Defence for the redeployment of military units and institutions of the Armed Forces of Ukraine from the temporarily occupied territory of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and Sevastopol "	June 4, 2014 # 530р
Memorandum of Understanding between Ukraine and The United Nations Organization to provide resources of the UN mission to stabilize the Democratic Republic of Congo"	July 2, 2014 # 614р
"On the allocation of funds for the payment of one-time financial support to the families of dead servicemen of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and the State Border Guard Service of Ukraine"	July 9, 2014 # 636р
"On the transfer of vehicles confiscated by the courts, the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine"	September 10, 2014 # 814р
"Some of the special issue of the monitoring mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)"	September 15, 2014 # 876р
"On liquidation of the Organization Committee for the implementation of military-historical campaign "Club of old aviation 'Air Squadron'"	September 17, 2014 # 865р
"On submission for ratification by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus on cooperation in defence"	October 8, 2014 # 940р
"On the transfer of buildings in the city of Kyiv to the Ministry of Defence protectorate"	October 8, 2014 # 918р
"On amendments to the Article 2 of CMU of December 5, 2012 # 996"	October 22, 2014 # 1019р
"On the transfer of armoured cars in the free temporary use"	December 29, 2014 # 1286р

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE'S BUDGET DURING 2014

According to the Law of Ukraine on the "State Budget of Ukraine 2014" UAH 27 069,3 million, (1,78 % of GDP) was planned for allocation for the Armed Forces – General Fun UAH 13 677,5 million (50,5 % of expenditure), Special Fund UAH 1 473,6 million (5,5 %), Reserve Fund UAH 11 918,2 million (44 %).

During 2014 Ministry of Defence received UAH 26 967,7 million (1,77 % of GDP) or 99,6 % of the annual allocation, General Fun UAH 13 677,5 million (100 % of allocation), Special Fund UAH – 1 372,0 million (93,1 %), Reserve Fund UAH – 11 918,2 million (100 %).

Figure 1. Armed Forces Funding in 2014, %

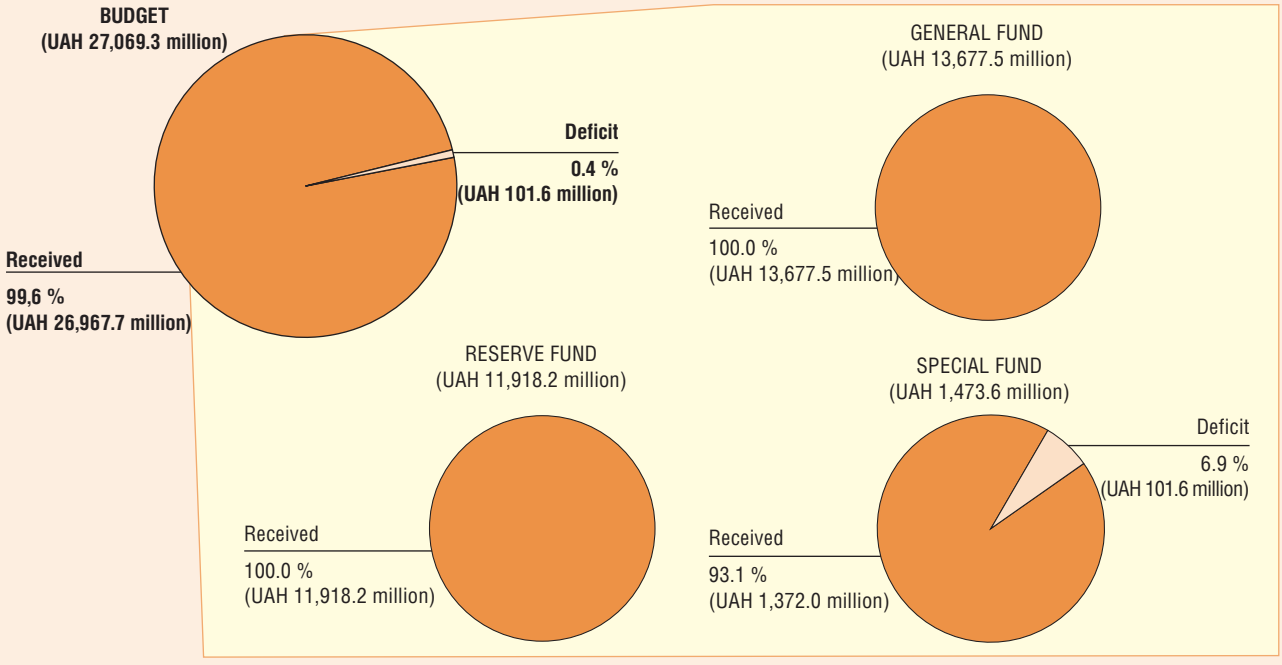
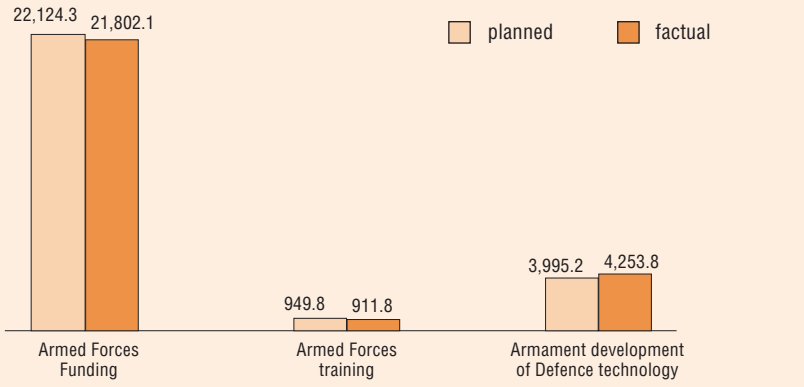


Figure 2. Funding by Functional Appropriation in 2014 Million, *UAH*



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

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

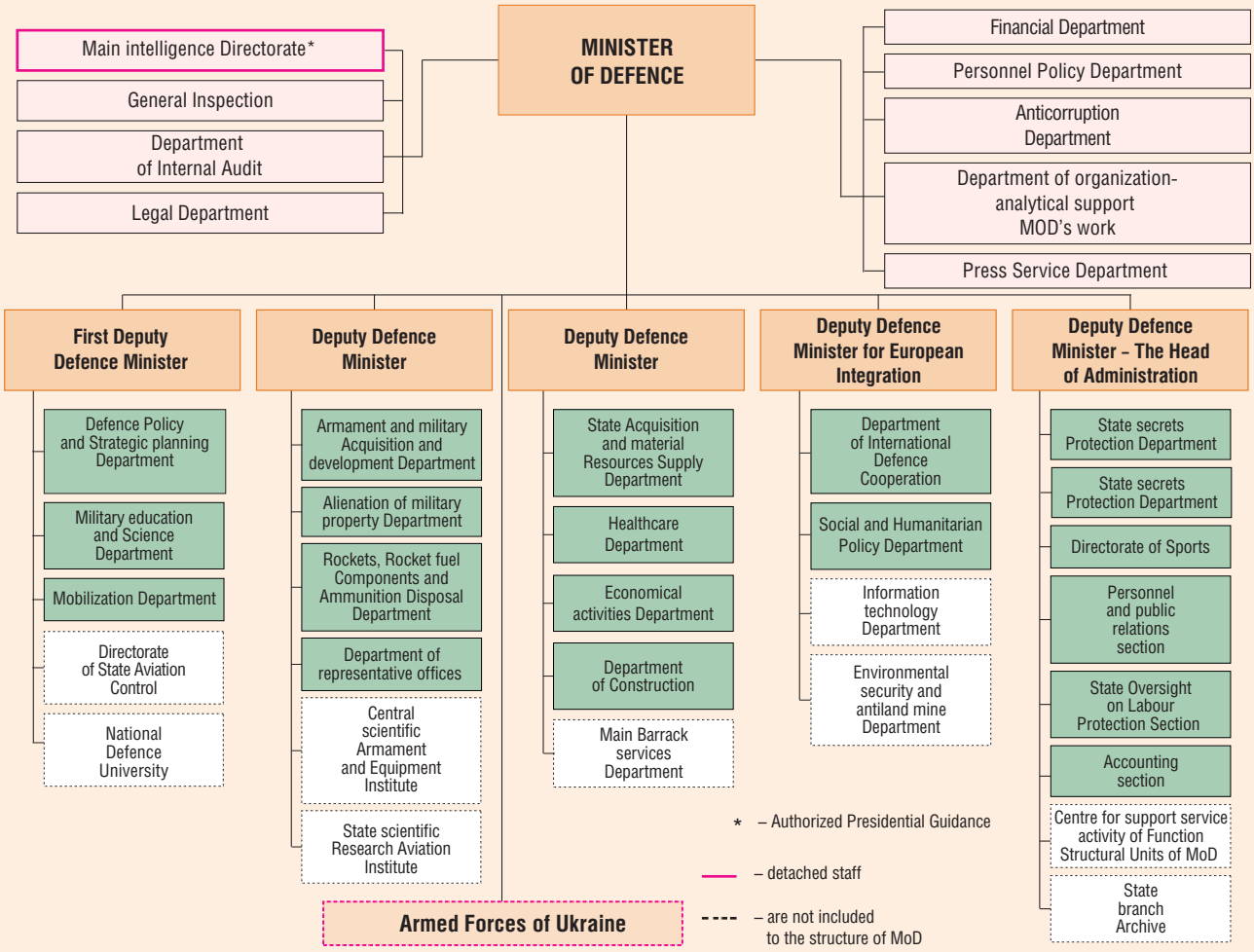


Figure 2. General Staff of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

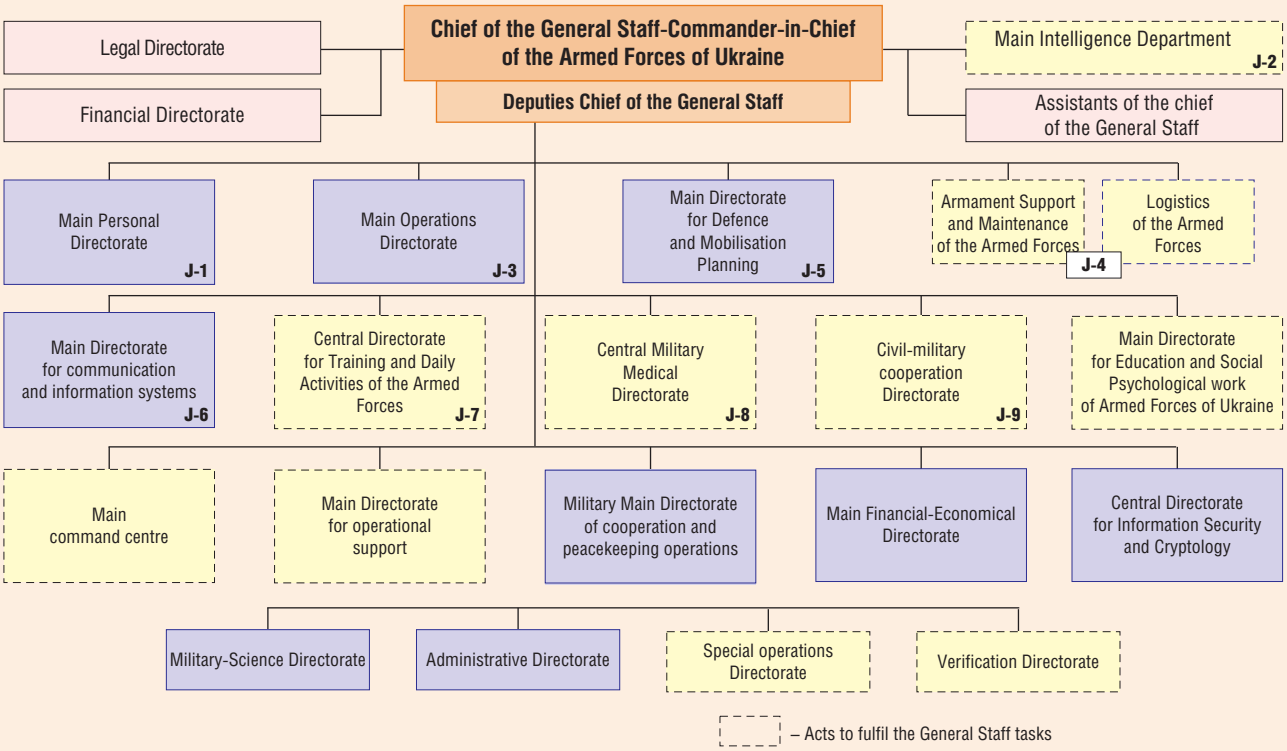


Figure 3. The structure of the Armed Forces, *by the end of the year*

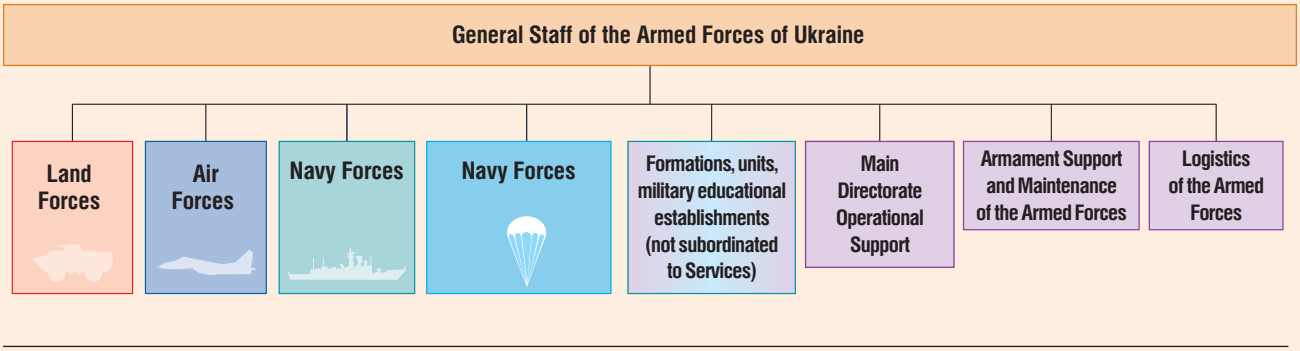


Figure 4. The Armed Forces Strength 2012–2014, *by the end of the year*

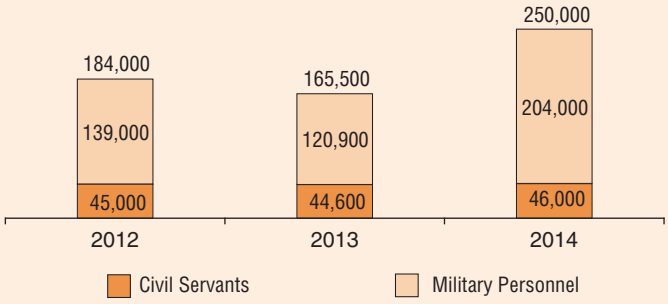


Figure 5. The structure and combat strength of the Land Force, *by the end of the year*

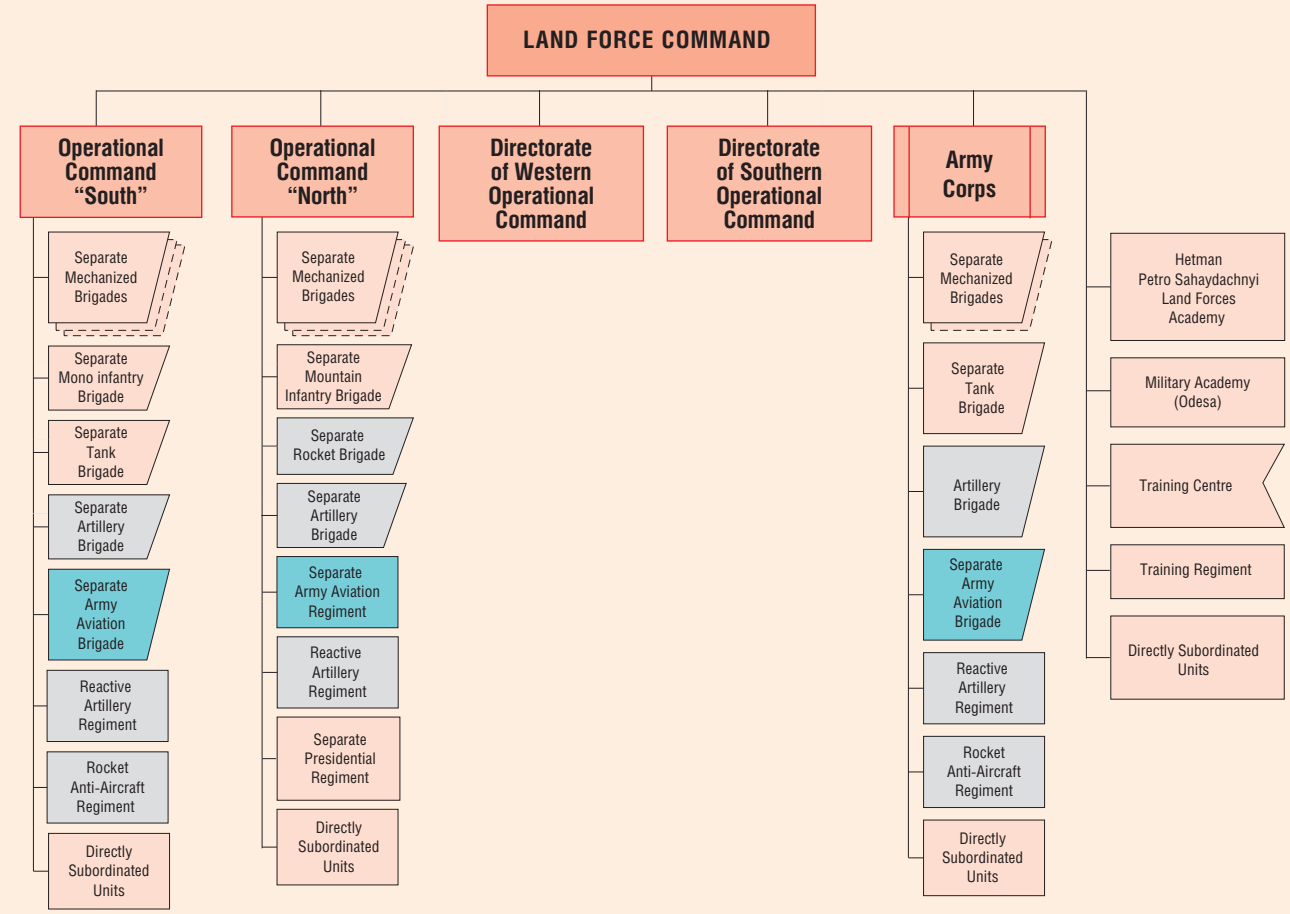


Figure 6. The structure and combat strength of the Air Force, *by the end of the year*

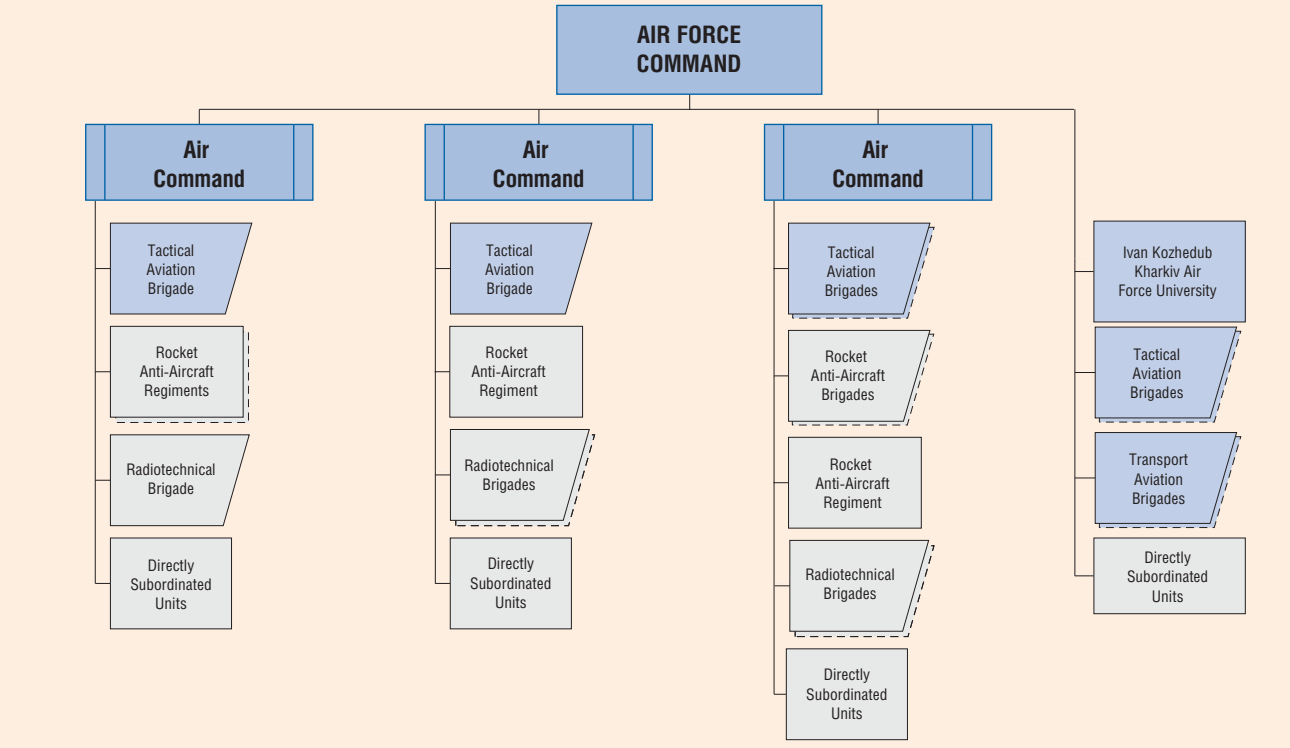


Figure 7. The structure and combat strength of the Navy Force, *by the end of the year*

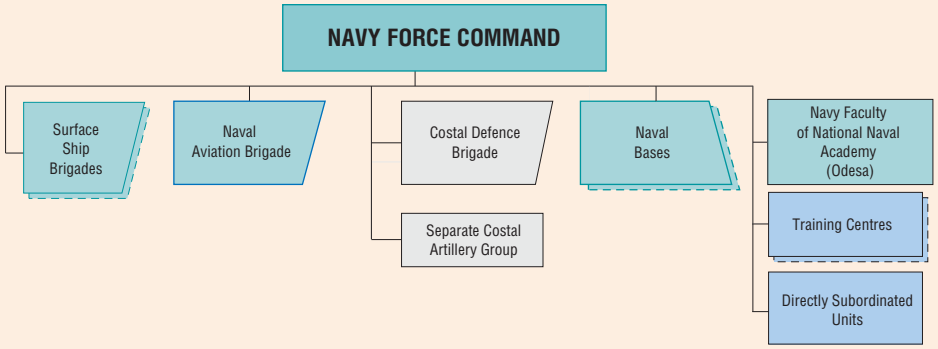
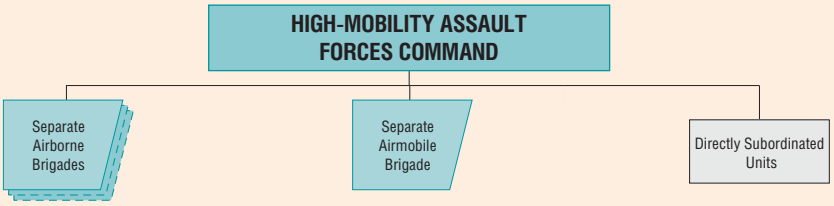


Figure 8. The structure and combat strength of the High-Mobility Assault Forces, *by the end of the year*



EQUIPPING OF THE ARMED FORCES WITH ARMAMENTS AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT DURING 2014

	TESTS AND PERSPECTIVE RESEARCH PROJECTS	NEW ITEMS CERTIFICATION	ACQUISITION	MODERNIZATION AND SERVICE LIFE EXTENDING
LAND FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• Fort 14TP, Fort 14TP with silencer, Fort 17 – guns with 9mm calibre; • Fort 221, Fort 224 – assault rifles with 5,45mm calibre	• Fort 14TP, Fort 14TP with silencer, Fort 17 – 11 guns with 9mm calibre; • Fort 221, Fort 224 – assault rifles with 5,45mm calibre	• "Bulat" tank – **9**; • 2S1 SP vehicle – **18**; • BTR4 APC– **12**; • BTR3 APC – **20**; • antitank means – **85**; • "Fort" assault rifle – **493**; • "Barrett" rifle with 12,7 mm calibre - **15**; • "Borsuk" land-based radar station – **40**; • "Mergo 21M" collimator sight – **1000**; • "Nizh" reactive armour equipment – **29**; • KRAZSPARTAN special armoured vehicle – **30**; • KRAZ63221, 6322, 6446 vehicle– **70**	• "Bulat" BM tank; • MLRS BM-21 "Grad"; • guided and unguided air weapons; • Infantry fighting vehicle BMP1U
AIR FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• An-70 transport aircraft; • L39M aircraft; • Mi-24 combat helicopter (full variant of modernization)	• Cu-27UB1M and Cu-27UP1M trainer aircrafts, Cu-27S1M and Cu-27P1M combat aircrafts; • Mi-8MSB-V landing transport aircraft; • land-based firmware complex of control and flight information processing	• Su-25UBM1 aircraft – **1**; • Su-25UM1 aircraft - **3**; • Mi-24PU1 combat aircraft – **1**; • Mi8MSBV landing transport aircraft– **3**; • guided aircraft rocket – **14**; • "Malahit" radar station – **4**; • "Adros" combined device for false targets – **48**; • "Adros" station for opto-electronic reduction – **12**; • "Dedal" landing transport system – **38**	• Su-25UB aircraft; • Su-25aircraft;; • Mi-24P combat aircraft; • 35D6 radiolocation station
NAVAL FORCE ARMAMENT AND MILLITARY	• sea patrol boat			
SPECIAL TYPES OF ARMAMENT AND MILITARY EQUIPMENT	• CH4003 automated complex; • P425S digital radio-relay station	• P-330UM automated radio-interference complex	• radio warfare vehicles – **10**; • CN3003M equipment of navigation satellite system – **134**; • dedicated equipment – **8**	• communication facilities

RESULTS OF THE ARMED FORCES' TRAINING IN 2014

MILITARY COMMAND AND CONTROL BODIES TRAINING

Table 1. Military Command and Control Bodies Training

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Bilateral Command Staff Training (complex of command staff training)	1	1
Command Staff Exercises	1	–
Command Staff Training	8	5
Command Staff Game	–	1
Joint staff trainings	58	35
Separate staff trainings	68	27
Operational-tactical briefings	6	–
Tactical and field trips	4	–
Theoretical and practical conferences	2	–
TOTAL:	**148**	**69**

FORCES (TROOPS) TRAINING

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

Activity	Number	
	Planned for the year	Completed
Land Force		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	22	–
Command Staff Trainings	29	–
Air Force		
Command Staff Exercises on Maps	13	5
Command Staff Trainings	21	23

SERVICE UNITS COMBAT TRAINING

Table 3. Mechanized, Tank Troops of the Land Forces and High-Mobility Assault Forces of the Armed Forces

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Battalion Tactical Exercises	6	17	283.3
Company Tactical Exercises	44	182	413.6
Platoon Combat Firings	135	320	237
Squad Combat Firings	384	924	240.6
Tank Armament Firings	156	622	398.7
BTR Armament Firings	727	1931	265.6
Small Arms Firings	2189	5838	266.7
Tank driving	90	114	126.7
BTR driving	679	783	115.3
Car driving	60	102	170
Parachute jumps	33 744	11 970	35.5

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

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Practical Ground Target Firing	203	248	122.1
Average Flight Time per Crew	30 hr.	72 hr. 15 min.	240

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

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	4	4	100
Practical Ground Target Firing	938	326	34.7
Missile Practical Launching	55	15	100
Practical Bombing	2005	465	23.2
Airborne Assault Landing	326	48	14.7
Average Flight Time per Crew	26 hr. 07 min.	66 hr. 50 min.	257.7

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

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Artillery Sea Target Firings	41	110	268
Artillery Air Target Firings	11	96	872
Mining Exercises (mine reception)	4	1	25
Undermining combat exercises	34	49	144
Anti-aircraft firings	4	1	25
Average Maritime Period of Ships (boats), *days*	10	33,8	338

Table 7. Tactical Flight Training and Naval Aviation Deployment

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Squadron Tactical Flight Exercises	2	2	100
Practical Bombing	42	42	100
Airborne Assault Landing	93	210	225
Average Flight Time per Crew	40 hr.	60 hr. 37 min.	150

Table 8. Naval Coast Guard Units' Combat

Activity	Planned for the year	Completed	% Completed
Battalion Tactical Exercises	1	1	100
Company Tactical Exercises	4	10	250
Platoon Combat Firing	11	15	136
Section Combat Firing	33	38	115
Tank Armament Firings	24	31	129
BTR Armament Firings	52	52	100
Small Arms Firings	130	207	159
Tank and BTR driving	70	68	97
Parachute jumps	477	1605	336

UKRAINIAN ARMED FORCES' UNITS PARTICIPATION IN MULTINATIONAL EXERCISES 2014

Exercises	Date	Area	Completed missions	Armament, military equipment, participants
		IN UKRAINE OR CLOSE TO ITS BORDERS		
Light avalanche – 2014 Multinational Command Staff Exercises	2–6 September	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	To prepare the common staff and national units of Multinational Engineering Battalion "Tisa", to improve interoperability of units.	Ukraine – 63 servicemen, 33 materiel units. Partner Countries – 46 servicemen, 10 materiel units
Sea Breeze – 2014 UKR-USA Command Staff Exercise	8–10 September	Black Sea Water Area	To improve partner countries' units interoperability during peacekeeping, humanitarian, anti-terrorist and sea safe operations; to renew the power of the Navy of Ukraine	Ukraine – up to 900 servicemen, 7 ships, 2 aircrafts, 3 helicopters. Partner Countries – 1143 servicemen, 6 ships
Rapid Trident – 2014 YUKR-USA Tactical Exercise	11–28 September	Ukrainian Armed Forces' International Peacekeeping and Security Training Centre (Starychi, Lviv reg.)	To get practice in planning and executing peacekeeping operations in multi-national headquarters, to improve the interoperability with the armed forces' units of other countries	Ukraine – 556 servicemen, 126 materiel units. Partner Countries – 506 servicemen
		OUTSIDE UKRAINE		
Combined Endeavour – 2014 Multinational Command Staff Exercise of Signal Troops	24 August – 13 September	Germany	To improve the Signal Troops interoperability with the armed forces' units of other countries	Ukraine – 16 servicemen. Partner Countries – up to 1500 servicemen
Maple Arch – 2014 Multinational Tactical Exercise	08–19 September	Republic of Poland	To prepare the multinational battalion staff for peace and security support operations in Polish- Lithuanian-Ukrainian multinational brigade	Ukraine – 22 servicemen. Partner Countries – 234 servicemen
Saber Guardian – 2014 Multinational Command Post Exercises Involving computers	19 March – 4 April	Republic of Bulgaria	To train staffs according to NATO standards operational proceeding during planning peacekeeping operations, to organize management and monitoring task units using automated control systems	Ukraine – 15 servicemen. Partner Countries – up to 1500 servicemen
RRegex – 2014 Multinational Command Staff Exercise	16–24 October	Republic of Turkey	To train staff servicemen planning peacekeeping operations, to improve the interoperability with staffs of other partner countries	Ukraine – 4 servicemen Partner Countries – up to 1500 servicemen
Trident Juncture – 2014 Multinational Complex Command Staff Exercise	7–17 November	Republic of Italy	To coordinate and certify staffs and units, that are involved in the rotation as a part of NATO's Immediate Reaction Forces in 2015	Ukraine – 2 servicemen. Partner Countries – up to 3000 servicemen

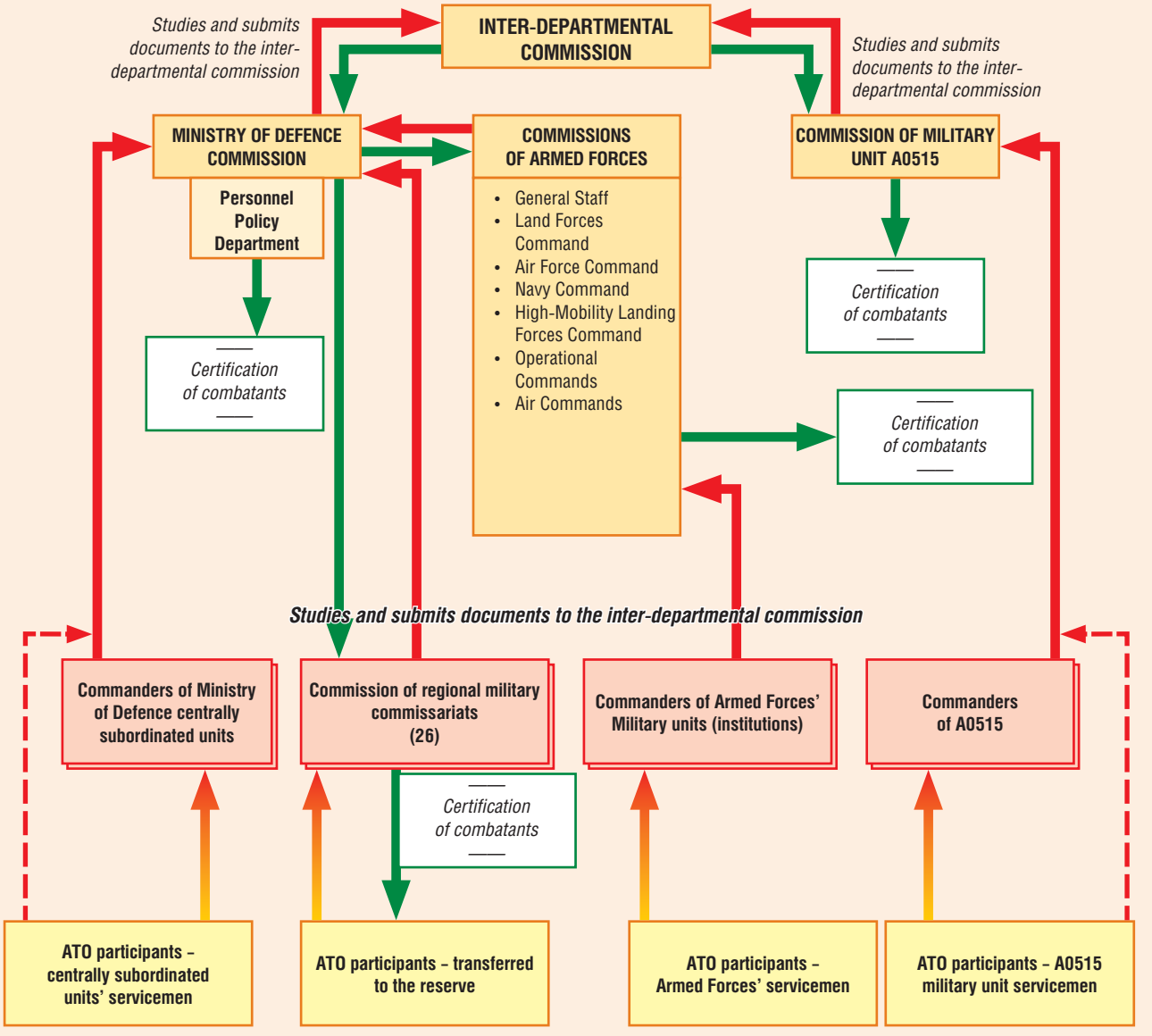
ARMED FORCES' SERVICEMEN AWARDED THE TITLE OF HERO OF UKRAINE IN 2014

item No	Full name	Services	Position	Number / date of Presidential Decree	Feat of arms
1.	MOHYLKO Kostyantyn Viktorovych (posthumously) was buried in Vinnytsia reg.	Air Forces	The commander of transport aviation squadron "Blue stezha". A2215 military unit, lieutenant colonel	# 545/2014 from June 20, 2014	In June 6, 2014 - AN30B reconnaissance aircraft, which was flown by lieutenant colonel Mohylko K.V., was taking photos of Slov'yans'k topography (Donetsk region). Air crew consisted of 7 servicemen. At 5:04 on 4050 metres high, which was a safety altitude, the aircraft was shot down by separatist's rocket, let go a missile from man-portable SAM weapon. The rocket connected the right engine and pierced it. The fire situation began. The fire ran through the right wings. AN30B began to run out of altitude. The aircraft was crashed. The commander gave an order to leave the aircraft and took it aside from Slov'yans'k living area. The aircraft fell in the south of the town at an angle of 80 degrees. The commander of the aircraft lieutenant colonel Mohylko K.V. was founded in his cabin. He died. He stayed at the wheel to the bitter end and even didn't try to jump out the aircraft, which was without ejection system.
2.	SENYUK Taras Mikhaylovich (posthumously) was buried in Ivano-Frankivs'k reg.	Land Forces	The commander of airmobile assault battalion, A0281 military unit, colonel	# 546/2014 from June 20, 2014	In May 2, 2014 the military column headed by lieutenant colonel Senyuk T.M. set out to the new combat mission. About 4:00 the hostile tried to attack by fire. The combat action began. The fire spread on 3 APC. Lieutenant colonel Senyuk T.M. as in one of them. The battle lasted about 10 minutes. Hostile firing-points were destroyed. About 5:3 in Slovyans'k near bridge the battle began again. Terrorists were pushed out from the checkpoint and the bridge was under lieutenant colonel Senyuk T.M.'s control unit. From June 2014 lieutenant colonel Senyuk T.M. battalion received regular combat mission – to destroy the terrorists' checkpoint near Slov'yans'k. tactical group pushed forward. The battalion commander was on the firing line again. There were shots and first injured men, enemy fire intensified, 1 APC became disable. But the attack was repulsed. Lieutenant colonel Senyuk T.M. died from enemy sharp shooter.
3.	ZABRODSKYI Mykhaylo Vitaliyovych	Land Forces Forces	The commander of A0281 military unit colonel, (from March, 2015 – The commander of high-mobile assault Forces)	# 672/2014 from August 23, 2014	Under Zabrodskyi M.V. supervision were planned high pro tasks under the direct control of Zabrotskyi M.B. professional tasks for Slov'yans'k and Kramatorsk isolation at short notice at high professional level 95th separate airmobile brigade could occupy and consolidate tactical important point – Karachyn mountain. In April the 25-th separate airborne assault vehicle's combat military equipment, which was locked-on by separatists in Slov'yans'k, were fought off. In June near Seleznjovka village 2 elements' checkpoints were destroyed due to Zabrodskyi M.V. competent and clear influence. More than 200 element's breakdown from Slov'yans'k was defeated. Also in April during the operation under his leadership in the district Kryva Luka the airmobile group didn't let escaping of the elements to the Russian Federation

Annex 7

item No	Full name	Services	Position	Number / date of Presidential Decree	Feat of arms
4.	ZELENSKY Evgen Oleksandrovych (posthumously) was buried in Kyiv	Land Forces	The commander of special operations group of Specialised Designation Company, A 0553 military unit, 1st lieutenant	# 673/2014 from August 23, 2014	From spring 2014 senior lieutenant Zelenskyi E.O. took part in CTO in the east of Ukraine. He was always in flash point with his subordinates. The command confided him the most responsible mission. Combat soldiers were always sure in his commander. In June 17, 2014 near Schastya town in Luhansk reg. senior lieutenant Zelensky's group received the combat task to release another group from the captivity. Once in ambush, senior lieutenant Zelenskyi E.O. protected his combat soldiers under the terrorist fire and gave them a capability to dislocate. The group countered an attack, but the commander stopped an anti-tank grenade launcher bullet, which was fatal.
5.	GORDIJCHUK Ihor Volodymyrovych	Main control centre	The chief of operational control centre – deputy chief of National Military Command Centre, colonel	# 816/2014 from Octoberst 21, 2014	In August 12, 2014 – assault group in number of 14, commanded by Gordijchuk I.V. colonel, battled through Savur-Mohila. It had a strategic importance for the whole situation, took the observation post under control at the top and started to correct an artillery fire. For 12 days Gordiichuk I.V.s' assaults hold Savur-Mohila under control repulse an elements' night attacks. Gordiichuk I.V. colonel was repeatedly wounded, but he didn't abandon the position. After obtainment a retire order he left the top the last and rescued his personnel. During attacks Gordiichuk I.V. stopped a head bullet and in August 30, 2014 he was unconscious taken to Dnepropetrovsk hospital, where was undergo surgery.
6.	KRYVONOSOV Serhiy Serhiyovych (posthumously) was buried in Mykolaiv	Land Forces	The chief of Staff – first commander deputy of airmobile assault battalion, A0224 military unit, major	# 916/2014 from December 4, 2014	Major Kryvonosov S.S. headed one of the units of company tactical team, which guards a state frontier with Russian Federation in Dyakove, Donetsk reg. His unit hold a position on the frontier more than one month. Major Kryvonosov S.S. died in August 4, 2014 at the time of MLRS "Grad" artillery attack. He shielded his command subordinates with his own body at the time of rocket target in the blind age. In such a way he saved their lives.
7.	MAIBORODA Dmytro Oleksandrovych (posthumously) was buried in Vinnytsia	Air Forces	The chief of fights safety service, A1231 military unit, major	# 917/2014 from December 4, 2014	Major Maiboroda D.O., as AN26 aircraft commander from May to July 2014, made 35 tactical air missions for servicemen, weapons, materials and goods transportation in ATO, recovered sick and wounded men. Major Maiboroda D.O. died in July 14, 2014 in Luhansk reg., when his aircraft was disabled by air-to-air rocket. He tried to fly the aircraft to the bitter end, thank that his aircrew members could evacuate.
8.	PETRAKIVSKYI Oleksandr Petrovych	Land Forces	The commander of special operations group of Specialised Designation Company, A0553 military unit, major	# 918/2014 from December 4, 2014	In July 20, 2014 a group of servicemen that he headed, supported an equipment column of Armed Forces and "Aidar" voluntary squadron to Luhansk airport. Near Schastya town in Luhansk reg. the group was ambushed. During the combat actions captain Petrakivskyi O.P. gave his basin hat to his command subordinate and saved his life. But stopped a bullet by himself. In spite of that he continued to control the group activity and extricated casualties to the safe location. As a result of that – the dislocation of column of equipment was guaranteed.

ALGORITHM OF GETTING THE COMBATANT STATUS BY CTO PARTICIPANTS, *BY THE END OF THE YEAR*



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